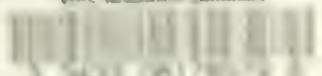


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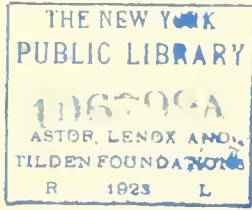
A Cyclopedia of State History, Embracing Events,
Institutions, Industries, Counties, Cities,
Towns, Prominent Persons, Etc.

— 3 —
SUPPLEMENTARY VOLUME OF PERSONAL HISTORY
AND REMINISCENCE

PART II

WITH PORTRAITS

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CHICAGO



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John Ingalls

BIOGRAPHICAL

PART II.

John James Ingalls, author, lawyer, and United States senator, was born in Middleton, Mass., Dec. 29, 1833, a son of Elias T. and Eliza (Chase) Ingalls. He was descended from Edmond Ingalls, who, with his brother, Francis, founded the town of Lynn, Mass., in 1868. His father was a first cousin of Mehitable Ingalls, the grandmother of the late President Garfield. His mother was a descendant of Aquilla Chase, who settled in New Hampshire in 1630. Chief Justice Chase was of this family. After going through the public schools, Ingalls attended Williams College, at Williamstown, Mass., graduating in 1855. He then studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1857. The next year he came to Kansas and, in 1859, was a member of the Wyandotte constitutional convention. In 1860 he was secretary of the territorial council and was also secretary of the first state senate, in 1861. The next year he was elected state senator from Atchison county. In that year, and again in 1864, he was nominated for lieutenant-governor on the anti-Lane ticket. During the Civil war he served as judge advocate on the staff of Gen. George W. Deitzler with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. In 1865 Mr. Ingalls married Miss Anna Louisa Cheeseborough, a descendant of William Cheeseborough, who came to this country with Gov. Winthrop in 1630. Her father, Ellsworth Cheeseborough, was a New York importer who came to Atchison, Kan., in 1859, and at the time of his death, in 1860, was an elector on the Lincoln ticket. Of this union eleven children were born, six of whom were living at the time of Mr. Ingalls' death, viz: Ellsworth, Ethel, Ralph, Sheffield, Marion and Muriel.

In 1873, "Opportunity," of which Mr. Ingalls wrote in his declining years, knocked at his door. He was made a candidate for United States senator at a private caucus one night and was elected by the legislature the next day. His career at Washington, covering a period of eighteen years, was one of great brilliancy. He quickly acquired distinction, and Speaker Reed remarked before he had learned the name of the new senator: "Any man who can state a proposition as that senator does is a great man." As a parliamentarian he was unsurpassed. Senator Harris, a Democrat from Tennessee, said: "Mr. Ingalls will go down upon the records as the greatest presiding officer in the history of the senate." His speeches made him famous. He was the master of sarcasm and satire, as well as of eulogistic oratory. His address on John Brown, a speech of blistering satire; the one delivered in Atchison after

his vindication in the senate; and his eulogies of Senator Hill and Senator Wilson are classic masterpieces, seldom if ever excelled in oratory. Senator Ingalls was a strict partisan, an invincible champion of any cause, and a bitter and persevering opponent. During his three terms in the senate his greatest efforts were in the advocacy of the constitutional rights of the freedom of the South and the rights of the veterans of the Civil war. When a wave of Populism came over Kansas it found him practically unprepared. He had given little attention to the money question and the tariff, and it was these things which were clamoring for solution. He was defeated by the Populists for senator in 1891. Mr. Ingalls said many times that he valued a seat in the senate above any other honor in the gift of the American people. As an author Mr. Ingalls won his reputation first by a number of articles appearing in the old "Kansas Magazine," among which were "Cat-Fish Aristocracy" and "Blue Grass." His poem, "Opportunity," is worthy to be classed with the greatest in the English language, and it may yet outlive his reputation as an orator and statesman and be his lasting monument. After leaving the senate Mr. Ingalls retired from active life, traveled for his health, and died in New Mexico, Aug. 16, 1900. In January, 1905, a statue of him was installed in Statuary Hall at Washington with fitting ceremonies, being the first statue to be contributed by Kansas, although Ingalls during his lifetime had urged upon the state to place one of John Brown in this hall.

Timothy Bailey Sweet.—Few residents of Topeka have been more closely identified with the business interests of that city than has Mr. Sweet, president of the Kaw Milling Company, who has not only witnessed, but has been a prime factor in the commercial and civic development of Topeka since 1872, and his success in the business world has been obtained through his qualities of industry, tenacity of purpose, admirable commercial judgment, and strict integrity. Mr. Sweet is a native of Maine, having been born in Farmington, April 11, 1841, a son of Lorella Sweet, also born of that state, who followed mechanical pursuits and possessed much mechanical genius. Lorella Sweet was a son of Col. Ellis Sweet, also a native of Maine, who served as a colonel in the Maine state militia and did valiant service in the war of 1812. Col. Ellis Sweet was the son of Ebenezer Sweet, a native of Attleboro, Mass., and a Revolutionary patriot. The mother of Timothy B. was Mary W. Bailey, born in Tewksbury, Mass., the daughter of Timothy Bailey. The wife of Col. Ellis Sweet and the paternal grandmother of our subject was Polly Fuller, the daughter of Job Fuller, a large mill owner and lumberman of Kennebec county, Maine.

In 1859 Timothy B. Sweet accompanied his parents to Champaign, Ill., where the latter spent the remainder of their lives. He had graduated in the Farmington Academy, back in Maine, prior to the family's removal to Illinois, and had there studied the classics, Greek, Latin, French and English. He had begun his business career in Maine while a mere youth, having become a clerk in a large general store in Farm-

ington, where he received \$50 for his first six months' service. While a mere youth and the remuneration for his labor small, he nevertheless thus early acquired those business qualifications which have stood him in such good stead in his subsequent business career. He later became a clerk in a drug store at Farmington, and after coming westward to Champaign, Ill., he was employed for a number of years as a manager of a drug business in that place. Later he conducted an insurance agency in Champaign, and for some time was the cashier of the First National Bank of that city. His health failing he resigned that position in 1872, and for some time he traveled throughout the West, visiting California, among other western states and territories. In the fall of 1872 he located at Topeka, which city has been his residence since that date. For twenty-five years he was president of the Kansas Loan & Trust Company, also of its successor, the Trust Company of America. Mr. Sweet's present commercial and financial activities embrace numerous projects. He is president of the Kaw Milling Company, is a director of the Bank of Topeka, and is a director of the Topeka Pure Milk Company. He was formerly president of the Citizens' Bank of Topeka.

In Jacksonville, Ill., in 1873, occurred the marriage of Mr. Sweet to Miss Annie Brown, of Jacksonville. Of the children born to Mr. and Mrs. Sweet, four are living: Susie Brown, Mary Bailey, Paul Bailey, and Annie Brown. Mrs. Sweet's death occurred Nov. 27, 1910. The family are members of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, and Mrs. Sweet was a prominent figure in the Topeka field of religious activity, being one of the most ardent workers in the Topeka branch of the Women's Foreign Missionary Society. She also took a prominent part in the work of the Young Women's Christian Association. During the campaign in the fall of 1910, which was waged to raise the sum of \$45,000 for the purpose of paying off the indebtedness of both the Young Women's Christian Association and of the Young Men's Christian Association, Mrs. Sweet served as treasurer of the building fund and was one of the most active workers in the campaign. As a result of Mrs. Sweet's strenuous efforts during this money-raising campaign, for good, she was suddenly stricken with illness, which resulted in her death.

Politically, Mr. Sweet is a Republican, and while a resident of Champaign, Ill., served as county commissioner. Mr. Sweet is one of the foremost citizens of Topeka and has taken as prominent a place in the religious and educational life of the city as he has in business circles. He is a trustee of Washburn College, is vice-president of the board of trustees of the Methodist Home for the Aged, and is chairman of the committee on church extension of the Kansas Methodist Episcopal Conference. He is a strong man, of upright life and noble character, one whose good name and honor are untarnished, and who enjoys and justly deserves the confidence and respect of his fellow citizens and business associates. Mr. Sweet is a member of the board of trustees of Christ Hospital, of Topeka, being one of the original members of the board.

Egbert Lewis Whitney, manager and wire chief of the telegraph department of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company, at Topeka, was born at Winchester, Scott county, Illinois, Oct. 11, 1861. His father was Benjamin Franklin Whitney, a merchant and banker, and his mother was Miss Sarah Elizabeth Tucker. Both parents are dead, the father's death having occurred in 1905, and that of the mother in 1909.

The parents of Egbert L. Whitney removed to the Pacific coast when he was but one year old and became residents of California, and later of Oregon. There he was reared and educated, receiving his college education at Willamette University, at Salem, Ore. Mr. Whitney was but eighteen years of age at the time of his graduation, and in connection with his college course, he had in the meantime included a course in telegraphy, mastered the art in five months, and was an instructor of telegraphy in the college at the time he graduated. After leaving the University he drove a stage coach between different cities in Oregon and California for nearly two years, during which time he met with many thrilling experiences. Since that date, with the exception of four years spent in the electrical supply business, he has been continuously identified with telegraphy, either as an operator, train dispatcher or manager at various points in the United States, Canada and Alaska. His services cover a period of over thirty years, and during that time a few of his principal assignments were: Chief dispatcher for the Oregon & Washington railroad, at Ray's Landing, Ore., in 1884; train dispatcher for the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company, at Umatilla, Ore., in 1886; division operator and wire chief for the Northern Pacific railroad, at Heron, Mont., in 1887. He spent the winter of 1892-3 in Winnipeg, Manitoba, and in the spring of the latter year he engaged with the Bell Telephone Company, at St. Paul, Minn., as material agent and assistant general foreman of construction. From 1893 to 1897 he owned and was the general manager of an electrical supply house in Minneapolis, Minn., and was meeting with great success, when his entire business was destroyed by fire on Nov. 12, 1897. Mr. Whitney was then compelled to return to the "Key" and became an operator for the Southern Pacific railroad in Texas until 1899, when he accepted the position of train dispatcher for the International railway in Mexico. Later he returned to the Southern Pacific railroad, and was made its train dispatcher at San Antonio, Tex., where he remained until he accepted a similar position with the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroad, with headquarters at Denison, Tex. Since Nov. 21, 1902, he has been with the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company, and in 1906 he was made manager of the relay office at Herington, Kan., where he remained nearly four years, or until Jan. 26, 1910, when he was transferred to Topeka, as manager of the telegraph department of the Rock Island lines.

Mr. Whitney married Mrs. Lela Owens Bailey, and they have six children: Sanford W.; Minnie, who married J. N. Yoder and resides in Mangum, Okla.; Curtis O.; Margaret L., a graduate of the high school

at Herington, Kan., and at present (1912) taking the Domestic Science course in the Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan; Roberta B., and Egbert Ward. Politically, Mr. Whitney is a Democrat on national issues, but in local affairs he believes in supporting the best man for office, regardless of party. While a resident of Herington he served as secretary of the city school board, and was also secretary of the Herington Commercial Club. Fraternally he is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which order he has filled all of the official chairs in his lodge; the Knights of Pythias, in which he is a past chancellor commander; the Ancient Order of Druids, and the Improved Order of Red Men, of which he is a past deputy grand sachem of the State of Texas. Mr. Whitney is also a permanent member of the Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress and represented Kansas as a delegate to its twenty-second annual session at Kansas City, Mo., on Nov. 17 to 24, 1911.

Robert Pierce, president of the Chicago Lumber Company, Topeka, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, Dec. 14, 1852, a son of William Blake Pierce, a lawyer in the early part of his career, and later the founder of the Tappan-McKillop Commercial Agency at both Cincinnati and Chicago. This Tappan-McKillop Commercial Agency was the parent of both the Dun and Bradstreet agencies and when William Blake Pierce was associated with the Tappan-McKillop agency, he was a co-worker with both Dun and Bradstreet. William Blake Pierce was born in Brookline, Mass., in 1815, being the son of John Pierce, a Unitarian clergyman. In 1860 William Blake Pierce removed from Cincinnati to Chicago, where, besides establishing and having charge of the Tappan-McKillop Commercial Agency for several years, he became the founder and first editor of the "Chicago Journal of Commerce." In 1869 he retired from business, and after that he spent most of his declining years in traveling, his death occurring in 1888. The Pierce family is an old one in Massachusetts, being founded by Robert Pierce, who came over from England in the ship "Mary and John" in 1624, very shortly after the coming of the "Mayflower." In England the family possessed a coat of arms, a copy of which is in Mr. Pierce's possession. It consists of a phoenix bird, picking itself. In England the name was spelled "Pearce," and was pronounced as if spelled "Purse," but the spelling of the name was changed to "Pierce" by some of the Massachusetts members of the family. William Blake Pierce's mother was a Miss Holmes, a relative of Benjamin Franklin by marriage. The mother of Robert Pierce was Elizabeth Frances Peck, who was born in Albany, N. Y., in 1824, and died near Chicago, Ill., Nov. 13, 1901. She was a daughter of Capt. Henry Peck, who for a number of years was the captain of a Hudson river steamboat plying between Albany and New York City. On his paternal side Mr. Pierce descended from Revolutionary stock, and is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution.

In 1869, when his father retired from business, after a residence of nine years in Chicago, the family removed to Philadelphia. Robert

Pierce was but eight years old when the family went to Chicago, and he received his education in the public schools of that city and in Sanders' Institute of Philadelphia. At the age of seventeen he quit school, and for a short time was a book salesman. In 1870 he returned to Chicago, where for seven years he was connected with a house that did both a wholesale and a retail business in sporting goods and shell hardware, first as a clerk and later as traveling salesman. In 1877 he entered the employ of the Chicago Lumber Company, a very large concern of Chicago, founded by M. T. Green, who was one of the best known lumbermen of Chicago. This company placed Mr. Pierce in charge of its branch yard, located at Nebraska, City, Neb., but in 1878 he was transferred to Topeka, and placed in charge of the Topeka branch of the company. Upon Mr. Green's death, in 1894, the Topeka branch of the Chicago Lumber Company became an independent corporation, and of this company Mr. Pierce has been president ever since. The name, however, has never been changed. The Chicago Lumber Company of Topeka, which was established by Mr. Pierce in 1878, as the Topeka branch of the Chicago company, has, therefore, been under the personal charge of Mr. Pierce for one-third of a century. It does a wholesale and a retail business, and is one of the principal lumber companies of Topeka.

On Feb. 6, 1877, Mr. Pierce married Miss Mary Hand Farnham, of Clinton, Conn., also a descendant of an old New England Revolutionary family. They have two living children—Willard Blake and Robert Stevens. The latter is now treasurer of the Chicago Lumber Company, and the former is a student in the Culver Military Academy, Culver, Ind. Mr. Pierce is a Republican in politics, but has never held political office. He is one of the founders of the First Unitarian Church of Topeka, of which he and his family are members. He is a past exalted ruler in the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; a member and ex-vice-president of the Commercial Club; and a member of the Country Club. He has been a director of the Merchants' National Bank ever since its organization, and is a member and director of the Lake View Club, located near Lawrence, where he secures his diversion from business cares, by fishing and hunting, two sports of which he is very fond. During the third of a century that Mr. Pierce has lived in Topeka he has become one of her foremost and best known business men. He is a **strong man**, strong in his honor and good name, strong in accomplishment and character; his life record winning him the admiration of his business contemporaries and the respect of all who know him. Mr. Pierce has a beautiful home at 709 Taylor street, Topeka.

Robert George Merrick, assistant general freight agent of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company, at Topeka, was born in Manteno, Kankakee county, Illinois, March 13, 1870. His father, Lyman Beecher Merrick, is a native of New York state, but has spent the most of his life in Ohio and Illinois, where he was engaged as a farmer and merchant. He is now a retired resident of White Cloud, Kan., and has reached the advanced age of eighty-one. The mother of Robert

George Merrick was Sarah Jane Harsch, born in Ohio, and died in Topeka, Kan., in 1906, at the age of sixty-four.

When Robert George Merrick was a little child, his parents removed from the village of Manteno to a farm near Clifton, Iroquois county, where they remained until 1879. In that year the family removed to Kansas, and located first near Wakeeney, Trego county, but in 1881 they removed to Topeka, which city has been the home of Robert G. to the present time. He was educated in the public schools and later completed a course in a Topeka business college. While a mere lad he began working in a printing office during his school vacations, but before he was twenty-one years of age he practically began his independent business career by entering the employ of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company, in the office of the general freight agent at Topeka, and has been in the continuous employ of that company since that time. Starting as an office boy in the latter part of the '80s, he held various minor positions in the office up to May 1, 1904, when he was made chief clerk. Later he was promoted to the office of division freight agent, and on Jan. 1, 1908, he was promoted to the position he now holds, which is that of assistant general freight agent.

Mr. Merrick was married in 1898, to Miss Trissa Ellen Greenwood, of Topeka, but a native of Illinois. They have one son, Robert Greenwood, born Aug. 12, 1903. In politics Mr. Merrick is a Republican. He and his wife are members of the First Congregational Church of Topeka, and he is a Mason and a member of the Elks and Commercial Club.

Augustus Ogden Wellman, assistant treasurer of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company, Topeka, Kan., was born in Brookline, Mass., a suburb of Boston, Dec. 19, 1854. His father, William Augustus Wellman, was the Boston representative of Baring Brothers, the well known London bankers, for fully twenty-five years, and also served as deputy collector of that port of Boston for about eighteen years. He was born in Salem, Mass., and died in Brookline, that state, when seventy-eight years of age. Timothy Wellman, his father and the grandfather of Augustus O., was a ship owner and a soldier in the war of 1812. The mother of Augustus O. was Matilda Gouvernier Ogden, the daughter of Samuel Ogden, a lawyer of New York City, and was a direct descendant of Francis Lewis, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. She died in Brookline, Mass., in 1901, at the age of seventy-six. The Wellman family originally came from England, and there possessed a coat-of-arms. The maternal ancestry of Mr. Wellman is also of English descent.

Augustus Ogden Wellman was reared in his native city of Brookline. He graduated in the Brookline High School and later from the Waltham Academy, of Waltham, Mass. At the age of twenty-two years, or in 1876, he became a policy clerk in the offices of the Revere Life Insurance Company of Boston. In 1880 he came westward to Omaha, Neb., where he became cashier of the Burlington & Missouri River railroad in Nebraska, a part of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy system,

but in 1881 he returned to Boston, where he became the secretary of Thomas Nickerson, at that time president of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad, with headquarters at Boston. He was transferred to Topeka in 1882, and placed in charge of the accounts in the office of the secretary and treasurer of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company, and has been in the continuous employ of that company in the secretary and treasurer's offices from that time to the present, a period of twenty-eight years, the last four of which he has held his present position, that of assistant to the secretary and treasurer.

Mr. Wellman has been twice married. The first marriage, in 1880, united him with Miss Ida Walker Poindexter, of Chillicothe, Mo., who died in 1895. He was married to his present wife on Aug. 18, 1897. She was Miss Ethel Celeste Watson, of Topeka, where she was born, Dec. 5, 1876. By his first wife Mr. Wellman has one daughter, Miss Myrta Gouvernier, who is a graduate of the Topeka High School. Mr. Wellman is very prominently identified with Masonry, being a Thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, a Knight Templar, and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. He is a past master of his blue lodge, past high priest of his chapter, past thrice illustrious of his counsel, past eminent commander of his commandery, and is a past grand high priest of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of the State of Kansas. At the present time he is the grand junior warden of the Grand Commandery of the Knights Templars of the State of Kansas, and is chairman of the finance committee of the Grand Lodge. He is a member of the Elks Club, the Commercial Club, and the Country Club, all of Topeka.

William Downs Comer Smith, district accountant of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company, at Topeka, is a native of Maryland, having been born at Baltimore, Dec. 26, 1863. He is the son of the Rev. Samuel Henry Clay Smith, a Methodist minister, who also is a native of Maryland, having been born in Kent county, that state, on Nov. 25, 1828. He is now a resident of Asbury Park, N. J., where he lives retired, full of years and honor. He is the son of Samuel Smith, and was twice married. His first wife was Mary Elizabeth Wise, a native of St. Mary's county, Maryland, where she was born in 1833; she died in 1874, at Philadelphia, survived by her husband and four children: William Downs Comer, the eldest; Samuel W., a Methodist minister, and the present pastor of the Eighteenth Street Methodist Episcopal Church of Philadelphia, Pa.; Mary Aethia, the wife of Henry Elwood Flinn, of Lancaster, Pa.; and Rebecca Jane, the widow of George W. Cornelius, and resides in Chicago. After the mother's death Rev. Samuel H. C. Smith married Mary A. White.

The father being a minister, the family moved frequently during the boyhood of our subject but his youth, for the most part, was spent in the city of Philadelphia. He was educated chiefly in Rugby Academy, at Philadelphia, but subsequently took a course in a business college, upon the completion of which course he entered the employ of the Philadelphia & Reading railroad as a clerk in the office of the auditor of the

freight traffic department, when he was twenty years of age. He continued in that position four years, and then, in 1887, came west to St. Paul, Minn., where he entered the service of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway Company, as a clerk in the comptroller's office. In 1889 he became a clerk in the general auditor's office of the Missouri-Pacific Railway Company, at St. Louis, Mo., which position he held fifteen months, and then went to Chicago, where he took a position in the office of the auditor of disbursements of the Illinois Central Railway Company; later he was promoted to be chief clerk in the same department. In 1903 he entered the employ of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company, and has continued in its employ since that time. From 1903 to 1905 he was a clerk in the office of the auditor of disbursements at Chicago; from 1905 to January, 1908, he was traveling accountant; and since January, 1908, he has held his present position.

On June 20, 1899, Mr. Smith wedded Miss Emma Bartels, a native of Chicago, where she was born, March 20, 1876. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have three children: Carl Bartels, born July 24, 1900; Samuel Downs, born Nov. 28, 1902; and Merle Louise, born May 2, 1909. In politics Mr. Smith is a Republican, is a Mason, and a member of the Topeka Commercial Club.

Thomas Laing King, passenger and ticket agent for the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company, at Topeka, Kan., is a native Kansan, having been born in the city of Topeka, May 8, 1875. He is the son of Thomas L. King, a native of New Jersey, who came to Topeka in 1870, and became a well known banker and capitalist there. He died Nov. 14, 1895. His wife, who survives him, was Miss Alice Gray, born at Lawrenceburg, Ind., and resides in Chicago.

Topeka has been the home of Mr. King all of his life. He was educated in the Topeka public schools and high school, after which he completed his education in the Pennsylvania Military College at Chester, Pa., where he spent three years. Upon leaving school, in 1894, he entered the employ of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company, as ticket clerk in its Topeka city office. Later he was in the grain business a short time, but in August, 1897, he again entered railroad service as a ticket clerk, in the depot ticket office of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company, at Topeka. He was made passenger and ticket agent in the same office in August, 1898, and still holds that position. Mr. King is a member of the Commercial Club, the Elks Club, and Country Club, of Topeka. He is a Thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason.

M. Gaylord Robinson, ex-mayor of Iola, Kan., was born at Peoria, Ill., Nov. 21, 1841. His father, George Robinson, was born in 1794, and died in 1872; he was a farmer by occupation and married Maria Gaylord, a native of Connecticut, who died in 1873.

M. Gaylord Robinson was reared in his native state and attended school at Galva, Ill., until he enlisted in the army, at Peoria, on Aug. 11, 1862. He was assigned to Company G, Seventy-seventh Illinois infantry;

Capt. John D. Rouse and Col. D. P. Greer commanding. The regiment formed part of the Thirteenth army corps, was with the army of the Tennessee until the surrender of Vicksburg, when it was transferred to the Department of the Gulf. Mr. Robinson's regiment was a part of the division that first crossed the Mississippi river, when Grant's army moved to the rear of Vicksburg. His first battle was Arkansas Post; then followed Port Gibson and several other bloody engagements, leading up to the capture of Vicksburg. Late in the summer of 1863 the Seventy-seventh Illinois went to Matagorda Bay, Tex., but returned in time to take part in the Banks' expedition at the battle of the Sabine Crossroads. During the campaign Mr. Robinson was taken prisoner and confined in the Confederate military stockade at Thayer, Tex., until the close of the war. In May, 1865, he was turned over to the Federal military authorities and mustered out of the service July 6, 1865. Mr. Robinson returned to his home in Illinois and engaged with his brother in the manufacture of wagons. Like so many young men of that day, he was imbued with the spirit of the West, which caused him to seek the frontier to start in life, and in the spring of 1870 came to Kansas. He arrived at Iola, March 1, and has continued to reside there since that time. There were few manufactories in Kansas in the early '70s, and Mr. Robinson at once began to manufacture carriages and wagons, one of the first industries of this kind in the state. He remained in this business for years and now owns and runs a large repair shop. Mr. Robinson is a Democrat; has always taken an interest in questions pertaining to the welfare of his adopted city, and served on the school board for over nine years, three years as its president. In 1907 he was elected mayor of Iola on the Democratic ticket; was reelected April 1, 1910, under the commission form of government, serving as the city's chief executive until the expiration of his term. He is a member of Lodge No. 38, Free and Accepted Masons, is a Knight Templar and a member of the Modern Woodmen of America.

On March 1, 1876, Mr. Robinson married Elnora, the daughter of Richard and Elizabeth Proctor, of Iola, and they have two children: Agnes, the wife of John Thompson, and Theodore P.

Lot Percy Heck, the present sheriff of Saline county, is a native of West Virginia, and was born in West Union, Aug. 16, 1876, a son of Adam S. and Isabella (Pearce) Heck. The Heck family in America dates from the early settlement of Pennsylvania and our subject is a lineal descendant of Jacob Johanna Heck, one of the territorial governors of the Pennsylvania colony. Justus Heck, the great-grandfather of our subject, was a soldier in the Continental line in the war of the Revolution, and was a pioneer in what is now Monongalia county, West Virginia. Adam S. Heck was a native of Monongalia county, West Virginia, where his grandfather was one of the first settlers. He was a farmer and in 1888 came to Kansas, locating at Gypsum City, Saline county, where he bought a large tract of land, and became a successful farmer and extensive cattle feeder. He was a deacon in the Baptist

church, and in politics was a Democrat, but was not an aspirant for official honors. He died in 1909.

Lot P. Heck, of this review, received his education in the public schools of Gypsum City, and in the state normal school at Salina. After completing his education he taught two terms of school in Gypsum township, and then from 1898 to 1905 he engaged in farming and cattle feeding, with his father. On Jan. 5, 1905, he was made under-sheriff of Saline county, and in 1908 was elected sheriff as the Democratic candidate. He was reelected to the office in 1910 and has proved one of the best men in this position in the state. Courageous and capable, he has become widely known through his activity and success as a thief-catcher. He is managing executor of his father's estate. As a farmer he is known for his sound and energetic business methods; as a citizen and an officer he is a man of unbending integrity, sound judgment, perseverance and courage, all of which qualities have contributed to make him one of the strongest and most popular citizens of Saline county. In fraternal circles his membership is with Salina Lodge, No. 60, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, with Salina Lodge, No. 28, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and Oakdale Lodge, No. 384, Modern Woodmen of America.

On Feb. 26, 1908, he was united in marriage to Mrs. Roberta Huber, the widow of the late John Huber, and a daughter of Simeon L. Graham, a pioneer and prominent citizen of Chapman, Dickinson county. Mr. and Mrs. Heck have one daughter, Mellie Elizabeth, born Oct. 4, 1909. Both our subject and his wife are prominently identified with the social life of Salina, and are among its most popular participants. Arthur Curtis Huber, born June 14, 1897, is a son of Mrs. Heck by her first marriage. Mr. Heck died on Aug. 30, 1911. The funeral was held in the court room in the Saline county court-house, and his burial was in Dry Creek cemetery, near his old home.

Earle Clifford Williams, manager for the Crosby Brothers Company, one of the leading drygoods firms of Topeka, Kan., was born in Mansfield, La., March 6, 1874, and is a son of John Perry Williams, a merchant, and at one time sheriff of De Soto parish, Louisiana, who was born in Pickens county, Ala., June 4, 1828, and died at Mansfield, La., May 4, 1893. The mother of Earle C. Williams bore the maiden name of Eliza Fidelia Crosby, and is a native of Keatchie, La., where she was born Dec. 1, 1841. She is still living, and resides at Mansfield, La.

Earle C. Williams was reared at Mansfield, La., and received his early education in a private school there. He later completed his education at the Southwestern University at Jackson, Tenn. On leaving school, in 1890, he came to Kansas, where he took a position as clerk in the Crosby Brothers drygoods store, at Topeka. The two Crosby brothers who compose that firm are his uncles, being the brothers of his mother. Mr. Williams did not like Kansas very well, however, it being so different from the South, so after clerking three months he returned to Mansfield, La., where he obtained a similar position in a general store

and remained there two years. In 1893 he went to Chicago, and spent one year in the employ of Mandel Brothers, one of the great State street drygoods firms of Chicago, learning from them the drygoods business. In 1895 he again came to Topeka, and resumed his connection with the Crosby Brothers, taking charge of the dress goods department. He has been with Crosby Brothers since that time, a period of sixteen years. In 1908 he was made manager of the establishment, the continued success of which indicates that he has proved equal to the position. He is now also a stockholder and a director in the Crosby Brothers Company. Mr. Williams is a Democrat in his political views, in his church association is a member of the Episcopal church, and for eight years has served as vestryman of Grace Cathedral.

On June 14, 1899, Mr. Williams married Miss Caro Louisa Penfield, of Topeka, but a native of Chicago, where she was born, Dec. 13, 1874. They have no children. Mr. Williams is a member of the Commercial Club, but aside from that he belongs to no other club or secret order.

Robert O'Neill Rizer, of Junction City, gained his first intimate knowledge of the State of Kansas during the great Civil war, and foreseeing that after the stress and turmoil of those stirring times had subsided that the state had a great future before it, he decided to be one of its citizens, and located in Junction City in 1865—over forty-five years ago.

Mr. Rizer was born in Philadelphia, Pa., May 24, 1837, and is a son of Charles and Matilda M. (Babe) Rizer, the former a son of Martin Rizer, a Revolutionary patriot. These parents must have imbued their sons with the most fervent patriotic spirit, for four of them entered the service of the Union army. They were: Robert O. Rizer, a brief record of whose services are incorporated in this sketch; Dr. Martin Rizer, who served as assistant surgeon of a Philadelphia regiment, was later made brigade surgeon at Antietam, Md., and after the war was made surgeon general of the State of Illinois; Dr. Charles Rizer, who was assistant surgeon on the war steamer, "Harriet Lane"; and Daniel M. Rizer, who served as a private in a Pennsylvania regiment.

Robert O. Rizer was educated in the Philadelphia grammar schools and after leaving school was employed for a time in the office of Rowley, Ashburner & Company, a shipping firm in Philadelphia, and from 1855 to 1859 he was similarly engaged in a general store in Chicago. At the close of that employment he superintended a trading trip for John Z. A. Rollins, who outfitted an expedition of thirty wagons to go to Pike's Peak, Col. On his arrival in Denver Mr. Rizer engaged as a clerk with Toppan & Company, which firm conducted a general store there. He resigned his clerkship to enlist as a Union soldier at Denver, May 16, 1862, and was commissioned by Governor Evans, of Colorado, a second lieutenant of Capt. Seymour W. Wagoner's Company K, Second regiment Colorado infantry. The same month of his enlistment he was sent to the mountains to get recruits from the mining camps. In the spring of 1863 the regiment was ordered to march to the states under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Dodd. The command proceeded to St.

Louis, Mo., and encamped at Benton Barracks, where they were supplied with horses, then ordered to Maravia. On Nov. 20, 1863, the Second infantry was consolidated with the incomplete Third infantry and formed the Second Colorado cavalry, of which Lieutenant Rizer was assigned as second lieutenant of Company I, and later was promoted to first lieutenant of Company E, to rank from July 20, 1864. June 29, 1864, he was ordered to report to Brigadier-General Brown, district of central Missouri, and served as aide-de-camp and acting assistant adjutant-general. On May 14, 1864, he was assigned to the command of the post at Lawrence, Kan., by Brigadier-General Davies, and sent with an escort of ten men to his post. On May 6, 1865, he was ordered by Major-General Dodge, headquarters department of Missouri, to report to Gen. Guy V. Henry, of South sub-district of plains, as acting assistant adjutant-general. The services of the Colorado troops were invaluable during the war in checking the Confederate plan for gaining control of the great Southwest, in holding in check the Indian tribes, and for their brilliant performances in the Indian Territory, Missouri and Kansas, and the Second Colorado cavalry took a most illustrious part in all of that work. Lieutenant Rizer bore a gallant part in all the engagements of his command during Price's invasion of Missouri, and rendered efficient and meritorious service at all times. He received his honorable discharge at Leavenworth, Kan., on Sept. 23, 1865, by reason of the close of the war.

In 1865 Mr. Rizer located at Junction City, Kan., where he became a bookkeeper for Streeter & Strickler. In 1867 he and James Streeter engaged in the banking business under the firm name of James Streeter & Company, which firm was merged, in 1870, into that of the First National Bank and which in turn was succeeded by W. B. Clarke & Company. In 1875 Mr. Rizer, with John B. Anderson, organized the Davis County Savings Bank, of which Mr. Rizer was cashier. The business of this firm was liquidated in 1877, after which the bank continued until 1880, as R. O. Rizer & Company, bankers. Since that time Mr. Rizer has been pension and claim agent at Junction City, and is general agent for the United States Fidelity & Guarantee Company, of Baltimore.

In 1865 Mr. Rizer was united in marriage to Miss Mary J. Keith, of Denver, Col., and to them were born ten children, five of whom are living: Henrietta, who is the wife of F. B. Gaylord, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this volume; Josephine, Blanche, and Edna, all of whom reside with their parents; and Mary Theresa, who is the wife of Fred Durand, assistant cashier of the First National Bank at Junction City. Mr. Rizer has held numerous official positions, having been city clerk two terms; mayor of Junction City three terms; treasurer of Geary county two terms; and has been United States pension claim attorney for many years. Two of his personal friends were Kit Carson and General Harney, the former of whom Mr. Rizer had entertained at his home. Another familiar Kansas figure was "Wild Bill" Hickok,

who lived near Mr. Rizer several years. When Mr. Rizer was mayor of Junction City, several cowboys from Abilene were coming to shoot up Junction City in revenge for one of their number having been injured in a fight there. Mayor Rizer appointed "Wild Bill" marshall of Junction City for one day and he, single handed, rode out some five miles from the town and induced the cowboys to return to Abilene. Mr. Rizer is a member of Junction City Post, No. 132, Department of Kansas, Grand Army of the Republic, in which he has filled all the offices and has served a second term as commander; was aide-de-camp on the staff of Gen. Corporal Tanner, commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic; and served on the National flag committee. He is also a member of the Loyal Legion.

David Ellsworth Clopper, a prominent physician of Argentine, was born in Hagerstown, Washington county, Maryland, Jan. 20, 1867, a son of Simon and Nancy (Light) Clopper. Simon Clopper is a prosperous farmer, now living retired in Hagerstown, having reached the advanced age of eighty-nine. His father, John Clopper, was a native of southern Pennsylvania and was also a farmer and of German parentage.

After acquiring the usual common school education Dr. Clopper attended the high school at Leitersburg, Md., and was graduated with the class of 1885. After his graduation he went to the southern part of the Dakota territory, where he was employed as a ranch hand until 1887. The following five years were spent in California, where he was employed in fruit ranches near Los Angeles. Having decided on the profession of medicine as his life work he returned eastward, and in 1892 matriculated at the Barnes Medical College at St. Louis, where he completed the course and was graduated as a Doctor of Medicine with the class of 1896, having in the meantime, however, served as an interne in the hospitals of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad at Las Vegas, N. M., and at Fort Madison, Iowa, during the year of 1895. He located for practice at Argentine, Wyandotte county, Kansas, and was appointed a surgeon for the Santa Fe railroad, in which capacity he is still serving. To keep abreast with the latest discoveries of his profession he took post-graduate courses in the Post Graduate Hospital and College at New York in 1902, 1905 and in 1910, and is a skilled surgeon and one of the leading medical practitioners of Wyandotte county, where he has built up an extensive and a lucrative practice. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the American Association of Railway Surgeons, and is a member of the staffs of St. Margaret, at Kansas City, Kan., and St. Joseph, at Kansas City, Mo., hospitals.

Extensive commercial as well as professional interests claim Dr. Clopper's attention. In September, 1906, he, with J. N. Altringer, F. F. Eshart and W. L. Speer, organized the Argentine State Bank, of which Dr. Clopper was made president, a position which he has continued to fill with credit to himself and to his associates. The institution was capitalized at \$10,000, with a paid-in-surplus of \$2,500; it has \$200,000

in deposits and a surplus and undivided profits of \$6,000—a most satisfactory showing considering that it started but a few months previous to the panic of 1907. It is exclusively a home institution, and is recognized as the leading bank of Argentine. Dr. Clopper is a Republican. His first official honor was his election to membership in the board of aldermen of Argentine in 1902; the following year he was elected mayor of the city and during the great flood of 1903 he conclusively proved his fitness for that executive office, giving both of time and money to relieve the suffering and distress which followed in its wake. During his two years of service as mayor he was a potential factor in securing many needed improvements. His rapidly growing medical practice, however, caused him to refuse renomination for mayor, and since prevented his active participation in public affairs. He is prominent in Masonic circles, being a member of Ben Hur Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons at Argentine, of Abdallah Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, at Leavenworth, and of the Kansas City Consistory of Scottish Rite Masons. He is also a member of Lodge No. 440, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, at Kansas City, Kan. Recreation is almost unknown to Dr. Clopper, as his extensive practice keeps him closely engaged. His love for fine horses is his one form of amusement, and his driving animals are the best that money can buy. One other pleasure is his complete and well selected library.

On Nov. 27, 1905, Dr. Clopper was united in marriage with Mrs. Rena Malow, of Kansas City, Mo. Mrs. Clopper is a lady of refinement and culture, and takes a prominent part in the social life of Argentine.

George Innes, successful merchant and prominent citizen of Lawrence, is a Scotchman by birth and lineage. He was born in the northern part of Scotland, July 23, 1841, a son of William and Catherine (McDonald) Innes, who lived and died in Scotland, the father dying when the son was but seven years old.

Mr. Innes was reared to the farm life and given a common school education. When a young man less than seventeen years of age he taught one term of school, boarding around with the scholars, but the one term convinced him that he did not want to be a teacher. In 1859 he came to the United States, locating in Buffalo, N. Y., where he accepted a clerkship in the drygoods store of a cousin. He continued as a drygoods clerk for about eight years, and then engaged in business for himself as a drygoods merchant at Buffalo. In 1870 Mr. Innes came to Kansas, and located at Lawrence, where he has since continued in the mercantile business, beginning on a limited capital. By close application to his business, to which he brought unusual ability, he prospered, and after several years alone in business he accepted partners, and today he is a member of the well known firm of Innes, Bullene & Hackman, which firm, with a large stock of drygoods, carpets and ladies' ready-made garments, occupies a large, handsome and well equipped business house, which the firm erected in 1911. As a business man Mr. Innes has been successful, and he deserves the success which has attended his

business career, for he has manifested not only unusual business ability, but also a spirit of worthy enterprise and industry. As a citizen he has borne an active and commendable part in public affairs. As an ardent Democrat he has been active in politics, and served as postmaster at Lawrence for four years, receiving his appointment from President Cleveland, during the second administration of that able executive. For about fifteen years Mr. Innes served on the Lawrence city school board, and otherwise has been active in public life. Fraternally he is a Thirtieth degree Mason, a Knight Templar, and is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In church faith he is a Presbyterian.

In 1869 Mr. Innes married Eliza Matheson, of Canadian nativity, a daughter of Donald Matheson, who was a member of the Canadian Parliament. Mrs. Innes died in 1910, leaving two children—Marion and Janet.

John R. Mulvane, president of the Bank of Topeka, is one of the best known business men of Kansas. Uniting, with great natural capacity, the qualities of energy, honesty and daring, he has carried a great number of undertakings to marked success. Today he is rated as one of the rich men of the West, and every dollar of his fortune has been made by his own unaided efforts. He was born in Newcomerstown, Tuscarawas county, Ohio, July 6, 1835. He once told his biographer that his education was secured sitting on a slab seat in a pioneer country school house. At an early age he went into his father's tannery to learn the trade, and while still a boy gained such a knowledge of general merchandising that at the age of twenty he was able to take practical charge of his father's country store.

The Mulvane family originally came from the McIlvanes of Scotland. The first American representative came to North Carolina before the Revolutionary war. About 1803 John Mulvane, the paternal grandfather of John R., located in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, where he was one of the five original taxpayers of the county. He married Mary McCune, daughter of James McCune, who served as an ensign in the United States navy during the war of 1812 and received as a reward from the government a tract of land in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, upon which he settled. John Mulvane was a soldier in the war of 1812. His son, David, the father of John R. Mulvane, married Mary Ross, the daughter of William Ross, an Irishman of County Cork, who came to Ohio in 1805 as a missionary to the Delaware Indians. The wife of William Ross was Jane Whittaker, an Englishwoman. One of her brothers was the owner of the great cotton mills near Philadelphia, and another was an iron founder who made cannon for the Federal government during the Civil war. David Mulvane was first a farmer boy and then a laborer on the Ohio canal. By perseverance and industry he steadily improved his condition and became the leading merchant and manufacturer in Newcomerstown.

In 1865 John R. Mulvane left his father and engaged in merchandising



John R. Mulvaney

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at Princeton, Ill., with his brother, Jacob Mulvane. His health soon failed and after some time spent in a sanitarium he came to Kansas, arriving in Topeka in August, 1868. He had some means and at first dealt in land and cattle. In January, 1870, he became cashier of the Topeka Bank and Savings Institution, and thus commenced the career that has made him one of the best known financiers in the West. In July, 1878, this bank was reorganized as the Bank of Topeka, Mr. Mulvane becoming the president, which place he has held ever since. However, he has not confined his entire time and energy to banking, but has engaged in other enterprises of various kinds and great proportions. With his brother, Joab, he was one of the powers that completed and made a success of the Topeka Water Company and was a potent factor in the reorganization of the Topeka Street Railway Company. In both enterprises he made money. The following year (1879), with his brother, Joab, and W. B. Strong, he bought a little telephone exchange that was trying to do business in Topeka. Out of this beginning has grown the great Missouri & Kansas Telephone Company, of which Mr. Mulvane was president and a heavy stockholder. Mr. Mulvane has been largely interested in the salt industry and was one of the large stockholders in the companies operating in Hutchinson; was one of the promoters of the Beatrice Creamery Company of Lincoln, Denver and Topeka, whose output of the famous Meadow Gold butter is larger than that of any other brand in the United States. He is a large stockholder in the Charles Wolff Packing Company of Topeka and is one of the largest owners of irrigated lands in Bent county, Colorado. He is director and vice-president of the Globe Surety Company, and director in the Commerce Trust Company, all of Kansas City, Mo.

Mr. Mulvane married Miss Hattie M. Freeman at Newcomerstown, Ohio, Aug. 16, 1856. No children were born to this union, but Mr. and Mrs. Mulvane adopted and reared the two orphan children of Mr. Mulvane's youngest sister. He has been a member of the Baptist church for more than forty years, and for twenty years has been a member of the board of directors of the First Baptist church of Topeka. He is president of the Topeka Free Library, of which he was one of the organizers. In coöperation with Bishop Vail he was one of the organizers of Christ's Hospital of Topeka, in which corporation he still holds the position of treasurer. He is a member of the Commercial club and of the Country club, is a Thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, Knight Templar and an Odd Fellow. Since 1901 he has been one of the trustees of Washburn College.

Benjamin Franklin Morgan, M. D.—As a successful physician of Clay county, known to the medical profession of Kansas as an authority on anesthesia, and as one of the most progressive and public-spirited citizens of Clay Center, Dr. Morgan merits distinctive recognition in this publication.

Benjamin M. Morgan is a native of Pella, Marion county, Iowa, and was born on Aug. 3, 1857, a son of Elijah Dodson and Kerrila A. D.

(Wilhite) Morgan. The father was a native of Kentucky, the family home being in Sardis, where he was born, April 26, 1821. His parents were also natives of the state and descended from pioneer settlers. Kerrila A. D. Wilhite, the mother of Dr. Morgan, was born in Crawfordsville, Ind., Jan. 16, 1819. Her parents were natives of Indiana, and her ancestors were among its pioneer settlers. She is a lineal descendant of Andreas Garr, a noted patriot of Bavaria. Elijah D. Morgan was a successful farmer and shortly after his marriage, in 1841, removed to Iowa and located in Marion county. He retired from active labor in 1888, and became a resident of Clay Center, Kan., where two of his sons, Horace W. and Curtis C., had previously located for the practice of medicine. Mrs. Morgan passed away in 1892 and her husband in 1894. They were the parents of the following children—four of whom survive: Henry J., born in 1844, a prominent ranchman of Penryn, Cal.; Mattie M., born in 1846, the widow of J. W. Paschal, residing in Colorado Springs; Teda M., born in 1852, the wife of I. M. Earle, an attorney of Des Moines, Iowa; and Benjamin F. Horace W., born in 1849, died in April, 1898; and Curtis C., born in 1860, died April 9, 1899. Both were graduates in medicine and located for practice in Clay Center, Kan., where they resided at the times of their deaths. They built up the most successful practice in Clay county and were men of influence in the commercial, political and social life of their section.

Benjamin F. Morgan received his early education in the public schools of Marion county, Iowa, which was supplemented by a course in the Iowa Central University at Pella. In 1880 he came to Kansas and secured a position as clerk in the United States land office at Wakeeney, where he remained five years. His inclinations led to the profession of medicine and he began its study under Dr. A. B. Jones of Wakeeney, in 1883, while still a clerk in the land office. He entered Drake Medical College at Des Moines and graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, in 1888. He located for practice at Riley, Kan., where he remained until 1898. The following year he spent in Denver, Col. In 1899 he returned to Kansas and located in Clay Center, succeeding to the practice of his brother, Curtis C., recently deceased. Dr. Morgan is a consistent and tireless student, a broad reader and recognized as one of the most scholarly men of his profession in the state. He has devoted considerable time to post-graduate work in the Chicago Post-Graduate School and Hospital, the New York Post-Graduate Hospital and the Rush Medical College of Chicago. He has made an exhaustive study of anesthesia and is considered by his fellow practitioners an authority on this subject. For several years he has lectured on this subject in the Kansas University. He has acquired one of the large practices of Kansas and has served for many years on the board of United States Pension Examining Physicians. He is local medical examiner for eighteen of the leading life insurance companies. Dr. Morgan has attained the Knights Templar degree in Masonry and is affiliated with Isis Temple Shrine at Salina.

He married on May 22, 1882, Miss Lucy M. Hanna, a daughter of Benjamin J. F. Hanna, at one time register of the United States land office at Wakeeney. They are parents of two children: Edwin C., born March 29, 1885, a graduate of the literary department of Kansas University and in the medical department of Northwestern University, Chicago, with the class of 1910, and who is associated with his father in practice; Margaret, born Jan. 19, 1891, a student in the liberal arts department of Kansas University, where she is specializing in art and music.

Alfred Gifford, M. D., Lawrence, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., June 10, 1854, a son of Alfred and Mary Elizabeth (Watson) Gifford. His father was of German descent and a native of Philadelphia, and an architect by profession. The mother of Dr. Gifford was born in England and came to the United States when about eighteen years of age. When their son was about fourteen years of age the parents came west and located in Illinois, where his literary education was completed in the common schools. In 1871 he went to St. Louis, where he took a commercial course in a business college and made some study of architecture, which profession he followed for three years, but not liking it as a life work he gave it up and entered the St. Louis Medical College, which is now known as the medical department of the Washington University at St. Louis. From this institution he received his degree of Doctor of Medicine, in 1878. He began the practice of medicine at Hillsboro, Montgomery county, Illinois. Two years later, or in 1880, he came to Kansas, and for six years thereafter was engaged in a successful practice of his profession in Iola, from which city he came to Lawrence, in 1886. As a physician and surgeon Dr. Gifford is devoted to his work and to the well-being of those whom he treats, and he is conscientious in all that he does in a professional way. He is a member of the Douglas County and Kansas State Medical societies and of the American Medical Association.

In 1882 Dr. Gifford was united in marriage with Miss Grace Lee Brewer of Hamilton, Ohio. The Doctor and wife have but one child, namely, Ednah Grace, the wife of J. C. Searles of Kansas City, Mo.

Henry C. Keeling, a director and life member of the Kansas State Historical Society, is one of the pioneer settlers of Caldwell, Sumner county, and one of her successful and progressive citizens. He first came to Kansas in 1873, where he joined an elder brother, at that time quartermaster at Fort Leavenworth, and who in 1874 was appointed post-trader at that post. In 1876 Mr. Keeling went to Montana, where he remained during the Custer campaign. He returned to Kansas, in 1878, and purchased a half interest in a grocery business at Great Bend. The following year, 1879, he was appointed post-trader at Cantonment, Indian Territory, ninety miles south of Caldwell, on the Canadian river. During the early eighties he was induced by a number of friends, who were in the cattle business, to remove his stock to Caldwell, Sumner county. He remained in the mercantile business in this town until

1887, since which time he has been engaged in the real estate and loan business. He is widely known throughout the state as a student of Indian life, his collection of Indian relics being one of the most extensive within her borders and his contributions to the State Historical Society, in the way of personal reminiscences, are many and valuable. His life among the Aborigines as a trader made possible a close study of their habits, character and traditions and his fund of information on the Indian is probably as extensive as that possessed by any citizen of Kansas. His address, "Early Days in Kansas," delivered before the Research Club of Caldwell, is a vivid word picture of frontier life and contains material which has been drawn upon for use in the preceding volumes of this work.

Charles Sumner Finch, newspaper publisher and editor and present postmaster at Lawrence, was born in Girard, Ill., July 24, 1856. He is a son of James G. and Mary (Purdum) Finch. His father was born in Genesee county, New York, Oct. 14, 1809, and died at Lawrence, Kan., April 14, 1904. Mr. Finch's mother was born at Chillicothe, Ross county, Ohio, June 17, 1819, and died at Louisburg, Kan., in 1887. John Finch, who emigrated from England, was the progenitor of the Finch family in America. The paternal grandfather of Mr. Finch was Solomon Finch, a survivor of the Wyoming Indian massacre. He was then but a mere child. He grew to manhood and went to Ohio, and later to Noblesville, Ind., where the father of Mr. Finch was reared. James G. Finch became a farmer and merchant in Clay county, Illinois. In 1869 he came to Kansas and settled in Miami county. The following were the children of his family: Francis, Walton (deceased), Cynthia, John, George (deceased), Henry (deceased), Charles S., and Florence. The two eldest sons were soldiers in the Civil war. Francis died in that horrible Confederate prison—Andersonville.

On a farm in Miami county Charles S. Finch was reared and attended country and town schools, taught school for two years and then spent one year in the University of Kansas and, in 1880, graduated in the law department of the University of Michigan. He began the practice of law in Harper county, Kan., where he practiced eight years, during which time he became a newspaper man. He was part owner of the "Harper County Times," later "Harper County Graphic," a daily paper. He came to Lawrence, in 1888, and here first edited the "Tribune," which was afterward consolidated with the "Journal," of which he was editor up to 1903, when he bought the "Lawrence Gazette," which he edited up to the time he entered upon his duties as postmaster, Sept. 1, 1911, still retaining his interest in the Gazette. In politics Mr. Finch has always supported the men and measures of the Republican party. He never held office before becoming postmaster of Lawrence, and was never a candidate for office. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is also a member of the Fraternal Aid Association, and has been for eight years editor and publisher of the official paper of that fraternity. He is also a mem-

ber of the Fraternal Order of Eagles and of the Beta Theta Pi college fraternity.

In 1890 Mr. Finch married Miss Esther Pierce of Baldwin, Kan., and at the time of her marriage was a student at Baker University. They have three children: Floyd, Gula and Mateel.

Sheffield Ingalls is a resident and a native son of Atchison, having been born in that city March 28, 1875. He is a son of the late United States Senator John James Ingalls. Mr. Ingalls' ancestors, both paternal and maternal, were representative New England pioneers. The Ingalls family in America originated with Edmond Ingalls, who with his brother, Francis, founded Lynn, Mass., in 1628. The mother of our subject was Anna Louisa Chesebrough, a direct descendant of William Chesebrough, who emigrated to America with John Winthrop in 1630. The paternal grandparents of our subject were Elias T. and Eliza (Chase) Ingalls, the former of whom was a first cousin of Mehitable Ingalls, the grandmother of President Garfield, while the latter, Eliza Chase, was descended from Aquilla Chase, who settled in New Hampshire, in 1630, and who was also the ancestor of the late Chief Justice Chase.

Sheffield Ingalls was reared principally in his native town and received his public school education at Atchison and at Washington, D. C. After attending Midland College at Atchison four years he entered the University of Kansas and was graduated in that institution in June, 1895, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He then studied law and was admitted to the bar, in 1897, but as the profession did not appeal to him he practiced but little and turned his attention to more genial pursuits. He early developed a predilection for politics and became actively identified with the Republican party in both the city and county of Atchison at an early age. In July, 1898, he was appointed police judge of Atchison by Mayor Donald and, in April, 1899, was elected to the same office for a term of two years, serving until April, 1901. In the spring of 1904 he was a prominent candidate for the Republican nomination for probate judge, but through the exigencies of politics, instead of receiving the nomination sought for, he was nominated by the same convention for the legislature from the third representative district. However, at the election his opponent, Edward Perdue, defeated him by thirty-two votes. Two years later he was nominated again for the legislature from the same district and received a tie vote with Alonzo Wilcox. The contest was decided by lot in Topeka and Mr. Ingalls won. He served as a member of several important committees and was made chairman of the committee on education. He cast his vote for Charles Curtis for United States senator, and in the work of that session became actively identified with that progressive element in the legislature which was known at that time as "the boss busters." He is in sympathy with all efforts to purify politics and to raise the tone of public life and during that session he voted for all reform legislation. He is a man of deep convictions, a

political and social reformer of exceptional ability and courage, and has always opposed machine politics. It was due to an obnoxious political machine's influence in local Republican circles at Atchison that Mr. Ingalls entered the arena of political strife in order to assist in effectively opposing said machine and to secure needed reform in political methods. Shortly after the adjournment of the legislature Mr. Ingalls assumed the editorial management of the "Atchison Champion," and for the following two years exposed through its columns the corruption in city affairs and fought against the domination of the city by a political ring. He then endeavored to purchase a controlling interest in the "Champion" to enable him to be more aggressive in fighting corruption through its columns, but through various influences operating against him he was unsuccessful. In the fall of 1907 he originated and organized the Commercial State Bank and served as its vice-president until its consolidation with the First National Bank, in the spring of 1910. He then organized the Commerce Investment Company, of which he was made president and has continuously served as such up to the present time (1911). Besides the interests mentioned he is a director of the First National Bank and also of the Railway Specialty Company of Atchison. He was appointed a member of the board of regents of the Kansas state normal schools by Governor Stubbs, in April, 1908. He is a member of the State Historical Society, and is a member of the Sons of the Revolution. Fraternally he is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

On Jan. 9, 1901, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Ingalls and Miss Lucy Cornell Van Hoesen of Lawrence, Kan. To their union five children have been born: Robert Chesebrough, who died in infancy; Ruth Constance, aged seven; Sarah Sheffield, aged four; John James, aged two; and David Bagle, aged six months (1911).

George W. Allaman, M. D., of Atchison, is a fit example of what ability, integrity and work can accomplish in the west, always the land of opportunity to the man who makes the most of his opportunities. He was born in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, in 1862. After completing his elementary education he studied at St. Joseph, Mo., and then went to New York city, where he graduated in the Ainsworth Medical College and the New York Polytechnic. His father was a United Brethren preacher, who was minister at different churches in Minnesota, Iowa and Missouri for forty years. After devoting his life to the work of the Lord he was laid to rest in Missouri, and is survived by his wife, who now resides in Atchison. Soon after receiving his degree Dr. Allaman located in Missouri but came to Kansas in 1885, and in 1894 opened an office in Atchison and engaged in the practice of his profession. His conscientious and efficient services have placed him in the front rank of the medical fraternity, while his natural business ability, shrewd far sightedness are attested by his success in both financial and political fields. In 1906 he represented the Second district in the state legislature, where he was recognized as a man of force and character.

He was instrumental in the introduction of a bill to prohibit the inter-marriage of negroes and whites and is one of the strongest adherents of race legislation. Although a Democrat the Doctor was elected by a flattering majority and has many staunch adherents among the ranks of the Republican party. He was a member of the city council for four years: has been grand master of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows since 1905 and was grand representative of that order in 1907-08. He also belongs to the Knights of Pythias, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Red Men and Modern Brotherhood of America. In the spring of 1909 Dr. Allaman was elected mayor of Atchison by the largest majority ever received by a candidate for that office and his administration was characterized by honesty and efficiency. Many public differences were adjusted, improvements made and the general conditions of the city elevated and benefited during his term in office. Dr. Allaman is a patriotic citizen, enterprising and tireless in his efforts to build up Atchison and see that every person has a just hearing. His attitude toward labor is as well known as his efficiency and every effort is toward the "square deal" for the working man. His policy as city executive was broad and liberal, like the man.

The Doctor has been twice married, first in 1884, to Ida Magill, who had two children: John M., a physician in Kansas City, and Walter R., who is at home in the high school. Mrs. Allaman died March 22, 1907, and on Sept. 9, 1908, the Doctor was united in marriage with Olivia Simpson of Atchison. Mrs. Allaman is a lady of refinement and culture, who is a beautiful home maker and welcomes the many friends of the family, which is one of the best known and most popular in the city.

Edward A. Mize, of Atchison, secretary and treasurer of the Blish, Mize & Silliman Hardware Company, has been a resident of Atchison for over forty years and his name stands preëminently among its citizens, for he is of that class of men who through their superior ability, energy, industry and intelligence have materially added to the prosperity of Atchison and have increased its commercial importance. During that period he has seen the business with which he is connected develop from a small retail store into one of the largest wholesale hardware establishments of the West and has seen a like development in the city of Atchison and of the State of Kansas. Mr. Mize is one of the many Eastern men who have made up the personnel of the strongest business men, professional men and statesmen of Kansas during the last half century. He was born in Middletown, Conn., June 14, 1840, and is descended on the paternal side from an old New York family, the Mize family being a well known and prominent one in Madison county, New York, while his mother's family was an old established one of Middletown, Conn. The father of Mr. Mize removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1842, and there for several years was engaged in the manufacture of linseed oil. Later he became auditor for the Cleveland, Mt. Vernon & Columbus Railway Company, with headquarters at Akron, Ohio,

and was thus employed a quarter of a century. After his retirement from active business duties he removed to Chicago and resided in that city until his death.

Edward A. Mize was reared and educated in Cuyahoga Falls, Summit county, Ohio, until eighteen years of age. His first business venture was in the city of Chicago, where he engaged in the insurance business and conducted it until the spring of 1871, when he came west with two other young men from Chicago, David P. Blish and John B. Silliman, and located in Atchison, Kan. There they bought out a retail hardware store and established the retail and wholesale hardware business which in the succeeding years has grown to such proportions as to rank among the largest and most extensive of its kind in the West. The firm was incorporated in January, 1888, and has as its present officers: J. B. Silliman, president; Arthur E. Mize, vice-president; E. A. Mize, secretary and treasurer; C. L. Mize, assistant treasurer; and C. S. Osborn, cashier. Its department managers are: A. E. Mize, sales manager; J. A. Kinney, traffic manager; H. B. Mize, manager of the cutlery, harness, tinware and advertising department; and J. W. Barlow, manager of the guns and sporting goods department. The firm since its organization has enjoyed uninterrupted prosperity and to accommodate the continuously growing business a new five-story building is being erected for occupancy at the corner of Fifth street and Utah avenue at a cost of \$160,000, and when completed will be the largest business building in Atchison.

In Chicago on Dec. 18, 1867, Mr. Mize was married to Miss Caroline Silliman, a sister of J. B. Silliman, the business partner of Mr. Mize. Mr. and Mrs. Mize have reared five children, each of whom is filling a useful and responsible position in life. In order of birth they are: Arthur E., who is vice-president of the Blish, Mize & Silliman Hardware Company; Rev. Robert H., rector of St. Andrews Episcopal Church of Emporia, Kan.; H. D., who holds the responsible position of buyer for the Blish, Mize & Silliman Hardware Company; Caroline, who is the wife of Rev. Francis F. White, rector of Trinity Episcopal Church, Atchison, Kan.; and Chester L., assistant treasurer and manager of the credit department of the hardware company. Mr. Mize, though essentially a business man, has ever shown a commendable interest in all that touches the general welfare of the community. He thoroughly believes in the efficacy of a good education and is interested in furthering the efficiency of the public schools. He has served seven years as a member of the Atchison board of education and was president of the board five years of that period. He has also been a trustee of the Atchison County High School six years, which office he still holds. Mr. Mize and family are communicants of the Episcopal church at Atchison. He is one of its oldest and most faithful members and has served as treasurer of the church twenty-five years. For the past forty years the name of Mr. Mize has been linked with the public affairs of Atchison, as an early settler, as a promoter of large business prospects.

and as a public spirited citizen and he well deserves the universal respect and esteem which he enjoys in his home city.

Amos Mardis, one of the leading financiers of Kansas, who has been a resident of Reno county since the early '80s, was born in Guernsey county, Ohio, Nov. 23, 1839, a son of William and Frances (Bell) Mardis, and is descended from fine old Colonial ancestors, as his grandfather, William Mardis, a Virginian by birth, served under General Washington during the Revolutionary war and was one of the brave army that suffered during the memorable winter at Valley Forge. At the close of the war, when the colonies were freed from the Mother Country, he returned to his old Virginia plantation near Harper's Ferry, where his son, William, was born, in 1797. He was reared in his native state, received the educational advantages afforded at that period and, stirred with patriotism like his father, enlisted in the army from Ohio and served with the Ohio troops during the war of 1812 and 1813. He was honorably discharged at Detroit, Mich., in August, 1813. He was one of the early settlers of Ohio, having located in that state about 1802, when it was on the very western edge of civilization. He took up land on the Ohio river and passed the remainder of his days there; Mr. Mardis died, in 1865, at Newcomerstown, Tuscarawas county, after a long and honorable life. Frances Bell was born in Pennsylvania, but accompanied her husband to Ohio, and died in Guernsey county, in 1842. Amos Mardis was next, the youngest in a family of thirteen children—seven sons and six daughters—five of whom are now living: Margaret, the wife of Abram Forney of Peabody, Kan.; Lucinda, the wife of Nathan Sheppard of Sylvia, Kan.; Matilda, who married John D. Mulvane of Raymond, Neb.; Abija, who lives in Omaha, Neb.; and Amos.

Amos Mardis was reared and educated in Ohio, where he learned telegraphy and worked as an operator on the Pan Handle railroad until the outbreak of the Civil war, when he enlisted in April, 1861, in Company K, Twenty-fourth Ohio infantry. For a year he served in that regiment, was at Cheat Mountain, Va., and other minor engagements, but was later transferred to the western army. He marched through West Virginia to Parkersburg and then went by boat to Louisville, Ky., and marched with his regiment to Pittsburg Landing, where he took part in the battle of that name and then came home on furlough. On his return to duty he was promoted to second lieutenant and assigned to duty in Company F, Eighty-eighth Ohio infantry, and shortly after was transferred to the cavalry service and commissioned second lieutenant of Troop C, Tenth Ohio cavalry. Subsequently he was promoted to first lieutenant and then to captain, in which position he served until the close of the war. Captain Mardis saw service at Shiloh, Murfreesboro, Stone's river, and many other engagements and skirmishes before his discharge, the latter part of the summer of 1865. Soon after leaving the army he was appointed deputy revenue collector of the Federal government and served two years during General Grant's

first administration. At the close of that work he was appointed government gauger in the Sixth district of Kentucky, where he remained until 1872, but resigned to engage in the wholesale liquor business in Cincinnati, where he remained about ten years. In 1883 he disposed of his business interests in Ohio and came to Kansas, locating at Burton, but six months later came to Sylvia, which was then known as the "Tom Anderson ranch," as the town had not been dreamed of at that time. Mr. Mardis entered the employ of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad as right-of-way agent, and while acting as such purchased 240 acres of land and laid out the town of Sylvia, donating 51 per cent. of the stock to the Santa Fe. The town was named by A. A. Robinson, chief engineer of the road, in honor of his wife, whose name was Sylvia. After selling his remaining interest in the town, in 1887, Mr. Mardis moved to Hutchinson, which had been chosen as the seat of justice of the county, and was there during all the "boom" days. He organized a land company there known as the Mardis Syndicate, and handled a great amount of real estate within a few years. In 1892 he returned to Sylvia, which has since been his home, although he has been interested in many commercial enterprises in Kansas and other states. Mr. Mardis secured the franchise for the Metropolitan Street Railway of Kansas City, Kan., from Argentina, and sold it to the company. He then went to Houston, Tex., and secured a franchise to build the Houston Belt railway, of which he was vice-president. At different times he has been interested in other enterprises, all of which have been remarkably successful.

Mr. Mardis married Emma, the daughter of Gov. John Greiner of Ohio, where she was born. Mr. Greiner was the receiver of public moneys under President Lincoln and was appointed governor of New Mexico territory and subsequently elected its first governor and then again served as receiver of public moneys. John Greiner was the editor of the "Zanesville Times" and Columbus Gazette," and one of the well known newspaper men of the Ohio valley. He wrote the celebrated campaign song, "Tippecanoe and Tyler, too." Two daughters were born to Amos and Emma Mardis: Laura, deceased, was the wife of L. L. Jackson, now deceased, and left three boys; Lewis, deceased; Lincoln L., chief gunner of the United States battleship Maryland; and J. W., a telegraph operator with the Santa Fe railroad. They were reared and educated by Mr. and Mrs. Mardis. The second daughter, Cora, now deceased, married Edward Stallup, cashier of the bank at Sylvia. Mr. Mardis is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and has always been a Republican in politics, although too busy with his many interests to hold office.

Albert W. Tyler, one of the leading members of the Reno county bar, was born at Fountain Green, Ill., Oct. 20, 1872, a son of Charles C. and Joan (Webster) Tyler. The Tyler family was of Scotch descent, established in America by five brothers, who came to this country during Colonial days and a number of the family served in the Revolutionary

army during the war that separated the colonies from the Mother Country. Charles Tyler located in Illinois, in 1852, when that state was still the "far west" to residents east of the Alleghany mountains. Mrs. Tyler died two years ago, but the father still resides in Hancock county, Illinois, aged seventy-two years. He was one of the early white settlers of the locality and took an active part in public affairs and politics, being a staunch supporter of the Democratic party but would never accept public office. Soon after coming west Mr. Tyler opened a general mercantile store and has engaged in that business for over forty years. He was also postmaster for many years until he retired from active life, and now enjoys the sunset years in a well earned respite from toil. Five children were born to Charles C. and Joan Tyler: Charles S., the treasurer of Hancock county, Illinois; Mary F., at home; George, also at home in charge of his father's business; Albert W.; and Ethel Joan, the wife of Robert Brandon of Omaha.

Albert W. Tyler was reared in his native state, attended the public schools until he was fifteen, when he entered Carthage College, Illinois, and subsequently entered Yale University, where he graduated, in 1896. After leaving the university he taught school but had determined to make the study of law his life work and, in 1893, came to Kansas and spent three summers in the office of Whiteside & Gleason reading for the bar, to which he was admitted, in 1895, and now practices in the county, state and Federal courts. Some time after this he returned to Yale and took his senior degree in law at that institution. For several years Mr. Tyler was employed in the law office of Mr. Whiteside and then became a member of the firm, under the name of Whiteside, Simmons & Tyler. Upon the retirement of Mr. Whiteside the firm was known as Simmons & Tyler until 1909, when the partnership was dissolved, since which time Mr. Tyler has practiced alone. He has built up a satisfactory and gratifying practice and is recognized as one of the able attorneys of Reno county.

On Sept. 5, 1900, Mr. Tyler married Marguerite L., the daughter of Louis C. Pound of Hutchinson. Two children have come to the Tyler home: Charles Pound and Albert Wilson. Mr. Tyler has served as city attorney and was the Democratic candidate for judge of the Ninth judicial district in 1908, and was defeated by only 800 votes in a district having a normal Republican majority of 3,500. He was also a candidate for county attorney, but was defeated by only a small majority. Fraternally he is associated with the Masonic order, Modern Woodmen of America, and in faith is a Presbyterian, being president of the brotherhood of the church.

Thomas Francis Hogan.—There came to Geary county, Kansas, in 1867, Rev. John Fogarty, the pioneer Catholic priest of Western Kansas, who began there a life of usefulness in his administrations to the spiritual and material needs of the frontier settlers. During that service, which continued about twenty-five years, Father Fogarty endured untold misery and hardships in his mission duties done entirely on horse-

back from one wretched cabin to another, through driving snows, scorching winds, and pitiless rain storms. Mass was said in the log cabin, the dugout, or on the open green with the same dignity and fervor as if in the most finely appointed cathedral. Father Fogarty was born in County Tipperary, Ireland, and came to America, in 1857, when about twenty years of age. He was prepared for the priesthood at Montreal, Canada, Cape Girardeau, Mo., and at Baltimore, Md. He was ordained a priest by Bishop Ness at Leavenworth, in 1867, and immediately thereafter began his mission work in Western Kansas, which continued until he was incapacitated for active service through injuries received in a wild flight from attacking Indians. He died at Excelsior Springs, Mo., Sept. 6, 1907, loved and mourned by practically all who knew him. While stationed at Junction City his brother, Cornelius Fogarty, came to visit him and later brought to him their nephew, Thomas Hogan, then a lad of about eleven years, who was to remain with his uncle, Cornelius Fogarty, under whose care he was to receive his education. Cornelius Fogarty, born in Nenagh, County Tipperary, Ireland, in 1844, had gone to Australia in early youth and there became a miner and sheep rancher. He came to California, in 1865, and from there he went to Texas, in 1871, where he engaged in the cattle business. In 1872 he drove a bunch of his cattle to Kansas and after disposing of them at Minneapolis, he went to Junction City to visit his brother, Rev. John Fogarty. So impressed was he with the favorable business outlook for that place that he decided to locate there. In 1874 he purchased a 200-acre farm and also a water right on Smoky Hill river, one and one-fourth miles east of the town, where he built a dam and a mill, and engaged in farming, cattle raising and milling. It was the first mill in that locality. Mr. Fogarty became a wealthy and influential citizen of the town and, in 1886, he established the first electric light plant in Junction City, which remained in use until 1901, when he sold his equipment and franchise. Upon his death, in 1901, his nephew, Thomas F. Hogan, became a trustee of the estate and has continued to manage those business interests.

Mr. Fogarty was married, in 1892, to Kate Lee, a native of Ireland and a sister of Rev. Father John Lee, Armourdale, Kan. The widow and four children survive him: Marie, born Sept. 23, 1893, a graduate of Junction City High School in 1911; John, born Feb. 9, 1895, a student in Junction City schools; Catherine, born March 5, 1896, and Angela, born Sept. 10, 1898.

Thomas Francis Hogan was born in Nenagh, County Tipperary, Ireland, Feb. 2, 1869, a son of Patrick and Margaret (Fogarty) Hogan, both of whom were natives of the Emerald Isle, where they spent their entire lives. As stated Mr. Hogan was brought to America in July, 1880, when but a lad, by his uncle, Cornelius Fogarty, and was educated in the common schools and high schools of Junction City. He began his business career in the employ of his uncle in the milling business and subsequently became traveling salesman, in which capacity he visited nearly every

state in the Union. Upon the death of his uncle he took charge of the business as trustee and, in 1906, organized the Hogan Milling Company, of which he is president and general manager. This mill has a capacity of 600 barrels of wheat flour and 150 barrels of corn products per day, and its elevator has a storage of 60,000 bushels of grain. They have twenty men in their employ, two of whom are road representatives. The mill is thoroughly modern in all its machinery and appliances. This company was the first to discover the use of sealed tin cases in shipping flour and was the first to use that means to ship flour to the Philippine Islands for the United States government. At present they ship flour to twenty-three states, Europe, Cuba, and the Philippine Islands. Mr. Hogan is also a large stockholder in a Texas land company, which owns 90,000 acres, which is now being sold for farm purposes.

On July 28, 1898, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Hogan and Miss J. Abbie Clark, the daughter of Sanborn W. and Harriett (Smith) Clark, both natives of Conneaut, Ohio, where the former was born, Jan. 29, 1843. Mr. Clark came to Junction City, Kan., in 1869, and was for many years engaged in agricultural pursuits but, in 1905, became vice-president of the Hogan Milling Company and removed to Junction City, where he now resides. Mr. and Mrs. Hogan have two sons: Cornelius Clark, born June 5, 1899, and Theodore Thomas, born Jan. 18, 1903. Mr. Hogan is a member of the Junction City Commercial Club, and fraternally is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Lodge No. 1037, of Junction City. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus and of St. Xavier Roman Catholic Church. In 1905 Mr. and Mrs. Hogan paid a visit to the native land of the former and from there they extended their tour to England, Scotland and France. Again in December, 1910, he visited his old home in Ireland and spent two months with his mother, who was fatally ill and who died, Feb. 9, 1911, aged eighty-four years. Her death occurred about three weeks after Mr. Hogan's return to America. On his last trip business necessitated his visiting England and Scotland.

Charles K. Raber is president and manager of the Rocky Ford Milling & Power Company, at Junction City, the members of which company are among the advance guard of those who have seen the wonderful possibilities of converting the great water power of our streams into electricity. This immense power plant, which is the second largest in Kansas, is located at a point called Rocky Ford, about four miles up the Blue river from Manhattan, once the location of Rocky Ford Mills, and a place where every condition is ideal for the location of such a plant. This great project for the manufacture of electricity was promoted and financed by Mr. Raber and Hal Pierce, another Junction City capitalist. They built across the Blue river at the place mentioned above, a dam about 500 feet long of solid reinforced cement with massive sluiceways provided with turbines of tremendous power. They also built a modern power house and have installed in it huge dynamos of 400 kilowatt capacity and of the newest Allis-Chalmers pattern. The two large

Leffel wheels, which produced 750 horse power at the opening of the plant, July 8, 1910, and capable of much greater power, have now been doubled. In 1910 several miles of distributing lines were built for the purpose of conveying electricity to Manhattan, where, under contract, it is supplied to the Manhattan Electric Light Company for distribution to the different homes in Manhattan and to drive the motors and machinery in many buildings and establishments in that city. Besides supplying the city of Manhattan it is the intention of the company to form a connection with all of the nearby towns and to supply them with electric light and power, and as this great plant is equipped to furnish unlimited power, the great advantages and cheaper cost of this power will undoubtedly induce many great industries to locate near the plant. In the construction of their lines across the country to Manhattan they set and erected the first reinforced concrete poles ever used in Kansas for a like purpose. They are six inches in diameter at the top, fifteen inches at the bottom, and support the cables used in transmission, without danger of being destroyed by prairie fires or decay. Thus the projectors of this plant, when building it, considered not only the present but looked far into the future and builded accordingly, as the construction employed will endure for ages and assures those locating there that they will be supplied with sufficient power for all time to come. This plant is also equipped for a large milling business.

Dr. Charles K. Raber was born Jan. 1, 1860, at Pine Grove, Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania. He is a son of Philip A. and Martha J. (Kinney) Raber, the former of whom was a son of John Raber, a successful merchant of Lebanon, Pa., whose brother, Henry, was one of the pioneer iron manufacturers of that city. Philip A. Raber in later years was a merchant at Paragon, Ind. His brother, Samuel S. Raber, who now lives retired in Denver, Col., was well known as the general manager of the steel plant at High Bridge, N. J., where a patent steel car wheel is manufactured and where shells for the United States navy were made during the Spanish-American war. This plant dates from a time before the Revolution. Dr. Raber was educated in the public schools of Paragon, Ind., and graduated as a Doctor of Dental Surgery in the Indiana Dental College, at Indianapolis, in 1880. He practiced his profession successfully in Defiance, Ohio, until 1881, when he went to Rhineland, Wis., where he became a member of the manufacturing lumber firm of Van Tassel & Raber. In 1889 he came to Junction City, Kan., where he resumed the practice of his profession and continued it until 1908, except for the period from July, 1901, to February, 1904, which he spent in California for the recovery of his health. In 1901 he begun the promotion of the Junction City Electric Railway, Light & Ice Company, was successful in getting it organized and was elected its president, but in July, 1901, when it was practically completed, ill health compelled him to resign his office with the company, as well as the presidency of the Junction City Commercial Club and as vice-president of the Central National Bank, and to remove to California for the recuperation of his

health. He returned to Junction City in February, 1904, and at once took up the project of damming the Republican river a short distance north of town for power purposes. Some two years were spent by Dr. Raber and Mr. Pierce, who was associated with him in this project, in trying to secure from the war department the permission to dam, as the other bank belonged to the Fort Riley reserve. Failing in this they then took up the project they have carried to a successful completion at Rocky Ford. Dr. Raber is also vice-president and general manager of the Blue River Power Company. He built more good residences in Junction City than any other person. The Raber Flats, a stone structure of two stories and a basement, is one of the fine buildings of the city and has nine suites of rooms, with a frontage of 230 feet. Dr. Raber is a Republican in politics and was elected mayor of Junction City, in 1893, when he received a vote of 800 out of 900 votes cast, and for his second term was urged by a petition signed by every merchant of the town except two. He was one of the chief organizers of the Commercial Club, was unanimously chosen as its first and second president and is still a member of the club. He was vice-president of the Central National Bank six years and is now a trustee of the George Smith Library. He is a member of Union Lodge, No. 7, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, is a member of the Chapter and Commandery at Junction City, and is a Noble of the Mystic Shrine, Temple of Isis at Salina. He is also a member of the Country Club.

In June, 1883, Dr. Raber married Clara, daughter of John Kennish of Kilbourn City, Wis., an architect. She is a graduate of Lawrence University at Appleton, Wis., and is a prominent social leader in Junction City, having been president of the Ladies' Reading Club three times and now president of the Fifth District Federated Clubs. Dr. and Mrs. Raber have one daughter, Cecil F., who in the wife of Walter Rockwell (See sketch).

Simon P. Donmyer.—In presenting to the readers of this volume the biography of Mr. Donmyer, the founder of New Cambria, Saline county, Kansas, we are perpetuating the life record of a Kansan who, by diligence and industry, not only promoted his own personal success but also contributed largely to the industrial growth of this state and was a worthy representative of the intelligence, the integrity and moral worth of its citizens. He was one of those many Eastern men who came to Kansas when it was but an infant state, and was descended from that sturdy type of German-American ancestors, a class of citizens who by their thrift, perseverance and honest toil have added more to the material growth and prosperity of our nation than have any other type of settlers.

Mr. Donmyer was born at Johnstown, Pa., Jan. 13, 1832, a son of Louis Donmyer, born Dec. 31, 1799. Being the owner of large timber tracts in Pennsylvania, he engaged in farming and in operating a sawmill in his native state until 1872, when he came to Kansas and located in Saline county. Shortly afterward Mr. Donmyer secured the opening of

a new town and station on the Union Pacific railroad six miles east of Salina, which was named "Donmyer Station" by the railroad officials but later was changed to New Cambria at Mr. Donmyer's request. He was postmaster and railroad agent at New Cambria for a number of years and also became one of the most extensive farmers and cattle feeders in Saline county, owning at the time of his death over 1,000 acres of valuable wheat land, besides a large amount of grazing land. In addition to directing the affairs on his broad and fertile acres he also conducted a large general merchandise business. A man of strong common sense, capable and foreseeing, he proved a competent merchant, gave the closest attention to details and directed his general merchandising business with skill and success, and his progressive ideas and distinct business acumen gradually gained him precedence as one of the most substantial farmers and business men of Saline county. He was essentially a home builder, a citizen of integrity and worth, possessed of those sterling qualities of character which endeared him to a wide circle of friends, and his name will go down in history with all the attributes of a well spent life and honorable career. He was a Democrat in his political views but cared nothing for public and political recognition and never sought official honors. His interests centered around his home and family, his business interests and in the development of the north-east section of Saline county, in which development he was an acknowledged power and took a justifiable pride. He passed away in July, 1905. His life companion, who was a Miss Susan Jacoby prior to her marriage, survived him until Nov. 21, 1909. They were the parents of three sons and three daughters, all of whom are now filling honorable and useful stations in life. Sarah, the eldest of the children, is the wife of Joseph M. Brubaker, a farmer of New Cambria; Rebecca married Paul P. Ruch, also a farmer of New Cambria; Edwin S. is a farmer residing near Salina; Elizabeth D. is the wife of Hon. C. B. Kirtland, mayor of Salina (See sketch); Edward is a large owner and automobile dealer of Salina; Harry S. is a stockman residing at New Cambria; and J. Vincent is traveling auditor of the Arizona lines of the Southern Pacific railroad.

David Winfield Mulvane, a distinguished member of the Topeka bar and widely associated with various commercial interests of that city, is a native of Princeton, Ill., where he was born on Jan. 4, 1863, the son of Joab Mulvane, who is one of the prominent business men of Topeka. He came to Topeka with his parents in 1876 and that city ever since has been his home. He was educated in the Topeka public schools and graduated in the high school, after which he spent two years in Washburn College. In 1881 he entered Yale College where he took a full four-years course, graduating with the class of 1885 with the degree of A. B. For three years following his graduation he was engaged in railroad construction in the State of Kansas. He then spent four years reading law in the office of the late Gen. A. L. Williams, of Topeka, under which able preceptor he was prepared for his admission to the bar, which occurred in 1890, since which date he has



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been actively engaged in the practice of law. He is now the senior member of the law firm of Mulvane & Gault, with offices in the Mulvane building. He is a Republican in politics and is an active worker in behalf of his party. He served for ten years as a member of the Kansas Republican state committee, and since 1900 he has been a member of the national committee, serving on that committee through three presidential campaigns, all of which brought success to his party.

In 1909 he became one of the chief organizers and incorporators of the Bank Savings National Life Insurance Company, with general offices at Topeka, was made its first president and is serving as such at the present time. He is a director of the American Cement and Plaster Company, of Lawrence, Kan.; is a director of the Kansas City, Mexico & Orient Railroad Company; is a director of the Capital Vitrified Brick Company of Topeka; and also a director of the Chickasha Cotton Seed Oil Company of Oklahoma.

Mr. Mulvane is a member of the Shawnee County Bar Association, the Kansas State Bar Association, and the American Bar Association. He is a member of the Commercial, the Topeka, the Country and the Elks clubs, all of Topeka. He is a Thirty-second degree Mason, a Knight Templar, a Noble of the Mystic Shrine, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. On May 5, 1906, Mr. Mulvane was united in marriage with Mrs. Helen M. Drexel, of New York City. Both Mr. and Mrs. Mulvane are active participants in the social life of Topeka.

Judd Hill Yetter is a journalist of ability and though but thirty years of age has had several years of strenuous and practical experience in the publishing and printing business. He is a native Kansan, born at Ogallah, Trego county, Jan. 6, 1881, a son of Christopher Columbus and Elizabeth (Keith) Yetter. After receiving the usual common school education in the public schools of Ogallah he became a student at the Methodist Wesleyan Academy and later at the Wesleyan University at Salina and was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in the class of 1904. Following his graduation he was employed three months on the "Salina Journal" and then accepted a position with the "Topeka Capital," becoming circulation manager for the "Mail and Breeze," and later manager for all the Capper publications. He was thus employed from September, 1904, until 1907. In the latter year he became one of the organizers of the Central Publishing Company at Salina, Kan., and was elected to be its secretary and manager. Hon. J. R. Burton became its president and with a capital of \$50,000, the largest and best equipped printing plant in northwestern Kansas and one of the best in the whole state was established. The Central Publishing Company has about forty employees on its pay roll, whose combined salaries aggregate about \$25,000 per year. The establishment is equipped to turn out practically any style of job work known to the printer's art and makes a specialty of loose leaf work, hotel registers and pamphlets, and publishes one of the most neatly printed and best edited newspapers in the state, the "Salina Daily Union," which advocates the principles and policies of the

Democratic party, and enjoys a very large circulation and a successful and constantly growing business. Mr. Yetter is a member of the National Association of Daily Newspaper Managers, a member of the Kansas Wesleyan University Alumni Association, and a member of the First Presbyterian Church at Salina. He is also a director of the Salina Merchants Association and of the Salina Commercial Club.

On Sept. 19, 1907, Mr. Yetter married Miss Elizabeth F. Bartlett, a daughter of Albert W. and Anna (Graham) Bartlett, formerly of Topeka, Kan., but now an orange grower at Pomona, Cal. Mr. and Mrs. Yetter have one son, Robert Graham, born Jan. 11, 1911.

James Alexander Spilman, the treasurer of McPherson county, was born at Salina, June 8, 1869, a son of Alexander C. and Mary A. (Kennison) Spilman. (See sketch.) James A. Spilman received his elementary education in the public schools and then entered Lindsborg College, Lindsborg, Kan., where he graduated with the class of 1895. Mr. Spilman had always loved the country and after leaving college invested in a farm near Roxbury, which he conducted until 1906. He was thrifty, industrious, introduced modern methods and demonstrated that they paid. From first locating in the country Mr. Spilman took an active interest in local affairs and politics and, in 1906, was elected treasurer of McPherson county on the Republican ticket. He filled this important office so efficiently that in 1908 he was reelected by a flattering majority. Mr. Spilman is a member of McPherson Lodge, No. 172, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Chapter, No. 48, Royal Arch Masons, and Garfield Commandery, No. 18, Knights Templars.

On June 20, 1904, Mr. Spilman married Minnie M., the daughter of Charles J. Sheffer of Roxbury, Kan., and two children have been born to the union: James Vivian, born Feb. 18, 1905, and Vernon Alexander, born Oct. 18, 1906. Mr. Spilman is held in high esteem by the citizens of McPherson county and is regarded as one of the substantial and prosperous men of the community. His name stands for integrity, uprightness and clean living. During his terms in public office he has gained the confidence of the people who demonstrated their feelings when they elected him to an office of trust a second time.

Alexander Caraway Spilman, ex-probate judge of McPherson county and one of the founders of the city of Salina, is descended from an old Mississippi family on his father's side, while his mother's ancestry dates back to Colonial days, when the Caraway family located in Virginia, and its members played conspicuous parts in the history of that state during the early days. He was born in Yazoo City, Miss., Oct. 5, 1837, a son of James F. and Margaret (Caraway) Spilman. While he was still a small child his parents located in Illinois and there his boyhood days were spent. He received the educational advantages afforded by the public schools of Edwardsville, then entered the literary department of Illinois College at Jacksonville, attending for two years, and subsequently took a special course in engineering at the University of Michigan, where he remained one year. This was the time when the whole

country was ringing with the wrongs done the people of Kansas who were striving to have the territory admitted to the sisterhood of states free from slavery. Mr. Spilman became filled with patriotism and decided to cast his lot with that of the Sunflower State. He joined his brother-in-law, Col. William A. Phillips, at the historic city of Lawrence, a strong anti-slavery settlement, in 1857. They, with the late A. M. Campbell and three others, organized the Salina Town Company, of which Mr. Spilman was made secretary, and entered the land upon which the city of Salina is now built, on March 8, 1858. They proved it up in the early '60s, and it has become one of the finest towns in the state. Being an anti-slavery man, Mr. Spilman responded to the call for volunteers at the outbreak of the Civil war and enlisted as a private in Company F, Sixth Kansas cavalry. In September, 1862, he was promoted to sergeant of the company and, in 1863, was transferred to the Third Indiana regiment with the commission of first lieutenant. Subsequently he was promoted to the rank of captain and served in that capacity until mustered out of the service in 1865. After the close of the war he returned to Salina and entered 160 acres of land, devoting his time to farming and acting as surveyor. Nearly all the surveying in Saline county during the late '60s and early '70s was done by Mr. Spilman, and he also acted as assistant to the government engineer in the original survey of 1858-59. He was the first register of deeds of Saline county, being appointed to that office by Territorial Governor Medary in July, 1860. On the organization of the county, early in the same year, he was appointed one of the commissioners and acted as clerk of that body. From first settling in the territory Mr. Spilman took an active and energetic part in politics. He was a staunch Republican and was elected to the state legislature on that ticket in 1867. In 1870 he moved to Roxbury, McPherson county, where he took up land and became extensively interested in farming and stock raising, which was a very lucrative business in those days. In 1886 he was elected probate judge of McPherson county, filling the office so ably that he was reelected in 1888 and served until 1890. Upon retiring as judge he purchased an interest in the McPherson County Abstract Company, which had been organized in 1887. He succeeded Allison Brothers and since that time has been the able head of the extensive business carried on by the firm. Mr. Spilman is a very broad minded man and in addition to his regular business studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1880, and finds that his professional knowledge is of great benefit to him in his present occupation. He is the owner of large farming and city property and is one of the most prominent and highly respected citizens of the county where he elects to make his home. Mr. Spilman was one of the prime factors in the organization of Fletcher Webster Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of Roxbury, and was its commander for a number of years. He is a member of the Veteran Legion, McPherson Lodge, No. 172, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; McPherson Chapter, No. 48, Royal Arch Masons, and Garfield Commandery, No. 18, Knights Templars, and

acts as secretary of the last three. He has at different times filled all chairs. Mr. Spilman is also a member of Isis Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, Salina.

In 1866 he married Mary A. Kennison, who died in 1871, leaving two children: May, the wife of Andrew Jacobson of Roxbury, Kan.; and James A., county treasurer of McPherson county (see sketch). In 1870 Mr. Spilman was married a second time to Harriet Stephens of McPherson county, and three children have been born to this union: Mignonette, a graduate of the University of Kansas with the class of 1907, is a teacher; Marion A., also a graduate of the State University in 1909, is at home; and Charles Clay, who is at present specializing in chemistry and English at the University of Kansas. The family are all members of the Presbyterian church, and are recognized social leaders in Salina and McPherson counties. The judge is loved for his warm, kind heart, and respected as one of the most wealthy and influential citizens. In 1901 he was elected mayor of McPherson on the Republican ticket and before that served as a member of the city council from 1895 to 1896. He is a director and life member of the Kansas State Historical Society.

Jasper Byrd Wilson, lawyer and formerly a teacher, was born on a farm near Perry, Jefferson county, Kansas, Jan. 28, 1879, a son of Jasper and Octavia Adelaide (Norwood) Wilson. The father was born in Catawba county, North Carolina, and the mother in Iredell county, of that same state. The Wilsons are of Irish lineage, while the Norwoods are of English. Joshua Wilson was the progenitor of the Wilson family in America. He came from Ireland for the expressed purpose of joining the Colonial army in the struggle for American independence, and became a Revolutionary soldier. The parents of our subject were reared and married in North Carolina, and from that state they came to Kansas, settling in Jefferson county in November, 1868. During the Civil war they resided in their native state, but on account of the father's pronounced Union sentiment, which was not calculated to make further living in the South pleasant, he decided to come North. Farming has been his life occupation. He is one of the highly respected citizens of Jefferson county, and has passed the eighty-first milestone in the journey of life, while his wife is seventy-four years of age. They had eleven children, of whom Jasper B. is the youngest. He was reared on the farm, attended the schools at Perry, and then the University of Kansas, at which he graduated in 1904, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. For three years after his graduation Mr. Wilson taught American history and government, in the high school of Lawrence, and was then, for two years, superintendent of the schools at Lecompton. For a short time he was engaged in the insurance business at Lawrence. Meanwhile he studied law, and was admitted to the bar, Jan. 19, 1911. In politics he is a Republican. He is now serving as justice of the peace for the city of Lawrence. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; the Phi Alpha Delta and the Phi Beta Kappa fraternities; and in church

relations a Baptist. In 1905 Mr. Wilson married Miss Eva Isabel Barrett, of Lawrence. They have two children—Justin Barrett and Octavia Frances.

Arthur Cynicar Wilson was born near Perry, Jefferson county, Kansas, May 21, 1874. At the age of five years he received an injury in one of his eyes, which not only destroyed the sight of the eye, but by sympathetic inflammation caused the other eye to go blind. From that early age he has been blind, but this tremendous obstacle he has, in a wonderful degree, overcome in the pursuit of an education, the practice of law, and in the business world. He was reared on the farm of his parents, Jasper and Octavia Adelaide (Norwood) Wilson, in Jefferson county, and when a boy attended the district schools where, while sitting in the school room and listening to recitations, he gained the foundation of his education, which was completed in the Kansas institution for the education of the blind, at Kansas City, Kan., from which institution he graduated in 1892, at the age of eighteen years. He began the study of law, gaining his knowledge of the law by means of having others read the law to him. June 5, 1901, he was admitted to the bar, then being twenty-seven years of age. He resided and practiced law at Perry until November, 1910, at which date he located at Lawrence, where he now resides and practices his profession. At Perry he was also engaged in the real estate and loan business, and served for six years as city attorney, and for four years as justice of the peace. He does much of his work through the aid of a clerk in his office, but though blind he operates the typewriter with a skill that is astonishing. In former years Mr. Wilson was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which church he was a local preacher for six years. He withdrew from that church and united with the Christian church, in which he occasionally preaches. In politics he is a Republican. In 1909 he married Mrs. Estella E. Hart, *nee* Holcomb, of Lecompton, Kan.

Frederic Daniels Morse, M. D., of Lawrence, is one of the oldest and most successful physicians of Kansas. He came to Kansas in 1868 and located at Lawrence, where he has since practiced his profession. Dr. Morse was born in Millis (then East Medway), Mass., Dec. 25, 1838. His parents were Asa Daniels and Eliza (Hill) Morse. Both were natives of Massachusetts, and were descended from sturdy New England stock. Dr. Morse is of the eighth generation of the Morse family in America, the progenitor coming from England in 1632. Both the Morse and Hill families have been prominent in the records of New England.

Asa Daniels Morse was a farmer, and on his farm his son, Dr. F. D. Morse, was reared, and was sent to the public schools, then to Monson Academy, at which he graduated in 1858. He then entered Amherst College, at which he was graduated in 1862. Immediately after graduating in Amherst he enlisted in Company B, Forty-second Massachusetts infantry, as a private, serving about one year. The term of enlistment was nine months, but he served nearly a year, being mustered out of the service Aug. 20, 1863. He took up the study of medicine at Rush

Medical College, Chicago, in which he graduated in 1867. For a short time he practiced his profession with his preceptor, Dr. C. M. Fitch, of Chicago. In August, 1868, he located at Lawrence, Kan., where he has continued in an active and successful practice, occupying the same office, for thirty-three years. For six years he lectured to Kansas University medical students, his subject being, "History of Medicine." He has served as president of the Kansas State Medical Society, of which he was secretary for ten years. He is a member of the Douglas county and Kansas state medical societies, and of the American Medical Association. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and since 1893 has been a member of the United States board of pension examiners. In politics Dr. Morse has affiliated with the Republican party, but he has never sought political honors. He is a Knight Templar and Thirtieth degree Scottish Rite Mason, also a Noble of the Mystic Shrine, Abdallah Temple, at Leavenworth. Both he and his wife are members of the Congregational church at Lawrence, he being a deacon in the church.

Dr. Morse was married at Monson, Mass., in 1869, to Miss Addie A. Smith, born at Monson, and who is descended from an old and highly respected Massachusetts family. Dr. and Mrs. Morse have no children. Their lives have been exemplary, and in Lawrence, where they have lived for over thirty-three years, they are highly respected. Dr. Morse has won a high place in the esteem and confidence of not only the public, but also of his professional brethren.

Clemens Klippel, M. D., one of the leading physicians and surgeons of Hutchinson, was born in St. Joseph, Mo., Oct. 3, 1852, a son of Philip and Margaret Klippel, who were both born and reared in Germany. They emigrated from the Fatherland and located at St. Joseph in the early '40s, when it was a small village. The father served in the Mexican war and in 1854 took up a claim in Doniphan county, being one of the first white settlers in that locality. He engaged in agricultural pursuits in the northeast part of the county, near Columbus. During the stirring years of border warfare he took an active part with the free-state men, and was one of that brave band who struggled so hard that Kansas might be admitted to the Union free from slavery. In 1860 he moved to a farm near Troy, Doniphan county, where he continued to reside until 1895, when he went to the State of Oregon, and subsequently to Idaho Falls, Idaho, where he died in 1908, at the age of eighty-four. Mrs. Klippel died about 1895. During his life Mr. Klippel was regarded as one of the most prosperous and substantial men of the community in which he lived.

Clemens Klippel was the oldest in a family of eight children and was only two years old when his parents came to Kansas. He attended the district school near his home and after completing his education taught school for five years. While teaching the Doctor determined to devote his life to the study and practice of medicine and began to read for that profession. He then took a course in the Ensworth Medical College, St. Joseph, Mo., in 1882, and the next year entered Rush Medical College,

Chicago, Ill., where he graduated in 1885. Immediately after receiving his degree Dr. Klippel located at Hutchinson, where he has become recognized as one of the leading practitioners. He has devoted much time and attention to surgical work and has made a specialty of treating the eye, ear, nose and throat.

In 1889 Dr. Klippel married Sara M. Oakes, a native of New Jersey, who was descended from a family that settled in New England at an early day. They have two children, Hildegard and Philip C., both at home. Dr. Klippel is a member of the American Medical Association; of the American Association of Railway Surgeons; is local surgeon for the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad; and belongs to the Rock Island Surgeon's Association. Fraternally he is associated with the Masonic order, being a member of the Blue Lodge, Council and Commandery; he is also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; the Ancient Order of United Workmen; and in faith is an Episcopalian. For some years he has been the examiner for the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company; the Aetna Life Insurance Company and several others. Dr. Klippel is the president of the Stewart Hospital Association, which has erected and equipped one of the finest hospitals in Kansas. It is known as the Stewart Hospital, and is located at Hutchinson.

Harry Thomas Dedrick, a widely known Wichita lawyer, was born in Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 6, 1869, a son of Peter Dedrick and wife, whose maiden name was Sarah Milner. Both parents are living and now reside in Wichita. Peter Dedrick, the father, born near Utica, N. Y., July 24, 1830, is eighty-one years of age, and despite his more than four score years, he yet enjoys the best of health, has never worn glasses, and is as spry and rugged as a man of sixty. He was formerly connected with the New York Life Insurance Company, at Kansas City, Mo., and represented that company up to 1872, receiving a salary of \$5,000 per year. In 1872 he resigned that position and came to Kansas, where he pre-empted a homestead in Sumner county, on which he lived until about fifteen years ago, when he retired and removed to Wichita. The paternal grandparents of Harry T. were Peter and Margaret Dedrick. The Dedrick family is of Holland Dutch descent. Sarah Milner was born in Morgan county, Ohio, a daughter of George and Mary Ellen Milner, the former of whom was of Scotch descent, while the latter was of Irish descent. Peter and Sarah (Milner) Dedrick are the parents of three sons and two daughters: Harry Thomas, William Milner, Mrs. Laura Webb, Mrs. Mary Buzzi, and Carl Q. These children all reside in Wichita, except Carl, who is a farmer, of Butler county, Kansas.

Harry T. Dedrick was reared on his father's farm in Sumner county, and received his earlier education in a Sumner county country school. Later he attended a normal school at Fort Scott, Kan. His preparation for law was begun in Garfield University at Wichita, where he remained one year before taking up a course of private law study with Martin & Eckstein, of Wichita. He pursued his law studies in their office one

year, then following one year of practice he matriculated in the law department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, and was graduated in that institution in 1893. He then returned to Wichita, which has been the scene of his whole subsequent professional career. For seven years he was the law partner of Otto G. Eckstein, one of his former preceptors, but in 1900 he took as a partner his brother, William M. Dedrick, who had just graduated in the law department of the University of Kansas, and thus formed the present law firm of Dedrick & Dedrick, which is now one of the well known law firms of Wichita.

On Oct. 11, 1893, was solemnized Mr. Dedrick's marriage to Miss Edith Tusch, of Wichita, and to them have been born a son and a daughter: Joseph Keeling, born April 7, 1898, and Ruth Carolina, born June 26, 1910. Mr. Dedrick is a Republican in his political views and adherence, but has never held public office other than that of chairman of the Republican central committee, in which capacity he served four years. Fraternally he affiliates, by membership, with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Pythias, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Professionally he associates as a member of the Sedgwick County Bar Association, and of the Kansas State Bar Association. He was formerly a non-commissioned officer in the state militia. Mr. Dedrick has also had the pleasure of foreign travel, having spent some four months in England and other of the British Isles, while on a business trip.

Frederic B. Stanley, a successful lawyer of Wichita, is a native Kansan, having been born in Lawrence, Kan., April 25, 1874. He is a son of Edmund Stanley, a prominent educator of this state, and now president of the Friends' University at Wichita. He was reared at Lawrence and was graduated in the Lawrence High School at the age of seventeen. Entering the University of Kansas he spent the following three years in pursuit of his literary education, but completed his course in the liberal arts at Earlham College, Richmond, Ind., where he graduated in 1895, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He then spent one year in the law department of the University of Kansas, after which he completed his law studies at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, graduating in that institution in 1897, and thus completing three years of law study in two years— one year at the University of Kansas and one year at Ann Arbor. After a marked career as a student he spent one more year in preparation for the profession, in the law office of Beardsley & Gregory, at Kansas City, Mo., and then duly entered upon his independent career in law in 1899, becoming at that time the junior member of the law firm of Stanley & Stanley, at Wichita, his older brother, Claude C. Stanley, being his partner. Energetic and capable he has already won recognition as a legal advocate of strength, and in the succeeding years will no doubt win a place among the foremost of his profession in the state.

During his college days at Earlham Mr. Stanley formed the acquaintance of a classmate, Miss Ethelyn Stanley, of Richmond, Ind., who,

though bearing the same surname, was no relation. Their acquaintance and association at Earlham culminated in their marriage, Oct. 31, 1899. Mr. Stanley is secretary of the Sedgwick County Bar Association, and a member of the Kansas Bar Association. He is a Republican in politics and served as city attorney of Wichita from 1907 to 1909. He is a member of both the Commercial Club and the Country Club of Wichita, and is a prominent figure in Wichita Masonic circles, being a Thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. He also affiliates fraternally with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and is a member of the Friends' church.

David W. Houston, the oldest living pioneer of Garnett, Kan., has had a long and honorable career in this state, and has filled many official positions of great responsibility. He was born in Mahoning county, Ohio, June 13, 1827, a son of John and Grace (McCall) Houston, both of whom were natives of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. John Houston was born in 1782 and was a son of William Houston, a Revolutionary patriot, who fought at the battle of Brandywine, where he was severely wounded, taken prisoner and thrust on board the British prison ships anchored at Philadelphia. After lying there for several months he was exchanged and returned home, but never fully recovered from his wounds or the treatment received aboard the prison ships. He was the son of John Houston, who was the founder of this branch of the Houston family in America, and was a native of the North of Ireland, who emigrated to Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, in 1734. While the latter and his wife were on a visit to Ireland their son, William, the grandfather of Colonel Houston of this review, was born. Afterwards John returned to Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, where he died.

In 1800 William Houston and his family removed to Mahoning county, Ohio. John, the father of Colonel Houston, was the eldest of three sons and six daughters born to his parents, and was about eighteen years of age at the time of the family's removal to the dense forest wilderness in Ohio. He was a soldier in the war of 1812. In 1810 he married Grace McCall and to their union were born three sons and six daughters, namely: William, John McCall, Jane, Elizabeth, Mary A., Alexander, Melissa, David W. and Cynthia Y. Of this family but two survived in 1910—Mrs. Mary A. McBurney, of Youngstown, Ohio, and Col. David W. Houston, of this review. In 1849 John Houston, with the subject of this review, then a young man, moved across the line into Lawrence county, Pennsylvania, where he and his wife ended their days on a farm.

Colonel Houston, after receiving a preliminary education in the common schools of his native state, and at the academy of New Bedford, Pa., entered Franklin College, at Meadville, Pa., where he completed the scientific course. Possessed of fine literary tastes and a genuine love of culture, his attention was finally turned to law, and to prepare for that profession he entered the office of Hon. D. B. Kurts, of Newcastle, Pa., where, after two years of diligent study, he was admitted to the bar in 1855. He at once formed a law partnership with Gen. R. B.

McComb, at Newcastle, which continued until he came to Kansas, in 1858. He was radical in his anti-slavery views, casting his first vote for John P. Hale, in 1848, and longed to cast his lot with the anti-slavery movement in Kansas, and urged by his convictions he came to this state in March, 1858, locating at Garnett, Anderson county. He became a spirited actor in the stirring events of that period and spent much of his time guarding against the border ruffians who tried to establish slavery in the territory. He had begun the practice of law at Garnett and was thus engaged when the outbreak of the Civil war came. He promptly enlisted as a private in Company G, Seventh regiment, Kansas cavalry, and was soon commissioned first lieutenant, in which capacity he served until 1862, when he was promoted to the captaincy of Company H of the same regiment. Later he was promoted to be lieutenant-colonel of his regiment. This regiment was recruited in the summer of 1861, and was mustered into the United States service, 902 strong, at Fort Leavenworth, Oct. 28, 1861, for three years. It was immediately ordered into the field and served during the fall and winter of 1861-62 in western Missouri. Its first battle was on the Little Blue river, where Companies A, B and H were engaged with a force commanded by the notorious Upton Hays. On Jan. 31, 1862, it moved to Humboldt, Kan., and on March 25 was ordered to Lawrence. In May the regiment embarked on transports for Columbus, Ky., whence it shortly moved to Jacinto, Miss., and thence to Rienzi, Miss., where it remained until the evacuation of the post, Sept. 30, 1862. It was assigned to Col. Philip H. Sheridan's cavalry brigade, Army of the Mississippi, and here Colonel Houston was for a time brigadier-general on Col. Philip Sheridan's staff, and the regiment while stationed at Rienzi was constantly in the saddle, engaging in numerous severe cavalry skirmishes. The regiment was active during Van Dorn's raid upon Corinth and was in the advance during the pursuit of Ripley, Miss. Returning to Corinth it next engaged in an expedition into Alabama, under command of Colonel Lee, routed Roddey's cavalry at Buzzard Roost station and took a number of prisoners. On its return to Corinth it was ordered to join Grant's army at Grand Junction, and had a sharp engagement with the Confederate cavalry under General Jackson, near Lamar, Miss.; also routed the enemy's garrison at Holly Springs, on Nov. 28. As Grant's army moved into Mississippi the Seventh held the extreme advance during the greater portion of the campaign. It was the first to cross the Tallahatchie; led the advance into Oxford; was first into Water Valley; and was heavily engaged with the advance at Coffeeville. It then fell back with the cavalry to Water Valley and formed a part of the force sent to intercept Van Dorn, when that general captured Holly Springs and burnt Grant's stores. It was then engaged in guard duty along the Memphis & Charleston railroad until April, 1863, and in the latter part of that month became a part of Gen. Dodge's cavalry engaged with Roddey's and Forrest's cavalry at Tuscumbia, Leighton and Town Creek, later engaging with General Grierson in his famous raid through Mississippi. This

regiment was stationed at Corinth from May 9, 1863, until Jan. 8, 1864, during which time it was almost constantly in the saddle and participated in many severe battles and skirmishes, notably at Florence and Hamburg, Ala., Iuka, Swallow's Bluff, Byhalia, Wyatt and Ripley, Miss. Colonel Houston was mustered out in March, 1864, after being forced to resign on account of being badly crushed when his horse fell on him after rearing with its hind feet on Colonel Houston's breast. His injuries required his detention in the hospital for some time, and so incapacitated him for duty that he resigned. The Seventh Kansas cavalry was finally mustered out at Fort Leavenworth, Sept. 29, 1865, having served a term of three years and eleven months, during which it marched, exclusive of distance traveled on transports and by rail, 12,050 miles. The Seventh was known as one of the fighting regiments of the war.

Returning to Garnett he resumed the practice of law. In the fall of 1864 he was elected on the Republican ticket to the Kansas state senate, serving two years, the sessions then being annual, and took an active part in the successful fight against issuing legislative grants to the railroads. In 1869 he was appointed United States marshal of the entire State of Kansas, by President U. S. Grant, and held that position until 1873. While serving as marshal he and his deputies took the census of Kansas in 1870, and it was also during his incumbency of that office that the fifteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States was ratified by the state legislature at Topeka, Colonel Houston being a staunch advocate of the equal suffrage of the two races. He was one of the organizers of the first Union League of Kansas, at Leavenworth, and was its first president. He was a delegate to the state convention that met at Osawatomie in 1859 to organize the Republican party in the state, was one of the vice-presidents of that convention, a member of its committee on platform, and helped to draft the first Republican platform adopted by the party in the state, being now probably the only member of that committee still living. When he was appointed United States marshal he removed to Leavenworth, and in May, 1873, purchased the "Daily Commercial" of that city, which he edited two years before disposing of it. In 1877 he returned to Garnett. He was one of the pioneers in railroad building and for many years was a director of the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston railroad. At his own expense he surveyed the line from Garnett to the territory line, made and filed a plat of the road with the Interior Department at Washington, D. C., in time to save this road its share of a 500,000 acre grant of government land, and all he ever received for those services was the honor of being a director of the road for a number of years. He frequently made inspecting tours over the line from Lawrence to the territory line by horseback, and as attorney for this road he prepared its present charter. Elected to the lower house of the state legislature on the Republican ticket, in 1880, he took an active part in passing the first prohibitory law under the prohibitory amendment to the state constitution, and in the fall election of 1884 ran for lieutenant-governor on the Prohibition ticket, as a protest

against the stand taken by the Republican party toward the enforcement of the prohibitory amendment. In 1880 he was nominated for Congress by the Prohibition party of his district, again as a protest against the dilatory acts of the Republican party on prohibition. Since that time he has voted with the Republican party and still takes an active part in politics.

On Jan. 27, 1854, Colonel Houston married Miss Mary A. Johnston, the daughter of James and Nancy (Rankin) Johnston, both natives of Pennsylvania, the former born in Lancaster county and the latter in Franklin county. To Colonel and Mrs. Houston were born four children that grew to maturity: Grace M.; James J., now engaged in the hardware business at Guthrie, Okla.; Thomas W., now chaplain in the state penitentiary at Lansing, Kan.; and Victor G., associated in business with his brother, James J., at Guthrie, Okla. Colonel Houston and his wife are members of the United Presbyterian church, in which he has served as an elder for over fifty years. He is a member of Kilpatrick Post, No. 189, Grand Army of the Republic, at Garnett, was one of the organizers of the Grand Army of the Republic in Kansas, in 1872, and was the first delegate of the Kansas department to the National Encampment at Saratoga, N. Y., in 1872. Colonel Houston has now reached the advanced age of eighty-four years, and can look back upon a career full of years and honor, a career which for its activity and usefulness has set an unusually high standard for the future citizens of this state. He and his wife, in a beautiful and serene old age, are still residing in Garnett in the old home, which is endeared to them by nearly a half century of associations, and there they command the respect and esteem of all who know them.

Frank J. Stephenson, senior member of the firm of Stephenson & Stowe, general merchants at Blue Mound, Kan., is a native of Indiana, having been born in the city of Muncie, that state, May 27, 1807. He is the son of G. W. and Amanda (Thompson) Stephenson, the former of whom was born at Point Pleasant, Va., now West Virginia, and is the descendant of an old Virginia family of Scotch descent, while the latter was a native of Indiana. G. W. Stephenson left his native state and came westward to Indiana in 1858, and for a number of years was engaged in business at Muncie. In 1882 he brought his family to Kansas, locating first at Fort Scott, where he engaged in the mercantile business. He was subsequently similarly engaged at Moran and La Harpe, Allen county, until January, 1898, when he located in Blue Mound, Linn county, where he established the business now conducted by his son and Mr. Stowe. His active business career continued until 1903, when he sold his business to the present firm and retired to enjoy a well earned rest from business cares. The mother of our subject died in 1882, but the father is still living and resides in Blue Mound. Three sons and one daughter of these parents are living, namely: Mrs. L. A. Warfield, of St. Louis, Mo.; Frank J., of this review; W. T. Stephenson, a director of the Hamilton Brown Shoe Company, of St. Louis; and W. V. Stephenson, a physician at Osage City, Kan.

Frank J. Stephenson received his education in the public schools and was associated with his father in the mercantile business until twenty-four years of age, thus early learning under his father's direction the principles so essential to a successful business career. At the age of twenty-four he accepted a position with a Kansas City wholesale house, and for the following six years was employed principally as a traveling salesman. He was sent to Blue Mound in 1898 to represent this house in settling up a business failure, and it was at this time that his father bought the interest of the failing owner and continued to manage the store until our subject purchased it. Mr. Stephenson, having enjoyed a good business training and being possessed of industry and admirable commercial judgment, soon firmly established his position in the business community, and now holds a position among the most enterprising and influential business men of Linn county. The business is managed along progressive lines and now occupies four adjoining rooms on Main street, each with a 25 foot frontage and 100 feet deep. One room is given exclusively to carpets, one to drygoods, clothing and shoes, one to groceries and queensware, and one is a feed and ware room, and as a whole this store is one of the most complete to be found in any similarly sized town in Kansas. Mr. Stephenson is a progressive, public-spirited citizen, and through his efficiency as a business man he has not only promoted his own success, but the prosperity of Blue Mound and Linn county as well. In fraternal circles Mr. Stephenson affiliates as a member of the Masonic order and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

On Jan. 16, 1894, Mr. Stephenson was united in marriage to Miss Effie Rawlins, of Brandenburg, Ky., and to their union has been born one son, Julian, born Oct. 2, 1896.

William Dill, lawyer and judge of the district court of Leavenworth, was born in Hillsboro, Highland county, Ohio, April 16, 1846, the son of John and Rachel (Jones) Dill. His grandfather, George Dill, was a Kentuckian who moved to Ohio at an early day, and there John Dill was born, reared and educated. Upon reaching manhood he engaged in farming. His grandfather, John Jones, was a patriot and served in the army during the war of 1812. John Dill lived to the hale old age of eighty, the last twenty years of his life being spent at Columbus, Ohio. William Dill's maternal great-grandfather, Colonel Robbins, of Pennsylvania, served in the war of the Revolution and his son-in-law, John Jones, served as an officer in the army during the war of 1812. Mrs. Dill was born and reared in Hillsboro, Ohio, and spent her life in that state.

William Dill received his elementary education in his native town and then entered Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, Ohio; received his A. B. degree with the class of 1866 and then pursued graduate work in the same institution. In 1866 he received his M. A. degree and upon his return to Hillsboro determined upon a professional career, and began to read law. He was admitted to the bar in 1868, and engaged in the practice of his profession at Hillsboro for about one year. Believing that there were more opportunities for a young lawyer in the new country

opening up in the West, Mr. Dill came to Kansas, located at Leavenworth, and opened an office where he has since been actively engaged in the work of his profession. He at once took active part in the life of the city and politics and soon became recognized as one of the leaders of the legal profession. Mr. Dill is a Republican in politics, and in 1880 was elected county attorney on that ticket, serving two years, afterwards filling this office by appointment for about one year, and in 1888 was assistant attorney-general for Leavenworth county. In 1909 the governor appointed him judge of the First judicial district of Kansas, to fill the vacancy left by Hon. J. H. Gillpatrick.

In 1875 Mr. Dill married May Eliza, the daughter of William H. Ralston, who was one of the pioneer settlers of Leavenworth, who settled in the territory in 1850. He came from Warsaw, Ill., and was in Leavenworth all through the troublous times of the border warfare. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Dill, only one of whom, Virginia, is living. She is a teacher in the Kansas City schools. Mr. Dill belonged to the Phi Kappa Psi fraternity while in college, and now is a member of the Knights and Ladies of Honor and of the Knights of Pythias. He is a warm hearted man, has many friends and is regarded as one of the progressive and prosperous citizens of Leavenworth.

Ben L. Jones, a young attorney-at-law of Coffeyville, Kan., who has just opened what promises to be a successful career in the legal profession, is a native son of Kansas, having been born in Montgomery county, this state, on Oct. 29, 1884. He is the son of Joseph R. Jones and his wife, whose maiden name was Emma Davis, and up to the age of ten years he was reared on a farm in Montgomery county. Thereafter his home was in Coffeyville, where he attended the public schools. At the age of nineteen he became a carrier in the postal service and was thus employed for two years. He then entered the University of Kansas, at Lawrence, where he was graduated from the law department in 1910, and in September of that same year he formed a co-partnership with Charles D. Ise, with whom he entered the practice of law at Coffeyville, where he has already met with a due measure of success. Politically he is a Democrat, and fraternally a Master Mason. He is also a member of the Acacia fraternity of the University of Kansas. Mr. Jones was elected one of the commissioners of the city of Coffeyville, April 4, 1911, and has charge of both light and water plants of said city.

Otto H. Hesse, president and manager of the William G. Hesse & Son Manufacturing Company of Leavenworth, Kan., was born in that city on Oct. 10, 1865, a son of William G. and Selina (Stauber) Hesse. The father was born in Henningsleben, Saxony, Germany, July 5, 1838, a son of Henry and Anna (Wartman) Hesse, both natives of Saxony, where William Hesse, the father of Henry, settled during the Napoleon war, and lived until his death, in 1846. William G. Hesse passed his boyhood in his native land, and at the age of fifteen years left the parental roof to seek his fortune in the lands beyond the sea. After a voyage of forty-two days in an old fashioned sailing vessel he landed in New York.

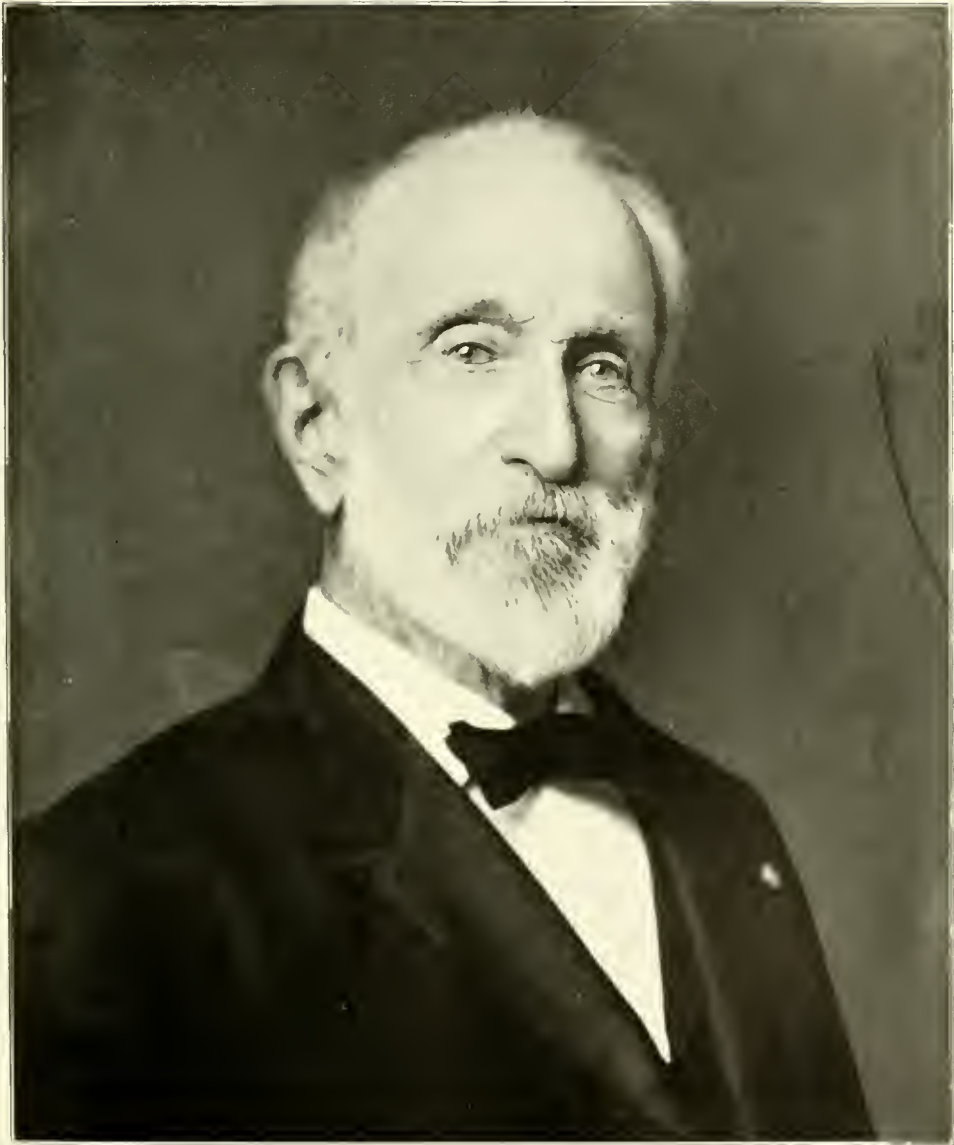
Subsequently he worked in Philadelphia, Washington, Baltimore and St. Louis, and in 1857 located in Leavenworth, where he opened up a carriage and wagon shop, on Shawnee street, between Third and Fourth streets. These quarters soon became too small for his business, and in 1860 he opened up a larger shop at the corner of Seventh street and Metropolitan avenue, where he outfitted many large freighters with wagons. This plant was destroyed by fire in 1871, and he removed to Cherokee street, between Fourth and Fifth streets. In 1885 he erected the first of his present factory buildings on Pawnee street, between Seventh and Broadway, and in 1899 the plant was enlarged. In 1903 a large ware house, lumber sheds and other additions were added, until they cover a space of fifteen lots on Pawnee and Dakota streets. William G. Hesse died Dec. 10, 1907, and his wife, Oct. 13, 1909. Of their seven children, Louise is the wife of Dr. J. L. Everhardy, of Leavenworth; Sophia is the wife of James Maguire, of Kansas City, Kan.; Emilie is the wife of A. L. Ruhl, of Kansas City, Mo., who died Dec. 29, 1907, and the other children, excepting Otto H., died in infancy.

Otto H. Hesse, the only son, received his education in the public schools of his native city, and upon leaving school became associated with his father in the carriage and wagon manufacturing business, learning every branch of the business from a mechanical standpoint, blacksmithing, wood working, painting and trimming. In later years he had charge of the office, introduced and sold their vehicles on the road until at the present time they are being used as far west as the Pacific coast, and south to the Gulf of Mexico. One of their principal products is the Hesse patent short tongue, Ludlow spring wagon, which was invented and patented by Otto H. Hesse. In 1900 he assumed the active management of the business, and being thoroughly versed in modern business methods, coupled with his mechanical knowledge of the vehicle business, he has succeeded in doubling the business of the company. The Hesse vehicles are known far and wide for their elegance of design and superiority of workmanship, and it is due to the fact that no defective work has ever left the shop, that the company has attained its successful growth. From the little repair shop, established in 1857, the concern has developed into one of the best known carriage and wagon manufactories west of the Mississippi river. The reputation made by the father has been carefully guarded by the son and the name "Hesse" on a vehicle means that in every instance the purchaser gets value received for his money. In 1909 Otto H. Hesse erected a two-story and basement, mill constructed, brick building at 408-410 Cherokee street, and equipped it with modern, up-to-date machinery for the automobile business, which places the company in position to repair and rebuild any part of a car from the tires to the top. This building is also used for the cars and charging plant of electrical cars. This is one of the largest and best equipped auto garages in the Missouri valley. In 1910 he purchased the property at 418 Cherokee street and erected a three-story building, one hundred and twenty-five feet long, which is equipped with the latest

improved electric driven machinery, and is used for building auto and buggy tops, as well as repairing and painting all kinds of vehicles. The Cherokee street property used in the vehicle business has a frontage of 125 feet and the entire floor space combined used for manufacturing and storing of vehicles is 162,070 square feet. In 1903 Mr. Hesse established the Hesse Carriage Company at Kansas City, Mo. They owned a piece of ground 105x124 at Oak and Seventeenth streets, where they erected a four-story and basement, mill constructed, building, which is used entirely for the carriage, wagon and automobile business. He is president and manager of this large and growing establishment. Mr. Hesse is also one of the five directors of the Wulfekhuler State Bank of Leavenworth, which has a capital stock of \$150,000, and deposits of over \$1,400,000. He is also one of the original stockholders and directors in the Leavenworth County Fair Association. He was one of the ardent workers that made it possible for the citizens to enjoy Association park. Mr. Hesse is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the United Commercial Travelers. In all these societies he is deservedly popular, because of his genial disposition and general good fellowship. He is also a director in the Greater Leavenworth Club, and is always willing to devote his time and financial assistance to any enterprise for the betterment and upbuilding of his native city.

On Oct. 12, 1887, Mr. Hesse was united in marriage with Miss Lena Besser. To this marriage was born one son—Carl William, on Nov. 25, 1899, and died Jan. 24, 1900.

J. Jay Buck, of Emporia, Kan., a veteran of the great Civil war, who for forty years has been a member of the Lyon county bar, and has established during those years a state reputation as an able, conscientious, and successful lawyer, is a native of Dutchess county, New York, born Aug. 14, 1835, his parents being Israel and Jane Eliza (Green) Buck. Israel Buck, a birthright Quaker, was born in Grand Island, N. Y., and in May, 1830, moved to Michigan, which was then yet in the territorial epoch of its history and was almost wholly undeveloped. He was a farmer by vocation, and his task of literally hewing out a farm from the virgin forest was that of the average Michigan pioneer of that day. He developed his farm into a very valuable holding, and was not only recognized as one of the best farmers of the state but became well known and influential in the public life of Michigan, where he died. He was the son of Levi Buck, also a native of New York, who spent his entire life there and was engaged in farming. John R. Green, the maternal grandfather of J. Jay Buck, was likewise a native of New York, where he spent his entire career as a farmer. J. Jay Buck completed his literary education in Hillsdale College, Hillsdale, Mich., where he graduated in 1856, and immediately afterward entered the law office of Christopher J. Dickenson, under whose able guidance he was prepared for his admission to the bar. He then engaged in teaching a few years in Michigan, but 1862 found him in Wisconsin, where he en-



Jay Bush

listed in Company A, Thirty-second Wisconsin infantry, which was mustered in at Oshkosh, Sept. 25, 1862, left the state Oct. 30, and reached Memphis, Tenn., on Nov. 3. It saw active service from that time until the close of the war, the earlier part of its service being in Tennessee and Alabama. It then joined Sherman's army in the siege of Atlanta, where it was constantly under fire from July 20 until Aug. 24, 1864, and was in the battle of Jonesboro. In November, 1864, it joined the march toward Savannah and remained in that vicinity until Jan. 3, 1865, when the campaign of the Carolinas was commenced. It joined in the general movement toward Richmond, participated in the grand review at Washington, and was mustered out at Crystal Springs, June 12, 1865. Mr. Buck's brigade commander, Colonel Tillson, said that since the war commenced he "had not seen a body of men that, in point of discipline and efficiency, excelled, and a very few that equaled, the Thirty-second Wisconsin." Mr. Buck served as judge-advocate under Gen. L. H. Rousseau, to whom he gave valuable service as an attorney, having had charge of thirteen courts-martial and five military commissions. At the close of the war he located in Clarksville, Tenn., where he bought property, published a Republican newspaper, and practiced law several years. In April, 1870, he removed to Emporia, Kan., where he opened a law office and took a partner, the firm name being Buck & Cunningham. This partnership was dissolved later, after which Mr. Buck practiced alone. He is a very able lawyer; his briefs always indicate deep thought, care and wide research in their preparation, cogent and logical in form; and his language, though plain and simple, has that fundamental quality which makes it the best possible garb for the idea he seeks to convey. He has practiced not only in the lower courts, but also in the state supreme court and the United States supreme court. He prepared the brief for the appeal of the famous cattle case of Charles Huber against the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company, which was tried in the United States supreme court in 1898, and resulted in a decision which required the railroad company to pay \$47,000 to Mr. Huber and other parties losing by the Texas cattle fever, for cattle that died. Mr. Buck is a Republican in politics and has served as county attorney of Lyon county and three terms as a member of the state legislature.

On March 31, 1860, Mr. Buck married Mary H. Tichenor, daughter of Joseph Tichenor, a native of New York but later a resident of Michigan, where he engaged in farming and where he died. Mr. and Mrs. Buck and their one son, L. Jay Buck, who is cashier of the Emporia National Bank, are all communicants of the Episcopal church. Mr. Buck's fraternal memberships are with the Masonic order and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, he being one of the oldest Masons in Emporia, both in point of age and of membership. He holds a prominent place in these orders in Kansas, having been grand master of the Odd Fellows in 1877, grand master of Masonry in 1884, and grand commander of the Knights Templars in 1887.

J. M. J. Reade, who is pastor of the Seven Dolores Catholic Church of Manhattan and is also the priest for Ogden and McDowell, Kan., is a native of New England, born at Teverton Providence Plantation, Bristol county, Rhode Island, in 1851, the son of Christopher and Mary A. (Cole) Reade. His father was born, reared and learned his trade in the State of Rhode Island, where he was a "belter" in the leather business. Nine children were born to Christopher and Mary A. Cole Reade, whose father was a merchant of standing in the community, of whom J. M. J. is the only one living. During his boyhood he attended the public schools, but at an early age determined to dedicate his life to the church, and with this end in view took academic and college courses in Canada and the State of New York. After completing his collegiate education he attended the theological seminary at Woodstock, Md. The Jesuit order has been noted for its missionary work in every country and especially so in the United States and Father Reade has followed in the footsteps of the men who were the first to pass up the great lakes and rivers of this continent to carry the word of God to the red men of Hudson Bay and the Great Slave lake of the frozen north. No journey has been too long, no river too swift or perilous to deter this band of men from gathering men into the fostering care of the church, with no regard as to the color of their skins, as the soul of man is the thing to be saved. In 1885 Father Reade was ordained at Seattle, Wash., by Bishop Younge, and started out on his first work as a missionary to the Indians at Gilman, Wash. He was stationed in the college there, but his special charge was the red man. He has traveled all over the United States establishing missions, and has never had a regular parish charge except at Lincoln, Neb., where he remained five years rector of the cathedral. For a time he was at Shelbyville, Ill., then went to the Pacific coast again, but returned to Kansas nine years ago to locate at Minneapolis, where he soon built a fine church at Niles and parsonage at Minneapolis, and four years ago was transferred to Manhattan, as resident missionary. The parish of Manhattan is located in the diocese of Concordia, which is presided over by Bishop Cunningham.

Kansas was not thrown open to white settlers until the early '50s, and there was little settlement for some years after that except along the rivers, but Riley county was well watered and in consequence farmers located there at an early date. The parish of Manhattan is over fifty years old. Soon after the town was started the priests from St. Marys gathered the Catholic families of the locality together and organized a congregation. At first they met in houses of good Catholics, mass being held by the Fathers from St. Mary's Mission, who made the trip on horseback for the purpose, but for years the parish had no resident priest as the settlers were so scattered and the congregation too small. Nearly a half century ago a church was erected at Ogden, and twenty-eight years ago a building was purchased from the Methodists of Manhattan and converted into a Catholic church, and within a short time Father Ennis was placed in charge of the parish; he was followed by Fathers

Lee, Curtin, Leher, Curtin, Regan and Martin, each of whom stayed about two years, then Father Shields came to Manhattan and ministered to the people for eight years; he in turn was succeeded by Father Reade, in 1906, who is a resident missionary. The congregation of Seven Dolores Church consists of about thirty families; Ogden has about the same number, while McDowell has twenty families, who are communicants. During his pastorate Father Reade has done much good for his parish; a new \$17,000 church has been erected at Ogden, and just recently a \$7,000 edifice has been completed at McDowell; these are as fine church structures of their kind as can be found within the state. At Manhattan the Sacred Heart Academy, founded by Father Reade in 1908, conducted by the Sisters of St. Joseph, is run in connection with the church. There are from seventy to one hundred and twenty-five scholars in attendance, and courses are offered in all studies from kindergarten through high school, with special regard to commercial branches. A boarding school has also been established in connection with the day school.

F. M. Verdan, pastor of all the Catholic churches of Chase and Marion counties, Kansas, was born in Savoy, France, and was the only one of a family of seven brothers to take up the work of the church and come to America. His younger brother became a noted surgeon in the French army and died in Africa when only twenty-six years of age. Father Verdan as a child was remarkably precocious. He could read as soon as he could talk, and at the age of nine years began his studies preparatory for entrance to the priesthood. He found no difficulty in keeping up with his classes, notwithstanding his youth, and was graduated from the highest institutions of learning in Paris. When twenty-six years of age he came to America and entered Notre Dame University, at South Bend, Ind., where he learned the English language. He afterward went to New Orleans and was a teacher of languages in St. Isadore College for eight months. He was then ordained to the priesthood and went to Montreal, Canada, where he remained only eight months, because of a loss of hearing in one ear. From there he came to Crawford county, Kansas, in 1881, and located first at Greenbush, but at the beginning of his pastorate a number of different small towns were included in his parish. A friend and a member of his church gave him a mule on which to make his pastoral calls, which necessarily extended to all parts of the entire county. He was very successful in that field of work, and on his transfer from Crawford county to Strong City, Kan., a Girard paper gave the following account of it:

"Friday, Jan. 24, 1908, when Father Verdan received the order from Bishop Hennessey, stating that he was to be transferred from the parish which he had built, and in which for over twenty-five years he had faithfully served as pastor and priest, he glanced back and thought of the remarkable changes that had taken place in that quarter of a century. In a vivid picture before him were the memories of the past. In his parish he had baptized 776; married 138 couples; prepared 552 members for

confirmation and performed the last sacred rites of the church at the deaths of 218 members of his congregation. There was scarcely a family in his parish that the death angel had not visited. But now he is leaving this host of friends, the home and church which he built, to take up his labors in a new field—sad indeed—but seeing his duty he obeyed the command promptly.”

Father Verdan began his pastorate in Strong City, Jan. 29, 1908, and assumed charge of all the Catholic churches in Chase county, since which time he has built up the church in Strong City alone to about fifty families. In May, 1910, Marion county was added to his parish, and Father Verdan has organized and built up strong churches at the towns of Florence, Spring Branch and Burns. Though Father Verdan has been in charge of this parish but a short time he has already greatly endeared himself to all of his parishioners.

Edwin Lester O'Neil, of Topeka, was born on a farm near Perry, Pike county, Illinois, July 18, 1873. He is a son of Felix O'Neil, a farmer and native of Massachusetts, and Elizabeth (Turner) O'Neil, who was a native of Indiana. In 1880 Felix O'Neil removed with his family from Illinois to Kansas, making the trip in two covered wagons over the old historic trails of immigration and locating on a farm in Brown county. On this Brown county farm Edwin Lester O'Neil was reared to manhood. His mother died at Hiawatha, Jan. 10, 1907. The farm is still owned by his father, who now makes his home in Hiawatha.

Edwin L. O'Neil obtained his earlier education in the country schools and in the Hiawatha Academy, graduating at the latter institution. He then entered Washburn College, at Topeka, where he graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Law in 1901. After leaving Washburn College he was for several years engaged in business pursuits at Topeka. His service as a public official began in 1905, when he was elected clerk of the court of Topeka. In 1907 he was reelected, and while serving in that capacity he studied law in Washburn College, and on Jan. 21, 1909, he was admitted to the bar by the Kansas state supreme court. Since that time he has practiced law in addition to discharging his official duties. While serving his second term as clerk of the court of Topeka he resigned from that position to accept the office of county commissioner, to which he was elected in 1908 for a term which will not expire until January, 1913. Mr. O'Neil is a director in the Capital City Vitrified Brick & Paving Company, and is also attorney for this firm. He is a prominent member of the professional and social organizations, a member of the Shawnee county and Kansas state bar associations, the Commercial Club, and is a Knight Templar Mason. He is a member of the layhawker Club of Topeka, of which he was one of the founders and organizers. His political relations are with the Republican party.

Mr. O'Neil was married April 29, 1903, to Miss Octavia Greenwood, who had been a classmate of his in Washburn College. The following year, in September, she died, leaving an infant daughter, Octavia, who was born Aug. 10, 1904. On Oct. 9, 1907, he was married to Miss Nina

Thomas, a native of Topeka, a daughter of Adolph Thomas and granddaughter of Chester Thomas, who was one of the early pioneers of the city of Topeka. Adolph Thomas was clerk of the Federal court of Topeka for several years and now resides at Silver Lake, Kan. Mr. and Mrs. O'Neil have two children: Thomas Edwin, born Nov. 13, 1909; and Richard Turner, born July 12, 1911. Mr. O'Neil is a member of the Central Congregational church.

Elmore W. Snyder is one of the substantial citizens whose sound business judgment, energy and ability as a financier has helped to give Leavenworth its high standing among the cities of the West. He was born in Wayne county, New York, Nov. 30, 1850, being the oldest son of Col. James W. and Sarah A. (O'Neill) Snyder, both natives of Wayne county. James Snyder was a farmer, but at the call for volunteers at the outbreak of the Civil war he enlisted in the Ninth New York artillery, and was elected captain of Company A. He took part in various engagements, among them those of Cedar Creek and Winchester, and served until the close of the war, having been commissioned colonel for gallantry in action.

Elmore W. Snyder received his education at Union Seminary and soon after leaving school accepted a position as bookkeeper with a manufacturing firm in Rochester, N. Y. In 1876 he determined to go west and located in Illinois, but two years later removed to Washington county, Kansas, where, with his brother, in 1878, he organized the first banking house of Clifton, under the firm name of Snyder Brothers. In 1879 this firm established the Bank of Clifton, with E. W. Snyder as president, which position he retained for a number of years, this bank afterward being reorganized as the First National Bank of Clifton. Mr. Snyder removed to Leavenworth in 1883, and became a member of the firm of Snyder & Denton, grain merchants. The business grew so rapidly that within a short time he was forced to dispose of his interests in Clifton in order to devote all his time to business in Leavenworth. During his partnership with Mr. Denton the firm built the Kansas Central Elevator, which has become one of the industrial landmarks of Leavenworth. In 1888 the Manufacturers' National Bank of Leavenworth was organized, with Mr. Snyder as president, and which position he has since filled. This institution was located in the Wulfenkuler Building until 1910, when they purchased the Masonic Building, at the corner of Delaware avenue and Fourth street. After remodeling this building and equipping their banking offices with the most modern fixtures and one of the most substantial bank vaults in the state, they moved to their new location in the fall of 1910. Mr. Snyder has not confined himself to banking entirely, for it was through his efforts that the plan of building a bridge across the Missouri river at Leavenworth was again taken up and agitated. In 1892 he interested Vinton Stillings in the idea and a company was formed, known as the Leavenworth Terminal Railway & Bridge Company, with a capital stock of \$600,000. Mr. Snyder was president for seventeen years, and he and Mr. Stillings were the prin-

cipal stockholders of the company. A steel bridge, 1,010 feet in length, was erected and opened for the public Jan. 1, 1894. Over this bridge three railroads were able to enter the city: The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy; the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, and the Chicago & Great Western. In addition to the bridge the company built a terminal depot and store house, for the accommodation of passengers and freight. The success of the enterprise, which was one of great magnitude, shows the good judgment, energy and ability of the men who conceived the idea. Mr. Snyder is president of the Home Riverside Coal Company, which owns and operates three mines, employing over 700 men. He is also a member of the State Bankers' Association, and was its vice-president in 1898. Business interests have prevented Mr. Snyder taking an active part in politics. He has always been a staunch supporter of the Republican party, and has served as chairman of the county central committee. He was president of the city council one year and represented the first ward in the council four years. The nomination for mayor of Leavenworth, which was tendered him, was declined, but his interest in educational matters induced him to become a member of the board of education. In 1896 he was the Republican nominee for the state senate, and though opposed by a Fusion ticket, he came within 130 votes of being elected. While living in Rochester, N. Y., he joined the Masonic order, and is now connected with Leavenworth Lodge, No. 2, Free and Accepted Masons; Leavenworth Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Leavenworth Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar; and Abdallah Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the American Order of United Workmen.

In 1877 Mr. Snyder married Fannie M. Benson, a daughter of Lafayette Benson, a merchant of Brandon, Vt., who subsequently removed to Gardner, Ill., where he died. Mrs. Snyder was educated at the Evanston Female Academy, Evanston, Ill. She takes an active interest in club work, is a member of the Art League and was one of the women who assisted in the organization of the Leavenworth Library Association, and was president of that organization at the time the Carnegie library was built. Mr. and Mrs. Snyder have two sons: Charles E., who is the cashier of the Merchants' National Bank of Leavenworth, and has served as representative in the lower house of the state legislature, and Ira Benson, who is one of the leading merchants of Leavenworth. The family are members of St. Paul's Episcopal church.

Samuel T. Howe, of Topeka, a member of the state tax commission, and a well known citizen of the state, began his public services in Kansas in 1871, and since that time has filled numerous positions of steadily increasing responsibility and importance. He is of the eighth generation of a family first represented in this country by Edward Howe, who came from Broad Oaks, Essex county, England, in the ship, "True Love," in 1635, and landed at Lynn, Mass., where he resided until his death, in 1639. From him were descended successively: Isaac Howe, of New Haven, Conn.; Nathaniel Howe, of Greenwich, Conn.; Isaac

Howe, of Stamford, Conn.; Epenetus Howe, of South Salem, N. Y.; Epenetus Howe, of Ridgefield, Conn.; John Howe, of Brutus, N. Y.; David Howe, of Toledo, Ohio; and Samuel T. Howe, of this review. A granddaughter of Edward Howe married John Dixwell, one of England's regicides, to whom a modest memorial has been erected on the green at Yale University. A number of this family have honored the name as manufacturers, lawyers, statesmen and public officials, prominent among whom are: Dr. John Ireland Howe, of Derby, Conn., a first cousin of Samuel T. Howe's father, who was the inventor of solid head pins and established the Howe Pin Company, of Derby, Conn.; Thomas Palmer Howe, a patent-right lawyer, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; James R. Howe, of Brooklyn, N. Y., a first cousin of Samuel T. Howe, was elected to Congress twice from the Sixth (Brooklyn) district, and was the first Republican ever elected to Congress from that district; he also served as register of Kings county, New York; Epenetus Howe, another first cousin, was several times a member of the New York assembly.

Samuel T. Howe was born at Savannah, Wayne county, New York, July 23, 1848, a son of David and Hannah Maria (Thorp) Howe, the latter a daughter of Peter and Phoebe Thorp. David Howe, who spent the greater part of his life in Toledo, Ohio, was a building contractor and a superior mechanic, and taught his son the carpenter trade. He was a Republican in politics and an influential citizen of the city of Toledo, where he died, and where he had served twenty years as a deacon in the Baptist church. Samuel T. Howe attended the public schools of Toledo and was a first year high school student at the opening of the great Civil war, which so appealed to his youthful patriotism and was of such paramount interest to him that his school studies were put aside and no further attention given to educational matters until eighteen years later, when by self-study and culture he sought to correct the mistakes of his youth, and by wide reading and study, has acquired a broad knowledge of men and affairs. He was not yet thirteen years old when the war opened, in 1861, but he, nevertheless, ardently desired to enter the army, which wish his father so strongly opposed that he was not permitted to enlist until July 8, 1863, when he enrolled in the First regiment, Ohio militia, which his father thought was but a home guard organization. This regiment was called into active service in 1864, but Mr. Howe was then a government employee in Alabama, having become tired of waiting for the call of his regiment. In January, 1865, he finally gained the consent of his father and enlisted at Toledo, Ohio, in Company B, One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Ohio infantry, with which he served until the close of the war.

In December, 1868, Mr. Howe came to Kansas and followed his occupation at Leavenworth, Topeka, Burlingame and Salina, until January, 1871, when he became a resident of Marion county. He served as sheriff of that county from 1871 to 1874; as clerk of the district court three terms, or from 1874 to 1880; was elected county treasurer of Marion county in 1879 and reelected in 1881, but before entering upon his sec-

ond term in that office was elected state treasurer, that election having occurred in November, 1882. He was reelected state treasurer in 1884. Upon his retirement from the office of state treasurer Mr. Howe engaged in the real estate business in Topeka, and thus continued until 1895, when he was elected a member of the state board of railroad commissioners, to serve one year. He was reelected to that office for a term of three years, in 1896, but when the Populist party came into power, in 1897, they summarily dismissed from office all Republicans whose term of office was not fixed by statute, which included the railroad commissioners, therefore Mr. Howe served but two years as a railroad commissioner. In 1907, without solicitation on the part of Mr. Howe, he was appointed a member of the state tax commission, by Governor Hoch, which appointment was confirmed by the senate. He was appointed for four years, which term he served in full, and on July 1, 1911, he entered upon a second term of four years, having been reappointed by Gov. W. R. Stubbs.

The marriage of Mr. Howe took place at Marion, Kan., Dec. 24, 1876, uniting him to Clara Belle Fraser, a daughter of William Fraser, of Portsmouth, Ohio. To Mr. and Mrs. Howe have been born the following children: Clara Alice, Bertrice Aileen, Fred L., Samuel T., Jr., Walter D., William Epenetus, Clara Elizabeth, and Clifford T. Of these children, Alice, Clifford and Walter are deceased. Mr. Howe associates with the time-honored Masonic fraternity, as a member of the blue lodge, chapter and commandery. He is also a member of Lincoln Post, No. 1, Grand Army of the Republic, and of the Sons and Daughters of Justice. He has been treasurer of the Foster Humane Society of Topeka since its organization; has served five years as a member of the Topeka city council, during two of which he was its president; has been president of the Topeka Board of Trade; has served as a director of the Topeka Commercial Club, of which he is still a member, and at the present time (1912) is a member of the executive committee of the National Tax Association. During Mr. Howe's long and honorable career he has, both as a private citizen and as an official, left the impress of his life upon the communities in which he has resided, where his record is one of continuous effort toward the upbuilding of humanity and the public welfare.

John Martin Miller, assistant adjutant-general of the Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Kansas, is one of the numerous eastern men who settled in Kansas in the early days of the state and have witnessed its marvelous growth. Mr. Miller was born in Fulton county, Pennsylvania, April 15, 1840, a son of John Miller, a farmer, and wife, whose maiden name was Susan Schneider, both natives of Pennsylvania. John Miller, the father, was a son of Henry and Margaret Ann Miller. On both the paternal and maternal sides Mr. Miller is of German descent.

John M. Miller was reared on a farm in his native Pennsylvania county, and at the age of fifteen became a teacher in the public schools. He

taught in all nine terms, the first five of which were taught in Fulton county, Pennsylvania, prior to the Civil war, and the last three were taught in Mercer county, Ill., subsequent to his service in the Union army. On Jan. 1, 1861, he was married to Miss Jane Eliza Stephenson, of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, and to their marriage were born five children—two of whom died in infancy. The other three are: Mrs. Addie Miller Sperry, of Kansas City, Mo.; Harry Allison Miller, who is inspector of transportation for the Santa Fe Railway Company, with headquarters at Dodge City; and Mrs. Jeannette Miller McCoy, of Encampment, Wyo. On Aug. 13, 1862, Mr. Miller bade good-bye to his wife and infant daughter, Addie, who was then but one day old, and enlisted in Company K, One Hundred and Second Illinois infantry, giving loyal and true service to his country in the great struggle for the preservation of the American Union. Early in 1869 he removed from Mercer county, Illinois, to Johnson county, Kansas, and located at Spring Hill, where he engaged in the lumber business. While a resident of that city he served one term in the state legislature, representing the Olathe district. In 1874 he removed to Larned, Kan., where he also engaged in the lumber business and while a resident of that place served as county treasurer, and also one term as representative to the state legislature from Pawnee county. Thirty-two years ago, or in 1879, he removed to the city of Topeka, where he has since resided. The first four years of his residence there he held a responsible position with the Santa Fe Railway Company, but he later engaged in the livery business. During Colonel Harrison's administration as mayor of Topeka he was sanitary sergeant with Dr. Hibben, and later occupied the position of deputy clerk of the district court. He has been adjutant of Lincoln Post, No. 1, Grand Army of the Republic, for twelve years, and for the past four years has been adjutant-general of the Department of Kansas, a position that has never previously been held by any one more than two years. Such is the esteem in which he is held by the members of the Grand Army of the Republic in the State of Kansas. Besides his identification with the Grand Army of the Republic he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights and Ladies of Security, and other prominent fraternal organizations. This biography of Mr. Miller is a brief record of the life of a self-made man, who, with worthy ambitions and a strong character, has attained success in his life's work, and has proved amply worthy of the strong hold which he has upon the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens.

Frank Henry Foster, a prominent lawyer of the Topeka bar, was born on a farm near Walpole, N. H., Jan. 6, 1857, son of Henry Thomas Foster, a farmer, and his wife, whose maiden name was Hannah Morrill Fuller. On both the paternal and maternal sides Mr. Foster is a descendant of old patriot New England families, members of his paternal ancestry having been represented in the Revolution, and among them was his great-great-grandfather, Jacob Foster, who was a chaplain in the Continental army and was a classmate, at Harvard College, of John

Hancock, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. The original ancestor of the Foster family in this country was Reginald Foster, who emigrated from the North of England to America in 1638, and first located on Hog Island, off the coast of Massachusetts. Many of his descendants took part in the struggle for American independence. The chain of descent from Reginald Foster down to Frank Henry Foster is as follows: Reginald Foster, Isaac Foster, Sr., Isaac Foster, Jr., Jacob Foster, Henry Foster, Henry P. Foster, Henry T. Foster and Frank Henry Foster. In England the family belonged to the nobility and possessed a coat-of-arms. Hannah Morrill Fuller, mother of Mr. Foster, was a direct descendant of one of the immigrants who came over in the "Mayflower," in 1620, and landed on Plymouth Rock.

Frank Henry Foster was reared to manhood on the New England farm on which he was born. This farm, which was purchased by his grandfather, in 1824, is still in the possession of the family, being now owned by Willis C. Foster, a younger brother of Frank H. Mr. Foster walked three and a half miles to the village school at Walpole, where he obtained his common school and high school education, his determination to secure a good education being undaunted by the long distance he had to walk. In fact, a determination to accomplish whatever he undertakes has been a predominant quality of his whole life, and this quality always brings success, as it has to him. He subsequently attended Kimball Union Academy, at Meriden, N. H., a year and a half, but before entering this academy he had, before he was seventeen years of age, taught a district school in Dublin, N. H., in order to secure the means to continue his education. He was graduated in this academy, June 19, 1877, and upon leaving there taught school two years and in the meantime studied law. He then entered the law office of Davenport & Eddy, at Brattleboro, Vt., where he pursued his legal studies for two and a half years. He then entered the law department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, matriculating in the junior class, but in the spring of 1882, three weeks before graduation, he was transferred to the senior class, and was graduated with that class in March of that year, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He at once came to Topeka, Kan., and has there been actively engaged in the practice of his profession since that time. There are but few members of the Topeka bar who have been engaged in continuous practice there longer than Mr. Foster. As a lawyer he is enterprising, able and upright, a careful and conscientious counselor and advisor, a strong advocate, and an honor to the profession. He is a Republican in his political views, but aside from the chairmanship of the Metropolitan police board, to which office he was appointed without any solicitation upon his part, he has held no public office. He was one of the seven original founders and members of the First Unitarian Church of Topeka, founded in 1885, and has served on its board of trustees continuously since that time. He was also one of the founders of the Saturday Night Club, and is its only member who has belonged to it continuously since its organization. He is a

member of the Shawnee County Bar Association, the Kansas State Bar Association, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is attorney and vice-president of the Chicago Lumber Company, having been its attorney since 1883, and its vice-president since its incorporation. He is also a member of the Sons of the American Revolution.

On June 3, 1884, Mr. Foster was united in marriage with Miss Harriet Bottsford Franks, a native of Lorain county, Ohio, born March 16, 1861, of English descent on the paternal side, and Pennsylvania Dutch ancestry on the maternal side. Mrs. Foster is a skilled musician, being one of the most accomplished violinists and vocalists in Topeka. She gives her musical talent and services entirely free whenever sought, and is a valued member of the social circles of Topeka.

David Atchison, one of the prominent and progressive business men of Leavenworth, where he owns extensive coal and wood yards and also an ice and feed and a bill posting business, was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, Feb. 22, 1842, son of John and Sarah (McMaster) Atchison. His grandfather, John Atchison, Sr., was a farmer and dealer in live stock in Ireland. He was a nephew of John and William Atchison, who settled in Virginia at an early date and later removed to Kentucky, the Missouri Atchisons being direct descendants of them. John Atchison, Jr., father of David, immigrated to America, in 1846, and located at St. John's, New Brunswick, where they remained a short time. From there the family removed to Boston, Mass., and then went to Lonsdale, six miles from Providence, R. I. There the father followed the stone mason's trade for years. In the spring of 1857 the family came to Kansas and located at Leavenworth. They traveled by rail to St. Louis, but as there were no railroads west of Jefferson City, Mo., at that time, they traveled by boat from St. Louis to Leavenworth. There John Atchison followed the stone mason's trade and also contracted for buildings. A year later he opened up a farm in Platte county, Missouri, where he died in the fall of 1862. His wife, a native of Scotland, removed to County Tyrone, Ireland, when a child. There she met and married John Atchison, Jr., and she died at Lonsdale, R. I., of cholera in 1855. David is the third child of the family, and the others were John A., deceased, who is buried in Denver; William, now living in Illinois; Thomas, deceased, also buried in Denver; and Mary Jane, who married John Coleman of Leadville, Col. David lived at home with his father and worked on the farm. In 1860 the father and other brothers engaged in freighting, and David remained at home attending to the farm and was also employed in running a fishery on Bean and Sugar lakes in Missouri during this time. In 1862 he came from Missouri to Leavenworth with a wagon load of corn and was induced, somewhat against his will, to haul goods for the government and the settlers from Leavenworth to Forts Scott, Gibson and Smith. During Price's raid in Kansas he served in the Nineteenth Kansas cavalry, under Capt. Tom Clark. While on one of his freighting expeditions, in 1863, with a train of 300 wagons and 300 Union soldiers, an attack was made

by the Confederates, about five miles north of Fort Gibson. The wagon train was under escort of Captain Stout, who was in command of the Third Wisconsin cavalry, known as the "Gray Horse Cavalry." The Confederates numbered about 1,500 men, under command of Generals Standwaitie and Cooper, and attacked the wagon train just at dawn, the fight lasting all day, but the Union troops, having been reinforced by 1,000 Cherokee Indians, under command of Colonel Shorty, retained possession of the train, drove the attacking party off, and succeeded in reaching Fort Gibson. The Union loss was about a dozen killed and the Confederates lost about 200, as near as was ever known. In 1865 Mr. Atchison bought ten wagons and began freighting with oxen, having five yokes for each wagon. He was the owner and captain of the wagon train which made two trips a year to Denver and Forts Collins, Col., and Laramie and Halleck, Wyo. During the five years he was freighting he had a number of fights with the Indians and was at Fort Laramie while the peace commissioners—Generals Sheridan, Sherman and Sanborn—were there making a treaty with the Sioux, Cheyennes, Crows and other Indians. Boveaux acted as interpreter for the commission. At this time Mr. Atchison was present and saw the Sioux Indians stampede and drive away 600 head of horses and mules belonging to the government at Fort Laramie. As a member of the firm of Hook & Atchison he engaged in the hay and wood contracting business at Fort Sedgwick, Col. In the spring of 1867 he started from Denver for North Platte City and was attacked on the way by Indians, but whipped them. On this trip he found three men who had been killed by the Indians and his party buried them a mile west of Big Springs, Neb. They were members of another freighting party, in the employ of Mr. Penny of Nebraska City, and a Mr. Galbraith of Atchison. In 1869 Mr. Atchison contracted to deliver cord wood at Forts Fetterman and Steele, in Wyoming. On his return to Leavenworth, the same year, he began to deal in coal, wood and ice, and subsequently was one of the pioneers in erecting large ice houses before artificial ice was manufactured in Kansas. In 1878 he went into the bill posting business, which he has conducted ever since and still owns and controls that business in Leavenworth, exclusively; and from 1880 to 1883 was manager of the new opera house at Leavenworth. Mr. Atchison is regarded by his associates as one of the most progressive business men in Leavenworth. For five years before the city water-works were built he contracted and successfully watered the streets. During the territorial period he was a staunch free-state man and always supported the Republican party. During Governor Humphrey's administration he served one term as president of the board of police commissioners with great credit to himself.

On Jan. 28, 1868, Mr. Atchison married Anna Ward, a native of Waterloo, Monroe county, Illinois, who came to Leavenworth, in 1855, with her parents—Hugh and Jane Ward. The father built and became the proprietor of the Illinois Hotel. Seven children were born to Mr.

and Mrs. Atchison: Clara Jane married John Fry of Topeka, Kan.; Mary Mage is the wife of W. J. Black of Chicago, traffic manager of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad; Anna Veronica is the wife of Lee Bond, county attorney of Leavenworth county, Kansas; Gertrude Harriet is the wife of Hiram Wilson of the Great Western Stove Company of Leavenworth; Sarah Theresa is at home; David Ward is engaged in the lumber business in Chattanooga, Tenn.; and Lottie Lee married Edward T. Wilder, architect, a member of the firm of Wilder & Wite of Kansas City, Mo.

William Y. Morgan, editor of the "Hutchinson News," director of the State Exchange Bank and one of the leading newspaper men of Kansas, was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, April 6, 1866, a son of William A. and Minnie (Yoast) Morgan. His father is a native of Ireland, but was reared in America, as his parents immigrated from the old country when he was a child of four and located in Cincinnati, where he was educated. Throughout his life William A. Morgan has been connected with the printing business and is familiar with every branch of the trade. At the outbreak of the Civil war he enlisted in the Twenty-third Kentucky infantry, saw active service during all the years of the war and became first lieutenant of Company E. He is past department commander of the Grand Army of the Republic and takes an active interest in the welfare of the old soldiers. In 1871 he came to Kansas and soon after bought the "Chase County Leader," which he has since published. For years he has taken an active part in politics and has served in both branches of the state legislature, where his strong personality and decided views upon public questions had an effect upon legislation. Mrs. Morgan died in December, 1910, but Mr. Morgan still resides at Cottonwood Falls.

William Y. Morgan received his early education in the public schools of Cottonwood Falls, as he was a small child when his parents located in their western home. He entered the state university at Lawrence, where he took special courses that would prepare him for journalism, the profession he had chosen for his life work. While still a boy he had learned to set type in his father's office and the practical knowledge thus gained gave him a better idea of the instruction he desired at college. He graduated with the class of 1885 and immediately began to do local work on a paper in Lawrence; then purchased a newspaper, which he edited and published at Strong City four years, but sold it to purchase the "Emporia Daily Gazette." He built up this paper, made it a first class publication, and continued as its editor until 1895, when he sold out to William Allen White and removed to Hutchinson. There he organized the "News Company," of which he is president and the principal stockholder, and bought the "News," which now has the largest circulation of any paper in central Kansas. Mr. Morgan is a great worker and a capable manager. Few cities the size of Hutchinson can boast of a paper containing as much general news as the one of which he has charge. He has always been a staunch supporter of the

Republican party and was only twenty when made secretary of the Douglas county convention, and in whatever community he has lived he has been honored with the position of secretary or chairman of the Republican central committee. In 1899 he was elected state printer by the legislature and served in that capacity until 1903, when he was elected to represent Reno county in the lower house of the legislature, serving until 1910, and during two terms was chairman of the committee on railroads. In 1902 he was elected president of the State Exchange Bank of Hutchinson, but found that he did not have any time for his printing business and resigned the presidency, although he still remains a member of the board of directors. He has other banking interests, and is also connected with several jobbing and manufacturing companies in Hutchinson. Any movement for the upbuilding or improvement of the city has the staunch support of Mr. Morgan. He is a member of the Phi Gamma Delta college fraternity and has served as one of the board of regents of the state university. He is an active member of the Sons of Veterans and served as state commander in 1894. Fraternally he is associated with the Masons, the Knights of Pythias, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, Modern Woodmen of America, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

On Nov. 20, 1891, Mr. Morgan married Colie, a daughter of Wit Adair of Strong City. Mr. Morgan is well known in political, legislative, and business circles of the state, and has gained a place in the front rank of the newspaper fraternity, where his ability as a writer is fully recognized by the profession. While abroad, some time ago, Mr. Morgan wrote for the "News" a series of letters which have since been published in book form under the name of "A Journey of a Jayhawker" and "A Jayhawker in Europe." A born leader, it is but natural that Mr. Morgan has taken the lead in movements for good in his city, county and state, and he stands among the representative men of Central Kansas. He was chairman of the committee which raised \$75,000 for a Young Men's Christian Association building and is the president of the Hutchinson Association. He is president of the Kansas Editorial Association and is a member of the Associated Press. He is also president of the Hutchinson Printing Company, the largest publishing and blank book house in Central Kansas.

William Stuart Glass of Marysville, State Tax Commissioner of Kansas, was born on a farm near Napoleon, Ripley county, Indiana, April 8, 1856. His father, John Glass, was a son of James Glass, a Revolutionary soldier, and was reared a farmer. He died in Ripley county, Jan. 19, 1871, aged about seventy-four years, having been born in 1797. The mother of Judge Glass was Ann Major, daughter of Allen Major and an aunt of the well known novelist and writer, Charles Major of Shelbyville, Ind. She was born in County Longford, Ireland, and came to America with her parents, in 1825, when a little girl. She died in Ripley county, Indiana, Dec. 29, 1866. Her brother, Judge Stephen Major, father of Charles Major, was for many years judge of the circuit court at Indianapolis, Ind.

Judge Glass spent his boyhood on the farm until fourteen years of age when, upon the death of his father, he went to the home of an older brother, in Illinois, and remained there several years. He received his collegiate education in Blackburn University, at Carlinville, Ill., and at Wabash College, at Crawfordsville, Ind., and during the earlier years of his manhood taught school three years. In 1879 he graduated in the law department of the Iowa State University and in the same year located in Marysville, Marshall county, Kansas, and there entered upon the practice of law. He has been a resident of Marysville for the past thirty years and has been a practicing lawyer at the Marysville bar from 1879 until the present time, except for a period of four years, from 1898 to 1902, during which he served as judge of the Twenty-first judicial district of Kansas, which district is formed by Clay, Riley and Marshall counties. In 1906 he was the candidate of the Democratic party in Kansas for judge of the supreme court. This honor came unsought, when he was at home engaged in his private work. In 1907 he was appointed a member of the state tax commission by Governor Hoch, the appointment coming to him without any solicitation upon his part, whatsoever. In 1909 he was reappointed to the position by Governor Stubbs, and his present term extends to 1913. In view of the fact that he is a Democrat his appointment at the hands of two Republican governors is a very high compliment to his merit and worth as a citizen. Since becoming a member of the tax commission Judge Glass has resided temporarily in Topeka, but he regards Marysville as his permanent home. He votes there and is frequently called upon to take part in the trial of important cases in the courts of Marshall and surrounding counties. Prior to his services as judge of the Twenty-first judicial district he served two terms as prosecuting attorney in Marshall county, two terms in the state legislature, and several terms as city attorney of Marysville. Much credit is due him for all of these political honors, since he is a Democrat and all of the counties in which he has ever been a candidate for office are strongly Republican. He has made a special study of political economy and taxation in all of its phases, and the fact that he has been placed twice on the state tax commission by governors not of his own political faith is no doubt due to his wide knowledge of these subjects. His services to the tax commission are given more for the benefit he can thus give his state than for the small salary attached to the office, for he would be wholly independent without this salary. He is a member of the Kansas State Bar Association. While he has specialized, to a degree, in the study of philosophical and economic subjects, he has devoted his life to the service of his clientele, which has called him to all the courts of Kansas and to the local Federal courts, in addition to which he has been employed in the trial of important cases in many other states and in the higher Federal courts.

On Jan. 30, 1884, Judge Glass was married to Miss Sadie May Raguet, of Marysville, Kan., daughter of Llewellyn Gwynne Raguet and his

wife, whose maiden name was Carrie Hadley, a member of the well known Massachusetts family of that name. On her paternal side Mrs. Glass is a lineal descendant of a Frenchman who came to America and served as a surgeon in the Revolutionary war. Llewellyn Gwynne Ragnet, father of Mrs. Glass, is a Mexican war veteran, and he and his wife survive at this date (1911), aged, respectively, eighty-one and seventy-eight years. On her paternal side Mrs. Glass is also related to the Virginia Thornton family, of Revolutionary fame. Judge and Mrs. Glass have an only daughter, Mabel Ann, who is the wife of Benjamin C. Johnson of Topeka.

John Thomas Sims, probate judge of Wyandotte county, Kansas, and an able member of the Kansas City bar, was born in Robinson, Crawford county, Illinois, Dec. 31, 1864, son of Thomas Jefferson Sims, a native of Virginia and a blacksmith and wagonmaker by trade, who later became a merchant miller. He died in Robinson, Ill., about 1877. The mother of Judge Sims was Miss Arminta McComas Elledge, born in Kentucky in 1828, and died in Robinson, Ill., in 1884. Judge Sims has one brother and two sisters living. His eldest sister is Mrs. Ellen May Firebaugh, wife of Dr. Isaac L. Firebaugh, a prominent physician of Robinson, Ill. Mrs. Firebaugh is also prepared for the profession of medicine, having graduated from Rush Medical College, at Chicago, but she does not practice. She is a literary woman of talent and of note, being the author of a book entitled "The Physician's Wife," and frequent contributor of stories to the Youth's Companion and other Eastern periodicals. Miss Stella, the younger sister of Judge Sims, is a graduate in dentistry and is very successfully practicing that profession at Robinson, Ill. Charles Raymond, the only brother of Judge Sims, is a telegrapher by profession. Judge Sims was reared at Robinson and received an excellent early education in the public schools of that city. At the age of seventeen he left school as a student, and a year later became a teacher. After teaching three terms in Crawford county, Illinois, he came to Kansas, in 1884, and taught three more terms in that state, two of them in Labette county and one in Pratt county. Meanwhile, he had studied law while engaged in teaching and, in 1895, was admitted to the bar in Kansas City, Kan., in which city he had located in 1890. From 1885 to 1890 he was first a resident of Pratt, Kan., and later of Joplin, Mo. Since his location in Kansas City in 1895 he has devoted his attention to law, though he has also held offices during much of the time. In 1893 he was elected a justice of the peace, was reelected in 1895, and again in 1897, serving as such from 1893 to 1897, at which time his office, by legislative enactment, was abolished. In 1905 he was elected judge of the police court, was reelected to that office in 1907, and again in 1909, but resigned on Dec. 12, 1910, in order to accept the office of probate judge of Wyandotte county, to which office he was elected in November, 1910. Judge Sims is a Republican in his political views and for many years has been one of the most active workers of his party in Wyandotte county. He has frequently served



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as chairman of delegations of his party in various party and district conventions, and for two years was secretary of the Republican central committee of the Second Congressional district. He is a member of the Masonic order and has attained the Knight Templar degree. He is further fraternally affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Pythias, the Modern Woodmen of America, and the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and is now serving his third term as chairman of the law committee for the last named order in the State of Kansas. He associates professionally as a member of the Wyandotte County Bar Association and the Kansas State Bar Association. Judge Sims, as a lawyer, has those powers of mind which enable him to master the most intricate problems connected with the law, and that tenacity of purpose which makes him a formidable opponent at the bar, and his persistent and logical handling of all cases entrusted to him has secured him favorable decisions in some of the most important suits in the history of Kansas court proceedings. Judge Sims was married Oct. 24, 1893, to Miss Cora Anna Petri, of Parsons, Kan., and they have one daughter living—Elizabeth Arminta—who was born Aug. 1, 1894. She is now a student in the Kansas City high school.

William Spencer Hadley, president of the Citizens' State Bank at Wichita, is one of that city's substantial business men who has risen into commercial prominence through the sheer force of his own industry and ambition. Mr. Hadley was born in Richland, Iowa, Jan. 18, 1866. His father, Noah A. Hadley, was a native of North Carolina, born in 1833, son of William Hadley. Noah A. Hadley was thrice married, and his first wife died, leaving no children. His second wife was Miss Lousina Hadley and, though bearing the same surname, they were not related. She was a daughter of Spencer Hadley and the mother of two sons: Joseph Grant of Portland, Ore., and William Spencer, who was named for his two grandfathers. The mother died when her youngest son, William Spencer, was but two weeks old. The father's third marriage united him to Catharine Bales, who still survives and resides in Wichita. Of this union were born five children: Lott S. is a resident of Glen Elder, Kan.; Milo D. and Charles A. are engaged in the hardware business at Vera, Okla., under the firm name of Hadley Brothers' Hardware Company; Mrs. Eva German is a resident of Glen Elder, Kan.; and Miss Ella is a stenographer at Wichita. Noah A. Hadley, the father, came to Kansas in 1870 and settled at Beloit; he died in 1905 when seventy-two years of age.

William Spencer Hadley was a lad of ten years of age when the family removed to Kansas, and therefore acquired the most of his education in this state in the public schools of Mitchell county and at Grelette Academy, Glen Elder. After graduating in the academy he engaged in teaching and gave ten years to that profession, five years in the public schools of Mitchell county and five years as principal of the Simpson and Glen Elder high schools. He was appointed deputy

county treasurer of Mitchell county, in 1894, and served as such until 1896, when he was elected register of deeds, in which office he served until 1900. At the expiration of his official service he engaged in the drug business at Beloit, Kan., which business he conducted one year. In 1901 he came to Wichita and organized the Citizens' State Bank, with a capital of \$10,000, the first institution to engage in business on the west side. The officers of the bank at the time of its organization were as follows: President, W. S. Hadley; vice-president, J. H. Turner; cashier, A. H. Stout. In 1908 the cash capital was increased to \$25,000 and W. C. Kemp succeeded Mr. Stout as cashier. The year of 1910 found this banking house a prosperous institution, with a surplus of \$15,000 and deposits amounting to \$300,000. Mr. Hadley is one of the progressive men of the west side. He has been president of the West Side Commercial League since its organization, in 1907, and takes a lively interest in all that pertains to a greater Wichita. He is a director in the Transportation Bureau of the city of Topeka. He has been a lifelong Republican and served four years as secretary of the Republican central committee of the Fifteenth judicial district. He is also secretary and a director of the Friends University at Wichita. He is a birthright Friend on the paternal side and has always maintained membership in that denomination. His mother's people were Methodists. Besides his connection with the Friends University he is also vice-president of the Wichita Young Men's Christian Association and is chairman of the religious work committee.

On Aug. 29, 1888, Mr. Hadley wedded Miss Lillian E. Outland, daughter of Thomas and Mahala Outland of Glen Elder, Kan. Mr. and Mrs. Hadley have one daughter, Beulah M., who at present is a music student at the Friends University, Wichita.

John H. Graham, manufacturer, twice mayor of Wichita and one of her most influential and public spirited citizens, is a native of Iowa, born on his father's farm, in Butler county, Nov. 19, 1809, son of John and Caroline (De Witt) Graham. The father, a native of Scotland, born in 1824, came with his parents to America, in 1830. He was reared in the city of Montreal, Canada, which was the place of residence of the family until 1856, when they located in Butler county, Iowa. John Graham became a successful farmer and a citizen of influence and lived until eighty-one years of age, his death occurring in 1905, in Butler county, Iowa. He married, when a young man, Caroline De Witt, born in Canada, in 1830, who survives him and resides in the old home in Iowa.

John H. Graham received his early educational discipline in the public schools of Mt. Vernon, Iowa, and later completed a course in Cornell College of that city. Subsequently he learned telegraphy and was for about seven years employed as an operator by the Great Western railway. He became a resident of Kansas, in 1897, locating in Wichita, where for two years he served as secretary to the receiver of the Wichita & Western railroad. During the years 1899-1900 he served as cashier

of the Wichita office of the Missouri Pacific railway. In 1901 he organized the City Transfer & Storage Company of Wichita, in which he was an interested principal. The following six years he was employed in successfully managing this enterprise, retiring, in 1907, to become mayor of Wichita, to which office he had been elected on an independent ticket. The non-enforcement of the prohibition law of the state under previous administrations caused the better element of Wichita to place an independent candidate in the field who, if elected, could be relied upon to enforce to the letter the law regulating the sale of liquors. The choice of this element was Mr. Graham, who was elected by a flattering majority. His administration of the office of mayor was entirely satisfactory to those who had elected him, and previous conditions were greatly improved upon. The liquor interests, which he fought successfully during this term in office, were sufficiently strong to prevent his succeeding himself, and he returned to private life. In 1911, after a bitterly fought campaign, he was elected a second time as the city's chief executive. From the day on which he resumed the mayor's chair a relentless campaign to discredit his administration was begun by the liquor interests, who, unable to defeat him at the regular election, succeeded in securing a recall election and were successful in causing his retirement. In justice to Mr. Graham it is well to state that the succeeding administration is now being required to enforce the law through pressure on the part of Governor Stubbs and the attorney-general's department. In 1911 Mr. Graham became interested in the Hydro-Carbon Company of Wichita, manufacturers of gasoline lighting systems and is sales manager of the company.

Mr. Graham married, April 13, 1893, Edith M. Westgate, daughter of Sylvester S. Westgate, a prominent stockman and the founder of Westgate, Iowa. Mrs. Graham is a woman of broad culture and refinement and popular in the social and religious circles of Wichita, in which she is a leader.

Mr. Graham is in all respects a high type of the conservative, unassuming American, diligent in his various duties and commercial affairs, and conscientious in all things. He has realized a substantial success through his own well directed efforts and by methods clean, capable and honest. He is a member of the Wichita Chamber of Commerce and of the Rotary Club. Both he and his wife are members of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Wichita, active in its various affairs and generous contributors to its charities.

Edgar Watson Howe, journalist and author, was born at Treaty, Wabash county, Indiana, May 3, 1854, son of Henry and Elizabeth (Irwin) Howe. In 1857 the Howe family moved to Harrison county, Missouri, where Edgar was educated in the common schools until twelve years of age, when he began working in his father's printing office. Henry Howe, a Methodist minister, was described as a "fierce abolitionist" and published a paper at Bethany, Mo. At the age of fourteen the strict discipline of his erratic father became too much for the

spirit of the boy, and he left home. E. W. Howe is next heard of in Golden, Col., as editor and publisher of the "Weekly Globe," at the age of eighteen. A year or two afterward he was connected with a paper at Falls City, Neb., where, in 1875, he married Miss Clara L. Frank. Five children were born to them, and three are living. In 1877 Mr. Howe came to Atchison, Kan., where he established the "Atchison Globe." This paper was not long in finding its way to recognition among the newspapers of Kansas, on account of the personality injected into it by its editor, and for more than thirty-four years it has been one of the most widely quoted publications in the whole country. The recent edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica refers to it. Mr. Howe has the happy faculty of being personal in his comments without giving offense. The informal way of dealing with matters in his paper has always been relished by Kansans and has attracted favorable comment in the more conventional parts of the country. The magazines, in reproducing some of his refreshing paragraphs, have referred to "Ed." Howe as the best country-town newspaper reporter in America. He has the faculty of seeking the points overlooked by the majority and of working them up into paragraphs having a combination of sarcasm and good humor that is irresistible.

Mr. Howe's first work of fiction was "The Story of a Country Town," published in 1882, which has been for more than a quarter of a century among the standard books of America. It has been classed by such eminent critics as William Dean Howells as one of the ten best American novels. The "Chicago Times-Herald," in a mention of this book, pronounced Mr. Howe the strongest American novelist, and even the conservative "Edinburgh Review," which never allows itself to be guilty of flattery, contained highly complimentary notices of "The Story of a Country Town" and its author. This book did not run its course, as the average popular novel does; its human interest has given lasting hold on the public. Other works of fiction which Mr. Howe has since written are: "The Moonlight Boy," "The Mystery of the Locks," "An Ante-Mortem Statement" and "The Confession of John Whitlock." His "Lay Sermons" contain a great deal of good sound philosophy of life, and from the pages of this book may be deducted a very practical code of ethics. In 1900, at the time Dr. Sheldon edited the "Daily Capital," in Topeka, for a week, in the way he thought Christ would do, Mr. Howe added to the gaiety of nations by accepting an invitation from the "Topeka State Journal" and running it for a week the way he thought the Devil would run a newspaper.

In 1906 Mr. Howe made a long trip abroad, which resulted in "Daily Notes of a Trip Around the World," in two volumes, which has been praised as highly as any other book of travel in recent years. Two years later he wrote "The Trip to the West Indies," as a result of a winter cruise. His latest book is "Country Town Sayings," a collection of his paragraphs in the "Atchison Globe."

Mr. Howe's country home at Atchison is one of the most carefully

and artistically arranged homes in the state. It is a bungalow, overlooking what is said to be one of the three finest views in Kansas. It was built by its owner as a place to retire when he became old, as he believes that too many old people stand around in other people's way. True to his instinct for the unusual he named it "Potato Hill." At the early age of fifty-six he concluded that he was old, made an announcement to that effect through the press, retired from the management and editorship of the "Atchison Globe," and went to Potato Hill. It was predicted by those familiar with his tireless energy as a newspaper man that he would soon be back at his desk in the "Globe" office, but such was not the case. After revising "The Story of a Country Town" for the stage, he began the publication of "Howe's Monthly," which, within a few months, became the western rival of the "Phillistine," published at East Aurora, and is considered by many to have outclassed Elbert Hubbard's magazine. The Ed. Howe paragraphs have been syndicated and appear in the leading dailies of the country. In an attempt to account for the popularity of these paragraphs and the other writings of Mr. Howe, Walt Mason, in the "American Magazine," says: "There is always, in everything Ed. Howe writes, the element of the unexpected. It is present in all his books—one of which ranks with the best in American fiction—and it is in his briefest paragraph, and that is why he is inimitable. Others may adopt his style and mannerisms, but they can't borrow the strange, original intelligence that eternally ignores the obvious and seizes upon the bizarre, showing how much of the bizarre there is in everyday commonplace life."

The personality of Mr. Howe, as described by those who know him best, is that of a quiet, courteous gentleman, amiable and kind to all. His patience in teaching the young reporter, and his indulgent ignoring of the mistakes of his office force, have been frequently remarked upon. It is said that he never discharged anyone, but always assisted them to make good. To those who have been associated with him he is a greater man than he is to those who only know him through the printed page, and the longer and closer the acquaintance, the more remarkable seems his genius.

Malcolm Beaton Nicholson, ex-judge of the Eighth judicial district and one of the best known lawyers of Central Kansas, was born at Skye Glenn, Inverness county, in the British province of Nova Scotia, June 15, 1844. His parents, John and Ann (Beaton) Nicholson, were natives of the Isle of Skye, Scotland. Judge Nicholson received his early schooling in the academy of his native town, after which he attended Dalhousie College, at Halifax, Nova Scotia, and graduated at the Westminster College, Fulton, Mo., as a member of the class of 1869. He then read law with J. D. Campbell and J. P. Lewis of Rockport, Mo., and, in 1870, was admitted to the bar. About the same time he was elected superintendent of schools in Atchison county, Missouri, on the Democratic ticket, and at the expiration of his term, in 1872, removed to Council Grove, Morris county, Kansas, where he began the

practice of his profession, and there he still resides. In 1876 he was elected county attorney of Morris county, which office he filled with such signal ability that, in 1883, he was elected judge of the Eighth district, and at the close of his first term was reelected, in 1887, and on conclusion of his service, in January, 1892, engaged in private practice. Judge Nicholson was appointed by Governor Morrill a member of the board of managers of the state reformatory, at Hutchinson, and was one of the organizers of that institution. He selected the first inmates of the reformatory from a group of some thirty boys in the penitentiary, at Lansing, soon after which he resigned his place on the board. As an attorney Judge Nicholson has a high standing and commands the respect and confidence of bench, bar and public. He has been admitted to practice in all courts of the United States, including the supreme court. Among his clients are the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific and the Missouri Pacific Railroad Companies, the Farmers' & Drovers' Bank of Council Grove, and the First National Bank of White City. His early legal training, supplemented by his long experience on the bench, qualifies him for the practice of all branches of the law, and to these qualifications might be added the fact that he makes thorough preparation of each case before it is brought to trial, so that he is never to be taken unawares by some crafty opponent. His success is evidenced by the long list of legal contests in which he has come out victor. He has never ceased to take an interest in political affairs and was three times nominated for justice of the Kansas supreme court by his party, though he cannot be classed as a professional office-seeker, his interest being merely that which should be manifested by every patriotic American citizen, and his nominations came to him unsolicited. In Masonic circles he is a familiar and prominent figure, being a member of Council Grove Lodge, No. 36; Royal Arch Chapter, No. 60; and Knights Templars Commandery, No. 32, all at Council Grove; and of Wichita Consistory, No. 2, Scottish Rite Masons. He is also affiliated with Isis Temple Shrine at Salina, and of Salina Lodge, No. 718, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

On June 8, 1871, Judge Nicholson married Miss Albertine, daughter of Dr. J. Y. Bird of Rockport, Mo., and of this union have been born the following children: John Bird, a graduate of the Virginia Military Institute, now in California; Josephine, wife of Ernest D. Scott, assistant cashier of the Farmers' & Drovers' Bank of Council Grove; Winifred, at home with her parents; Sarah Ione, wife of George G. Stuart of Salina, Kan.; and Malcolm E., who completed a course at the Kansas State Agricultural College in 1903.

Peter Risdon Moore, M. D., one of the oldest physicians of Atchison county, who had to face his full share of the dangers and hardships when both he and the state were young and who had to endure the many discouragements and privations incident to life in a new country, is one of the adopted sons to whom the state may point with pride. He is a Hoosier by birth, as he first saw the light of day at

Belville, Ind., July 23, 1845, son of Dr. Smith Goldsbery and Elizabeth (Garrett) Moore. His father was a native of North Carolina, born near New Salem, and when twelve years of age removed to Indiana. He was one of the restless men who made up the early pioneer population of the country and made possible the phenomenally rapid settlement of the country west of the Alleghany mountains. He located in Indiana at an early day when that state was still "the West" to residents of the Seaboard States, and there he studied medicine and engaged in the practice of his profession. In 1846, when the settlers began to crowd close to him, the Doctor again moved and settled in Adams county, Illinois. During the late '50s, when the country rang with the wrongs of Kansas and the struggle the people of the territory were making to have the state admitted free, many emigrants came from the North and East to help the cause. In 1857 Dr. Moore joined the mighty army of occupation that poured into the territory and remained for five years, when he returned to Illinois. He was laid to rest in that state, in 1872. Mrs. Moore still survives and resides with her son, Shildes G., at old Pardee, in Atchison county, at the hearty old age of eighty-eight years.

Peter R. Moore was a baby when his parents removed from Indiana, and he spent his boyhood days in Illinois and Kansas, where he attended the frontier public schools, which may not have been much as far as equipment was concerned, but they were most thorough, and the boys and girls who learned the "three R's" in the log school houses have usually turned out to be responsible and successful men and women of affairs. After completing his elementary education the boy determined to devote his life to the study of medicine and began to read with his father. The instruction of this excellent preceptor was cut short by the hand of death, and he finished under another old and reliable physician. In 1874 he passed the medical examination, was admitted to practice and at once came to Kansas and located in Pardee, Atchison county, where he continued in active practice of his profession until 1888, when he located in Effingham. For some years he met with the difficulties that every young professional man meets at the beginning of his career, but he was enthusiastic in his work, found no call too far to respond to, and soon had the confidence of the people. As the country has settled up, so in proportion has the Doctor's business grown, until he is regarded as one of the most prosperous members of the medical profession in Atchison county. He is loved by the older residents, to whom he has ministered for years, while the younger generation have confidence in him as a man of wide experience. A man of broad mind, kind heart, and generous to a fault, he is one of the most popular men in Effingham. Dr. Moore belongs to the Atchison County Medical Society, the Kansas State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He has never taken an active part in politics, although a public spirited citizen, leaving those matters to the practical politician. In religious faith he is a member of the Christian church.

On June 13, 1866, Dr. Moore married Elizabeth Acklam, daughter of Welbourn Acklam of Adams county, Illinois, and four children have been born to them: Edgar W. lives in Kansas City, Kan.; Charles S. is a resident of Hoquiam, Wash.; Alice is the wife of D. H. Woods of Effingham; and Dr. Orville O. resides in Topeka, Kan. Dr. Moore has been a member of the Masonic order for many years and belongs to several other fraternal organizations.

Uri Balcom Pearsall.—To have accomplished so notable a work as did the late Uri B. Pearsall in connection with the commercial development of the city of Fort Scott would prove sufficient to give precedence and reputation to any man, were this to represent the sum total of his efforts; but General Pearsall was a man of broad mental ken, strong initiative, and distinct individuality, a potent factor in the early railway development of southeastern Kansas, and he served with distinction in the Civil war, in which his services were of incalculable value to the Union cause.

Uri Balcom Pearsall was born in Owego, Tioga county, New York, July 17, 1840, son of William Sutton and Eliza (Balcom) Pearsall. His ancestors, paternal and maternal, were among the early settlers of America, and numbered among them are men who achieved distinction in frontier life of those early days, in the commercial era which followed, in the French and Indian war, and later in the war of the Revolution. Charles Balcom, a maternal ancestor, was a native of England and a younger brother of Lord Balcom. He immigrated to the Massachusetts colony, in 1720, and became a man of large property and influence. The Pearsall family are also of English descent, founded in America, in 1740, and became residents of Long Island. William Sutton Pearsall became a pioneer settler of Tioga county, New York, shortly after the close of the War of 1812. He was the most extensive land owner of his time in that section of the state, one of the founders of Owego, built the first dam on the Susquehanna river and operated both lumber and flour mills.

General Pearsall was reared in Owego, N. Y., and acquired his education in Oxford Academy in that town. When he became sixteen years of age his father suffered business reverses, and he removed to Wisconsin and entered the employ of his uncle, Uri Balcom, an extensive lumber operator at Oconto. At the outbreak of the Civil war, in 1861, on President Lincoln's first call, he raised an infantry company, known as the Oconto River Drivers. Previous to securing equipment they were drilled with "peavies" in the place of muskets, and Capt. C. M. Pearsall, the only son of the General, has in his possession two of those necessary implements of the old-time river driver, used by his father's company. Mr. Pearsall was elected first lieutenant of the company, but refused a commission, preferring to serve as a private. As a member of Company H, Fourth Wisconsin infantry, he saw his first service and remained with this regiment until 1862. He was promoted to corporal and orderly sergeant, and in 1862 to second lieu-

tenant, and was detailed as aide to Gen. W. T. Sherman. He was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the Forty-eighth Wisconsin, in 1863, and colonel in 1864, but was detailed as engineer in the Department of the Gulf and never took command of his regiment. While serving as engineer he constructed the Red River dam, at Alexandria, which was the means of saving Admiral Porter's fleet, as well as preserving that section to the Union forces. He was brevetted brigadier-general, March 13, 1865, and was successively in command of Fort Riley, Fort Scott and Fort Larned, Kansas, during the Indian campaigns of that year. He was mustered out at Fort Leavenworth, Dec. 30, 1865. On completion of the Red River campaign he received a vote of thanks from Congress, in recognition of his invaluable services, and subsequent to his death Congress allowed his widow a comfortable competency in further recognition of his services. He was wounded at Dry Tortugas, Fla., and never fully recovered, this injury eventually causing his death. In March, 1866, he located in Fort Scott, Kan., and engaged in the manufacture of lumber and flour and dealt in cattle. He was elected county treasurer of Bourbon county in 1874 and was reelected in 1876 and again in 1878. In 1880 he established a wholesale nursery business, which became the largest west of the Mississippi river, and a large export trade was built up. It was largely through his efforts that the national government established its tree inspection service on imported shipments. He continued in the wholesale nursery business until 1897, when he was forced to make an assignment, due to the defalcations of an employee of his bank and to the drought in Kansas, Texas and Oklahoma, where his nursery product had been sold and on which he failed to realize. He was for three terms mayor of Fort Scott, built and owned its street railway, and also built, owned and operated the first independent telephone line in Kansas. He was president of the Ft. Scott Board of Trade and was recognized as that city's wealthiest and most progressive citizen. He was a director in the First National Bank of Ft. Scott, of the Missouri Pacific railway and of the Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis railway. In October, 1898, he was appointed quartermaster of the National Soldiers' Home at Leavenworth, and served in that capacity until his death, Feb. 28, 1907. General Pearsall had attained the Knights Templars and Scottish Rite degrees in Masonry and was prominently identified in the work of that order. With Major Martin he founded Hugh De Payen Commandery at Fort Scott. A lifelong Republican, he was one of the influential men of his party in Kansas, but was disinclined to accept office in his later years.

General Pearsall married March 29, 1866, Miss Josephine M. Peck, daughter of Philonem T. Peck, of Clarksfield, Ohio, and a sister of Maj. E. J. Peck, of the Forty-eighth Wisconsin infantry, the General's old regiment. Mrs. Pearsall had five brothers, all of whom served in the Civil war—Major Peck, previously mentioned; two who became captains, and two who were lieutenants. On their leaving for the front

her father, a cripple, turned over to her the management of his 2,000-acre property, including 1,000 sheep—a rather large undertaking for a young woman. General and Mrs. Pearsall were the parents of seven children, of whom two, with his widow, survive his death. Lottie Mell, the eldest, born April 29, 1867, is the widow of Frank Worcester, who was associated in business with General Pearsall. Mrs. Worcester resides in Enid, Okla., the mother of three children—Jessie Marie, Uri Balcom and Charlotte, who is the wife of Hubert Lynch, a jeweler of Wichita, Kan. Capt. Charles McAllister Pearsall, the surviving son, was born in Fort Scott, Kan., May 4, 1878. He was educated in the public schools of Fort Scott and engaged in clerical work in Kansas City until 1897, when he became private secretary to the general superintendent of Railway Mail Service at Kansas City, Mo. The year of 1899 he spent in Mexico, seeking health. In 1900 he accepted a position in the offices of the Great Western Manufacturing company at Leavenworth, where he remained until June, 1903, when he became chief clerk under his father at the National Soldiers' Home, and served in that capacity until July 13, 1908, when he was appointed to his present office, that of quartermaster with the rank of captain. He is unmarried. The deceased children of General and Mrs. Pearsall are: Mark Uri, born in 1869, died in childhood; Guy Balcom, born in 1873, married Clara Shoulder of Ft. Scott, Kan., and died in 1894; Eugene, born in 1884, died in childhood; Mary, born in 1880, died in 1882, and Uri Balcom, Jr., born in 1887, died in childhood.

Robert Wilson McClaughry, warden of the United States penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kan., was born at Fountain Green, Ill., July 22, 1839, a son of Matthew and Mary (Hume) McClaughry. The father was born at Kortright, N. Y., Jan. 3, 1803, and died in 1879. He was a grandson of Richard McClaughry, who came from Ireland in 1765, and during the Revolution served as a private in a New York regiment which took part in the battle of Bennington and assisted in the capture of Burgoyne. The ancestry on both sides are of Scotch or Scotch-Irish stock. One of the family served in William's army at the battle of the Boyne, and another was a dragoon under Cromwell. Mary Hume, the mother, was a daughter of Robert and Catherine (Rose) Hume, her mother having been a daughter of Hugh Rose. Matthew McClaughry and his family removed from New York to Illinois in 1838 and began farming on the frontier.

Educational advantages of that day were limited, and Robert acquired the rudiments of an English education in the old log school house, attending school in winter and working on the farm in summer. With the assistance of the Presbyterian minister of Fountain Green, under whom he studied algebra and Latin, he prepared himself for college. In 1856 he entered Monmouth College as a member of the first class, graduated in 1860, and that he improved his time is seen in the fact that he was offered the professorship in Latin by his Alma Mater, immediately upon his graduation. This position he occupied

for a year, when failing health caused him to resign. In August, 1861, he located at Carthage, Ill., where he formed a partnership with his brother-in-law, A. J. Griffith, for the publication of the "Carthage Republican." Mr. McClaughry had cast his first presidential vote for Stephen A. Douglas, in 1860, and, like Mr. Douglas, was earnest and enthusiastic in his support of the Union. Under his editorial management the "Republican" acquired the reputation of being a "red-hot" Union sheet. On Aug. 15, 1862, having disposed of his interest in the paper, Mr. McClaughry enlisted as a private in what subsequently became Company B, One Hundred and Eighteenth Illinois infantry. He was soon elected captain of the company, and upon the organization of the regiment was made major, being mustered in with that rank in November. The regiment was ordered to Memphis, Tenn., where it joined the expedition then fitting out under General Sherman to operate against Vicksburg. In the campaigns against that point during the winter of 1862-63, via the Yazoo, and in the operations against Arkansas Post and Young's Point, Major McClaughry was always with his regiment, which was usually well in front when there was fighting to be done. In the spring of 1863 his regiment was attached to General Osterhaus' division of the Thirteenth corps and participated in the siege and capture of Vicksburg, after which it was transferred to the Department of the Gulf, mounted, and attached to the cavalry division commanded by Gen. A. L. Lee. With this gallant and intrepid officer Mr. McClaughry served in the campaigns through western Louisiana during the fall of 1863, and until sent home sick from New Orleans. He was detached on recruiting service until in May, 1864, President Lincoln appointed him paymaster in the United States army. He was assigned to duty at Springfield, in September, 1864, and remained there until some months after the war closed, paying off the soldiers as they were mustered out. In the political campaign of 1864 he became affiliated with the Republican party, the question of continuing the war being the paramount issue. Taking a month's furlough, he canvassed the state, advocating the reelection of Mr. Lincoln and a vigorous prosecution of the war. At his own request he was honorably discharged, Oct. 13, 1865, to enable him to accept the nomination for county clerk of his native county of Hancock, to which office he was elected in November and served until Dec. 1, 1869. In the meantime he had become interested in some stone quarries near Keokuk, Iowa, and had received the contract for furnishing stone for the foundation of the new state capitol at Springfield. When this contract was completed in 1870, he removed to St. Louis, having purchased an interest in the stone quarries at Ste. Genevieve, Mo. Finding the climate of St. Louis uncongenial to himself and family, he removed to Monmouth, Ill., in 1872, and a part of the following year he spent in Colorado, to regain his health. In the summer of 1874 he became a candidate for the Republican nomination for Congress, but in the midst of the campaign was called by the unanimous vote of the

board of commissioners to the position of warden of the Illinois state penitentiary. He withdrew his name as a candidate for Congress, accepted the position of warden, and remained in charge of prison affairs there until Dec. 1, 1888, when he resigned to accept the invitation of the State of Pennsylvania to organize its new state reformatory, where he remained until May 15, 1891, when he was appointed chief of police by Mayor Washburne, in which position he remained until in August, 1893, when Governor Mtgeld appointed him superintendent of the Illinois state reformatory. On March 1, 1897, he again assumed the duties of warden of the Illinois state penitentiary, by appointment of Governor Tanner, and remained in that place until July 1, 1899, since which time he has occupied his present position. In all the various positions he has held in connection with penal institutions he has proved to be the right man for the place, and he can look back over his thirty-five years' experience with a conscientious recollection of duty well performed.

In June, 1862, Mr. McClaughry was happily married to Miss Elizabeth, eldest daughter of James G. Madden, of Monmouth, Ill., and they have five children: Charles C. is superintendent of the State Training School for Boys at Boonville, Mo.; Arthur C. is a commission merchant in Chicago; Matthew W. is special agent of the United States Bureau of Criminal Identification, with headquarters in Chicago; John G. has charge of the Bureau of Identification of the Indiana State Reformatory at Jeffersonville; and Mary C. is the wife of First Lieut. James B. Henry, of the Thirteenth United States cavalry, stationed at Fort Riley. Major McClaughry is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and of the Beta Theta Pi fraternity. He is a Presbyterian in his church affiliations, and has served as trustee of Monmouth and Knox colleges. In 1895 he was a delegate to the International Congress at Paris.

Charles F. W. Dassler, lawyer, is well known, not only in Leavenworth where he resides, but also all over the country, as one of the ablest and most accurate law writers of the present day. The list of his books at the end of this biography shows that his life has been a busy one, helpful to his profession and casts upon him great credit and honor. Mr. Dassler was born in St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 3, 1852, a son of John G. and Mary (Hintze) Dassler, natives of Germany, who emigrated from the Fatherland about 1849. Seven children were born to them, three of whom are living. The mother died in 1896 and the father carried on his mercantile business until his death at St. Louis in 1889.

Charles F. W. Dassler received his academic education in the public and private schools of his native city. In 1868 he came to Kansas and located at Salina, but returned to St. Louis to fit himself for the profession of law. He entered the law department of Washington University, in which he graduated in 1873 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He was admitted to practice in Missouri, but at once came to Leaven-

worth and was admitted to the Kansas bar. Since that time he has devoted his entire life to the various branches of his profession and the compilation and editing of the various law books which have made his name so well known throughout the state and country. He takes an active interest in local and national affairs. He has been twice elected city attorney, twice elected councilman and has served on the board of education and acted as its president. He is a Democrat in politics. In 1880 he was a candidate for the state senate and, although the district was largely Republican, he was defeated by only thirty votes. Upon several occasions he has acted as judge pro tem of the district court and, in 1910, was the Democratic candidate for judge of the supreme court.

In 1880 Mr. Dassler married Mrs. Lee L. Marsh, a native of Ohio. They have one son, John Carl.

The list of Mr. Dassler's books, referred to above, is as follows: 1874, Dassler's Kansas Digest, 1 vol.; 1876, Dassler's Kansas Statutes, 2 vols.; 1879, Compiled Laws of Kansas, 1 vol.; 1880, Dassler's Kansas Digest, 1 vol.; 1881, Compiled Laws of Kansas, 1 vol.; 1881, Kansas Addendum, Green's Pleading and Practice, 1 vol.; 1881, reprint of McCahon's Reports, and vol. 1, Kansas Reports with notes and additional cases, 1 vol.; 1882, reprint of vols. 2 and 3, Kansas Reports, with notes, 2 vols.; 1883, reprint of vol. 4, Kansas Reports, with notes, 1 vol.; 1883, Leavenworth City Ordinances, 1 vol.; 1884, reprint vols. 5, 6 and 7 Kansas Reports, with notes, 3 vols.; 1885, Kansas Digest, vol. II, 1 vol.; 1885, Compiled Laws of Kansas, 1 vol.; 1885, reprints of vols. 8, 9, 10 and 11, Kansas Reports, with notes, 4 vols.; 1886, Kansas Addendum, Green's Pleading and Practice, Second Edition, 1 vol.; 1886, reprint vols. 12, 13, 14, 15, 21 and 22, Kansas Reports, with notes, 6 vols.; 1887, reprint vols. 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28 and 29, Kansas Reports, with notes, 7 vols.; 1893, Kansas Form Book, 1 vol.; 1894, Kansas Digest, new vol. II; 1899, General Statutes of Kansas; 1902, Kansas Digest, Reports; 1901, General Statutes of Kansas; 1905, General Statutes of Kansas; 1907, Supplement of Kansas Digest; 1909, Second Supplement Kansas Digest; 1909, General Statutes of Kansas and several other legal works. At this writing he is engaged on a work on the subject of taxation, and also in the preparation of a book on legal forms.

Claudius Chalmers Stanley, a representative member of the bar of Kansas and of the well known legal firm of Stanley & Stanley, of Wichita, was born at Hesper, Douglas county, Kansas, June 9, 1872. He is the eldest son of Edmund Stanley, president of the Friends' University (see sketch), was reared at Lawrence and was graduated in the Lawrence High School. Entering Kansas University he spent three years in the pursuit of his literary education, but completed his course in the liberal arts at Earlham College, Richmond, Ind., where he graduated in 1895, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He then spent two years in the offices of the Kansas State School Fund Commission, at Topeka, as bond clerk, in the meanwhile reading law. He entered the law depart-

ment of Kansas University in the spring of 1897, and graduated with the class of 1898. He located for practice in Kansas City, Mo., where he formed, with his brother, Frederic B. Stanley, the firm of Stanley & Stanley. In August of that year the brothers came to Wichita, where they have since resided. The firm of Stanley & Stanley is one of the most prominent and influential in the state, and has appeared in connection with important litigations in both the state and Federal courts. During his years of practice Mr. Stanley has gained prestige and success, his methods being clean and forceful, and his knowledge of the law broad. His political allegiance has been given to the Republican party, and of his party and its policies he has ever been a consistent and active supporter. He was elected police judge of Wichita in 1901, and was reelected in 1903. He is a member of the Eighth district Congressional committee. He is senior member of the firm of Stanley Brothers, real estate and investment brokers, and vice-president of the Red Fern Cloak Company, of Wichita. He has attained the Thirty-second degree in Masonry, and is affiliated with Midian Temple Shrine at Wichita. He has taken an active and influential part in the affairs of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, of Kansas, is a member of the law committee of the Kansas Grand Lodge, and has served as recorder of the Wichita body for the past fourteen years. He is president of the Sedgwick County Alumni Association of Kansas University, and is a member of Alpha Xi Chapter, Sigma Chi, Greek letter fraternity. He is also a member of the Sedgwick county and Kansas state bar associations.

Mr. Stanley married, June 5, 1902, Miss Jetta Grover Campbell, daughter of Melville C. Campbell, a former chairman of the Kansas State Live Stock Commission, and one of the most prominent stockmen and ranch owners of the state. Mrs. Stanley is a woman of broad culture and refinement, and is popular in social circles of Wichita, in which she is a leader. They are the parents of two daughters: Virginia Campbell, born April 16, 1903, and Priscilla, born Sept. 7, 1907. Mr. Stanley is in all respects a high type of the energetic, virile American, diligent in his various duties and commercial affairs, and conscientious in all things. He has attained not only a prominent position in his profession, but also is one of the recognized leaders in the social and religious life of Wichita.

John Thomas Dalton.—To have accomplished so notable a work as has Mr. Dalton, in connection with the building of military posts for the National government, would prove sufficient to give precedence and reputation to any man, were this to represent the sum total of his efforts. He has, however, for some thirty years, been actively identified with the growth and development of Junction City, and has given substantial assistance to several of its enterprises and industries.

John T. Dalton is a native of England and was born in Preston, Yorkshire, April 21, 1854, son of Rev. Henry and Maria (Graves) Dalton. His father was a Methodist Episcopal clergyman who came with his family to America in 1857, locating in Dayton, Ohio. He removed to

Missouri in 1870, and in 1879 to Kansas, where he served as pastor of various churches in the Northwest Kansas Conference. His long and useful career was ended in Joplin, Mo., in 1910, when he passed away and was laid to rest in Highland cemetery beside his beloved wife, whose demise occurred in 1906. Their surviving children are: John T., who is the eldest; William H., a prominent real estate, loan and insurance agent, of Joplin, Mo., and one of the most active Prohibitionists in that state, having been the Prohibition candidate for Congress from his district in 1910; Joseph R., a successful mason contractor of Oklahoma City, Okla.; George M., a brick contractor of Oklahoma City; Alice M., the wife of George H. Crawford, of Junction City, Kan.; and the Rev. Charles B., of Berkeley, Cal.

John T. Dalton was educated in the public schools of Dayton, Ohio; subsequently became a farmer, and for a short time worked in the mines at Joplin, Mo. In 1878 he came to Junction City, Kan., where he formed, with his brother, William H., the firm of Dalton Brothers, building contractors. Their first operations were at Skiddy, a small town in Geary county. During this partnership, which lasted until 1885, the firm was successful and a reputation for uprightness and reliability was established. In 1885 the firm of Zeigler & Dalton was formed, its interested principals being, J. T. Dalton, W. H. Dalton, H. H. Ziegler, and J. C. Ziegler. Their most notable work was in the building of government army posts, their contracts having exceeded in their total any other firm. They have built, at Fort Riley, fifty buildings; at Fort Sam Houston, twenty-two; at Fort Ethan Allen, sixteen; at Fort Leavenworth, fourteen; and one each at Fort Thomas and Fort Madison; an exceedingly creditable showing. The Geary county court-house, the Junction City opera house and the high school building were also erected by them, as well as several business buildings and residences. W. H. Dalton retired from the firm in 1892, H. H. Ziegler in 1906, and J. C. Zeigler in 1909. With the retirement of J. C. Ziegler the firm of J. T. Dalton & Sons was formed, Arthur H. and Roy T. Dalton, sons of John T., being admitted to partnership. This firm completed, in 1910, the handsome home of the Central National Bank, one of the most complete and modern banking offices in the state. Their first contract was for nine buildings at Fort D. A. Russell. Mr. Dalton was one of the most active promoters of the Junction City Electric Railway, Light & Ice Company, and became vice-president and later president. On its reorganization as the Union Light & Power Company he was elected president, and has been continued in that capacity. The interurban railway, operated by this company, connects Fort Riley with Junction City, and has been an aid of great value to the latter in a commercial way, and a profitable enterprise to its owners. He is also a stockholder in the Dewey Portland Cement Company, and a large owner of improved business property in Junction City. Mr. Dalton is a Republican and was a candidate for the lower house in the legislature in the primary election of 1910. He was unable to make a campaign, being compelled to undergo a surgical oper-

ation at that time, and failed to secure the nomination. He is a member of the Junction City Commercial Club and the Country Club, and his fraternal associations are as a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Mr. Dalton married, April 6, 1881, Miss Elizabeth Rust, daughter of John E. Rust, of Joplin, Mo. To them have been born six children, two of whom—William R. and Mary Elizabeth—died in childhood. Arthur H., born Jan. 6, 1882, a graduate of the Junction City High School, completed a course at Baker University, Baldwin, Kan., and is a member of the firm of J. T. Dalton & Sons. He is a member of the Junction City Commercial Club, Union Lodge, No. 7, Free and Accepted Masons, Junction City Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He was married June 8, 1900, to Miss Anna M. Blake of Momence, Ill. Roy T., born Oct. 7, 1883, is a graduate of the Junction City High School, and also completed a course in the Sedalia (Mo.) Business College. He is a member of the firm of J. T. Dalton & Sons, the Junction City Commercial Club, and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He married, Oct. 3, 1907, Miss Lillian Schlatter, of Junction City. George E., born March 29, 1889, is a graduate of the Junction City High School, and is now a student in Baker University, Baldwin, Kan. John W., born Dec. 24, 1895, is a student. Mr. Dalton is in all respects a high type of the conservative, unassuming American, diligent in his various duties and commercial affairs and conscientious in all things. His position today is the result of his own well directed efforts. His methods have been clean, capable and honest. He has realized a large and substantial success in the business world, but of even greater consequence to him is his possession of a well earned popularity and the esteem which comes from honorable living.

Robert W. McGrath.—One of the most successful and energetic members of the legal fraternity of Wilson county is Robert W. McGrath, of Fredonia, who has not only attained a high standing in certain lines of his profession, but has become known as a business man of exceptional acumen and accomplishment. He was born in McLean county, Illinois, March 28, 1803, one of eight children born to Michael and Amelia (Ryan) McGrath, natives of Ireland. The father was one of the revolutionists during the uprising in Ireland in 1848, and in that year was forced to leave his native country in disguise. He made his way to free America and established his residence in the State of Connecticut. The mother came from her native land to Canada, in 1847, and the following year removed to Connecticut, where she met Michael McGrath, and they were married in 1852. They removed to Bloomington, Ill., in 1855, and there the father followed farming until 1879, when they removed to Kansas. He died in Wilson county, in 1907, at the advanced age of ninety-two years, possessing all of his faculties unimpaired until the last. The mother died in 1896, at the age of seventy-



Rommel Gath.

four years. They were members of the Catholic church and Mr. McGrath was a Republican in his political views. The preliminary education of Robert W. McGrath began in McLean county, Illinois, was continued in Wilson county, Kansas, and before he had reached the age of twenty years he became a teacher in the public schools. In that way he paid the expenses of his further education in the Kansas Normal College at Fort Scott, the State Normal School at Emporia, and the University of Kansas, in the law department of which last named institution he graduated in 1893 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He began his practice in Fredonia and was successful from the start. He possesses all the qualities of an able practitioner. He has an extensive knowledge of the law, is a capable advocate, and is particularly strong in the real estate and commercial branches of his profession, of which he has made a specialty ever since opening his office. He is well known throughout southeastern Kansas as an authority on lands, titles and land investments, to which he has given a large portion of his attention and study for a number of years. Arbitration is no new theme to him, for it has been the basis of his law business for years. Whenever possible he has sought to bring about amicable settlements of disputes without resorts to the courts, and thus has saved his clients the expense and annoyance of extended litigation. Among the members of his profession he is known as a legal diplomat, which is, after all, the highest and best reputation known to the disciples of Blackstone. He possesses rare business ability, and his talents in that direction, accentuated by his law practice along the lines of his individual strength, have made him a business man of a high order. He is distinctly a self-made man, and out of the resources of his own genius and industry has built a professional reputation and practice. He has extensive banking interests in Fredonia and elsewhere, being one of the largest stockholders in and the president of the Coyville State Bank at Coyville, Kan. He has also extensive investments in lands and improved city real estate, and is recognized as one of the substantial business men of Wilson county. With implicit faith in the future of Fredonia, he made extensive investments in property when values were low and others had lost hope of the city's development, and by improving the property and disposing of it under better conditions gained profit for himself and contributed to Fredonia's prosperity at the same time. Mr. McGrath is a man of refined temperament and happy social qualities and is a citizen of public spirit and of the highest integrity. He has never aspired to an elective office and is possibly the only lawyer in Fredonia and Wilson county who has never cherished ambition for a public career. He is more of a church worker and home builder than statesman or would-be statesman. Continuing in the faith of his parents, he is a devoted member of the Catholic church at Fredonia, to the support of which he has probably been the largest contributor of the city. He gave more than \$2,000 in money and in ground to the church edifice recently erected, and in the absence of a resident pastor

has had charge of the Catholic Sunday schools in Fredonia for several years, being perhaps the only Catholic layman in Kansas now occupying such a position. He believes in the prohibition of the liquor traffic and in his political views is aligned with the progressive branch of the Republican party, believing in the referendum in legislation and in the recall of public officials when necessity so requires. He is opposed to large armies and navies and is heartily in sympathy with President Taft's efforts in behalf of international arbitration.

William Wallace Martin, soldier, lawyer and statesman, was born at Crawfordsville, Montgomery county, Indiana, Nov. 12, 1840, son of Owen and Sarah (Reese) Martin. His parents were Virginians, descended from a long line of Scotch-Irish ancestors, who settled in that state at an early day. In 1841 the family removed to Boone county, Indiana, and William's early life was spent on a backwood's farm near Thorntown, where he attended the district school held in a log house during the winter months. In 1860 he entered the academy, at Thorn-town, to gain a more liberal education. After leaving school he began to read law, but at the call for volunteers enlisted as a private in Company G, Fifty-fifth Indiana infantry, in 1862. He was wounded at the battle of Richmond, Ky., and was mustered out in August. As soon as he recovered from his wound he reënlisted in the One Hundred and Sixteenth Indiana infantry, and was promoted to first sergeant for gallantry at the battle of Tazwell, Tenn. He served in the Kentucky campaign against Morgan and in the Ninth corps, under Burnside. Subsequently he was transferred to the One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Indiana infantry with the rank of second lieutenant, and served until mustered out of the service, Aug. 4, 1865, at Stevenson Station, Va. In the fall of 1865 he entered the law department of the University of Michigan and upon examination was admitted to the senior class, graduating with it in the spring of 1866. He immediately started west and was admitted to the Kansas bar, at Lawrence, in May. He located at Fort Scott and formed a partnership with Gen. C. W. Blair. He soon began to take an active part in local politics; was elected police judge of Fort Scott, probate judge of Bourbon county for two terms, was appointed register of the United States Land Office at Independence, Kan., serving in that capacity from 1873 to 1878. Upon his return to Fort Scott in 1881, he reëntered political life and was appointed city attorney in 1885, but resigned when elected to the state senate on the Republican ticket from the Seventh district. After receiving the nomination he made a strong campaign against the Democratic and Union-Labor parties, and proved himself an orator of great ability and a ready debater. He was elected by a majority of over 800. During his term as senator he was chairman of the committee on state library and a member of the committees on judiciary, judicial appointment, mines and mining, and manufacturing and industrial pursuits. He introduced the bill making it a felony to give or sell to any inmate of any state or national military home any liquor or drug that

would intoxicate or stupefy. He has always been an untiring worker in behalf of the old soldiers, served as judge-advocate of the Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Kansas, and in 1900 was elected department commander of the order. He is also a member of the Loyal Legion. In 1891 Governor Humphrey appointed him state agent for Kansas at Washington, to succeed Samuel J. Crawford.

On April 24, 1866, Mr. Martin married Caroline Mills, of Thornstown, Ind., sister of Brig.-Gen. Anson Mills, United States Army. Mrs. Martin died in 1878, leaving two children—Carl A., who served with distinction as first lieutenant of the Twenty-fifth infantry during the Spanish-American war and later in the Philippines, and is still an officer in the regular army; and Nellie, who died at St. Mary's Convent, at Leavenworth. In 1882 Mr. Martin married Elizabeth Truby, of Independence, Kan. Two children have been born to them—Truby C., second lieutenant field artillery, United States Army, and Elizabeth. In August, 1901, Mr. Martin was appointed treasurer of the National Military Home at Leavenworth, Kan., with rank of major, and has since discharged the duties of that office.

Joseph Ralph Burton was born on his father's farm, near Mitchell, in Lawrence county, Indiana, Nov. 16, 1852. His father was Allen C., and his mother was Elizabeth (Holmes) Burton. The Burton family, which is of English origin, came to America about the year 1750. John P. Burton, the great-grandfather of Joseph R., was a colonel in the Continental line in the war for American independence. Hutchinson Burton, a brother of the Revolutionary colonel, was a member of the Continental Congress from Virginia. William Burton, son of Col. John P. Burton and grandfather of Joseph Ralph Burton, was born near Asheville, N. C. He was a pioneer settler of Lawrence county, Indiana, locating near Mitchell in the year 1830. He was a farmer by occupation and a Democrat in politics. He was active in the civic life of the community and served several terms in the Indiana legislature. Allen C. Burton, the son of William Burton, was born near Lexington, Ky., and went with his parents to Indiana. Like his father, he was a farmer and a Douglas Democrat, but became a Lincoln Republican.

Joseph Ralph Burton received his elementary education in the district schools of his native county. He pursued an academic course of study in the Mitchell Seminary, of which his father was one of the founders, and which at that time was conducted by a relative, the Rev. Simpson Burton. He matriculated in Franklin College, at Franklin, Ind., under the special tutelage of Lincoln Wayland, the late editor of the "National Baptist," of Philadelphia. After completing a three-years course in Franklin College young Burton entered DePauw University, at Greencastle, Ind. While in the university he paid his own way by teaching elocution. He became dangerously ill in the middle of his senior year and was forced to leave college without receiving an academic degree. After leaving DePauw, Mr. Burton read law in the offices of the celebrated firm of Gordon, Brown & Lamb, of Indianapolis, and was admit-

ted to the bar in that city, in July, 1875. He located for the practice of his profession at Princeton, Ind. During the campaign of 1876, before he had cast his first vote for President, he made a three months' speaking campaign for the National ticket, under the auspices of the Republican National Committee, and was on the electoral ticket.

Attracted by the greater opportunities for young men in the West, Senator Burton located in Abilene, Dickinson county, Kansas, in 1878. There he formed, with John H. Mahan, the law firm of Mahan & Burton, which soon acquired a large practice. Like most young lawyers Mr. Burton took an active interest in politics and was elected a member of the legislature of Kansas, in the year 1882. With his colleague, the Hon. C. B. Hoffman, Mr. Burton at once became interested in railway legislation. The members-elect were called together in a sort of rump session at Abilene previous to the regular session. The call for this caucus of legislators was signed by C. B. Hoffman, A. P. Collins, G. W. Martin, and J. R. Burton. The efforts of Mr. Burton and his associates resulted in the organization of the first railway commission in Kansas. He was a member of the house judiciary committee during his first session in the legislature, and was reelected in the year 1884. During the session of 1885, as chairman of the committee on county seats and county lines, Mr. Burton had charge of the making of many new counties in southwestern Kansas. He was recognized as the leader of the house of representatives. In the year 1886 he was a candidate for the Republican nomination for Congress in the Fifth district. After a heated campaign, in which Hon. John A. Anderson, the incumbent, took part, he came within two votes of a nomination, a dark horse, the Hon. A. S. Wilson, finally winning. While campaigning for the Republican National ticket in the State of Maine, in the year 1888, Mr. Burton was nominated and elected for a third term in the legislature. He was the house leader of his party during the session of 1889 and declined all committee appointments. He introduced and secured the passage of an anti-trust bill, which became a law in 1889. What was substantially a copy of this law was passed by Congress, in June, 1890, and has since become well known as the Sherman Anti-Trust Act. The Kansas measure was the first bill of this kind to become a law in the United States. In a speech before the Republican state convention, held in Topeka in the year 1890, Mr. Burton foretold the disastrous overthrow that befell the Republican party in the elections of that year. This speech, for a time, made him unpopular, but after the election his words of warning were remembered. In 1891 he spoke in a series of joint debates with Senator William A. Peffer, who had been elected by a combination of Populists and Democrats. These debates attracted attention throughout the country and resulted in his nomination for Congress in the Fifth district the following year. Senator Burton made his campaign for Congress in a district with a majority of more than 9,000 against him. He spent five months on the stump and was defeated by less than 1,300 votes. Although defeated, his campaign was the means of restoring his district to the Re-

publican party. In the year 1894 he was a candidate for the United States senate. There were some seven other aspirants against him. He was also opposed by the Republican National committeeman from Kansas and by the entire regular organization of the party. He was defeated in the party caucus by one vote, the nomination going to Lucien Baker, a dark horse in the contest. He was again a candidate for the senate in 1896. He and the late Senator John J. Ingalls were the recognized candidates. He defeated Ingalls by a vote of more than seven to one in the caucus of his party, but the legislature was carried by the Democrats and the Hon. W. A. Harris was chosen senator.

In the campaign of the year 1898, although a private citizen, Mr. Burton was recognized as the leader of his party, and largely through his efforts the Republicans were restored to power in Kansas. In the year 1900 Senator Lucien Baker was a candidate for reelection, but was easily defeated by Mr. Burton, who was the unanimous choice of the Republican caucus. Mr. Burton's service in the United States senate is chiefly noted for his uncompromising opposition to the Cuban bill, which sailed under the name of Cuban reciprocity. In his fight on this measure, which he believed to be unwise, unjust to the people, and dangerous to the interests of his state, Senator Burton incurred the displeasure of President Theodore Roosevelt, the organized commercial interests, and especially of the notorious sugar trust. The enemies he made in the senate, in the defense of the industries and resources of Kansas, never ceased to pursue him until he was driven out of the senate and financially ruined. After his retirement from public life Mr. Burton returned to Abilene, engaged in business, and soon acquired a comfortable fortune. In the year 1907 he bought the Central Kansas Publishing Company, of which he and his wife are the sole owners, and purchased the "Salina Daily Union," which he has since conducted. In this paper he seeks to teach the members of both the Republican and Democratic parties the true principles of democracy as opposed to autocracy, which he believes has gained a dangerous foothold in the Republic.

Senator Burton was married, Oct. 10, 1875, to Mrs. Carrie Webster, daughter of Dr. E. V. Mitchell, of New Harmony, Ind. Mrs. Burton is related to the leading families of that famous colony immortalized by Lord Byron in "Childe Harold." The Senator and Mrs. Burton have no children, but they have generously assisted in the education of several nephews and nieces. Mrs. Burton is one of the most brilliant and versatile women in Kansas, as well as one of the most beloved. She has been a co-worker with her husband in all his enterprises, as well as in his public life. She enjoys the distinction of being the only United States senator's wife who has never had her picture taken. The family became residents of Salina in April, 1910.

Charles Byron Kirtland.—In politics there is always a large amount of hard and prosaic work, which entails loss of time, the expenditure of much money, and distraction from business pursuits; and such work is, as a rule, energetically avoided by prominent business men. Those

who, however, from genuine public spirit, accept the responsibilities of such work, perform a service which merits recognition. Although a busy man Mr. Kirtland has not shirked his duty as a citizen and to the Republican party, having very ably served as a member of the state legislature from 1903 until 1909, and having been twice honored by election as mayor of Salina. He was born at Upper Sandusky, Ohio, June 22, 1858, a son of Rev. Ambrose Barnes and Cornelia (Barnes) Kirtland, and enjoyed not only the efficacy of good brains and blood to make him a man, but also the environment of a cultured home. The Rev. Ambrose Kirtland was a Lutheran clergyman, who came to Kansas in 1878, and located at New Cambria, Saline county, where for many years he was engaged in building up his denomination within the county, building the Lutheran church edifice at New Cambria, and the Shier church in Walnut township. He also was a very successful farmer, but is now retired from active business cares and resides in Salina.

Charles Byron Kirtland was educated in the public schools of Upper Sandusky, Shelby, and Crestline, Ohio. At the early age of thirteen he became a printer's apprentice and thoroughly mastered all the work of the various department of newspaper and job work. He was a compositor on the "New Orleans Times" during the Hayes-Tilden controversy, and set most of the matter on that topic for his paper. In 1878, with his father, he purchased a tract of farm land in Saline county, and in 1879 came to Kansas to reside. He was first employed as foreman on the "Saline County Journal," then owned by M. D. Sampson. On the appointment of Mr. Sampson as consul general to St. John, New Brunswick, Mr. Kirtland bought the paper and plant and, while he continued the weekly paper, he devoted the most of his efforts toward building up a job printing and bookmaking business. He succeeded along that line, and in time manufactured all of the official blanks and record books for twelve counties. In 1893 he sold the subscription list of the "Saline County Journal" to J. L. Bristow, now United States senator, which publication was consolidated with the "Salina Daily Republican," and later was changed to the "Salina Daily Journal." In 1893 Mr. Kirtland also sold his printing plant and business to Prof. Gaines, ex-county superintendent of schools, who soon afterwards published the "Salina Daily Union." Mr. Kirtland then removed to New Cambria, and for some years was engaged in farming and in the management of the Cambria Roller Mills, a water power plant, with a capacity of 100 barrels per day, owned by himself and S. P. Donmyer. In 1903 he again took up his residence in Salina, however, in order to secure proper school advantages for his children. In that year his political career began by his election, as the Republican candidate, to the lower house of the state legislature. Possessing an alertness and force of character which made him a natural leader, from the first he came into a position of prominence in that body, where his name was connected with policies of far-reaching importance and with responsible committee duties. He was the author of the bill providing for the fire escape law of Kansas, which was suc-

cessfully passed during the session of 1903-4, and during the extra session of 1904 he was the chief projector of the measure which became the drainage law of Kansas. In the session of 1905-6 he was a member of the committee on printing, which succeeded in securing the passage of the bill establishing a state printing plant, which has resulted in a great saving to the state. His principal work in the session of 1907-8 was as chairman of the committee on assessment and taxation, which compiled and secured the passage of the new tax law. Mr. Kirtland was chairman of the committee of the whole during the consideration of the primary election bill and did effective work in securing its passage. He was offered the speakership, *pro tem*, in 1907, but refused the honor. His high personal character, sterling honesty, judicial temperament, and remarkably cool, clear, and sound judgment gave to his opinions great weight and influence, so that he had the unique distinction of being in the confidence of both Speaker Simmons and Governor Stubbs, leaders of opposing factions, and of having his opinion and advice sought by both factions—a delicate situation which only one of Mr. Kirtland's exceptional tact, clear and courageous mind, and honest heart could possibly carry to a successful conclusion.

His fitness for public service has been further demonstrated during his service as mayor of Salina, to which office he was first elected in 1908 and reelected in 1910. As mayor he has given both of time and money to secure for the city of Salina a clean and progressive administration, whereby the city has enjoyed great municipal development and commercial prosperity. After a bitter fight he secured the appointment of a board of appraisers to value the privately owned water plant, with a view to its purchase by the city, but a majority of the citizens voted against the proposition. He secured a new franchise for the light company, however, which saves the city an expenditure of from \$5,000 to \$6,000 per annum, and he is now laboring to secure a satisfactory adjustment of the water question along similar lines. Some four or five miles of street paving has been done during his incumbency, besides large sewerage improvements. The fixed debt of the city has been reduced some \$30,000, and Salina now has the lowest tax rate of any city of its population in Kansas. Mr. Kirtland is chairman of the legislative committee of the Kansas Municipal League. In 1910, with others, he purchased an interest in the Traders' State Bank, secured a new banking office, and reorganized the business. He has given considerable attention to this institution since its organization and is vice-president of the organization. Fraternally Mr. Kirtland is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He is a devoted member and a deacon of St. John's English Lutheran Church, at Salina, and is superintendent of its Sunday school.

On Dec. 14, 1886, Mr. Kirtland married Miss Elizabeth Donmyer, a daughter of the late Simon P. Donmyer (see sketch). Mr. and Mrs. Kirtland have eight children: Frederick Durell, born Nov. 6, 1892, is a student at the United States Naval Academy, at Annapolis, Md.; John

Owen, born Dec. 27, 1894, is a student in the Salina High School and is president of his class; Florence Margery, born Sept. 21, 1896, is a student in the high school; and Mary Christina, born Aug. 15, 1898, Chester Eugene, born Nov. 21, 1902, and Gertrude, born Sept. 21, 1904, are all students in the Salina graded schools. Jason, born Nov. 21, 1906, is the youngest child. Mr. Kirtland stands high in the estimation of his fellow men, and during his long and active career has so lived that the impress of his life will remain as an ideal for emulation long after he has passed from the scene of his activities.

James Humphrey.—The passing of this old and respected pioneer, in 1907, robbed Kansas of one of its strongest constructive leaders, one whose capable and useful services had been exercised in molding the institutions of Kansas for fifty years, and whose name and memory will endure as an active moral force in the future growth of this great state.

Judge Humphrey was born in Pleasley, Nottinghamshire, England, March 8, 1833. He was a son of John Humphrey, one of four brothers, who were land owners but lived in the village. They owned some hand hosiery-knitting machines and employed men to operate them, but the introduction of hose manufactured by steam machinery made it impossible for these brothers to compete in the trade and ruined their business, so that they were placed in less prosperous circumstances than the family had been for generations. These conditions occurring during the boyhood of Judge Humphrey limited his educational opportunities to some extent. He had, however, a natural inclination for books and an order of mind which acquired knowledge intuitively, which, with his tenacity of purpose, caused him to exhaust the resources of the village libraries and village schools, and, at the age of twenty-one, he was fully prepared to enter King's College in London. The reading of biographies of eminent American men induced him to immigrate to the United States, however, instead of entering the university. He reached Newport, R. I., in 1854, and went from there to Fall River, Mass., where he remained until the spring of 1857. He became interested in the agitation then being made to make Kansas a free state and came to the territory, alone, in the same year. He reached Manhattan in April, 1857, and from that time until his demise, in 1907—an even half century—was prominently identified with the public and social life of the state, and especially of Central Kansas. The colony at Manhattan gave him a cordial welcome and he was there employed at any honorable employment he could find. He performed the duties of sheriff for George W. Higginbotham, a pioneer of those days, at a time when outlawry was rampant, but most vigorously and fearlessly did he perform his duties. In those days he also served a term as mayor of Manhattan. He assisted Dr. Amory Huntington in the duties of county treasurer in 1859 and 1860, succeeded to the office in his own right in 1861 and 1862, and during the earlier days also served as a justice of the peace. His attention was turned to law through the advice of lawyers, whose admiration he had won while trying his first case as a justice of the peace. He had so

ably managed the case and evinced such a clear legal mind that with one accord they assured him he ought to study law. That profession appealed to him, while the professions of theology and medicine, to both of which he had given some study, did not. He was admitted to the bar in 1863 and began practice with cases sufficient to keep him busy during the entire term of court. His literary ability and general knowledge led him also into the newspaper business. In 1860 he was employed by C. F. DeVivaldi to assist in editing the "Manhattan Express," and when the latter was made consul to Brazil the full control of the paper passed to Mr. Humphrey. Through the paper he was outspoken in his condemnation of crime and law evasion, then so prevalent in that section of Kansas, and so open was his denunciation of the gangs of roughs operating there, and so broad were the exposures made that his life was pronounced the penalty, and the result was one of the most startling and romantic incidents in all Kansas history. The incident is told as follows by a writer in the "Club Member":

"The editor, who was also a justice of the peace, issued warrants for the arrest of ring-leaders, but proved his altruism by giving material aid and comfort to one who had returned, wounded, sick, and in want. It was this act of compassion to which he afterward owed his life. Seated in his home, one dark, cold night—with bright fire and light, and books and newspapers, and bride, full of happiness and hopefulness—but for the interposing hand of that man, there might have been a tragedy to end this story. Suddenly, upon the quiet scene, there came a crash of a bullet through the window, the sound of an oath of rage and disappointment, of footsteps receding rapidly, and then all was quiet. The young couple found themselves, standing, startled, amazed, confounded, and then thanking God for safety. Long afterward, when an early raid of the vigilance committee to the den of the gang had resulted in the shooting of one and the capture of fifteen, who were lodged at Fort Riley for safe-keeping; when others had been taken and dealt with by Judge Lynch; when the quiet little community had resolutely purged itself of lawlessness, and law and order were finally established, the editor learned the true secret of the bullet that failed of its mark. 'Sandy swore he would kill you, and compelled me to go with him and see the fun,' said a quiet man to him one day. 'It was a purty picter you made that night. It only angered Sandy, but it touched me. I thought of all you had done for me and my family, and how my wife said you was right. All this in an instant, for you sat in full view, and Sandy took straight aim at your head. His hand was on the trigger. Quick as a flash I joggled his elbow, and struck out on a dead run for dear life. It was dark as pitch, and Sandy was mad, consequence he stumbled and fell, and I live to tell the tale. You saved me from a life of sin, and I gave you your life in return—guess we're even. Shake.'"

During the business activity in the years following the close of the war, Mr. Humphrey built up a large law practice. In the spring of 1867 he was appointed judge of the Eighth judicial district and in the fall of

that year was elected to that office by a very large majority. He was then living at Manhattan and continued his residence there until May 1, 1870, when he resigned to enter the law practice with James R. McClure, of Junction City, and removed to that place. The practice was more lucrative and furnished greater scope for his tireless energy. He continued to be associated with Captain McClure thirteen years, and during that period of continuous practice was engaged on nearly every case of any importance in the Eighth district, either civil or criminal, and seldom lost a case. The legislature of 1883 established a state board of railroad commissioners and, March 1, of that year, James Humphrey was elected the Democratic member of the board by the executive council, for the term of two years, and he was twice reelected to the office, in 1885 and 1888. After eight years of continuous service he was retired, March 20, 1891. He resumed his law practice, but in 1891 was reelected judge of the Eighth judicial district and served one term, declining to be a candidate for reelection.

In the fall of 1861 Judge Humphrey was married to Mary Vance, of Cincinnati, Ohio. She was born in Springfield, Ohio, but removed with her parents to Cincinnati when a child and was there educated in the Wesleyan College. Mrs. Humphrey has always been very active in educational, literary and club circles. She has been president of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, and president of the Woman's Kansas Day Club, a patriotic organization. To Judge and Mrs. Humphrey were born five children: Herbert J., a very bright and promising lawyer, died Aug. 8, 1897; Spencer, a passenger conductor on the Union Pacific, was crushed to death between two cars at Lawrence, Sept. 22, 1895; James Vance is a leading lawyer at Junction City; Elinor is the wife of John A. Smith, of Butte, Mont.; and Adelia is a teacher in the same city.

Judge Humphrey was always interested in and gave aid to all local or general movements for the social, local or public comfort or advancement. He delivered twenty lectures on constitutional law before the law department of the University of Kansas, in 1894, and from 1892 to 1896 appeared many times as a lecturer on the general subject of equity. He was a regent of the State University from 1883 to 1885, and his loyalty to that institution is shown by the fact that four of his five children were graduated there. He was the legal adviser of George Smith, and it was he who drew the will which left the legacy for library purposes, now the pride of Junction City; and the city authorities made him president of the board which carried out so handsomely the purposes of Mr. Smith. He was interested in the Universalist church, was a trustee, and frequently talked on a Sabbath evening to the people. In 1907 Judge Humphrey responded to another call to public service, when Governor Hoch, though not required to name a Democrat, named Judge Humphrey as the first member of the newly created tax commission, an appointment which the Republican senate promptly confirmed. He was further honored by his two Republican colleagues when they made him

chairman of the commission. It was a deserved honor, merited by his years of unselfish devotion to public interests, a devotion not actuated by the desire for political honor or pecuniary benefit, but by his intense desire to do the best thing for the general welfare of his state. His service lasted but two months, however, for after a short illness death claimed him, Sept. 18, 1907, and the bar, the press, business and political associates, and all who knew him united to pay tribute to one of the state's most useful and honored pioneers. Thus passed to his reward one whose devotion to high ideals will forever remain prominent in the state's history.

Sherwood W. Fenton.—As cashier of the Central National Bank of Junction City, of which he is a director, Mr. Fenton has been an active figure in the financial development of central Kansas, and enjoys a wide acquaintance, as well as a reputation, for conscientiousness, integrity, and progressiveness. Sherwood W. Fenton is a native of Michigan, born in St. Clair county, near the city of St. Clair, May 13, 1861, a son of Stephen A. and Louisa J. (Wheeler) Fenton, pioneers of the St. Clair river district of Michigan. The grandfather of Mr. Fenton was William Fenton, born at Fort Ticonderoga, N. Y., in 1789. He served in the war of 1812, and in 1840 settled in Michigan, where he died, in 1861. In 1811 he married Rebecca Allen, a niece of Gen. Ethan Allen, who captured Fort Ticonderoga in the war of the Revolution. She was born on the shores of Lake George, in 1795, and died in 1869. Stephen A. Fenton came to Michigan with his parents in 1840 and became a farmer and lumberman. In 1879 he came to Kansas and bought land in Dickinson county, some fourteen miles northwest of Junction City. He served many years as supervisor in Michigan and as a justice of the peace in Kansas. He died on June 16, 1885. On Jan. 1, 1849, he married, at Richmond, Mich., Louisa J., a daughter of Henry Wheeler. She was born in Portage, N. Y., Sept. 7, 1826, and came to Michigan with her parents in 1846.

Sherwood W. Fenton received his education in the district schools of his native county and was graduated in the New Haven (Mich.) High School. He came to Kansas with his parents, in 1879, and assisted his father on the farm. From 1881 to 1883 he taught school in McDowell's Creek and Alida, and from 1883 to 1886 was employed as bookkeeper by A. D. Schart, of Junction City. In 1886 he entered the employ of Sumner W. Pierce, and on the organization of the Central National Bank, in 1890, accepted a position as bookkeeper. He was promoted to assistant cashier in 1898 and in 1904 was elected cashier, in which capacity he is still serving, and in which he has earned the commendation of the public and the officers of the institution. He has been active in the work of education, for ten years was treasurer of the Junction City board of education, and is secretary of the board of trustees of the George Smith Public Library. He is a charter member of the Junction City Commercial Club and has served as its treasurer. He is a member of Union Lodge, No. 7, Free and Accepted Masons, at June-

tion City; Chapter No. 17, Royal Arch Masons, and Commandery No. 43, Knights Templars; and he is treasurer of the last named and also of Union lodge, and the Eastern Star lodge.

Mr. Fenton married, June 16, 1886, Miss Ada Sampson, a daughter of Thomas H. Sampson, a native of England, who located in Dickinson county, Kansas, in 1879. He was a well known and successful farmer and in early life was a miller. He died in Junction City in 1910. Mr. and Mrs. Fenton are the parents of five children, three of whom are living: Irene, who was a student in Washburn College (Topeka) and in Rockford (Ill.) College, is now a student in the Kansas Agricultural College, department of domestic science; Bess Ione is a graduate of Junction City High School, class of 1911, and Helen Victoria is the youngest. Jean Etta, twin sister of Bess Ione, died in 1906, aged fourteen years; a son, Roy Thomas, died in childhood. Mrs. Fenton is a member of the Eastern Star, the Ladies' Reading Club, and the Episcopal church, and is one of Junction City's popular hostesses.

D. Waldo Tyler.—A publication of this nature exercises its most important function when it takes cognizance of the life and labors of those citizens who have risen to prominence and prosperity through their own well directed efforts, and who have been of material value in furthering the advancement and development of the commonwealth. Mr. Tyler has been a resident of Junction City since 1893 and has been actively identified with several enterprises which have been of great assistance to the growth of the city. The interurban railway, connecting the city with Fort Riley, is in a great measure the result of his efforts and initiative.

D. Waldo Tyler is a native of Massachusetts and was born in Worcester, June 22, 1836, son of Moody and Betsey (Barker) Tyler. His ancestors, paternal and maternal, were among the early settlers of America, and numbered among them are men who achieved distinction in the frontier life of those early days, in the commercial era which followed, in the French and Indian wars, and later in the war of independence. Moody Tyler, the father, was a paper maker by trade and for many years was the superintendent of the great Berkshire Mills, at Dalton, Mass., owned by the Cranes, and which, since an early day, have manufactured the paper on which our National bank notes are printed. Moody Tyler died in Dalton, Mass., in 1869.

D. Waldo Tyler was educated in the public schools of Dalton, Mass., was subsequently apprenticed to the machinist's trade, and was employed as a journeyman machinist, in Dalton and Worcester, from 1850 to 1859. In the latter year he was sent to Louisiana, to erect a cotton manufacturing plant, and remained there until the outbreak of hostilities, in 1861, when he returned to Dalton, and shortly afterward entered the United States armory, at Springfield, Mass., as a machinist. In the spring of 1862 he was detailed as inspector in the inspection service of contract arms, in which capacity he visited the various factories then having United States contracts for making Springfield muskets. An

opportunity was offered him, in 1864, to engage in farming, and he resigned from this service, removed to Minnesota, and located near Chatfield, Olmstead county. In 1867 he was offered and accepted the foremanship of the Winona & St. Peter railway shops, at Winona, Minn., and in 1869 accepted a similar position in the St. Paul & Pacific railway shops. In 1870 he removed to St. Paul, where he became the master mechanic of the Southern Minnesota railway, now a part of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul system. This position he resigned, in 1871, to become the superintendent of a mill machinery and engine manufacturing plant, at Dubuque, Iowa, at that time the largest industrial concern in that state. He remained in this position for sixteen years, when he resigned, in order to engage in business for himself. In 1886 he located in Marion Junction, Turner county, South Dakota, where he built a flouring mill, which he operated until 1893, and while a resident of South Dakota was elected a member of the first legislature of that state, on the Republican ticket. In 1893 he came to Kansas, located in Junction City, and there resumed his milling enterprise. He built the Aurora Flouring Mills, and has succeeded in establishing an extensive and successful business. Since its establishment its growth has necessitated trebling the capacity of the plant, and the products are placed in both domestic and foreign markets. In the latter '90s Mr. Tyler became convinced that an electric railway to Fort Riley would be of great benefit to Junction City and began the work of education necessary to secure capital and a representative group of organizers. Some two years elapsed before he was able to convince persons possessing capital of the profits and benefits possible from the venture. He secured the active assistance of H. H. Ziegler, S. W. Pierce and Dr. C. K. Raber, and they promoted the organization of the Junction City Railway, Light & Ice Company, having for its object the building and operation of an inter-urban line to Fort Riley, the manufacture of ice, and electricity for light purposes. The line was completed and the first car was placed in operation, Aug. 10, 1901. In the building of the power house for the company Mr. Tyler again became a master mechanic. Plans for necessary equipment were drawn under his supervision and he purchased and installed the machinery. Dr. Raber, who had been elected president at the time of organization, had been forced to resign on account of ill health previous to the completion of the plant, and Frank E. Tyler, son of D. Waldo Tyler, succeeded him and became the first operating president. The original company, in which Mr. Tyler was a large stockholder and director, was succeeded, in 1909, by the Union Light & Power Company, of which he is also a director. Mr. Tyler has large stock interests in the Dewey Portland Cement Company, of Dewey, Okla., of which his son, Frank E., is president and general manager, and another son, Herbert F., is superintendent. Mr. Tyler was one of the organizers of the Junction City Commercial Club and is an active member.

On July 26, 1861, Mr. Tyler was married to Miss Harriett M. Freeman, daughter of Jesse R. Freeman, a pioneer farmer of Chatfield, Minn.,

and previously a mason contractor at Cleveland, Ohio. To them have been born four children: Herbert Ferre, born Feb. 4, 1865, is superintendent of the Dewey Portland Cement Company, at Dewey, Okla.; Frederick Waldo, born Sept. 6, 1866, died May 16, 1893, survived by his widow and two children—Marjorie, born Dec. 3, 1887, and Harold, born May 15, 1889; Frank E., the third son, born March 29, 1869, is president and general manager of the Dewey Portland Cement Company, and resides in Kansas City, Mo.; Wilma Jessie May, the only daughter, is a graduate of the Chicago Musical College and one of the most accomplished and gifted musicians in Kansas. As a harpist she has received high commendation and her studies on this instrument have been under Mme. Chatterton and Profs. Wonderly and Schuecker, of Chicago. Mrs. Tyler is a woman of wide culture and refinement and is popular in the social circles of Junction City, in which she is a leader. Mr. Tyler is in all respects a high type of the conservative, unassuming American, diligent in his various duties and commercial affairs, and conscientious in all things. He has realized a large and substantial success in the commercial world, results obtained through his own well directed efforts and by methods which have been clean, capable and honest, and he is possessed of a well earned popularity and the esteem which comes from honorable living. On July 26, 1911, Mr. and Mrs. Tyler celebrated their Golden Wedding, at their residence in Junction City.

John S. Simmons, the senior member of the legal firm of Simmons & Tinder, one of the leading firms of central Kansas, is a native of the Sunflower state, born in Douglas county, Aug. 5, 1860, son of John and Elizabeth (Collins) Simmons, the former a native of Indiana and the latter of Kentucky. The father was a physician. He came to Kansas in 1858 and settled near Baldwin, Douglas county, and continued the practice of his profession there until his premature death, at the age of fifty-five. Mrs. Simmons survived him until 1910, when she passed away at Hutchinson.

John S. Simmons was one of nine children. He was reared in Douglas county and attended the public schools there. After completing his elementary education he entered Baker University, at Baldwin, Kan., graduating with the class of 1883. During his course he taught two terms of school. He then taught a term at Baldwin and then went to Colorado City, Tex., where he entered a law office and read law. He was admitted to the bar in Texas in 1884, and two years later was licensed to practice in Crawford county, Kansas. He removed to Dighton, Lane county, served two terms as county attorney, also represented the county in the state legislature for two terms, and in 1907 was elected speaker of the house. He served as superintendent of the State Reformatory under Governor Stanley, from 1899 to 1903, and on the board of management for four years, being appointed by Governor Hoch. He resigned from his position as superintendent to return to Dighton again to take up the practice of law, but in a short time returned to Hutchinson and formed a partnership with Houston Whiteside and Albert Wil-

son Tyler, under the firm name of Whiteside, Simmons & Tyler. Mr. Whiteside soon retired and the firm remained Simmons & Tyler until 1910, when the old partnership was dissolved and the present one was formed. Mr. Simmons has been president of the First National Bank of Dighton for fifteen years, and is a director of several other banks in western Kansas. While thoroughly wedded to his profession he is a practical business man and is also interested in one of the large wholesale houses of Hutchinson, and one of the local banks. He is an up-to-date man of affairs, a shrewd reader of character, and one of the best business men in the state, as is shown by his excellent administration of the reformatory. Since coming to Hutchinson he has been the local attorney for the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad, a position of responsibility, which he easily carries with his other manifold interests. Fraternaly he is associated with the Masonic order; in religious belief he is a Methodist; and in politics is a Republican, having cast his first vote for that party, and has ever remained true to its principles. For some years he has been a trustee of Baker University, his Alma Mater.

In 1886 Mr. Simmons married Emma, daughter of Capt. G. W. Brown, of Osage City, and they have four children: Harriet, Stuart, Ada, and Catharine. Mrs. Simmons is a prominent figure in Kansas club circles and was elected president of the Kansas Day Club in 1907. Mr. and Mrs. Simmons have an extensive acquaintance, not only in Hutchinson, where they have made many friends, but also through the state.

Arthur E. Asher, president of the Commercial National Bank of Hutchinson and one of the leading bankers and financiers of central Kansas, was born in Oldham county, Kentucky, May 14, 1863, son of Milton and Martha L. (Edding) Asher, descended from families that located in Virginia at an early day and subsequently became pioneer settlers of Kentucky. The mother is dead, but the father now resides in Hutchinson.

Arthur E. Asher is the only surviving child in a family of four children. He was reared and educated in his native state, where he attended the public schools and then took a higher course in Home College, Campbellsburg, Ky. Desiring a wide field from which to choose his life work he came to Kansas in 1886 and located at Stafford, where he entered the employ of the Fair & Shakk Lumber Company. In 1888 he first entered the banking business, and from that time has been engaged in it continuously, except for ten years, spent in Hutchinson with the St. John Trust Company. He entered the Stafford Bank as assistant cashier and a year later became cashier, which position he held until he became associated with the trust company, as secretary. This concern loaned money on cattle and other securities, building up a large and lucrative business, but in 1903 Mr. Asher severed his connection with it to return to Stafford, where he organized the First State Bank and became its first president, remaining until 1906, when he came to Hutchinson to accept the presidency of the Commercial National Bank, which position he still holds, to the entire satisfaction of the stockholders, who

are all prominent business men of the city. He is still a director of the First State Bank of Stafford and also of the First State Bank of Minneola. Since locating in Hutchinson he has taken an active part in all movements for the upbuilding and progress of the town. He is president of the school board, a position which he has held for three years, and has proposed many excellent changes in the system. Fraternally his relations are with the Masonic order, as a Knight Templar, and he is also a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. In church matters he takes a very active part, being president of the official board of the Christian church, to which he has belonged for thirty-five years. He is interested in the Young Men's Christian Association and has been instrumental in securing the fine building of the association in Hutchinson. Although a banker, he is interested in the Kansas Chemical Manufacturing Company of Hutchinson, and several other commercial enterprises.

On Dec. 8, 1888, he married Gertrude M. Summers, a native of Illinois, who had been living in Stafford, but who had spent some years in Denver, Col. They have three daughters—Lucile, Mildred, and Helen.

Nathan Frank Frazier.—To have accomplished so notable a work as did the late Nathan F. Frazier, in connection with Kansas banking, would prove sufficient to give precedence and reputation to any man, were this to represent the sum total of his efforts; but Mr. Frazier was a man of broad mental ken, strong initiative, and distinct individuality, who left not only a lasting impression in the field of enterprise mentioned but also was a most potent factor in the commercial and agricultural development of southern Kansas, and his activities were of importance in Oklahoma and Missouri.

Nathan F. Frazier was a native of Iowa, born on his father's farm, in Henry county, near the town of Salem, Oct. 13, 1846, a son of Francis H. and Lydia (Fisher) Frazier. The father was a native of Indiana and a descendant of an old Quaker family, antedating the Revolutionary war. He removed from Indiana to Iowa prior to its organization as a territory, becoming one of its earliest pioneers. Of the children of Francis H. and his wife, four survive—Mrs. Caroline Campbell, Mrs. Charlotte Williams and Levi Frazier, residents of Salem, Iowa; and Seth Frazier, of Eldorado, Kan.

The childhood of Nathan F. Frazier was spent on his father's farm in Iowa, and his education was obtained in the district schools of his native county. Early in the '60s, while yet in his teens, he left home to become a wage earner, his equipment consisting of a pair of willing hands and a stout heart. In company with another boy from his home neighborhood, he journeyed to Kansas and secured employment as a driver for the Ben Halliday stage line, their route running from Hays, westward. Indians and numerous outlaws frequented the section and the occupation was one of hazard, so much so that the stages ran, two together, one for passengers and the other carrying soldiers as guards. Later, Mr. Frazier and John Betts purchased a wagon train, and with



W. F. Frazier

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oxen as motive power freighted to California. The direct result of his schooling among frontiersmen and all classes who broke the way for civilization was made manifest in his after life, by his firmness and coolness under all conditions, his quick and ready insight and unerring judgment, and his keen perception of human nature.

In 1868 Mr. Frazier and his associate, Mr. Betts, disposed of their freighting equipment and, with a combined capital of \$3,000, located in Eldorado, where they engaged in the grocery business, Mr. Betts attending to the selling, while Mr. Frazier hauled the goods from Leavenworth, Lawrence and Emporia. The Osage Trust and the Diminished Reserve Lands had just been opened and settlers were flocking into the rich Walnut Valley; various industries were springing up in Eldorado, and their business was a profitable one. Mr. Frazier took up a homestead on Turkey creek and spent a portion of his time there, in farming. Later, with C. M. Foulke, he engaged in the general merchandise business. His initial enterprise in the field of banking, in which he afterward realized more than state-wide prominence, was in 1880, when, with Gen. A. W. Ellet, he established the Bank of Eldorado, as a private concern, with a capital of \$10,000. This business was disposed of, in 1885, to W. T. Clancy, and Mr. Frazier organized the Merchants' Bank of Eldorado, of which Gen. Alfred W. Ellet was president and he cashier. This later became the Merchants' National Bank and absorbed the Exchange National, the merged institutions becoming the Farmers' & Merchants' National Bank of Eldorado, with Mr. Frazier as president. In 1899 Mr. Frazier disposed of his holdings in this institution and organized the Citizens' State Bank of Eldorado, known as the Frazier Bank, in which he was the dominant executive until his death, in 1907, and which, during the nine years of his management, became the largest, as regards deposits, in Butler county. His record in the establishment, conduct and success of banks in Butler county is without parallel, and he was justly proud of his record as a banker. He had early in life acquired the habit of work, and the desire, the habit and the love of making money. His shrewd business judgment, keen insight in business affairs and his knowledge of men and things, coupled with his indomitable will and energy, enabled him to rank with the leading financiers of the West, and to win even a national reputation as such that was enviable. He held extensive commercial relations, aside from his banking interests, having mining interests in lead and zinc at Joplin, Mo., stocks in street railway and other corporations, and large bodies of valuable farming lands in Kansas, Oklahoma and Missouri. He organized and was president for many years of the Oklahoma Mortgage & Trust Company of Guthrie, Okla., which did a large and exceedingly profitable business. In 1895 he purchased from the receiver, Maj. W. N. Ewing, the assets of the Wichita National Bank, comprising some of the most valuable improved business property in Wichita and paid all claims against the failed institution in full, realizing a handsome profit from the holdings. He also, for a number of

years, had valuable hay contracts with the Kansas City Stock Yards Company, buying extensively in Kansas and adjoining states. He was an ambitious and tireless worker, conservative in his business methods, and his business integrity and honesty were unquestioned. He left at his death one of the largest estates in Kansas, an estate which represents the brain, pluck and energy of one man who, with his peculiar natural tact, ever saw the propitious moment and availed himself of it.

Though essentially a business man, Mr. Frazier was interested in public affairs, and during the course of his career served as city councilman of Eldorado, as postmaster, and as auditor of Butler county. In politics he was a Republican.

On Feb. 4, 1872, Mr. Frazier married Miss Emma, daughter of Squire John Crook of Eldorado, a pioneer of 1867. They were the parents of three children, Ray E., Nathan F., Jr., and Edna, the wife of Hon. J. B. Adams, who with the widow survive. (See sketches of Ray E. Frazier, Nathan F. Frazier and J. B. Adams.)

The tributes of respect and in many cases of affection called forth by the death of Mr. Frazier have seldom been equaled in the state in the passing away of a citizen. His own standard of life was high and it was seen in the development of what grew to be, under his direction, one of the most successful banking institutions in Kansas. In a large measure his life work was finished; it had met to a great extent the fullness of his ambition. But infinitely more precious and of personal consequence to him was the fact that he died rich in the possession of a well earned popularity, in the esteem which comes from honorable living, and in the affection that slowly develops only from unselfish works. In his business life he was the embodiment of honor, as he was, in his social and domestic life, the perfection of love and gentleness.

Ray E. Frazier, president of the Citizens State Bank of Eldorado, Kan., was born in Eldorado, Sept. 15, 1876. He is the eldest son of the late Nathan Frank Frazier and Emma (Crook) Frazier. He received his education in the public schools of Eldorado and at Wentworth Military Academy, Lexington, Mo., graduating at the latter school in 1895. He began his business training as an employee in a minor position in the Merchants National Bank, of which his father was president. There he evinced an aptitude for business life and applied himself so earnestly to his duties that upon the organization of the Citizens State Bank he was made assistant cashier, from which position he was successfully promoted to be cashier and then vice-president. On the death of his father in 1907 he succeeded him as president of the bank and has ably carried forward the extensive interests of that institution. He has inherited his father's keen business insight and is possessed of a pleasing personality and a faculty of making friends and holding them. He has extensive interests in oil and farm lands in Kansas and Oklahoma and owns valuable farm lands in Missouri. On June 17, 1903, Mr. Frazier married Miss Henrietta Ellet, daughter of Edward C. Ellet, the former banking associate of Mr. Frazier's father. Mr. Ellet was for many years a resi-

dent of Eldorado, but is now living in California. Mr. and Mrs. Frazier have one child—Henrietta, born Nov. 13, 1905. Notwithstanding the arduous duties attendant to his large business interests, Mr. Frazier finds time to participate in the social and fraternal life of Eldorado, and the love of athletics and outdoor sports gained in college days is still indulged, principally by hunting and fishing. In politics he is a Republican. He has attained to the Scottish Rite degrees in Masonry and is affiliated with Midian Temple Shrine, Wichita. Mrs. Frazier, a woman of culture and of rare personal qualities of friendship, is a recognized social leader in Eldorado and presides with charming grace and hospitality in a delightful home.

Nathan Frank Frazier, Jr., capitalist and banker, resides in Eldorado, the city of his birth, where he was born March 13, 1882. He is a son of the late Nathan Frank Frazier and wife, who, prior to her marriage, was Miss Emma Crook. He was reared in his native town and there received his preparatory education in the public schools, then entered Lake Forest Academy, Lake Forest, Ill., from which institution he was graduated in 1903. After graduation he was employed at Kansas City, Mo., for a short time, and then returned to Eldorado, where he became associated with his father, and assisted him in handling the latter's extensive business interests. In 1905 he, with his father and brother, Ray E. Frazier acquired large oil properties in southeastern Kansas and Oklahoma, and organized several oil companies, with headquarters at Bartelsville, Okla. Our subject became an officer and director in these companies and still retains those interests, which have increased in value and have been very profitable. Mr. Frazier is a director and one of the largest stockholders in the Citizens' State Bank of Eldorado. He also has large holdings in farm and grazing lands in Kansas and Oklahoma, and owns and operates a farm comprising 1,000 acres, a few miles west of Eldorado, where he with Mr. Rainey are extensively breeding fine hogs, principally the registered Duroc stock. This farm includes in its acreage some of the richest bottom land in the state, equipped with the most modern improvements and in fact is one of the model farms of the state.

On Sept. 28, 1905, Mr. Frazier was united in marriage to Zona, daughter of Harry T. Brown, of Eldorado, and to their union has been born one daughter, Sarah Margaret, born Jan. 19, 1909. Mrs. Frazier comes from one of the best families of the state and is a prominent and popular participant of the social life of Eldorado. Her pleasant home is often the scene of gracious hospitality. Mr. Frazier is a prominent member of the different Masonic organizations, being a member of Patmos Lodge No. 79, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Eldorado Chapter Royal Arch Masons; a Scottish Rite Mason of Wichita Consistory No. 2, and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine, Midian temple, of Wichita. He is also a member of Wichita Lodge No. 427, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Mr. Frazier has inherited much of his father's business acumen and ability, which added to the excellent training re-

ceived from the latter in the direction of his large and varied interests, has well fitted him to carry forward the prestige which the Frazier family has attained as financiers in the commercial world.

Seth Frazier, a prominent citizen and a substantial business man of Eldorado, Kan., was born near Salem, Henry county, Iowa, Nov. 1, 1851. He is a son of Francis H. Frazier, who was one of the earliest settlers in Iowa, having located there prior to its organization as a territory. He removed to Iowa from Indiana, in which state he was born and reared, the descendant of a Colonial Quaker family from the East, who settled in Indiana at an early day.

Seth Frazier was reared on the Iowa farm and there assisted his father in the duties incident to that vocation. In 1880 he established a lumber and livery business at Delta, Keokuk county, Iowa, and was there engaged in that line of endeavor until the spring of 1886, when he came to Eldorado, Kan., which city has since remained his home. He established a coal business in Eldorado in connection with which he conducted a transfer and hack line, which enterprise proved a very profitable one. In 1905 he engaged in the retail lumber business, handling all kinds of builders' supplies. This also has proved a profitable venture. In connection with the interests mentioned above Mr. Frazier has also engaged in the banking business, having been with his brother, the late Nathan Frank Frazier one of the organizers of the Citizens' State Bank of Eldorado and a director of the same since its organization. He has also been an extensive owner and dealer in western Kansas lands. See sketch of Nathan F. Frazier, Sr.

Mr. Frazier has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Rebecca Riesicker of Salem, Iowa, to whom he was married Dec. 12, 1874. She died in March, 1896. His second marriage occurred on Jan. 11, 1899, when Miss Clara Kilpatrick became his wife. She is a daughter of Alex Kilpatrick, a resident of St. Louis, Mo. To Mr. and Mrs. Frazier have been born two children: James S., born Feb. 18, 1900; and Frances, born March 23, 1907. In his business career Mr. Frazier, like his brother, the late Nathan Frank Frazier, the well known financier, carved his way to success through the sheer force of his own industry and ambition. When he began to work independently his only capital was a good business head, a pair of industrious hands and the will to do. He has won a distinctive success and well deserves representation among the strong and influential men of Kansas. He is a Republican in his political views and is an active worker in behalf of his party. During the twenty-five years that he has been a resident of Eldorado he has entered into the public life of the city and has shown a commendable interest in all that touches the general welfare of the community. Both as a business man and as a progressive, public spirited citizen he ranks among the most prominent in Eldorado. Mrs. Frazier is a member of the Presbyterian church and prominently participates in the social life of the city, being an active member of the different clubs and social organizations inaugurated for the promotion of the general good.

William D. Greason, editor and proprietor of the "Miami Republican," Paola, Kan., was born in Plainfield, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, Aug. 20, 1850, a son of Thomas and Mary J. (Hale) Greason, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania. The Greason family is an old established one in America, and was originally of Scotch-Irish descent. The Hale family is descended from German ancestors, the name having been originally spelled "Heil." Thomas Gleason brought his family from Pennsylvania to Kansas in 1870, and located in Paola, Miami county. He was there engaged in the mercantile business until his death, in 1872. He was twice married. Two daughters survive from the first union. To him and Mary J. Hale were born four sons, all of whom are living.

William D. Greason was educated in the public schools of Pennsylvania until his family's removal to Kansas, and thereafter continued to attend school in Paola, until sixteen years of age, or in 1875, when he entered the office of the "Miami Republican," to learn the printer's trade. After having mastered the trade he began work as journeyman printer, also doing editorial work. In 1882 he bought a half interest in the "Miami Republican," and three years later bought the remaining interest since when he has been its editor and proprietor. It is a weekly paper Republican in its politics, and has been so since it was founded, in 1860. It has been very successful from both a financial standpoint and from its character as a carefully edited newspaper. Mr. Greason and his mother, now eighty-one years of age, reside together in Paola. In politics he is a Republican. He served as postmaster of Paola from November, 1889, to April, 1894, and from July, 1898, to April, 1903. Fraternally he is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Woodmen of the World, and is now serving as a member of the state conservation committee.

Henry Clay Perkins, of Perkins & Son, civil engineers and surveyors, of Leavenworth, was born at Homer, Cortland county, New York, April 16, 1832, a son of Augustus and Martha (Williamson) Perkins. His parents were both natives of Vermont, who removed to New York state. They belonged to some of the early New England families, who settled in the country at an early day.

Henry C. Perkins received his elementary education in the schools of East Bloomfield, Ontario county, New York, and then studied civil engineering, which profession he has followed all his life. In 1854 the family moved to Danville, Ind., and lived there for ten years. On Jan. 10, 1862, Mr. Perkins enlisted as a private in the Fifty-third Indiana infantry, and served under Col. Walter Q. Gresham. The next year he was promoted to first lieutenant and adjutant. He was at the siege of Vicksburg, at Atlanta, and was with General Sherman during his famous march to the sea. At the close of the war he returned to Danville, but two years later went to Indianapolis, where he was engaged in railroad work. In 1886 he came to Leavenworth, where he has since resided. Mr. Perkins is one of the pioneer railroad construction men of the country, having

built some of the first roads in Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas and Utah. He helped build the first line of the Chicago & Alton, and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, from Naples to Hannibal, Mo. He has also been engaged in civil engineering and general construction work. Mr. Perkins served three terms as county surveyor, and is one of the well known men of Leavenworth. He was reared in the Republican party, casting his first vote for John C. Fremont. He has always taken an active part in politics, and works in the interest of the party. He is a member and acting quartermaster of the Grand Army of the Republic, Custer Post, No. 6.

In 1855 Mr. Perkins married Mary L. Steel, and three children were born to the union—two of whom are living: Mrs. E. T. Joslin, of Spencer, Ind., and C. F. Perkins, who is an express messenger on the Chicago, Cleveland, Cincinnati & St. Louis railroad, running between Cleveland and Cincinnati. Mrs. Perkins died in 1865 and Mr. Perkins married Martha A. King for his second wife. She was a native of Fulton, Mo., and was reared in Danville, Ind. Three children were born to them, Henry Clay, and two who died in infancy. He was educated in the public schools, and at the age of fourteen years began to study surveying with his father, and has been engaged in general engineering, construction work and as surveyor, and has served two terms as county surveyor of Leavenworth county. He married Annetta McCreary, of Atchison county, and five children have been born to them: Cora, William, Albert, Margaret, and Louise. Mr. Perkins was reared in the beliefs of the Republican party, is one of its staunch supporters, and always does his part toward winning victories at the polls.

Charles H. Herold, of Seneca, who is at present serving his third term as county attorney of Nemaha county, is not only one of the best known officials in that county, but is also one of the most popular. He was a lad of ten when he accompanied his parents, Andrew P. and Wilhelmina Herold, to a homestead, thirteen miles north of Seneca, in 1870. He has not only been a resident of the county for over forty years, but has been actively identified in public affairs and the progress of the county for thirty-five of those years.

Mr. Herold is a native of Iowa, where his parents were living at the time of his birth, in 1860, and is descended from sturdy German ancestors. His early education was obtained in the district schools and by diligent self-study, so that by the time he was sixteen years old, he had qualified himself for teaching. He taught for eight years during the winter months, and having decided on the profession of law as his life's occupation he began reading law during his vacations in the office of Judge Rufus M. Emery, completing his reading, however, in the offices of J. E. Taylor of Seneca. He was admitted to the bar on June 9, 1880, and at once began the practice of law meeting with success from the start. While yet in his teens he began to take an active part in politics, espousing the principles and policies of the Democratic party. In 1882 he was his party's candidate for clerk of the district court but was

defeated owing to a combination formed against him. In 1885 he was appointed deputy county treasurer and served as such four years during which time he was also actively identified as part owner and manager of the "Courier-Democrat," the official Democratic paper of Nemaha county. He and his father purchased the "Seneca Courier," a very strong and influential Republican paper in 1885 and not only at once changed its politics to Democratic, but also its name to the "Courier Democrat," and for the next eighteen years the paper under their able management became widely known as one of the leading Democratic weeklies of the state. Andrew P. Herold had removed to Seneca in 1876, and gave the most of his time and attention to the paper during their ownership which lasted until 1903. He continued his residence in Seneca until his death in 1908. His widow still survives at an advanced age. On July 1, 1889, Charles H. Herold consummated the organization of the State Bank of Bern and became its cashier. This position he filled until 1895, when he disposed of his interest in the bank and returned to Seneca to give his attention to the "Courier-Democrat." In 1903 he disposed of the paper and has since given his whole attention to the practice of law. In 1885 he was united in marriage with Miss Mary Lippold of Silver Creek, N. Y., and six children bless the union: Jennie, Julia, Mamie, Elsie, Andrew and Francis.

Mr. Herold was born and reared in the faith of the Catholic church and still holds membership in the mother of all Christian denominations. Being a man of fine physique and of a genial turn, he readily makes friends wherever known. He is prominent in the councils of his party and being in the prime of life and a good mixer it is predicted by his friends that he will yet achieve greater honors in the field of politics.

Baron S. Edwards, banker, former miller and veteran of the Civil war, came to Kansas in 1872, in which year he located in Chetopa where he engaged in the flouring mill business, in which he successfully continued until March 30, 1906, when his mill was struck by lightning, set on fire and destroyed. Since April 1, 1906, he has been the official president of the Farmers' and Merchants' State Bank of Chetopa. Mr. Edwards was born at Newark, Kendall county, Illinois, Oct. 9, 1846. His parents were Morgan and Mariah Vanderpool (Jones) Edwards. His father was born in the city of Newark, N. J., and his mother was born in Albany, N. Y. His paternal grandfather, Jonathan Edwards, was a native of New Jersey and the son of an Englishman who came from the city of London, settling in New Jersey, and became one of the founders of Brown University at Providence, R. I. Maternally, Mr. Edwards is of Holland Dutch lineage, his ancestors in America settling on Manhattan Island and becoming founders of the city of New York. In 1842 the parents of Mr. Edwards removed from Philadelphia, Pa., to Illinois, and settled at Newark, where his father began his ministry in the then West as a Baptist minister. In subsequent years he held

charges in the ministry at various places in Illinois, Missouri and Iowa, including St. Louis and Chicago. His death occurred in 1890, when he was eighty-three years of age. He was then residing at Burlington, Iowa. Owing to changes of residence incident to his father's ministry, Mr. Edwards' childhood and youth were spent in these various places. He was in school when the Civil war came on, and was but fifteen years of age. He quit the school room and tendered his services in the defense of the Union. He was under age for enlistment, but through the influence of his friends he was accepted and made a private in Company K, First Iowa cavalry, in the first year of the war and remained in the service until the close of hostilities in 1865, however, he was not mustered out of the service until in March of 1866. During the five years of his service in the army he was for the greater part connected with the medical department as a hospital steward. For many years Mr. Edwards has been prominent in the Grand Army of the Republic, and among acquaintances he is known as "Captain Edwards." Having closed his army services, Captain Edwards returned to Burlington, Iowa, where he was first in the employ of the American and United States Express Companies. Later he was bookkeeper and assistant manager of a wholesale drygoods and notion house at Burlington, and still later superintendent of coal mines at Ottumwa, Iowa, from which place he came to Kansas in 1872 and located at Chetopa, then a new and promising town. Here he engaged in the milling business. His business career has been a successful one, notwithstanding that he began in business on limited capital. Politically Captain Edwards has always been a staunch and active Republican. He has served as mayor of Chetopa; on the board of councilmen; and as school trustee.

At Ottumwa, Iowa, Captain Edwards was united in marriage in 1869, to Miss Mary L. Hunter, a lady of sterling qualities of heart and mind, who has been, indeed, a helpmate to him during their forty years of happy wedded life. Mr. and Mrs. Edwards have an only daughter, Jessie Margurite. The family is numbered among the very best and most respected in Chetopa.

John Nordlund, senior member of the contracting firm of Nordlund & Tulien, Topeka, Kan., is a native of Sweden and comes of that hardy race of Northmen whose bold navigators were probably the first white men to set foot on American soil. He was born in 1858, and was reared and educated in the schools of his native land. Early in life he was apprenticed to learn the brick-layer's trade, which he mastered and followed until he immigrated to America. The young man in Sweden who decides to learn a trade is compelled to devote several years toward learning it. In Mr. Nordlund's apprenticeship, he was required to work at the trade of brick-laying from the age of sixteen until he was twenty-two years old, before he was given a journeyman's certificate as an efficient and skilled workman. Immediately after mastering his trade he set sail for the New World, having Topeka as his objective point.

Soon after his arrival here in 1880, he went to Saint Marys, Kan., where he followed his trade one year. In 1881, he went to Denver, Col., and for the next six years or until 1887, he successfully worked at his trade of brick-layer on many of the best of that city's fine structures. However, in 1887, Mr. Nordlund decided to return to Topeka, and make the capital city his future home, as in that year he was united in marriage with Miss Augusta Carlson, who was also a native of Sweden. After returning to Topeka, he followed his trade independently until he formed a partnership with Swan A. Tulien, who was also engaged at the time in contracting brick and stone construction. The contracting firm of Nordlund & Tulien was formed in 1900, and from its inception has met with well merited success. They have had the brick and stone contracts on many of Topeka's best and finest buildings among the more recent being the Knights and Ladies of Security building at the southwest corner of Seventh and Quincy streets, which was completed in 1911. The firm is well established in the confidence of the people, and are regarded by the public as being strictly honest and honorable in carrying out their contracts. As previously stated, Mr. Nordlund was married in 1887, and to that union have been born two sons: Carl A., born in Topeka in 1888, graduated from the Topeka High School in 1906, and is at present holding a fine clerical position in the office of the general superintendent of the Chicago Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company. The second son, Theodore W., born in 1892, also graduated from the Topeka High School with the class of 1911, and at present is taking a commercial and business course, better to qualify himself for a business career. Carl A., also took a commercial course in a business college after completing his high school course. Mr. Nordlund has always given his allegiance to the Republican party, but of late years he has supported the men and measures that in his judgment are best calculated to conserve the interests of the people. Fraternally he is a member of the Knights and Ladies of Security.

Harry L. Aldrich and his wife, Dr. Hattie B. Aldrich, of Caney, have achieved success in their special lines of practice, the former's specialty being the diseases of women and children, and the latter's that of chronic diseases. Dr. Harry L. Aldrich was born at Newport, Vt., March 29, 1869, son of Albert H. and Ruia R. (Tucker) Aldrich, the former of whom was born in New Hampshire and the latter in Vermont. Both on the paternal and the maternal sides Dr. Aldrich is the descendant of old New England families which originally came from England. His parents came to Kansas in 1871 and located on a farm in Shawnee county, eighteen miles from Topeka, where the father engaged in farming and stock-raising. There the boy Harry L. performed the usual duties of the farm lad, which included herding cattle, and attending the district schools. In March, 1883, the family returned east to Littleton, N. H., where our subject attended the graded and high schools, but in 1887 they once more returned to Kansas and located again in Shawnee county. There Dr. Aldrich completed his high school

education in the Dover High School and then later attended the Kansas State Normal School. From 1889 to 1892 he engaged in the profession of teaching and was principal of the schools at Willard, Kan. He was then appointed postmaster at Dover, Kan., and served four years during which time he also conducted a general store which he sold at the close of his term as postmaster. In 1897 he began the study of medicine and spent his first year of preparation in the Kansas Medical College at Topeka. He completed his studies at the Herring Medical College, Chicago, Ill., where he graduated with the honors of his class in 1901. He located for practice in Waterbury, Conn., where he remained one year, and then returned to Topeka, where he practiced a similar period. In 1904 he located at Caney, Montgomery county, Kansas, where he at once secured merited recognition and at present he has an extensive and lucrative practice. He has served three years as city physician of Caney; was appointed a member of the Kansas State Board of Health in 1909 by Governor Stubbs, to serve a three-years term; and in 1910 was elected president of the Kansas State Homeopathic Medical Society.

In 1901 Dr. Aldrich married Miss Hattie B. Bassett, who was born in Dover, Shawnee county, Kansas, in 1860, the daughter of James and Ann (Sage) Bassett, both of whom were born in England and are of English descent. They were married in the United States and settled in Kansas in 1854, being among the earliest pioneers in the state. The father crossed the plains twice, as those early days were before the advent of railroads into Kansas. Dr. Hattie B. Aldrich was reared in Dover, Kan., where she received a high school education. She then attended the Kansas State Normal School at Emporia and was graduated with the class of 1895, after which she, too, became a teacher and was principal of the Harper (Kan.) High School one year, then superintendent of the Clifton, Kan., schools one year, and then taught elocution and oratory in the Kansas State Normal School until her marriage to Dr. Harry L. Aldrich in 1901. She graduated from the medical department of Washburn College in 1904 since when she has been associated with her husband in the practice of medicine and shares with him an enviable success. She is a member of the Kansas State Homeopathic Medical Society and is president of the Ladies' Library Club of Caney.

Fraternally, Dr. Harry L. Aldrich is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and politically, he is a Republican, but not partisan in his views. His wife is an Equal Suffragist. Both are members of the Congregational church.

Arnott R. Lamb of Coffeyville, an able and prominent member of the Montgomery county bar, bears the distinction of being a native Kansan, having been born in Toronto, Woodson county, Dec. 8, 1887. He is a son of Giles H. and Bessie (Shipp) Lamb, both of whom are natives of Warren county, Indiana, where the former was born Feb. 22, 1850. Both parents were reared in Indiana and were married there prior to

their coming to Kansas in 1882. They first located on a farm near Toronto, but later removed to the town of Toronto, where the father of Mr. Lamb was principal of the public schools for about three years. The senior Mr. Lamb took up the study of law, was admitted to the bar, and later was elected county attorney of Woodson county, after which he removed to Yates Center, the county seat of Woodson county, where he has continued to reside to the present time (1911). He has gained an enviable reputation in the legal profession and in politics. In 1897 he was elected state senator as the Republican candidate, and as a law maker won the respect and admiration of his constituents and of the general public.

Arnott R. Lamb was reared at Yates Center and there received his early scholastic training. He was graduated in the Yates Center High School at the age of sixteen, and when seventeen years of age he became a teacher in the schools at Piqua, Kan. He then entered the law department of the University of Kansas, at Lawrence, where he was graduated in 1908. After his admission to the bar in that same year Mr. Lamb located at Coffeyville, Kan., where he has steadily advanced toward the front in his profession. In politics he is a staunch Republican and, in 1910, was elected judge of the Coffeyville city court to serve for a term of two years.

In 1909 Mr. Lamb was united in marriage with Miss May Davis of Parsons, a granddaughter of J. W. Peak, a well known citizen of Parsons, Kan.

Swan A. Tulien, a leading brick and stone contractor of Topeka, Kan., is a native of Sweden, where he was born in 1857. He was reared in his native land, and attended school until the age of twelve, when he left the school room to assist his father at carpenter work. Owing to the national custom of naming the sons of the family, the father's name was Simon Nelson, who was a contracting carpenter in Sweden. It was under the able direction of the father that our subject learned the carpenter's trade, and he continued to work with his father until he was of age. He then went to Stockholm, and was there apprenticed to learn the stone-mason's trade, which he followed fifteen years or until he immigrated to America. However, prior to coming to America, he was united in marriage, in 1885, to Miss Hilma Ockerwall, also a native of Sweden, and they made their native land their home until 1891, when they decided to bid farewell to the Fatherland and seek a home in the New World. After a long voyage across the mighty Atlantic, they landed in New York City, where they boarded a train for Topeka, their future home. On arriving here, Mr. Tulien immediately began working at his trade as a brick and stone mason, and although he had almost everything to learn as to language and the customs of the country, he never lost heart or became discouraged, but went to work with a will to make life in his new home a success. After working independently for several years, or until 1900, he formed a partnership with John Nordlund, who was also a native of Sweden,

and from that date they began contracting brick and stone construction on an extensive scale. Among the many substantial buildings they have had the brick and stone contracts for, in Topeka, may be mentioned the Lafayette School building, the Potwin School building, the St. Joseph School building, and one of the buildings for the State Industrial School for Boys, and the remodeling of the New National Hotel. They also had the brick and stone contract for the recently constructed building on Seventh street, known as the New Kirkpatrick Building. The firm of Nordlund & Tulien, general brick and stone contractors, have an enviable record as honest and reliable contractors, whose promises are always kept even to the smallest detail in all of their construction work.

Mrs. Tulien died in 1896, leaving a husband, one son and two daughters to mourn their loss. The daughters are: Mrs. W. F. Sanders, residing in Missouri, and Mrs. G. F. Johnson. The son, Ture Tulien, is now taking the mechanical engineering course in Purdue University, having won a free scholarship in that famous institution by his efficient services for the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad in their shops at Topeka. He is an exceptionally bright young man and one in whom this great railway company takes pride in honoring and equipping for a successful future.

In 1897 Mr. Tulien contracted a second marriage, when Miss Anna Youngquist became his wife, and to this union there are born two children; Alsie and Florence, both at home. Death again visited Mr. Tulien's home, and on Feb. 5, 1910, the wife and mother passed away.

Mr. Tulien is independent in politics and usually supports the best man for office. He is a member of the Knights of Macabees and of the Knights and Ladies of Security, also of the Fraternal Order of Eagles, and of the Swedish Benefit Association.

William Neely Todd, president of the Bittman-Todd Grocery Company, one of the oldest and best known mercantile concerns of the city of Leavenworth, was born in Ohio county, Virginia (now West Virginia), Dec. 1, 1850. He is a son of Thomas and Susan M. (Smith) Todd, both natives of Virginia, where members of the Todd family were prominent for generations. The parents removed to Leavenworth in the territorial days, and there they passed the remainder of their lives, the father dying in 1860 and the mother in 1908. Joseph Todd, a Methodist minister, was one of the founders of the city of Leavenworth, having located there in 1855. He was a strong pro-slavery man, while Thomas Todd, the father of the subject of this sketch, was just as ardently opposed to slavery. Joseph Todd finally removed to Missouri, where he died.

William N. Todd landed in Leavenworth on July 1, 1857, having made the journey from Virginia via the Ohio, Mississippi and Missouri rivers, and began his business career as an errand boy in the house of which he is now the executive head. The Bittman-Todd Company was founded in 1858 by Cochran & Bittman. In the early '60s O. B. Taylor

purchased an interest in the business and the firm became Cochran, Bittman & Taylor. Mr. Taylor withdrew in 1890, and in 1894 the business was incorporated with G. M. Bittman as president; W. N. Todd, vice-president; and J. M. Gable, secretary and treasurer. Mr. Bittman's death, in 1902, led to a reorganization of the company. The present officers (1911) are: W. N. Todd, president; E. E. Bittman, vice-president; T. L. Todd, secretary and treasurer. This house was one of the first wholesale establishments west of the Missouri, and during the half century of its existence has always done a prosperous wholesale business. Its location on Main street, in the center of the business district, is admirable for its purposes, and probably no business institution in the city is more widely or more favorably known. From errand boy Mr. Todd worked his way up to the position of traveling salesman. The persevering disposition inherited from a sturdy Scotch-Irish ancestry would not permit him to be satisfied until he had mastered all the details of the business, and the result is seen in the fact that today he stands at the head of one of the substantial commercial houses of the Sunflower State. His fraternal relations are with the time-honored Masonic fraternity. While he takes a commendable interest in public affairs, the only offices he has ever held were those of city councilman and member of the school board, positions that pay only a small salary, and accepted mainly because he felt that it is the duty of every American citizen to make some concession to the common welfare.

In 1882 Mr. Todd and Miss Hattie Allen of Leavenworth were united in marriage, and this union has been blessed with the following children: Thomas L., now secretary and treasurer of the Bittman-Todd Company; Henry A., one of the buyers for the company; Sue A., Josephine, and William N., Jr., who resides at the parental home.

William Hudson Swatzel, president of the Inter State Mortgage Trust Company, at Parsons, was born Dec. 7, 1858, at Westport, Mo., now a part of Kansas City. His father, Alfred B. Swatzel, a Tennessean by birth, was the son of Peter Swatzel, who was born in Germany and immigrated to America, settling first in Tennessee, from whence he removed to southwestern Missouri, where he spent the remainder of his days in the town of Sarcouxie. Alfred Swatzel was reared on a Missouri farm. In 1856 he located at Westport, Mo., where he married Miss Anna Hudson, a daughter of Selah Hudson, a native of Ohio. Mr. Hudson was a pioneer resident of Westport, where he served as postmaster for a number of years, and where he died. In 1861 the parents of our subject removed to Kansas and located on a farm in Miami county, two miles south of Paola, where they spent the remainder of their days, the father's death having occurred when sixty-four years of age, and that of the mother at the age of forty-five. Three of their children grew to maturity, William H. being the eldest. He was reared on the Miami county farm and obtained his education in the country school near his home and at the normal school at Paola.

He initiated his business career as a clerk in a drug store at Paola, where he remained two and a half years and then, in January, 1884, became special agent for the Home Insurance Company, with headquarters at Parsons, where he has since resided. In 1885 he engaged in the real estate business, which line of endeavor claimed his attention until April, 1893, when he was appointed by President Cleveland as deputy internal revenue collector for the Third Congressional district of Kansas and the Indian Territory, which position he held until August, 1897. In 1898 he took charge of the Inter State Mortgage Trust Company's business at El Reno, Okla., where he remained two years. He then returned to Parsons to become manager of the company and soon afterwards was elected president. He is a staunch adherent of the Democratic party and is a prominent worker in that party's behalf in Parsons. He affiliates fraternally with the Knights of Pythias, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He has taken a prominent part in the affairs of both the Knights of Pythias and Elks orders in Kansas. In the former fraternity he has served in all the chairs of the local and grand lodge, and was grand chancellor commander of Kansas in 1896. He has also served in all the offices of the Elks order for Kansas, and has served two terms as a member of the national committee on appeals and grievances.

In 1883 Mr. Swatzel married Miss Flora E. Quinn of Paola, Kan. They have one son, Erle M., who is married and resides in Parsons and travels in the interest of the Inter State Mortgage Trust Company.

George J. Pfister, a prominent agriculturist, stock raiser and business man residing at Coffeyville, Kan., is a native of the Hoosier State, having been born in Posey county, Indiana, May 17, 1866, a son of Frank L. Pfister and wife, whose maiden name was Catharine Woolhiter. Both his father and mother were born in Germany, and accompanied their parents to the United States when young, making the journey together, but were married in this country. When their son, George J., was one year of age, they moved to Iowa, but two years later, or in the fall of 1869, they came to Kansas and settled on a farm in Labette county, where George J. Pfister was reared and where he received his education in the common schools of the community. He assisted his father in the usual farm duties and learned thoroughly all that pertained to agriculture. At the age of twenty years Mr. Pfister began life for himself as a farmer and live stock raiser and dealer, which pursuit he has followed continuously to the present time with most gratifying success. His landed possessions now aggregate 1,200 acres of fine farm land, besides which he has valuable realty holdings in the city of Coffeyville, all of which property he has accumulated by his unaided exertions, as he started with limited capital, but possessed those concomitants which insure success, ability, industry and determination. Mr. Pfister is one of the most practical and experienced cattlemen in the state and is thoroughly informed in every detail of the stock busi-

ness. He is one of the largest breeders and raisers of standard bred Hereford cattle in the state. Mr. Pfister has resided in Coffeyville since 1899 and is numbered among the city's leading and prominent citizens, being at the present time (1911) president of the Coffeyville Chamber of Commerce. He was a leading spirit in the organization of the Montgomery County Fair Association and served two years as president of the association, declining further election to the position. In politics he is an independent voter, and while active in public affairs he is in no sense a partisan.

Mr. Pfister was united in marriage with Miss Rhoda E. Jones, in 1888, and to them have been born four children: Hazel, Stella, Stafford, and Raymond. Mr. Pfister and his family are communicants of the Roman Catholic church, and he is a member of the Knights of Columbus.

William Heynen, the owner and editor of the "Tonganoxie Mirror" and secretary of the Building & Loan Association of Tonganoxie, was born in Somerville, N. J., June 19, 1866, a son of Henry and Fredericka (Eichhorn) Heynen. His father was born in the province of Prussia, Germany, and his mother in Saxony, Germany. Believing there was more chance of success in the New World Mr. Heynen emigrated from the Fatherland and located in New Jersey, soon after reaching the United States, and there William was born. The same year the family came west and located at Tonganoxie, Kan. In 1882 he became connected with the "Tonganoxie Mirror" and, on Feb. 1, 1886, bought the controlling interest in the paper. It was established in May, 1882, by George R. Broadbent, and the following November Mr. Heynen entered the office and has always been connected with the publication in some capacity. The "Mirror" met with the usual opposition and competition during the early days, but is now established upon a sound financial foundation. It is a weekly periodical, has a large circulation and is the only paper published in the southern part of Leavenworth county. In 1896 a company organized the Tonganoxie Creamery Association and later Mr. Heynen became the president of the organization. Through the personal efforts of himself and his associates and by means of the "Mirror" they endeavored to build up the creamery industry around Tonganoxie. In this they were markedly successful, and Tonganoxie became the most important dairy section in Kansas. In July, 1895, the Tonganoxie Building & Loan Association was organized with Mr. Heynen as secretary, which position he still holds. He has been identified with several other local enterprises, among them being the Tonganoxie telephone exchange. Finding that his paper demanded more and more of his time Mr. Heynen disposed of his creamery and telephone interests in 1908 when his associates in the enterprises sold out. Mr. Heynen's father died in 1869 and since that time he has maintained a home for his mother and sister. His brother, Henry, is the local agent of the Union Pacific railroad at St. Marys, Kan. Although a young man Mr. Heynen is regarded as one of the

most prosperous and substantial members of the community in which he lives and is one of the coming young business men of Leavenworth county. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

James W. Robison.—During her fifty years of statehood Kansas has offered opportunity to many men to exercise their talents, energy and capital in the development of her great natural resources. In the annals of her growth no one man realized greater personal success, nor was more highly honored than he whose name initiates this review. The State of Illinois, in which he lived and labored for fifty-three years, acclaimed him one of her foremost agriculturists and gave him public office, in which he served with honor and distinction. In 1884 he came to Kansas, where previously he had purchased a large body of land. With ample capital, ripe experience and unimpaired energy, he became one of the most potent influences in the agricultural development of his adopted state, her most extensive farmer, a horse breeder of national reputation, and was honored with important public office. He was chairman of the board of railway commissioners and president of the state board of agriculture, and his incumbency of these offices offered scope for his great initiative, constructive and executive talents. His death in 1909 concluded twenty-five years of unceasing effort in promoting along scientific lines agricultural betterment within the borders of his adopted state.

James W. Robison was a native of Scotland and was born near Banff March 10, 1831, son of James and Isabella (Leslie) Robertson. James Robertson was a railroad contractor and in 1831 brought his family to America, where he engaged in railroad construction. He built the first railway in Michigan and other lines in Pennsylvania and Illinois. In the last named state he was given a considerable body of land in Tazewell county in part payment for services. There he located about 1835 and engaged in farming. The grants to these lands were made out in the name of James Robison and this style of spelling the family name was retained by him. Mr. Robison became one of the wealthy, influential and honored citizens of central Illinois, and his sons and grandsons have been prominently identified with the commercial, political and social life of that section.

James W. Robison secured his early educational discipline in the public schools of Tremont, Ill. He then matriculated in the Illinois College at Jacksonville and completed the prescribed literary course in that excellent institution. He was a lover of nature and his inclinations led to agricultural pursuits. Thirty years of his life were given to farming in Illinois and his ability in this field of endeavor resulted in his becoming known as one of the most progressive and successful farmers of the state. He was one of the first to give close attention to and avail himself of scientific information in the operation of his agricultural interests. His first fruit orchards were his pride and he was familiarly known throughout the state as "Apple Robison."

While on a visit to Kansas in 1879 Mr. Robison purchased a tract of land embracing 3,840 acres along the Whitewater river in Butler county.



F. W. Robinson

He brought his family to Eldorado in 1884 and located on his land at Whitewater Falls, four miles north of Towanda, where he erected a fine residence and modern farm buildings. He was the first to grow alfalfa in Kansas and was a persistent advocate of wheat as the staple and most profitable crop for his section of the state, his advocacy of the latter earning for him the title of "Wheat Robison." He added by purchase to his original holdings until he farmed, with the assistance of his sons, 17,000 acres. He gave to his farming interests the close attention to detail, broad progressiveness and untiring energy which mark the successful man, whatever his field of endeavor. His properties represented some of the choicest lands in Kansas; the improvements were the best that money could purchase; stocked with the best bred animals to be secured, and in all respects a farm enterprise which through comprehensive management reached the maximum in production and in quality. In 1884 Mr. Robison initiated his breeding of horses of pedigree, making his first purchase of imported Percheron animals and establishing the Whitewater Falls Stock Farm, now (1911) the largest, best equipped and most important breeding establishment devoted to registered Percheron stock in America. In this enterprise he had as an interested principal his son, James C. Robison, its present owner (see sketch, in which is included a brief history of the growth of this business).

A lifelong Republican, an active and influential member of his party, Mr. Robison was honored by public office both in Illinois and Kansas. He served as a member of the upper house of the Illinois legislature from 1874 to 1879, but was defeated in the election of 1878 through his stand in favor of high license and strict regulation of the liquor traffic. He was elected to the Kansas state senate from Butler county; in 1901 was elected a member of the railway commission of Kansas and served for two years as chairman of the board; was for several years a member of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, in which he was a director at the time of his death and had served two terms as president. He was one of the most active factors in the organizing of the Kansas State Cattle Shippers' Association and served as president of that body. He was also for some four years a trustee of Washburn College at Topeka. He was a charter member of the Illinois State Horticultural Society, in which he served on the executive committee and one term as president. In his public service he received the commendation of the public at large. His labor was of inestimable value to his adopted state and his course was marked by honesty, courage and fidelity. With the late N. F. Frazier he was one of the founders of the Eldorado State Bank and served on its directorate as well as on the board of the Farmers' National Bank of Pekin, Ill.

On March 28, 1860, Mr. Robison married Miss Sarah A., daughter of Maj. Hugh Woodrow, a native of Pennsylvania and a pioneer of Tazewell county, Illinois, who settled there in 1824. He was commissioned major of the Thirty-eighth Illinois militia and served with his regiment throughout the Black Hawk war. Mr. and Mrs. Robison were the par-

ents of nine children: Leslie W. and James C. of Towanda; Frank L. and Fred G. of Eldorado; Elmer C., who died Sept. 10, 1905, and whose widow, nee Ida Fulton, resides with her two daughters in Eldorado; Edgar D., who died Dec. 24, 1903, and whose widow, nee Donna Fertich, resides in Towanda; and three boys died in early childhood. On July 2, 1909, Mr. Robison died in Eldorado, where he had resided since 1888, and his widow died Jan. 24, 1911, at Daytona, Fla. The year previous to his death Mr. Robison made an equable division of his estate among his children and the extensive interests which for several years had been practically under the management of his sons remained in capable hands. The tributes of respect called forth by the death of Mr. Robison have seldom been equaled in the state, in the passing away of a citizen. What may be termed his life work was finished. It had met the fullness of his ambition. He died rich in the possession of a well earned popularity and in the esteem which comes from honorable living. The following tribute is from his intimate friend, Hon. F. D. Coburn, secretary of the State Board of Agriculture:

"I knew J. W. Robison for a long time and never encountered him without being more and more convinced that he was an unusual and remarkable man. While perhaps not highly educated, technically, he had at command a surprising fund of general knowledge and on any occasion or in any meeting he could talk not only interestingly but informingly upon whatever topic was forward for discussion. I regarded him as a man of the highest integrity and character and as a typical, progressive and successful farmer, stockman and horticulturist. He was a leader and a teacher in whatever he undertook. I am persuaded that within the lines of his endeavor Kansas never had a more useful citizen."

His predominant characteristics were his fatherliness, his great foresight in caring for his own, and his tender sympathy with them was conspicuous in his life. He bought broad acres—not for himself, for he knew his span was short, but that his offspring might be cared for. All through his life his joys and expenditures were not for himself but for his family. He was a lover of nature, of the woods, the fields and the flowers. He was a home builder and believed in the family and the fire-side, and in the sacredness of the hearth.

James C. Robison.—Throughout Kansas the name Robison is indissolubly linked with her great Percheron breeding establishment—White-water Falls stock farm, which from a small beginning in 1884 has grown to be the most important enterprise of its kind in America, and of which the subject of this review has been since 1895 an interested principal, for many years the managing executive, and since 1909 the sole owner. James C. Robison was born in Pekin, Ill., July 24, 1872, a son of the late Hon. J. W. Robison, a sketch of whose life precedes this article and his wife, Sarah A. (Woodrow) Robison. His early education was acquired in the public schools of Tazewell county, Illinois, and Butler county, Kansas. This was supplemented by a one-year course in the agricultural depart-

ment of the University of Illinois, of Champaign, and later he attended the Wichita Business College at Wichita, Kan., receiving the first diploma issued by that institution on his graduation. On completion of his education he returned to Butler county and was in the employ of his father on his stock farm near Towanda. In 1895 he became the junior member of the firm of J. W. and J. C. Robison, a business partnership which remained unbroken until a year previous to the death of the senior member, in 1909. The history of the growth and development of the business of this firm covers to a large extent the identification of Mr. Robison with the commercial affairs of this section of the state. In 1879, the late Hon. J. W. Robison secured the land now included in Whitewater Falls farm. In 1884 his first investments in Percherons were made. In 1895 James C. Robinson became a partner in the enterprise as above stated. The farm proper, consisting of 1,920 acres, devoted chiefly to Percherons, while still permitting of extensive feeding operations, lies along the Whitewater river. The hill slopes contain an abundance of limestone, which gives added strength to the native grasses, and the fertile bottom lands, are not surpassed elsewhere. Five hundred acres of bottom lands produce alfalfa, and doubtless much of the success in the development of the Percherons is due to the limestone grasses and the alfalfa. Five imported stallions have successfully headed the stud. The first, Norval, half brother to the famous Brilliant, was used for ten years, Social, a son of Sultan, was in service eight years; Laschine, a French gold medal winner, died after two years' service; Fantone was used a similar period; Casino, the greatest of them all and winner of 115 firsts, has been the head of the stud since 1902. Since 1884, when the first investments in Percheron were made, the business has been gradually and substantially extended and the character of the stock improved until at the present time, it is rated, by those who should know, as the leading Percheron breeding establishment of America. Robison Percherons have been awarded prizes at the World's Fair at St. Louis in 1904, International, American Royal, at the state fairs of Illinois, Missouri, Virginia, Indiana, Kansas, Colorado, Arizona, Oklahoma and at Toronto, Canada. At the World's Fair at St. Louis the Robison exhibits won a greater number of prizes than any other Percheron breeder and their show entries were, all but two, foaled at Whitewater Falls farm. The famous six horse team of the Kansas State Experimental Station at Manhattan is from this farm and the experimental stations of Oklahoma, Washington, Arkansas, Colorado and Texas have drawn upon the farm for mares, a recognition of the superiority of this stud. The records of the eleven public sales of this farm furnish the most decisive evidence of the public's confidence in the stock offered. In 1902, twenty-three head brought an average price of \$472.23; in 1903, thirty-five head, \$463.00; in 1904, forty head, \$495.00; in 1905, forty-four head, \$468.98; in 1906, forty-two head, \$638.70; in 1907, sixty-one head, \$598.71; in 1908, fifty-four head, \$661.11; in 1909, fifty-nine head, \$684.10; in 1910, fifty-eight head, \$671.00; and in 1911, fifty-six head, \$674.50.

To the intelligent and persevering effort of "Jim" Robison this successful accomplishment is due. For more than a decade he has been the active force, and since 1909 the sole owner of the farm and stud. He has builded on a brood basis and his handiwork has more favorable recognition of the best informed in his line wherever Percherons are grown in numbers in America. Probably no establishment of its kind in this country represents as large an investment in lands and improvements, over \$40,000 having been expended in suitable buildings for the proper carrying on of the enterprise, and in the essentials of sanitation, light, water and character of construction, nothing which money could procure has been overlooked. The Whitewater is a beautiful stream bordered by a generous growth of elm, walnut, hackberry and sycamore. Located within two hundred feet of the farm residence is a delightful waterfall that runs its course by day and by night as the years pass. It is from this beautiful fall that the farm takes its name. Within the home are numerous silver trophies which bear witness to victories won in many exhibitors' contests. On the library walls hangs a fine study in oil of a group of Percherons with Casino in the foreground. The farm has been the scene of many charming hospitalities and here the visitor ever receives a warm welcome. The dedication of the great central barn occurred on June 5, 1909. Two thousand invited guests were transported by special train from nearby towns and cities and made merry at the largest barn dance ever held in Kansas. Mr. Robison is a Republican in politics and, while essentially a man of business, is active and influential in party affairs. In 1909, he was appointed by Governor Stubbs a member of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture to fill the unexpired term of his father, Hon. J. W. Robison. He was elected to membership on this board in January, 1911, and is a director. He is a member, has served one term as president and is a director in the Percheron Society of America; has also served as a director of the American Royal Live Stock Show; has gained the Scottish Rite degrees in Masonry, and is affiliated with Midian Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Wichita.

Mr. Robison married on Feb. 2, 1897, Miss Bertha Ellet, daughter of William H. Ellet, of Eldorado, and granddaughter of Gen. Alfred W. Ellet, one of the first settlers of Butler county. They are the parents of four children, viz: William Ellet, born Nov. 8, 1897; Ruth, born June 27, 1903; Alfred Ellet, born May 13, 1905; and Amy, born March 19, 1900, who died Aug. 3, 1900. Mr. Robison is a man of strong character and powerful individuality, gifted with keen intuition, has constructive and executive ability of high order and is admirably fortified in knowledge of the questions and issues of the hour. He has ever been a loyal and progressive citizen of Kansas and a firm believer in her future advancement, as in the past he has been an active worker in her development. Mrs. Robison is a woman of broad culture and extensive travel, a charming hostess and prominent in the social life of Butler county.

Frank Wilson Robison, a successful banker of Towanda, Kan., was born at Pekin, Ill., Feb. 14, 1885, and is a son of Archie Leslie and Lida (Richmond) Robison, who are still residents of Pekin. This branch of the Robison family was founded in America by one of that name from Aberdeenshire, Scotland, who came to the United States in 1825 and located in Tazewell county, Illinois. He was a pioneer in that section and became a successful farmer and a prominent figure in the public affairs of Illinois in that day. His son, Frank Robison, was born in Scotland and was twelve years of age when the family emigrated to America. He married a Miss Mary Miars, who with her two brothers were pronounced and active abolitionists and conducted a portion of the famous "underground railroad," thereby assisting many slaves to freedom. Frank and Mary (Miars) Robison were the grandparents of our subject. Their son, Archie Leslie Robison, was born in Pekin, Ill., and was educated in the public schools there and at Wesleyan University, Bloomington, Ill. He began his career as a farmer early in life and has acquired large financial interests. In 1890 he founded a breeding establishment for Percheron horses and in 1900 began the extensive importation of registered Percheron stock. He maintains a herd of 100 brood mares and fillies and is one of the largest breeders and dealers in the United States. Associated with him in that business is his son, Archie Leslie Robison, Jr. James W. Robison was an uncle of Archie L., Sr., and of whom a sketch appears elsewhere in this volume, became a pioneer settler in the White Water valley in Butler county, Kansas, and is one of the most successful and influential men in southwestern Kansas.

Frank Wilson Robison, of this review, was educated in the public schools at Pekin and the Tremont (Ill.) High School. His literary education was supplemented by a course at Brown's Business College, Peoria, Ill., where he was graduated in the spring of 1907. In August of that year he came to Towanda, Kan., where he purchased a block of stock in the Towanda State Bank. He was elected cashier of the bank and in 1909 purchased the holdings of R. H. Hazlett, its president, since when Mr. Robison has had practical control of the bank. His management has been very successful. Large dividends have been earned and his fitness for the business demonstrated to the satisfaction of the community. The bank has a capital of \$10,000, an earned surplus of \$7,000, and an average deposit of \$85,000. Mr. Robison, by strict attention to business and integrity in all of his dealings, has gained the confidence and esteem of the people of Towanda and surrounding territory, and his future as a successful member of the banking world is assured.

On Oct. 28, 1908, occurred the marriage of Mr. Robison and Miss Leila Harris, the daughter of Hon. C. L. Harris, of Eldorado, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work. She is a lady of refined and cultivated tastes and is well and favorably known in the social circles of Eldorado and Wichita. Mr. Robison's genial and pleasing personality is not only appreciated in business circles but in fraternal

and social circles as well. He is a member of Towanda Lodge No. 30, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. He is a skilled tennis player and is fond of all outdoor and athletic sports, which give him the needed recreation and rest from business cares.

J. Harvey Frith, a member of the Emporia bar, and a lawyer of ability, had exceptional opportunity in preparing for his profession, in that he was educated at Oxford, one of the world's greatest universities, and studied his profession at the Inner Temple, one of the Inns of Court in London, England.

Mr. Frith is a native of England where he was born in the county of Kent, Dec. 26, 1840, the son of Gilbert R. and Eugenia (Harvey) Frith, who lived on their estate in Kent county, and were descendants of ancestors belonging to England's landed gentry. J. Harvey Frith was a younger son of this old established family, and determined to carve his own career and to seek his opportunity in the New World. He immigrated to America and settled first in Canada, where he remained a few years; then in 1881 came to Emporia, Kan., where since that time—a period of twenty-nine years—he has been an active practitioner and has become one of the leaders of the Lyon county bar. For nine years he was attorney for the city of Emporia.

While in Nova Scotia, he wedded Miss Mary B. Grace, and to them have been born four children—three daughters and one son. The son, Gilbert H. Frith, is a student in the law department of the University of Kansas. Mrs. Frith and the children are communicants of the Roman Catholic church, and Mr. Frith of the Episcopal church.

Henry C. Mayse, editor and owner of the "Clark County Clipper" and a member of the Clark county bar, is one of the most influential and useful citizens of Ashland, where for over twenty years he has been prominently identified, in one capacity or another, with its commercial activities and public life. Mr. Mayse was born on a farm in Clinton county, Missouri, July 6, 1861, a son of James E. Mayse and wife, nee Isabelle Everett. The father, a Virginian by birth, was born in the Old Dominion in 1823, and the mother was born in Missouri in 1840. They, with their family, removed to Kansas in 1886. After remaining in Winfield one year they located in Ashland, Clark county, in July, 1887, and resided there until their respective deaths, the mother passing away Nov. 18, 1903, and the father Feb. 23, 1904. They were the parents of twelve children, three of whom died in infancy. Those who reached maturity are: James B., Rebecca P., Henry C., Cora B., Andrew J., Joel W., Galen E., Sallie J. (who died in 1896), and Robert C.

Henry C. Mayse was educated in the public schools of Clinton county, Missouri. He was reared a farmer boy and gave his attention to agricultural pursuits until 1889, when he became teller in an Ashland bank. Very soon after accepting the position of teller, however, he was made deputy clerk of the district court, to the duties of which office he gave his attention during the remainder of 1889, and the years of 1890 and 1891, and in the meantime applied himself assiduously to the study of law. He was admitted to the bar of Clark county in 1891 and was elected

county attorney of Clark county in 1892 to serve two years. He was reelected to that office in 1908 for a term of two years and also served as city attorney of Ashland during the years of 1909 and 1910. During the session of the state legislature, in 1897, he was clerk of the live stock committee of the house. His political faith is indicated by the zealous support which he gives to the Democratic party, both as a citizen and through his paper, the "Clark County Clipper," the pioneer paper of Clark county, of which Mr. Mayse became owner and editor, in 1895, a relation he still sustains. Besides his official duties and his newspaper work he has enjoyed a very successful law practice since entering that profession, in 1891. His energetic and efficient labor in these several lines of endeavor have brought him a gratifying remunerative reward, and through the exercise of splendid business ability he has become one of the most successful and substantial business men of Ashland, where he has valuable property holdings.

On June 6, 1906, Mr. Mayse wedded Miss Harriett L., a daughter of Isaac N. Cassity, a pioneer farmer of Clark county, Kansas. Mrs. Mayse was born in Indiana, Feb. 22, 1880, and came to Kansas with her parents when quite young. Mr. and Mrs. Mayse have three children—Melvin, born May 11, 1907; Wilburn, born Sept. 9, 1908, and Helen, born Feb. 16, 1910.

Thaddeus Constantine Frazier, M. D., an able medical practitioner and one of the most highly esteemed citizens of Coffeyville, Kan., is a native of Tennessee, where he was born in Henry county, Dec. 14, 1841. His parents were William M. and Judith (Arnn) Frazier, the former of whom was born in North Carolina and the latter in Holland. His parental grandfather, Julian Frazier, was born either in North Carolina or in Virginia, and served as a soldier in the Revolutionary war. The progenitors of the Frazier family in America were two brothers, of Scotch lineage, who came to America from the north of Ireland and settled in Virginia. George Arnn, the maternal grandfather of Dr. Frazier, came to America from Holland and settled in Henry county, Tennessee, where the parents of Dr. Frazier were married. The mother died when the Doctor was a small boy and the father subsequently removed to Greene county, Missouri. Dr. Frazier became a student in the university at Columbia, Mo., when nineteen years of age, but at the opening of the Civil war he laid aside his books and in the very first year of that conflict became one of the Missouri State Guards, and as such participated in the battle of Wilson's Creek, where he was wounded in the right arm, resulting in its amputation just below the elbow. After recovering from the wound he went to Texas, in 1863, and entered the quartermaster or post service of the Confederate army, and as such served to the close of the war. He then engaged in cotton raising in Texas, but after one crop had been produced he returned north. In 1868 he entered the medical department of the University of Louisville, Ky., where he was graduated in the spring of 1869 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He came to southeastern Kansas in the fall of 1869, and located at the then flourishing town of Parker, where he prac-

ticed his profession until 1874, when he removed to Coffeyville, which city has since been his home. He has always taken an active interest in public affairs. He served one year as mayor of Parker and four years as mayor of Coffeyville, to which latter office he was elected in 1899 and which he filled with distinction. He has served as president of the Park and Cemetery board; as secretary of the Good Samaritan Hospital; and was a founder of the Montgomery County Medical Society, and also served as one of the first city commissioners of Coffeyville, under a commission form of government. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias, in which fraternal orders he has taken a prominent part, having served in almost all of the chairs of the local lodges and has also held many of the chairs of the grand lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, now being a past grand patriarch of that order in Kansas. Dr. Frazier has never married.

A. D. Helm, one of the oldest and best known racing men in the country, who has been a prominent figure on the track for over forty years, was born at Huntington, Ind., Nov. 5, 1847, a son of George and Nancy (Carter) Helm. His father was a distiller and a horseman who spent his life in the Hoosier State. His maternal grandfather was a well known Virginia horseman, who imported some good trotting horses, so that Mr. Helm inherits his love of horses from both sides of the family. Nancy Carter was born and reared in Loudoun county, Virginia, but spent her married life in Indiana. Being around horses it was but natural that Mr. Helm should learn to ride, and when only fourteen he began to ride in races, as both running and trotting contests were made under the saddle at that period. Neither the old-time high-wheeled sulky nor the sulky of today, weighing only a little over thirty pounds, had come into use at that time. While still living at home Mr. Helm began his life as a trainer, then moved to Fort Wayne, where he remained about six years, meeting with great success. From Fort Wayne he moved to Elkhart and then to Kalamazoo, Mich. Subsequently he was in South Bend, Ind., for a short time and, in 1888, came to Kansas and located at Hutchinson, where he has continuously resided, with the exception of two years. In all the cities of Indiana and Michigan Mr. Helm had well known training stables and public stables, where he worked outside horses. During his early career as a trainer he had charge of the following horses: Lucy, 2:16¹/₄, who held the world's record for pacing; Capt. Crapo, 2:19¹/₄; Toledo Girl, 2:15; Freestone, 2:18¹/₄; Gray Ellick, 2:21¹/₄; Badger Boy, 2:19¹/₄; Polka Dot, 2:21²/₄; Ewing, 2:11¹/₄; and Lady Middleton, 2:24¹/₄. These were among the fastest racers of that period, but later he trained Baldy, 2:15; Vasco, 2:17¹/₄; Frank H., 2:23¹/₄, who broke the world's record in the three-year-old class; Don Pedro, 2:24¹/₄; Beatrice, 2:20¹/₄; Lucas, 2:19¹/₄; Mambrino Bell, 2:19¹/₄; and Richard Second, 2:19¹/₄. Besides this exceptionally fast string of horses Mr. Helm has trained thousands of trotting horses. During the forty years he has been in the business it is probable that he has trained

more horses than any other one man in the country. He has driven in races all over the United States, against drivers and horses of note, that have been on the track for the last half century, and gained many a purse through skill and courage. He still drives and has one of the finest training stables in the state, as well as the best stable of promising young colts. During the years on the race track Mr. Helm had many exciting adventures and narrow escapes, incident to the race track. He had one leg broken twice and his knee dislocated and was in several other accidents in which he was fortunate enough to come out unhurt. In 1888 he came to Kansas to take charge of the training stables on the stock farm of F. H. Shelby, at Kiowa, but within a year went to Newton to train horses for Sam Freeman. Since 1890 he has run a public stable in Hutchinson, with the exception of one year, when he was in Denver and a second in Salt Lake City. He trains as high as twenty horses at a time, including his own.

Mr. Helm was married in Kalamazoo, Mich., in 1881, to Ella Ward, and they have two sons: Frank, a traveling salesman for Armour & Company, who lives at Jackson, Kan., and R. P., a master mechanic in the United States navy, who graduated in Notre Dame College, at South Bend, before entering the government service. Mrs. Helm died some years ago and, in 1894, he married Anna Todd, of Hutchinson. Mr. Helm is a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Anti-Horse Thief Association, and the Knights and Ladies of Security. Since coming to the Salt City Mr. Helm has been held in high esteem and today is regarded as one of its most prosperous and progressive citizens. At the present time he has in his stables two colts, two and three years of age, respectively, that can beat 2:20—a thing no other Kansas man has ever done—and much is expected of these colts on the track in the near future.

Frederick Heis, the leading marble and granite dealer of Leavenworth, and a manufacturer of all kinds of cut stone, was born at Epingen, Baden, Germany, April 22, 1847. He was one of a family of four children, three of whom are still living: Louisa, Tina and Frederick. The parents emigrated from the Fatherland in 1853, and located at Cleveland, Ohio, where the father was employed at the Union Station for twenty-five years. The father is dead, but the mother lives with a daughter in Cleveland, having reached the hale old age of eighty-eight years. Frederick was educated in the public schools of Cleveland and then learned the marble cutter's trade with Jones & Son, of that city, where he had exceptional opportunities of learning to model in clay under a man named Walcott, who was employed by the Jones Company. He also studied under a sculptor and readily took to that branch of the work, spending all his spare time in modeling and sculpturing. Mr. Heis remained in Cleveland until he was twenty years of age and then determined to seek his fortunes in the West and located in St. Louis in 1867. From there he went to Boonville, Mo., as a journeyman and subsequently ran a branch shop in Sedalia for six months. In 1868 he came to Leavenworth and entered the employ of Luellen Eckelberry, who founded his

business in 1856, making it the oldest marble works in Kansas. Within a short time Mr. Heis became the foreman of the shop and worked in that capacity for years. He then bought an interest in the business which was run under the firm name of Eckelberry & Heis. In 1870 Mr. Eckelberry sold out to a Mr. Burdett and the new partnership continued until 1885, when Mr. Heis bought the controlling interest in the works, which he has continued to run by himself. Mr. Heis has introduced all the modern machinery in his factory, has compressed air and is equipped to do all kinds of marble and granite work. The business covers eastern Kansas and a large part of Missouri. Mr. Heis now spends a part of his time on the road in the interest of his business, but devotes some time to sculptural work. Some of the work he has done is the statue of Major Wiggins, at Mount Muncie cemetery; the eagle in the grand hall at Fort Leavenworth; the statue of Governor Robinson; the bas relief of D. R. Anthony; the bust of Lincoln, and the soldiers' monument at Olathe, Kan. In 1876 he cut a vase out of the Lansing limestone and exhibited it at the Centennial exposition at Philadelphia. Mr. Heis is a member of the Knights of Pythias and chancellor commander of that order, is now clerk of the Woodmen of the World, and has served for a long time as president of the Fraternal Aid Association. In politics he is a Republican and a staunch supporter of the party.

Mr. Heis was married in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1867, to Miss Minnie Wellman of that city. They have seven children: Fred, Jr., Atlantic, Iowa; Minnie married John Baunlein, St. Joseph, Mo.; Lottie A., book-keeper in her father's office; Hattie, at home; Benjamin F., with his father in the business; Anettie, a teacher in Leavenworth; and Rubie, at home.

Walter B. Coe, M. D., one of the leading members of the medical profession of Tonganoxie, was born at Tipton, Iowa, July 24, 1868, a son of John P. and Abbie (Soule) Coe. His father was born in Geneva, N. Y., where he was reared and educated. Like so many young men of the Eastern States he determined to seek his fortune in the West and went to Bellevue, Ohio. In 1858 he removed to Cedar county, Iowa, where he became a very successful farmer. Mr. Coe believed in modern methods of farming and demonstrated that they paid. About 1895 he came to Kansas City but lived there only a short time before he located at Tonganoxie, where he lived to the hearty old age of eighty-one years, dying in 1909. Mrs. Coe now resides in Kansas City with one of her sons. Her parents were natives of Ohio, where she was born. She was reared and educated in her native state and became one of the pioneer teachers. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Coe: Dr. C. M. Coe of Kansas City, proprietor of the Coe Sanitarium; William Sherman with the Crane Churchill Pump Company of Omaha, Neb., and Walter B., who was reared on his father's farm in Cedar county, Iowa, and educated in the public schools. He attended the high school at Jefferson, Iowa, subsequently graduating in the high school at Des Moines, Iowa. After leaving school Mr. Coe entered the office of the "Omaha

Republic" and learned the printer's trade and book binding. He worked there for about five years and decided to enter college. With this end in view he went to Akron, Ohio, and matriculated in Buchtel College. While there he became interested in medicine and determined to devote his life to that calling; entered Rush Medical College, Chicago, Ill., and graduated with the class of 1896. Within a short time after receiving his degree Dr. Coe located at Tonganoxie, where he has since been engaged in the practice of his profession. He is a general practitioner and for years has been the local surgeon for the Union Pacific railroad. The Doctor is popular and has built up a gratifying and lucrative practice.

Dr. Coe's first wife was Carrie L. Troxell, a native of Jefferson, Iowa. She died in 1899, leaving one child, Archie, who died in 1910. In 1901 Dr. Coe married May E., the daughter of John Grist of Tonganoxie. For a number of years Mr. Grist was a contractor on the Union Pacific railroad; but is now living retired at his home at Tonganoxie. Dr. Coe is a member of the county, state and American medical societies; a member of the American Association of Railroad Surgeons; the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Knights of Pythias; Modern Woodmen of America, and the Fraternal Aid Association.

John H. Johnson, M. D., of Coffeyville, one of the most capable and distinguished physicians in the West in his specialty of eye, ear, nose and throat diseases, is a native of Ohio, having been born at Bethel, Clermont county, Dec. 19, 1859. His parents were Nathaniel and Phoebe (Higbee) Johnson, the former of whom engaged in farming in Ohio up to 1885, when he removed to Kansas City, Mo., and thereafter was engaged in the broom-corn business, in which business Dr. Johnson was associated with his father for a number of years.

Dr. Johnson was reared in Champaign county, Ohio, and received a good common school education in the country schools and in the city schools of Urbana. Before leaving Ohio, in 1883, he married Miss Ettie Taylor, born in Champaign county, and was therefore a young married man when he came to Kansas City, Mo. Predilection led him to take up eventually the study of medicine and, in 1890, he graduated in the Kansas City Medical College, at Kansas City, Mo., where he began his professional career. He has held a number of very responsible and prominent positions, among them being professor of eye and ear in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, now a part of the medical department of the University of Kansas; professor of eye, ear, nose and throat in the Western Dental College at Kansas City; dean of the Columbian Medical College, Kansas City; a member of the medical staff of the St. Agnew Hospital at Kansas City; formerly assistant demonstrator of anatomy in the Kansas City Medical College and late professor of anatomy in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of Kansas City, Kan.; and is now and has been for several years oculist for the Missouri Pacific and the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern railroads. In the line of his profession Dr. Johnson is prominently identified with

the following medical associations: The American Medical Association; the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Oto-Laryngology; of the Mississippi Valley Medical Association; of the Medical Association of the Southwest; of the Kansas State Medical Society; of the Montgomery County Medical Society, and the Southeast Kansas Medical Society. In 1924 Dr. Johnson located in Coffeyville, Kan., to engage in the exclusive practice of diseases affecting the eye, ear, nose and throat, of which diseases he ranks as one of the most skilled and successful specialists in the West, having previously for a number of years thus practiced his profession at Kansas City, Mo.

To Dr. and Mrs. Johnson have been born four children: Clifford P., who also has taken up the profession of medicine and is a graduate of the medical department of the University of Kansas, where he is now taking a classical course, and where he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts, in 1911; Everett, who is also a student in the University of Kansas; Edna and Lester, the last named being a student in the University of Kansas. Dr. and Mrs. Johnson are members of the Methodist church at Coffeyville.

William Albert Disch of Parsons, whose profession is law, is strongly of German descent and is a Virginian by birth, but has spent almost his entire life in Kansas, where his parents removed when he was but one year old. He was born in Winchester, Va., May 16, 1869. His parents were John Christopher and Mary Ann (Coldren) Disch. The former was born in Lewis county, New York, the son of Martin Disch, a native of Germany, who was reared on the banks of the Rhine. Martin Disch immigrated to America and settled in New York State, where he became a farmer and miller and where he spent the remainder of his life. Mary Ann Coldren, the mother, was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and was of English descent paternally and German maternally. The parents of Mr. Disch came to Kansas, in 1870, and settled on a farm in Labette county, remaining there until 1892, in which year they removed to Oklahoma, where they have since resided. They are the parents of eight children: William Albert, whose name initiates this review; Samuel M.; John; Maude (Smith); James; Sarah (Harper); Dora (Barnett); and Robert.

Mr. Disch was reared on the farm and had only the advantages of the country schools in his boyhood. Being the oldest of the family and his father being a pioneer farmer in Labette county, he was compelled to aid in developing the farm and in supporting the family. He worked hard on the farm until he was nineteen years of age. He then attended the academy of Prof. Hiram F. Hixon, at Parsons, for one year. Predilection led him into the study of law. He became a student in the law office of J. P. McDonald, at Parsons, remaining there two years. After spending one more year in diligent preparation in the office of Tyler & King, at Parsons, he was admitted to the bar, Oct. 15, 1890. He practiced his profession two years, and then spent three years on a ranch in Oklahoma, but the ranch life did not appeal to him, so he gave it up and

returned to Labette county, where he resumed the practice of law. In January, 1898, Mr. Disch was appointed under-sheriff of Labette county, in which capacity he served five years. He was then appointed deputy district court clerk and, after holding that position two years, was appointed deputy county attorney, in charge at Parsons, in which position he is now serving his third term. Politically he is an adherent of the Republican party, and fraternally he is a Knight of Pythias.

In 1890 occurred the marriage of Mr. Disch and Miss Maggie J. Simpson of Parsons. They have two children: Ermel (Belcher), and Essie.

George Warren Gabriel, one of the leading physicians of Parsons, is one of those citizens of Kansas who have forged their own way to success, and whose exemplary and energetic lives have left an impress on the history of the community in which they have lived and on that of the state. He was born in Athens, Ohio, Nov. 17, 1843, and on the paternal side can trace his ancestry back to William Gabriel, who was of French lineage and was a soldier in the American Revolution. His father, Moses Gabriel, was a native of Athens county Ohio, and was the son of Elias Gabriel, a Virginian by birth, whose father was the Revolutionary patriot mentioned above. Moses Gabriel married Miss Mary Johnston, who was of Irish lineage. He was a farmer by occupation and resided in Athens county, Ohio, where his son, Dr. G. W. Gabriel, was reared, and who was the second in a family of six children: Elias, George Warren, Susan, Christian, Elmer and Emmett. After having been a student three years in Franklin Academy, Albany, Ohio, he entered the Ohio University at Athens, Ohio, where he spent two years in the pursuit of his literary education. When the Civil war came on he entered the hospital service of the United States army in the fall of 1861 and served therein until February, 1864. In the following month of March he came to Topeka, Kan., where he enlisted as a private in Company D, Seventeenth Kansas infantry, from which he was honorably discharged at Fort Leavenworth, Nov. 17, 1864, the day he became twenty-one years of age. Later he returned to Ohio and in 1866 entered Sterling Medical College, at Columbus, Ohio. In 1868 he returned to Kansas and located at Ladore, Neosho county, where he began the practice of medicine. In 1870 he entered the Kansas City Medical College, Kansas City, Mo., in which he graduated in 1871. He then located at Parsons, where he has since continued to reside and practice medicine, ranking for many years among the leading physicians of the state. He has long held membership in the following medical societies: Labette County Medical Society, Kansas State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association. In politics he is a Democrat, and notwithstanding the fact that Labette county and the city of Parsons were normally Republican in politics, yet the Doctor's popularity was such that he was three times elected a representative in the legislature from Labette county, once as state senator, and seven times as mayor of Parsons. Fraternally he is a Knight Templar Mason and is member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

In 1870 Dr. Gabriel married Miss Elizabeth Hallawell, who died in 1891 leaving two children: Harry E. and Mary G. The daughter is the wife of Alfred H. Noyes, of Parsons. In 1894 Dr. Gabriel married again, Mrs. Mary A. Brown becoming his wife, and who died in 1906.

George Campbell of Coffeyville not only stands high in the legal profession of the state, but also as an author whose themes and literary style have received much favorable comment. Mr. Campbell was born in Yates county, N. Y., April 29, 1848, son of James B. and Nellie (Haughtaling) Campbell, the former of whom was of Scotch descent and was born in Pennsylvania, while the latter, the descendant of Holland Dutch ancestry, was born in the Catskill mountain district of New York. James B. Campbell was a boot and shoe merchant at Italy Hill and at Branchport, N. Y., the greater part of his business career. George Campbell was reared in his native state and received his common school education in the New York public schools and at Ionia, Mich. He also attended the high school at Eddytown, N. Y., and the Starkey Seminary at Starkey, N. Y. He entered the pedagogic profession at the age of twenty-four and after teaching in Starkey Seminary, he came to Oswego, Labette county, Kansas, in which county he taught fifteen terms, principally at Mound Valley. He had determined upon the profession of law as his life work, however, to which end he studied at Oswego and at Mound Valley, and was admitted to the Labette county bar in 1883. He began the practice of his profession in Mound Valley and was elected probate judge of Labette county in 1892 in which office he served one term of two years. In 1896 he was elected state senator and served one term of four years after which he resumed his practice at Oswego where he was thus engaged until 1905. In that year he removed to the city of Coffeyville, in the adjoining county of Montgomery, where he has since successfully continued his legal practice, and has served as city attorney. Mr. Campbell is a writer of ability, some of his best known works being, "The Life and the Death of Worlds;" "America, Past, Present and Future;" "Island Home;" "A Revolution in the Science of Cosmology;" and "The Greater United States of America."

In politics Mr. Campbell is an Independent, supporting those men and measures which are in accord with his convictions. He is a member of the Masonic order in which he has attained the Knights Templar degree, and is also a member of the Mystic Circle, and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

In 1873 Mr. Campbell married Miss Sarah E. Drenner and to their union have been born three daughters: Alta, Grace and Helen.

Carl W. F. Dammast, a prominent factor in the commercial life of Coffey county, where he took up his residence in 1870, and with whose growth and development he has been closely identified, is a native of Prussia, born at Stettin, Feb. 14, 1851, son of Albert and Charlotte (Schulze) Dammast. Albert Dammast was a successful hardware merchant of Stettin and his children were given careful training and the best educational advantages of the time. Carl W. F. completed a course

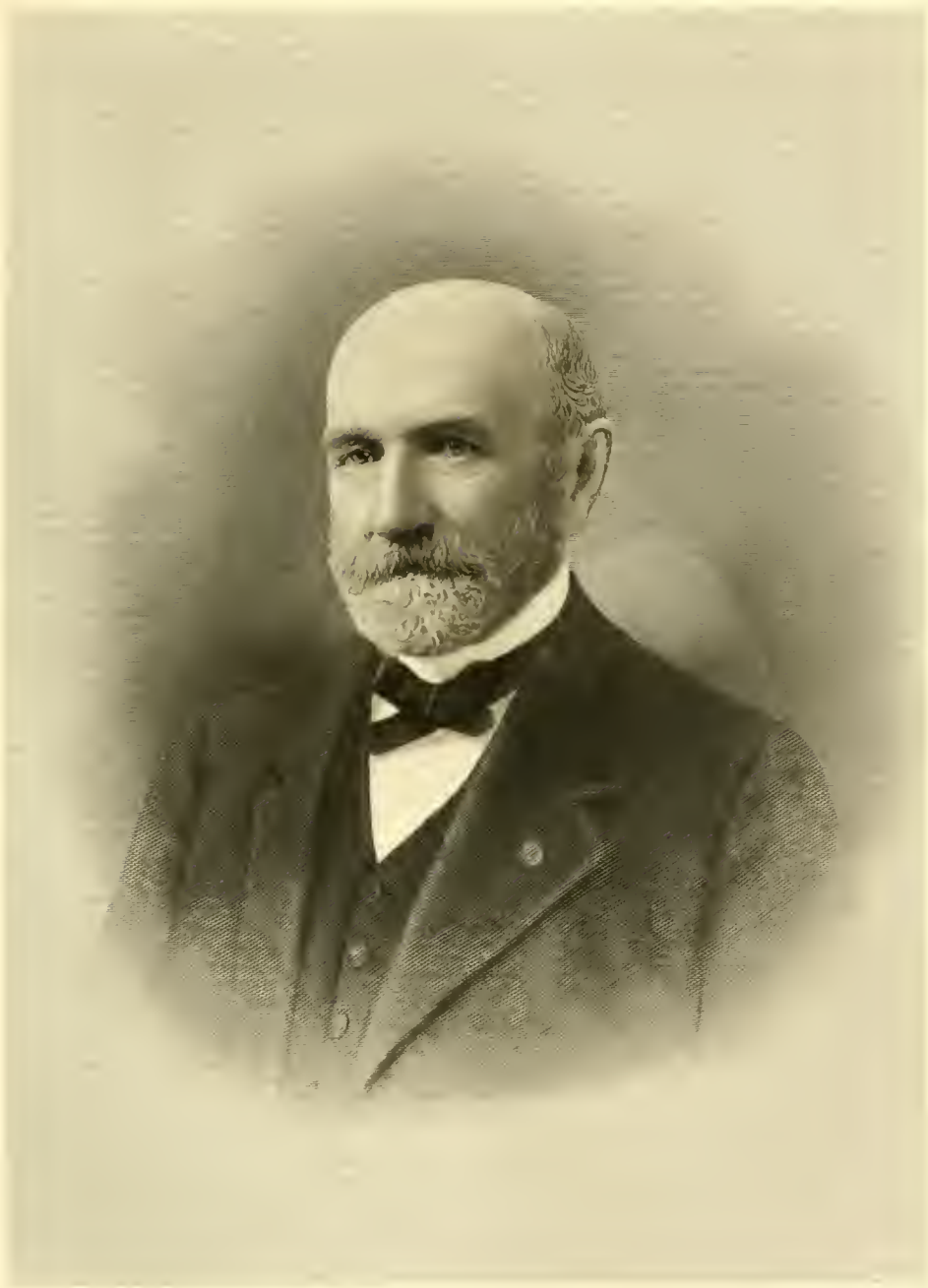
in the Stettin Gymnasium or high school, in 1867, and initiated his commercial career as an office assistant with a grain company in London, England, subsequently entering the employ of the City Bank of London, in a clerical capacity. In 1870, with a brother, Harry Dammast, he came to America and located in Clay Center, Kan. He secured employment in a general store, as clerk, and soon afterward was appointed deputy treasurer of Clay county. Harry, the brother, removed to New York City in 1873, and Carl accompanied him and remained about six months. On his return to Clay Center, in the fall of 1873, he entered the employ of John Higginbotham, who was operating an elevator and who was the pioneer banker of the town, the honor of opening Clay Center's first set of banking books falling to Mr. Dammast. In 1876, with J. B. Snell, he organized the firm of Dammast & Snell, grain dealers, and this venture proved successful and was continued until 1880, when Mr. Dammast was offered and accepted the management of the Clay Center yards of the Chicago Lumber & Coal Company; and he remained in charge of this business until 1907. In September of that year he promoted the organization of the Clay Center Lumber & Coal Company, and the business of his previous employers was purchased. Of this company Mr. Dammast has been secretary and treasurer since its organization, as well as managing executor. The business of this corporation is the most extensive in its line in Clay county and Mr. Dammast is recognized by the trade as one of the most capable, progressive and energetic men in the lumber industry in central Kansas. Essentially a business man, he has had neither time nor inclination for public office, although he has always taken a keen interest in those questions affecting the public welfare and never neglects his civic duties. He has been a consistent and active supporter of educational betterment and has served as a member of the board of education. He is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and of the Baptist church.

Mr. Dammast married, June 24, 1877, Miss Jennie Ward, daughter of Orville and Harriet A (Fuller) Huntress. Mrs. Dammast is Clay Center's oldest resident. She was born at Dixfield, Me., May 26, 1857, and came with her parents to Kansas in 1859, the family locating at Manhattan. In 1861 Orville Huntress located a homestead adjoining the present site of Clay Center, previous to the organization of Clay county. Here the family underwent the privations incident to those pioneer days. Leavenworth was the nearest source of supplies for food, clothing and building material, and Indians were plentiful and frequent visitors at the Huntress home. On the organization of Clay county, in 1866, Mr. Huntress was elected treasurer of the county, and he also received the appointment of postmaster at Clay Center on the establishment of the postoffice there, and served in this capacity until his death, June 8, 1868, his widow succeeding to the office and serving until 1876. The original homestead of Orville Huntress is now a portion of the city of Clay Center and is built over, with the exception of eight acres, which was given to the city for park purposes and is named "Huntress

Park." The old Huntress home, built in 1861, is located in this park and is preserved by the city in its original condition, as a monument of her first pioneer. It was not only the Huntress residence, but Clay Center's first postoffice and hotel. The widow of Orville Huntress, born in Canton Me., Aug. 21, 1821, married for her second husband, C. M. Anthony, a distinguished member of the Kansas bar and a resident of Clay Center. She passed away Dec. 6, 1894. Mrs. Dammast and one son, Charles O. Huntress, survive her. The son is a graduate of the engineering department of Dartmouth College, class of 1874, was for twelve years assistant city engineer of Minneapolis, Minn., and is now chief engineer for the Bell Telephone Company, covering its Minnesota properties. Mr. and Mrs. Dammast are the parents of five children: Olive Charlotte, born April 22, 1878, is a graduate of Clay Center High School and the Kindergarten Normal School of Boston, Mass., and subsequently became a teacher; Nell Huntress, born Oct. 14, 1879, is a graduate of Clay Center High School, for one year was a student in the Kansas University, and is now office manager of a manufacturing concern in Ottawa, Kan.; Florence, born Jan. 26, 1881, is a bookkeeper and stenographer at Clay Center; Carl Donald, born June 14, 1885, is a merchant at Onaga, Kan., who married, March 31, 1909, Miss Georgia M. Groves; and Jean was born Sept. 10, 1897. Mrs. Dammast is a woman of broad culture and strong character, is self-reliant and possesses the sterling qualities so pronounced in the children of the pioneer families. She has observed every phase of development that Clay county has experienced, and since arriving at woman's estate has been an active and influential factor in the social and religious life of the county.

Alfred Clark Pierce.—The semi-centenary of Kansas's statehood concludes an epoch in her history wherein were developed men, who, from the standpoint of constructive, initiative, and executive talent, rank with the most forceful in the annals of her sister commonwealths. Among those who have realized a large and substantial success, a citizen who has the distinction of having been for fifty-six years a Kansan, one who has been a potential force in practically every phase of her development, is he whose name initiates this article. Coming to Kansas in 1856, he took an active part during the formative period in the settlement of what is now Geary, Dickinson, and Saline counties. His labors in the cause of temperance, while a member of the legislature, would prove sufficient to give precedence and reputation to any man, were this to represent the sum total of his efforts; but Captain Pierce is a man of broad mental ken, strong initiative, and distinct individuality, and he has been a most potent, though unostentatious factor in the commercial, social, and religious life of Geary county, where he took up his residence, in 1860.

Mired C. Pierce was born at Cooperstown, Otsego county, New York, Sept. 13, 1835, son of Benjamin and Polly (Bowen) Pierce. His ancestors on both sides were among the early settlers of America, and numbered among them are men who achieved distinction in the fron-



A C Pierce

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tier life of those early days, in the commercial era which followed, in the French and Indian wars, and later in the war of the Revolution. The Pierce family became established in America early in the Seventeenth century, when one of the name settled in Rhode Island and married there. His youngest son, John Pierce, married and had five sons, the youngest of whom, Mial Pierce, born in the town of Dover, Dutchess county, New York, in May, 1766, married Isabel Chase, of Pittstown, Rensselaer county, New York, and this couple were the grandparents of Alfred C. Pierce. They had thirteen children, two of whom died young, and the youngest, Benjamin, was the father of Alfred C. He was born on Sept. 30, 1804, and married Polly Bowen, of Middlefield, Otsego county, New York, born Sept. 29, 1808. The Bowen family was founded in America by Griffith Bowen, who came from Langerith, Wales, in 1638, and settled at Roxbury, Mass. A brother, Lieut. Henry Bowen, followed soon afterward and also settled in Roxbury, where he married a daughter of Isaac Johnson. He fought in the Indian wars of his time, in Isaac Johnson's company, and later became one of the promoters of the Connecticut colony. The line of descent from Lieut. Henry Bowen to Alfred C. Pierce is as follows: Isaac, son of Henry Bowen, was born in Roxbury, Mass., April 20, 1676, and died Jan. 1, 1727; Henry, son of Isaac, was born at Farmington, Mass., June 30, 1700, and died at Woodstock, Conn., Jan. 1, 1758; his son, Silas, was born at Woodstock, Conn., April 17, 1722, and died Feb. 16, 1790; Henry, son of Silas, was born at Eastport, Conn., March 9, 1749, and died Dec. 8, 1830, and his son, Henry, known as "Deacon Henry," was born Sept. 10, 1780, and settled in Otsego county, New York, where he became an influential farmer. He was the father of Polly Bowen, who married Benjamin Pierce and became the mother of Alfred C. The Bowen family has furnished men who have attained to positions of prominence in the civil, professional, and political life of the country, as well as members who served in the war of the Revolution. Benjamin and Polly (Bowen) Pierce were the parents of thirteen children: Cynthia Ann, born Sept. 25, 1827; Laura Elvira, born March 8, 1829; Henry Bowen, born Sept. 10, 1830; Sabrina M., born Dec. 25, 1831; Horace Milton, born Jan. 5, 1834; Alfred Clark, born Sept. 13, 1835; Elmer Wood, born Nov. 2, 1837; Ellen, born July 29, 1839; Marcia, born May 1, 1841; Silas E., born Jan. 11, 1844; Arthur S., born Feb. 28, 1846; Amy L., born May 5, 1848, and Sumner W., born May 24, 1851 (see sketch).

Alfred Clark Pierce was reared on a farm near Cooperstown, N. Y. His education was acquired in the Cooperstown Academy, supplemented by a course of two terms at the State Normal School, at Albany, N. Y., which course he completed in 1855. He took a keen interest in the problems then confronting the nation, particularly those concerning the future of Kansas. Deciding to join the free-state party, he began his journey to the territory, stopping for a time at Adrian, Mich., with an uncle, Lucien Bowen, who secured a school for him and he taught one term. Continuing westward, he reached Iowa City, where he remained

for three weeks. Here he became acquainted with the late Preston B. Plumb, and a friendship was formed which remained unbroken up to the time of Senator Plumb's death. Mr. Pierce, Mr. Plumb, and a party of eight others, left Iowa City, Sept. 3, 1855, conveying 250 Sharp's rifles, a supply of ammunition, and a small brass cannon, intrusted to them for delivery to the Free-Soil party in Kansas. The rifles and ammunition were turned over at Tabor, Iowa, and the cannon was taken on to a point near Topeka, where it was concealed in the woods. On the way west, the party divided at Manhattan, Mr. Plumb following the valley of the Smoky Hill, westward, and Mr. Pierce going up the Blue river. They rejoined each other at Chapman, whence Mr. Plumb returned to Lawrence and Mr. Pierce went on west and located a claim, on which has since been built the city of Salina. There, with seven companions, he erected a log house, the first building of any kind in Saline county, and which he subsequently sold to Colonel Phillips, the founder of Salina. Mr. Pierce abandoned this claim in November, 1855, and went to Ogden, where he was employed in cutting logs. From that time until the spring of 1857 he secured such employment as was offered, working in the district from Junction City to Atchison. Upon the establishment of Kansas Falls by the Massachusetts colony, he became superintendent of building operations for the settlement, and was also engaged in surveying. He also filed on a claim and got out logs and lumber. In 1860 he located permanently at Junction City, where he has since resided, being now the oldest living resident. He was first engaged in surveying, looking up lands and locating settlers. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company G, Eleventh Kansas infantry, which in 1863 was made the Eleventh Kansas cavalry. He was promoted to first lieutenant, then to captain, and was mustered out with that rank in August, 1865. Returning to Junction City, he was elected county surveyor, later county clerk, and also served as register of deeds. In 1867 he opened the first real estate office in Geary county, later adding to his business insurance and loans. He compiled the first abstract books in the county and added that department to his business. From the start this venture proved a success and the business became the most extensive in the county, as well as one of the most important factors in the development of this section of the state. For forty years Mr. Pierce remained in charge of this business, retiring in 1906, when he was succeeded by his son, Hal Pierce, who is one of the successful men of the county. Owning about 5,000 acres of land in Geary county, Mr. Pierce has, since 1906, been fully occupied in the management of his extensive cattle interests. He is a lifelong Republican and has been an active factor in state, county, and city affairs. He has been three times elected to the state legislature—first in 1861, again in 1867, and the last time in 1870. A consistent and conscientious advocate of temperance and prohibition, he labored unceasingly for the measures which have done so much to place Kansas in the front rank as regards prosperity and citizenship.

On May 9, 1865, Mr. Pierce married Miss Harriet L. Bowen, daughter of Levi H. Bowen, of Cooperstown, N. Y. She died June 2, 1910. Mrs. Pierce was a woman of broad culture and refinement, one who exerted a great influence for good in the social and religious life of Junction City, and one whose charities were many and varied. Her death removed from Geary county one of its noble women, whose loss is keenly felt by a wide circle of friends. Her family lost a mother who believed in her husband, her children, and her fireside, and did her utmost to create an ideal home. Mr. and Mrs. Pierce became the parents of seven children: Alfred Bowen is associated with his father in the cattle business; Mary is the widow of Joseph Gillett, of Purcell, Okla.; Hal (see sketch); Madge is the wife of Frank Smith, of Byers, Okla.; Levi Benjamin is engaged in farming with his father; Marcia resides with her father, and Maud is the wife of Frank Kibby, of Junction City.

Captain Pierce is in all respects a high type of the conservative, unassuming American, diligent in his commercial affairs, and conscientious in all things. To do justice to the many phases of his career in an article of this order would be impossible; but in even touching the more salient points there may come objective lessons and incentive, and thus a tribute of appreciation. As a man among men, bearing his due share in connection with the practical activities and responsibilities of a work-a-day world, he has been successful; but over all and above all, he has gained a deep knowledge of the well-springs from which emerge the streams of human motive and action. He has gained a clear apprehension of what life means, what its dominating influences and its possibilities are, and is ever ready to impart to his fellow men the fruits of his investigation, contemplation, and mature wisdom. As an evidence of his progressiveness, it is worthy of mention that he built the first silo in Kansas and was one of the first to use ensilage in feeding cattle. He has known, more or less intimately, every governor of the State of Kansas, and met nearly all the territorial governors. At the age of seventy-six he is a marvel of mental and physical strength and energy, frequently spending a whole day at a time in the saddle, giving his personal attention to his cattle ranches, etc.

Hal Pierce, of Junction City, Kan., successfully engaged in the real estate, insurance, loan and abstract business, was born in Junction City, Sept. 12, 1871, the son of Alfred C. and Harriett L. (Bowen) Pierce, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this volume, in which is set forth the ancestry of the family. Mr. Pierce was educated in the public schools of Junction City, graduating in 1889. After leaving school he engaged in farming for one year and then entered his father's real estate office, in 1890, continuing to be associated with him until 1906, when he succeeded to the business. This firm has been very successful and has the largest business of any firm in the county. Besides the real estate, insurance, loan and abstract business he is associated with Dr. C. K. Raber, of Junction City, in connection with whom he organized the Rocky Ford Milling and Power Company and the Blue River

Power Company. Mr. Pierce is secretary and treasurer of both companies, which furnish electric power to the city of Manhattan, Kan. He is also secretary of the Highland Cemetery Association at Junction City and has large farms and grazing landed holdings in both Oklahoma and Texas. Mr. Pierce is a Republican in his political adherence and in 1890 was elected county surveyor of Geary county, to which office he was successively reelected five times, and which he held until 1902. Fraternally, he is associated as a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

On Sept. 14, 1898, occurred the marriage of Mr. Pierce and Miss Alice M. Crawford, a daughter of the late Henry R. Crawford, a pioneer citizen of Geary county and a merchant of Junction City. To Mr. and Mrs. Pierce has been born one daughter, Frances Ellen, born Feb. 10, 1901.

Julian K. Coddington, warden of the Kansas State Penitentiary at Lansing, Kan., was born in Cook county, Ill., Jan. 16, 1861, a son of John S. Coddington. His parents moved to Indiana when he was young and when he was twelve years of age came to Kansas, where his father had lived for a time in 1856. The family settled in Pottawatomie county where the boy was reared to manhood. He was educated in the common schools of Westmoreland and after finishing his literary education began to study law in the office of M. S. Deal. He was admitted to the bar in 1880 and began to practice his profession at Westmoreland, remained there seventeen years and then practiced at Wamego four years. He always took an active part in local affairs and politics and was one of the local leaders of the Republican party in Pottawatomie county. For six years Mr. Coddington was the president and attorney of the Kansas State Law Enforcement League and worked actively in the interest of the organization for eight years, having charge of the enforcement fight. In 1901 Mr. Coddington was elected to the state senate and represented his district in that body until 1905. Four years later, in July, 1909, he was appointed warden of the Kansas state prison, which position he still fills. Years ago a man who had committed a crime was sent to prison to be punished, he paid the debt of "an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth," but criminologists began to study the problem and came to the conclusion that it was better to reform a convict, to teach him some trade and make a responsible citizen of him rather than merely to punish. Mr. Coddington has always been a reformer, a man abreast of the times, as he sees what the future will develop sooner than most men, and it is the idea of reform which he has so successfully carried out at Lansing that has given him a place of preëminence among the governors of penal institutions in the United States. During his short career as head of the Lansing prison, Warden Coddington has inaugurated many reforms that were viewed with alarm throughout the country, but which have proved to be not only satisfactory but beneficial. The convicts do better work, are more contented and are becoming reformed in a shorter time. Not only the other states of the

Union are watching the Kansas prison, but Canada as well, and it may be said that the eyes of the country are upon Warden Coddling, who declares that he will make good the present reforms and those he purposes in the near future. In 1886 Mr. Coddling married Mamie B. Henrie, a native of the State of New York, who came to Kansas with her parents when only a child. There are four children: Julia K., who lives at Louisville; Lynne, a student at Washburn College, Topeka, Kan.; Harold, who acts as his father's secretary, and Lorina, who lives at home. Mr. Coddling is a member of the Masonic fraternity, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Red Men. The family are members of the Presbyterian, Baptist and Congregational churches.

Elmer C. Clark of Oswego, who for four years has so ably occupied the bench of the Sixteenth Judicial District of Kansas, began life as a poor country boy and has risen to his prominent station in life by a fixedness of purpose and an unflinching pursuit of a lofty ideal. He was born May 16, 1863, on a farm eight miles from Leavenworth, Crawford county, Indiana, the son of worthy parents and the scion of noble and patriotic ancestors. His father, James A. Clark, married Harriet E. Gaither in Crawford county, Indiana, where both had been born, reared and educated. They remained residents of Indiana until 1883 when they removed to Kansas and located first in Independence, but three years later they removed to Parsons. Of their ten children, eight grew to maturity and four of the eight are still living. The father was a carpenter and builder by trade and continued to be thus employed until his death in Parsons. He was the son of Samuel M. Clark, a native of Ohio. James Gaither, the maternal grandfather of Elmer C. Clark, was a descendant of John R. Gaither, a Virginian who represented the Old Dominion as an officer in the Revolutionary war. Mr. Clark was reared on the farm until six years of age when the family removed to Leavenworth, the county seat of Crawford county where the father was engaged in the furniture and undertaking business and where the youth Elmer received a common school education. At the age of fourteen he left school and the parental home, and began life's battle on his own account. He was thereafter variously employed several years in different states but in the meantime was, by dint of night study and special effort, preparing himself for the profession of his choice, that of law. He came to Kansas in 1882 and worked on a farm for a year and a half; then he became employed in the round house at Parsons, and later was fireman on a locomotive, having spent in all about three years in railroad service. By that time he had accumulated sufficient earnings to enable him to take up a systematic course of law study. He chose as his preceptor, W. L. Simons, later of Fort Scott, in whose office he prepared for his admission to the bar, which occurred in 1889. Being at that time without funds for his livelihood until he could build up a practice he accepted a position as deputy in the district clerk's office at Oswego and remained there in that capacity two years. He was then

elected clerk of the district court of Labette county, to which he was reelected, serving in all four years. In January, 1897, he began the practice of law in Oswego and ten years later, or on Feb. 1, 1907, he was appointed judge of the Sixteenth judicial district, with a division of the court between Oswego and Parsons. In 1908 he was elected to that office with no opposition either at the primaries or the regular election, a complimentary expression of the feeling as to his fitness for that responsible position. By steady steps he has made himself a man of mark and influence and has filled the position of judge in a conspicuously able manner. Both his professional and judicial record has been free at all times from adverse criticisms because of his unquestionable fidelity to duty and his wise interpretation of the law.

On Dec. 25, 1892, was solemnized the marriage of Judge Clark and Miss Linnie C. Smith, of Oswego. They have one son, Elmer C., Jr., a graduate of the Oswego High School and at the present time (1911) a student in the University of Kansas.

Judge Clark is a prominent Mason, being a Knight Templar and a member of Abdallah Temple, Ancient Arabic Order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Both he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church.

Oliver H. Stewart, who has been twice honored with an election to the office of mayor of Parsons, is a banker and agriculturist, and a native son of Kansas, having been born Nov. 6, 1861, in Humboldt, Allen county. His parents, J. Watson and Elizabeth (Tipton) Stewart, were natives of Ohio, in which state they were reared and married. For a time they resided in Indiana, but in 1856 they became pioneers in Kansas. The father located at Humboldt, Allen county, on coming to Kansas, and soon after Lincoln, becoming president, appointed Mr. Stewart to the office of register of the United States land office at Humboldt, in which capacity he served many years, having been reappointed to the office by President Grant. Watson Stewart became very prominent in the early affairs of Kansas. He served as a member of the Kansas Council, and subsequently served in the lower house of the Kansas legislature. In politics he was a staunch Republican and for many years a leader in his party. He resided in Colorado in his latter years and died at Colorado Springs in 1910, at the advanced age of eighty-three years. His wife, who was possessed of sterling qualities of mind and heart, preceded him in death some ten years, at the age of sixty-five. They had nine children—seven sons and two daughters—the latter of whom died in early life. The sons are living and all have become prominent men and have achieved commendable success. Oliver H. Stewart was reared at Humboldt and was given a liberal common school education. In his early business life he held a position with the national government in the Indian agency of Oklahoma. Later he became a general merchant at Parsons, Kan. In 1890 he organized the State Bank of Parsons, of which he became president and served as the head officer of that

institution seven years. He then resigned as president of the bank. At present Mr. Stewart is president of the State Bank of Savonburg, Allen county, Kansas, and also has extensive farming interests, mainly in Allen county.

In politics he has always been an ardent Republican. He has served as city treasurer of Parsons, also as a member of the city board of education, and in 1910 was elected mayor of Parsons—the first mayor of the city under a commission form of government. Such was the satisfaction with his administration as mayor, that in April, 1911, Mr. Stewart was reelected without opposition. He is a Presbyterian and for over twenty years has been a ruling elder in the First Presbyterian Church of Parsons. Fraternally, he is an active member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

In 1888 Mr. Stewart was united in marriage with Miss Katie F. Fisher, who also was born at Humboldt and is a member of a highly respected family. Mr. and Mrs. Stewart have four children; Lyman O., Ellsworth F., Harold and Paul.

John Madden, of Parsons, but formerly of Emporia, is general attorney for the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company, having charge of the Kansas law department of the company. This position Mr. Madden has creditably held since 1905, since which year he has resided in Parsons. Previously, and for twelve years he had resided in Emporia, where he practiced law. Before locating in Emporia, Mr. Madden resided at Cottonwood Falls, where he located in 1882, in which year he began the practice of his chosen profession. He studied law under J. Ware Butterfield at Florence, Kan. His preceptor in the law was not only an able lawyer, but also a Latin scholar—being a graduate of Dartmouth College—to whom Mr. Madden became indebted for a portion of his literary education as well as his preparation for the law. He was admitted to the bar in 1879, but having just been elected superintendent of the Marion county schools, Mr. Madden did not enter into the practice of law until he had served one term in that office. At the age of twenty years Mr. Madden became a country school teacher. He won the reputation of a successful teacher, which led to his election to the office of county superintendent of schools. His early education was obtained in the district schools. From an early period in life Mr. Madden possessed a fondness for books and a burning desire for an education. Diligently applying himself to reading and study, he was enabled to secure a teacher's license and to begin school teaching in which he found a stepping stone toward preparing himself for the profession of a lawyer. Mr. Madden was reared on the farm where he learned early in life the valuable lesson of industry and perseverance which became potent factors in the subsequent success of his life. He was not born in Kansas, but since the age of nine years Kansas has been his place of residence. He was born at Muncie, Ind., Feb. 12, 1856. His parents were John and Ellen (Beglie) Madden, who were born in Ireland, but married in Elmira, N. Y., in which state the father

engaged in the business of railroad construction, as a contractor. From New York he went to Ohio where he was engaged in the same line of business, and later, having entered into a contract to construct a portion of a railroad in Indiana, he removed his family to Muncie. Subsequently he became a contractor in the construction of drainage canals or ditches in Indiana. In 1861 he established a residence in Anderson, Ind., and in the same year went to Kansas, where he located land in Marion county, and then returned to his family in Indiana. In the fall of 1861 John Madden enlisted in the Union army, and to the defense of the Union he gave three years of loyal service. At the close of his army service he returned to his family in Indiana, and in 1865 brought them to Kansas. They sojourned at Leavenworth until the spring of 1868, when they located on the land which the father had located in Marion county. The land was developed into a farm, but subsequently sold, whereupon the father purchased a farm in Chase county, to which he removed his family. In Chase county the parents continued to reside the rest of their days, the father dying at the age of eighty years and the mother at the age of seventy-nine. They reared three children: John, whose name introduces this review; Dennis, a lawyer of Emporia, and Jere, a mechanic at Hartford, Kan.

In politics Mr. Madden is a Republican. Until he became general attorney for the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad Company, he had been active in political affairs, but owing to the constantly increasing and multifarious duties as the general attorney for this railway company in Kansas Mr. Madden has not found time in late years for politics. Soon after he began the practice of law in Chase county, he was elected attorney for that county, holding the office for two terms. In 1888 he was chosen presidential elector on the Republican ticket. He removed to Emporia in 1893 that his children might have the advantages of the colleges there. He has always manifested a commendable interest in behalf of education. For eight years he served on the board of regents of the Kansas State Normal School, and he has served on the board of trustees of the College of Emporia, and also as a member of the board of education for the city of Parsons.

In 1879 Mr. Madden was united in marriage with Miss Mary Ellsworth, then a resident of Florence, Kan. Mrs. Madden was born in Illinois, from which state her parents removed to Missouri, thence to Kansas in the early seventies. Her father was Col. Henry Leete Ellsworth, a cousin of Col. Elmer Ellsworth of the Civil war, and in which conflict he, himself, served with distinction. Col. Henry Leete Ellsworth went from Kansas to Colorado, and spent his latter days there, dying in Colorado. He was descended from the noted Ellsworth family of Connecticut, on his father's side, while maternally he was descended from the Leete family, of which Governor Leete of Connecticut was the head. The mother of Mrs. Madden bore the maiden name of Elena Martyn, a lady of sterling qualities of heart and mind. Mr. and Mrs. Madden are the parents of four children; May Ellsworth, the wife of

Dr. H. G. Whittlesey, of Mexico City, Mexico; Harriett Ellsworth, the wife of R. F. Bailey, business manager of the Salina (Kan.) Journal; Nana Ellsworth, wife of C. E. Cooper, second assistant general attorney for the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company, at Parsons; and John, Jr., chief clerk in the general attorney's office for that railway, at Parsons. Mr. and Mrs. Madden are members of the Presbyterian church, and sustain prominent social relations. Mr. Madden is well and favorably known throughout Kansas. He has won distinction as a lawyer, forging his own way to the front. Unostentatious, his personality is congenial and pleasing, by reason of which he is deservedly popular with a wide circle of acquaintances.

Stephen J. Osborn of Coffeyville, an old prominent member of the Kansas bar, has taken an active part in the public affairs of his adopted state, having served several terms in the state legislature where he was honored with the position of speaker of the house and having been for a number of years judge of the Twenty-third judicial district, besides serving in other positions of responsibility and trust. Judge Osborn was born in Preble county, Ohio, near the city of Eaton, Nov. 22, 1846. His parents, Samuel and Rachel (Elliott) Osborn, natives respectively of Virginia and North Carolina, were married in Ohio, to which state Samuel Osborn had gone when a young man and where he operated a woolen mill. He was similarly engaged at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, to which state he removed his family in the spring of 1848, but after his wife's death at Mount Pleasant he went to Mills county, Iowa, where he engaged in farming until a few years prior to his death, which occurred at the home of his son, Stephen J. The parents had two sons and one daughter, of whom Stephen J. is the only survivor.

Mr. Osborn was reared principally in Iowa and received a common school education which was supplemented by a two-years course in Iowa Wesleyan University, Mount Pleasant, Iowa, after which he went to Atchison county, Missouri, where he taught school and studied law until his admission to the bar in 1872. He was elected prosecuting attorney of Atchison county in the fall of 1876, and at the expiration of his term of office in the spring of 1879, he came to Ness county, Kansas, where he witnessed the building of the first house in Ness City. In the fall of that year he went to Wakeeney, Trego county, Kansas, where he engaged in the practice of law. He was elected county attorney of that county in 1880, and served one term of two years. In 1884 he was elected as a Republican to the state legislature in which he served during the regular session in 1885 and the special session of 1886, and at the close of the latter session, was appointed judge of the Twenty-third judicial district by Gov. John A. Martin to which position he was twice reelected, serving in all nine years and retiring in January, 1895. He then located at Salina, Kan., where he became a partner of T. L. Bond in the practice of law and was thus engaged until 1898 when he was elected to represent Saline county in the state legislature, taking

his seat in 1899, being elected speaker. He remained at Salina until 1902 when he moved to Coffeyville, where he formed a law partnership with H. C. Dooly, which partnership continued until the latter's death when Judge Osborn took as a partner his son, Roy Osborn. In 1900 John H. Keith became associated with him in the practice of law. Judge Osborn's success in life has been attained through his own individual efforts and is the reward of years of upright dealings with his fellow men and by his straight forward course in the performance of whatever duty at hand. He has won a business success and an honorable name and deserves to be numbered among the most respected and worthy citizens of Kansas. He has always given his political allegiance to the Republican party. Fraternally he is a Knight Templar Mason, a Noble of the Mystic Shrine and a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In April, 1864, when seventeen years of age, Judge Osborn enlisted in Company A, Forty-fifth Iowa infantry, with which he served five months, being discharged in October, 1864, by reason of the expiration of his term of enlistment. He commemorates his war associations with his old comrades by membership in the Grand Army of the Republic.

In 1874, in Atchison county, Missouri, occurred the marriage of Judge Stephen J. Osborn, and Miss Belle McCreary, a native of Morrow county, Ohio. To their union have been born three children: Roy T., probate judge of Montgomery county; Grace, assistant state librarian of the Kansas State Library; and Nellie, a domestic science teacher.

Frederick William Jameson, secretary and treasurer of the Post Publishing Company of Leavenworth, was born at Gateshead, England, May 28, 1879, son of Edward and Jane Ann (Stephenson) Jameson, both natives of Newcastle. The mother belongs to the same branch of the Stephenson family as George Stephenson, the inventor of the steam locomotive. Edward Jameson came to Kansas in 1884, his family following him the next year. He is now engaged in the real estate business in Leavenworth. Nine children were born to Edward and Jane A. Jameson, of whom six are deceased. Those living are Arthur E., who resides at Summit, Union county, New Jersey; Frederick W., the subject of this sketch; and Louise, the wife of John McKee of Brownwood, Tex. Frederick W. Jameson was educated in the public schools of Leavenworth, Kan., graduating in the high school with the class of 1898. In the fall of that year he entered the University of Kansas at Lawrence for a course in electrical engineering. Among his mother's people were several noted engineers and mechanics, and it is probable that he inherited some of his talent from that source. At any rate he made great progress in his studies at the university and developed exceptional ability as a draughtsman. He was advised by members of the faculty to make a specialty of that work, but in the summer of 1899 he found an opportunity to engage in the publishing business by purchasing the old "Advertiser," which he reorganized and changed the name to "Western Life," publishing it as a weekly until it was sold

to the "Kansas Farmer," and on Aug. 18, 1905, he issued the first number of an evening daily. Of the Post Publishing Company Albert T. Reid of Topeka is president, and Mr. Jameson is secretary and treasurer. The Post is a sprightly afternoon paper, giving all the general and local news of importance. Mr. Jameson is a well known and popular figure in the fraternal circles of Leavenworth, being a member of the Masonic fraternity, the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. On May 15, 1901, Mr. Jameson was united in marriage with Miss Grace Howard of St. Louis, Mo., and they has three children: Ruth, Edna and Frederick.

Frederick Wellhouse, horticulturist, was born in Chippewa, Wayne county, Ohio, Nov. 10, 1828, where he spent his early childhood, until the family removed to a farm at Copley in Summit county, ten miles west of Akron. His father died when he was fifteen years of age and the management of the farm fell upon his eldest brother, George, and himself. He married early and settled on a farm near the home place, living there until 1853, when he removed to Christian county, Illinois, having bought prairie land one mile south of Grove City, which he improved and farmed for five years, removing in 1858 to Indianapolis, Ind., where in partnership with J. N. Ray he edited and published the Indiana Farmer for one year. In September, 1859, he came to Leavenworth, Kan. He purchased land one mile southwest of the junction of the Atchison and Fort Riley roads, eight miles west of Leavenworth, improved the same and entered into partnership with James Bosley, in the growing and sale of young fruit trees. In 1862 he removed his residence to a place called Pleasant Ridge, one mile east of the junction above mentioned, engaged in the nursery business and in raising sweet potatoes. Five years later he removed to the western suburbs of Leavenworth to a place between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, on Kiowa street, still continuing his nursery and sweet potato business until 1875, when he began the planting of commercial orchards, and up to 1903 he had planted the following: Glenwood, Leavenworth county, 117 acres; Miami county, 160 acres; Fairmount, Leavenworth county, 160 acres; Osage county, 800 acres; and Summit, Leavenworth county, 400 acres. He owned 1,600 acres devoted exclusively to apple culture and was known as the "apple king of the world," and at one time a shipment of 80,000 bushels of fruit grown in his orchards was made from Leavenworth, requiring the use of 200 freight cars. From 1879 to 1890, Mr. Wellhouse lived at Fairmount in Leavenworth county, removing at that time to Topeka. Although he accomplished a great deal as a horticulturist and gained a wide reputation in that field he still had time to contribute some valuable public service to his community, state and county. In 1860 he was justice of the peace in Kickapoo township, Leavenworth county; was chairman of the board of county commissioners of Leavenworth county, 1861 to 1863; nominated for state senator but defeated by a small majority in 1864; elected to the legislature in 1865 and again in 1888; served in the Civil war from 1861 to 1865; was captain of Company I, Nineteenth regiment

of the Kansas State Militia; helped repel the Price raid, his command following the enemy as far as Little Santa Fe. He was captured by Confederate guerrillas at Aubrey, Kan., in the summer of 1865, but was released by them after they had burned several houses and killed his traveling companion, a Mr. Armstrong. Mr. Wellhouse became a member of the Kansas Horticultural Society soon after its organization, and until the time of his death attended nearly every annual meeting; was director of the society for four years, treasurer for fifteen years and president for ten years. He was director of the State Fair Association from 1881 to 1893 and vice-president for four years. He assisted in making an exhibit of Kansas fruit at Richmond, Va., in 1871, also at Boston, Mass., at the American Institute in New York City, and the state fair at Waverly, N. J., in 1873. The Kansas exhibition of fruit at the World's fair at Chicago in 1893 was entirely under his charge, also the Kansas fruit show at the Trans-Mississippi Exposition at Omaha, Neb., in 1898, during the last six weeks of the exhibition. He served as director of the State Historical Society continuously from 1888 till the time of his death, which occurred Jan. 10, 1910. During the last few years of his life, Mr. Wellhouse made his home with his daughter, Mrs. C. A. Bullard, at Tonganoxie, his wife having died some years before. His two daughters, Mrs. Bullard and Mrs. M. C. Moore, and one son, Walter, secretary of the Kansas State Horticultural Society, survive him. He was one of the best known men in his section of the state and his passing on was a matter of regret among all classes of citizens.

Thomas J. Brown, the popular sheriff of Leavenworth county, was born in Platte county, Missouri, Oct. 30, 1870, a son of Felix C. and Jincy A. (Bleakley) Brown, both of whom were born in Missouri and now reside in Leavenworth. The family moved to Leavenworth, in 1883, and Thomas received his education in the public schools of the city and then graduated in the Central Business College, Leavenworth, with credit. After finishing his education he went to Salina, Kan., and learned telegraphy. He became an expert operator and accepted a position with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad in Nebraska, and remained with the road for three years. Severing his connection with that corporation Mr. Brown returned to Leavenworth, Kan., and engaged in business for himself until 1898, when he became deputy sheriff under Sheriff Peter Everhardy, and served in that capacity for five years. He was undersheriff for Sheriff Stance Meyers until elected to the office of sheriff himself, in 1906. Mr. Brown assumed the duties of his position in 1907, and is now serving his second term, having the honor of being elected on the Democratic ticket in a Republican district, and polled the largest vote cast for that office. He is popular with the people of the county, a man of great courage, but kind hearted, and has filled the office to the great credit to himself and the satisfaction of his constituents.

On April 17, 1899, Mr. Brown married Anna K. Taschetta, a native of Leavenworth. Her father, Peter Taschetta, was born in Switzerland,

but immigrated to America at an early day, and was one of the pioneer settlers in Kansas. Two sons have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Brown: Felix, ten years of age, and Thomas J., who is six. Mr. Brown is a member of the Knights of Pythias and of the Modern Woodmen of America.

Rufus M. Emery of Seneca ranks not only as one of the leading lawyers of northeastern Kansas, but also as one of the leading financiers. He is a native of Ohio, born on a farm near Loveland, Clermont county, April 23, 1854. For generations back the Emerys have been tillers of the soil and have represented that sturdy type of Americans who have always been found in the vanguard, pushing civilization westward. His father, Elisha J. Emery, was born in Hunterdon county, New Jersey, Sept. 1, 1814, and was a son of Judge John Emery, a native of the same county, who removed with his family to a farm near Cincinnati, Ohio, when Elisha J. was but one year old. There the latter grew to manhood and turned his attention to farming in Clermont county, Ohio. There he met and married Miss Eliza V. Johnson of Hunterdon county, New Jersey, who accompanied her parents to Ohio in 1828. Later her father removed to a farm in Cook county, Illinois, where he resided until his death. Elisha J. Emery continued his farming operations on an extensive scale and with marked success until 1873, when he disposed of his large realty holdings in Clermont county and immediately thereafter located in Seneca, Kan. Having arrived here with a competency he devoted the rest of his life to the handling and care of his finances, partly in the capacity of a private banker and later as president and one of the largest stockholders of the Bank of Nemaha county, which he was instrumental in establishing in 1882, and was vice-president for many years, but for several years prior to his death, in 1894, he lived practically retired. He and wife became the parents of ten children: Almira, who died at the age of eighteen; William A.; Samuel A.; George J.; Edwin D.; Jabez N.; Eliza C., who married W. H. Fitzwater; Charles F.; Rufus M.; and Mary M. Of these children Almira, William A., George J., Edwin D., and the Rev. Jabez N. are deceased. The patriotism of this family cannot be doubted, for four of the above named sons—William A., Samuel A., George J. and Edwin D.—entered into the defense of the Union when the great Civil war broke out and two of them, George J. and Edwin D., lost their lives when in line of duty. Both met death by drowning, George J. in the Ohio river, and Edwin D. off the coast of North Carolina, when the transport on which he with other troops was being carried north after Lee's surrender is supposed to have been wrecked.

The evolution of a keen witted farm boy into a man of affairs is always a subject of interest. Judge Rufus M. Emery was reared to farm life and received his early education in the district schools of Clermont county, Ohio. Honest, ambitious and clear headed, he applied himself to his studies with so much intelligence and success that by the time he was seventeen years old he was a teacher in the district schools. When still a youth he mastered the art of telegraphy and spent two and a half

years as an operator for the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis railroad. He then resigned and came directly to Seneca, Kan., arriving on July 15, 1875. Soon after his arrival he began reading law in the office of Simon Conwell of Seneca, and by hard application and self-study he qualified for admission to the Nemaha county bar in 1877. He at once began the practice of law in Seneca, and being a young man of fine tact and address, as well as a forceful speaker and a logical thinker, success attended him from the start. In the intervening years since that he has gained a high standing in his profession. His gift of clear and keen analysis, his agility and resourcefulness of mind, together with his commanding power of expression, have made him a strong advocate at the bar, and whose force and probity of character maintained during more than thirty-five years of practice, has been a complete refutation of the adverse criticism directed toward the legal profession and its practitioners for a claimed laxness in their integrity of purpose. Such has been Judge Emery's conduct, both professionally and personally, that he has been an honor to the profession and has added to its dignity. Although he had been reared a Democrat he decided to adopt the principles and policies of the Republican party, and accordingly has lent his energies and influence to the interests of that party, and has been and is one of its leaders in northeastern Kansas. He has held various official positions. He has served as both city and county attorney, having held the latter office three consecutive terms, from 1881 to 1887. In 1888 he was elected to the state senate to represent Nemaha and Pottawatomic counties, which position he held for one term, or for four years. During his senatorial service he served on some of the most important committees of the senate, being a member of the judiciary committee and chairman of the committee on county seats and county lines, as well as a member of the committee of cities of the second class. In 1894 he was elected judge of the district comprising the counties of Doniphan, Brown and Nemaha, and gave universal satisfaction while on the bench. After his judicial term expired he again took up the active practice of law and this with his large financial interests has since occupied the whole of his time and attention. When the National Bank of Seneca was organized, in 1897, which is regarded as one of the best managed and safest banks in northeastern Kansas, Judge Emery was made president and has since held that position. He has made finance the subject of diligent study and to his untiring labor and watchfulness, his genial manners, cool judgment and thorough understanding of finance, the subsequent success of the bank has been largely due. Although devoted to the practice of law and his business interests he also finds time to enjoy the fraternal and social side of life. He is a member of the Masonic order, in which he has attained the Royal Arch and Knights Templar degrees and has served as high priest of his Chapter and as eminent commander of Seneca Commandery, No. 41. He is also a member of Abdallah Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine of Leavenworth. He is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and, in 1890, was the

grand master workman of the state. He is president of the Seneca Commercial Club, and has held commissions as captain and as major in the Kansas National Guard.

On Sept. 19, 1877, at Corwin, Warren county, Ohio, Judge Emery was united in marriage with M. Lou Thompson, the daughter of Samuel B. and Martha J. Thompson. The father of Mrs. Emery died in Seneca, in 1911, in his ninetieth year, and the mother is still living. To Judge and Mrs. Emery have been born six children: Marie; Rufus M., Jr., now associated with his father in the practice of law; George B., who is in business in Hutchinson, Kan.; Helen M., who married Eugene Hill of Kansas City, Mo.; Alice and John R., the latter a student in the University of Kansas.

Judge Emery expects to make Seneca his permanent home and there, in one of the best residence districts and in one of the best homes of the city, he and his wife expect to pass the remainder of their lives. In professional, business and social life Judge Emery's personality has been so marked and of such force that his activities have left their impress upon the life of his county and his state and have placed him among those men recognized as typical of the best citizenship of Kansas.

Eber N. Gause, of Caney, who was ordained and served for a number of years in the Quaker ministry, has also been identified with large business enterprises, being at the present time secretary and general manager of the American Vitrified Brick Company, of Caney, and president of the Sapulpa Brick Company, of Sapulpa, Okla. Rev. Mr. Gause was born in Hamilton county, Indiana, March 18, 1859, a son of Jesse and Ann (Stanbrough) Gause, both of whom were natives of Ohio. The Gause family is an old one in America, and originally of Quaker faith, having been established in this country by ancestors who were followers of William Penn and settled with him in Pennsylvania. The name is of Scotch origin, while that of Stanbrough is of English origin. Jesse Gause, who was a farmer, came to Kansas in 1862 and settled on a farm near Emporia, where he resided until his death. The mother also died there. Five of their children grew to maturity.

Rev. Mr. Gause was reared on the farm near Emporia, and received an excellent education, his education in the country schools having been supplemented by courses in the Kansas State Normal School at Emporia, and in Westtown College, near Philadelphia, Pa., the latter of which is a Quaker institution. He became chief clerk of the Sac and Fox Indian agency, in the Indian Territory, and remained in the Indian service four and a half years, after which for twelve years he was located at Garden City, Kan., where he was engaged in the hardware and implement business. After following that business five years in Mound City, Kan., he quit merchandising in order to accept the position of secretary and general manager of the Mound City Brick & Gas Company, which position he held until 1908, when he relinquished it in order to accept a similar position with the American Vitrified Brick Company, of Caney, Kan., of which he was one of the leading organizers.

Rev. Mr. Gause was ordained to the Quaker ministry in 1898 and served regularly as pastor at Garden City and at Barclay from 1898 until his removal to Mound City, in 1902. During his residence at Mound City he served seven years as pastor of the Congregational church. During all his services as a pastor he also continued his business interests.

Rev. Mr. Gause was married, in 1882, to Miss Almeda M. Carter, a native of Kansas, and to their union have been born four children: Charles L., Orval J., Paul E., and Eunice Ann. Rev. Mr. Gause supports the men and measures of the Republican party, and served as alderman six years while a resident of Garden City. He is a Master Mason, and a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Richard H. Whiting.—To have accomplished so notable a work as did the late Major Whiting, in connection with the early development of Morris county, Kansas, would prove sufficient to give precedence and reputation to any man, were this to represent the sum total of his efforts; but Major Whiting was a man of broad mental ken, strong initiative and distinct individuality, who left not only a lasting impression on the early life of Morris county, but also was a most potent, though unostentatious factor in the commercial, social and public life of Illinois, where he took up his residence in 1841.

Richard H. Whiting was born in West Hartford, Conn., Jan. 17, 1826, a son of Allen and Elvira Amanda (Alford) Whiting. He received his education in the schools of his native city and, in 1841, when sixteen years of age, immigrated to Illinois, locating at Altona, where he secured employment as clerk, subsequently becoming the owner of a prosperous mercantile business in Victoria, Knox county. In the early '50s he removed to Galesburg and founded the gas works there, as well as in Aurora, and owned them until his death. In the early days of the Civil war he was commissioned an army paymaster by President Lincoln, with the rank of major, and on the conclusion of the struggle was appointed assessor of internal revenue at Galesburg, Ill., but on the abolition of that office in 1869, he was appointed collector of internal revenue by President Grant, to succeed Hon. J. J. Henderson, with office in Peoria. In 1874 he resigned this office and was elected to Congress from the Fifth Illinois district, serving one term with honor and distinction, but refusing to become a candidate for renomination. From its organization he was an active and influential member of the Republican party and served as a delegate to two national conventions, in 1886 being one of the "300 immortals" who received bronze medals as souvenirs of their gallant fight in the interest of ex-President Grant, who for many years was a close friend of Major Whiting.

In 1866 Major Whiting made his first trip to Kansas, where he purchased his first land, and during the succeeding five years accumulated holdings of 8,100 acres, situated in different parts of Morris county. He expended large sums in improvements and stocked his ranches with the best horses, mules, cattle and hogs, and was justly accredited one of the most progressive ranch owners of Kansas. These properties



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were bought with the view of placing his children in the new and growing West, and his sons, Charles R. and Thomas Wilbert, were given leases and the active supervision of the properties. He was from an early day interested in the Morris County State Bank, and on the organization of the Farmers' & Drovers' Bank of Council Grove, became its largest individual stockholder, and placed his son-in-law, John Farnham, as assistant cashier and director. His sons, Charles R. and Thomas Wilbert, are now directors and large stockholders in the institution. He was one of the most potent factors in the development of Morris county, and from 1876 until 1887 spent a large part of his time in the general supervision of his largest interests in the county.

In the fall of 1887 Major Whiting was summoned to the bedside of his daughter, Mrs. Howard Knowles, who was ill in New York City, and who never recovered. Grief over her death resulted in illness, from which Major Whiting died May 24, 1888, in New York. His burial was in Springdale cemetery, Peoria, Ill.

Major Whiting married July 28, 1851, Elizabeth Hanna Kirkbride, born May 25, 1827, daughter of David M. Kirkbride, of Woodsfield, Ohio. The widow, now a resident of Los Angeles, Cal., and the following children survive him: Charles R., born March 17, 1854, is the owner of the Diamond Spring Ranch in Morris county, Kansas, a director in the Farmers' & Drovers' State Bank of Council Grove, and is one of the most prominent citizens of the county; Ella, born Jan. 22, 1858, is the widow of John Farnham and resides in New York City; Thomas Wilbert (see sketch); and Frank K., born Aug. 14, 1867, is a resident of Los Angeles, Cal. Ida A., born May 2, 1852, the eldest child, married the Hon. Howard K. Knowles, collector of internal revenue at Peoria, Ill., and died in New York City in 1887. Two children died in infancy.

The following tribute to Major Whiting, from his lifelong friend, Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, who was a daily attendant at his bedside during his last illness, has been published in full:

"The river of another life has reached the sea. Again we are in the presence of that eternal peace that we call death. My life has been rich in friends, but I never had a better or truer one than he who lies in silence here. He was as steadfast, as faithful as the stars. Richard H. Whiting was an absolutely honest man. His word was gold, his promise was fulfillment, and there never has been, there never will be, on this poor earth, any thing nobler than an honest, loving soul. This man was as reliable as the attraction of gravitation; he knew no shadow of turning. He was as generous as autumn, as hospitable as summer, as tender as a perfect day in June. He forgot only himself, and asked favors only for others. He begged for the opportunity to do good, to stand by a friend, to support a cause, to defend what he believed to be right. He was a lover of nature, of the woods, the fields and flowers. He was a home builder. He believed in the family and the fireside, the sacredness of the hearth. He was a believer in the religion of deed,

and his creed was to do good. No man has ever slept in death who nearer lived his creed. I have known him many years, and have yet to hear a word spoken of him except in praise. His life was full of honor, of kindness and of helpful deeds. Besides all, his soul was free. He feared nothing except to do wrong. He was a believer in the gospel of help and hope. He knew how much better, how much more sacred, a kind act is than any theory the brain has wrought. The good are the noble; his life filled the lives of others with sunshine. He has left a legacy of glory to his children. They can truthfully say that within their veins is right royal blood, the blood of an honest, generous man, of a steadfast friend, of one who was true to the very gates of death. If there be another world, another life beyond the shore of this—if the great and good who died upon this orb are there then the noblest and best with eager hands have welcomed him, the equal in honor, in generosity, of any one that ever passed beyond the veil. To me this world is growing poor. New friends can never fill the place of the old. Farewell! If this be the end, then you have left to us the memory of a noble life. If it is not the end, there is no world in which you, my friend, will not be loved and welcomed. Farewell!"

Thomas Wilbert Whiting.—As a representative citizen of Morris county, one who for the past thirty years has been actively identified with its growth and development, Mr. Whiting merits distinctive recognition in this publication. Progressive and energetic in the management of his varied interests, loyal and public spirited as a citizen, he holds a secure position in the confidence and esteem of the community and is contributing in a very large measure to the advancement of the city of Council Grove.

Thomas Wilbert Whiting was born in Galesburg, Knox county, Illinois, July 9, 1862, a son of the late Hon. Richard H. and Elizabeth Hanna (Kirkbride) Whiting. (See sketch of Richard H. Whiting.) His education was acquired in the public schools of Peoria, Ill., and, in 1881, when nineteen years of age, he came to Morris county, where he took active charge of an 1,800-acre ranch, which was leased to him by his father and was situated about eleven miles from Council Grove. As a farmer and stockman Mr. Whiting has been exceptionally successful, and his present holding of 2,400 acres, known as "Sylvan Park Stock Ranch," offers an example of modern farm methods at their best. The property contains every improvement possible at this writing and also has its own railway station building, on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroad, a church edifice erected by him for the use of the family and neighbors, as well as a suitable school building. Mr. Whiting was the first to bring Duroc hogs to Morris county, and became an extensive breeder in this line, and also for several years had a large number of registered Percherons, and from 1895 to 1908 he bred Hereford and short horn cattle quite extensively. He has also been a large cattle feeder since coming to Kansas. In 1910 he began to purchase a number of choice business and residence properties in Council Grove and

engaged in improving them. He erected the Whiting Garage on Main street, a modern brick and cement building, 80 by 140 feet and equipped with a thoroughly modern machine shop for repair work, and established an automobile, automobile supply and repair business. This plant is considered by the trade one of the two leaders in Kansas, as regards quality of construction, size and equipment. He has in course of construction four modern bungalow residences for rental purposes, and has completed a cut-stone residence for himself, the most ornate and costly home in Council Grove. He has also purchased the old Main Street Hotel property and adjoining buildings, giving him a frontage of ninety-one feet in the center of the business district, with the idea of constructing in the near future a modern hotel building. He contemplates erecting several modern residences for rental and investment. His entrance into the commercial and social life of Council Grove has been of marked advantage to the city, and he is entitled to be called her most progressive citizen. He is also a large stockholder and director in the Farmers' & Drovers' State Bank. He has attained to the Knights Templar degree in Masonry and is affiliated with Isis Temple Shrine of Salina.

Mr. Whiting has been married twice; first, on Oct. 17, 1894, to Stella, daughter of the late Porter L. Howard, a pioneer of Morris county, Kansas. Mrs. Whiting died, July 20, 1897, leaving a son, Howard K., who died March 16, 1911. On April 11, 1898, Mr. Whiting married Alice Howard, sister of his first wife. They are the parents of a daughter, Stella E., born Oct. 2, 1899. Mr. and Mrs. Whiting are members of the Christian church and are generous in their contributions to its support.

Owen B. Doyle, state labor commissioner of Kansas, is not only one of the most popular and efficient of the state's officials, but also one of the most democratic and approachable servants of the people to be found in the state capital. Mr. Doyle comes of stanch Irish ancestors, as both of his parents, John and Delia (Lyons) Doyle, were natives of Erin's soil. Each parent immigrated to America when young, met and married in this country and soon thereafter located in the little mining camp known as Rich Hill, Mo., where John Doyle secured employment as a coal miner, which occupation he continued to follow the rest of his active life. It was in that mining camp at Rich Hill, Mo., on March 20, 1881, that Owen B. Doyle was born and there amid the mines and miners he spent his boyhood and youth. He had but meager school advantages there, yet while in school he employed himself diligently to mastering the common branches, so that by the age of ten, when, as the eldest of a large family, he was compelled to enter the mines and assist his father in providing the necessaries of life, he had obtained a very good common school education. Therefore, it might be truthfully said that Mr. Doyle began life's battle at the age of ten and from that date down to the present he has been constantly on the firing line in the ranks of the wage earner. Realizing that his only opportunity to secure a bet-

er education depended on self-study and the burning of midnight oil he devoted himself for four long years to work in night schools, and thus secured a good business education. While yet a boy at work in the mines he began to develop more than an ordinary interest in the welfare of his co-workers and ere he had reached his majority he was one of the recognized leaders of his local. At the age of eighteen he came to Kansas and for a time mined coal at Litchfield, but later he decided to visit various states and while on that trip he worked in the mines of Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Illinois. In commenting on that tour of investigation Mr. Doyle intimates that at certain stages of the journey he was not adverse to an occasional ride in a "side-door sleeper" when finances were low and the walking was bad. After satisfying himself that the lot of a miner was as well conserved in the State of Kansas as anywhere else in the country, he located at Mineral, and soon became actively identified with the miner's local at that place. Being a man of excellent address, an earnest and logical debater and a good mixer, he soon became a local leader in the United Mine Workers of America, and was chosen to fill various offices in his local. For two succeeding years he served as president and chairman of the grievance committee of the big local at Mineral, known throughout the district as the Giant Local, owing to its large membership. He was elected several times to represent his local in district, state and national conventions and wherever placed he always acquitted himself with becoming dignity and honor. In 1898 the state legislature created the State Society of Labor and Industry, which has proved a blessing to organized labor throughout the state. In the same act the legislature also created the office of State Labor Commissioner as well as that of assistant state labor commissioner, and provided that each of these officials should be chosen by the organized labor of the state in a convention made up of delegates from each local in the state. While Mr. Doyle had become recognized as one of the leaders in the miner's organization still he had never cast longing glances beyond the honorary positions conferred on him by his many loyal brother workers in his local, for all of which he felt most grateful to his best of friends. It was not until 1907 that Mr. Doyle was finally persuaded to enter the domain of practical politics, when he was so urgently requested by his friends to become a candidate for assistant labor commissioner, that he could not refuse their wishes in the matter. After deciding to make the race he entered the field to win and although he was opposed by several very popular candidates he won out and was duly installed as assistant state labor commissioner. He filled that responsible position for four years, giving entire satisfaction, not only to organized labor, but to every class of civilians within the confines of the state. After successfully filling the above named position two successive terms his friends, believing that he had made good, urged him to become a candidate for the office of State Labor Commissioner to succeed the efficient retiring commissioner, W. L. A. Johnson, who resigned a reelection. At first Mr. Doyle declined to consider the oppor-

tunity offered to be elected to the office, until his friends assured him forty loyal votes, that he could count on in the convention from start to finish. This support was tendered to Mr. Doyle while en route to the convention, and came with such a unanimity from his home local that he could not decline it, although being at a great disadvantage in the race, due to the fact that several other candidates who were very popular had been in the field for some time, and as might be expected had set their stakes to win. However, when Mr. Doyle consented to make the race he felt confident that his record as assistant commissioner for the past four years would certainly give him a prestige that would easily offset any advantage his opponents might have gained by an earlier canvass of the field, and with this heart-felt assurance, as the result showed, he won an exceptionally hard fought victory, although every subterfuge and scheme that could be honorably employed was taken advantage of by the opposition in its efforts to defeat him. It was when nominations were in order in that convention that the opposition endeavored to play their trump card, which they had figured on as a sure winner, provided Mr. Doyle had the nerve to refuse to follow suit, and right then and there Owen Doyle demonstrated the sort of stuff he is made of, by refusing in a straightforward and manly manner to be bound by any cheap vote-getting pledge in order to secure his election. It had all been well planned, and was sprung on the convention just before the balloting was about to begin, by one of the candidates arising and pledging himself to resign the office, if elected, provided he did not fill it satisfactorily to the electors. Another candidate went him one better by agreeing to place his signed, but not dated, resignation in the hands of the convention, to be used in case he was caught dealing from the bottom of the deck. Others followed suit, and many of Mr. Doyle's supporters and friends urged him to also make a similar pledge. But in the midst of that trying ordeal Mr. Doyle manifested an independence of spirit that was typical of all of the best traditions of the Irish race, by absolutely refusing to be bound by any pledge other than his oath of office and his word of honor to fill the office with impartial justice to all, be he friend or foe. He stood squarely on his four years' record as their assistant labor commissioner, and if he was elected, it must be wholly on his record and not from any pledge or promise, possessing an implication that he might go wrong. While on the spur of the moment many of his friends thought he had erred, now they frankly admit that he did the only manly thing to do, and instead of losing prestige and support, he has gained it in the estimation of every one. Under tense excitement the vote was taken and counted, and when it was announced that Owen Doyle had won by two majority, there was a general shout of approval, even by many who had opposed him. It is needless to say that since he became the state's labor commissioner he has made good, and today is recognized as one of the best friends that organized labor ever had in any capacity in the great State of Kansas.

Mr. Doyle is one of the youngest of the state officials, and only re-

cently, on Sept. 6, 1911, was united in marriage with Miss Catherine M. Kane, of St. Louis, Mo., where she was born, reared and educated. Mr. and Mrs. Doyle have taken up their residence in Topeka, where both will be welcomed in church and social circles. Politically, Mr. Doyle may be classed as a progressive independent, and gives his support to the men and measures that he believes will best conserve the interests of the people. Fraternally he is a member of the Knights of Columbus, and at present holds the office of deputy grand knight in Topeka Council, No. 534. He is also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, and the Woodman of the World, and both he and Mrs. Doyle are members of the Catholic church. Mr. Doyle belongs to that type of self-made men who believe that the opportunities for the young men of our day are as many and as alluring as in the days of old, and that all that any young man needs to start him on the road to success is honesty, sobriety, perseverance and industry.

Samuel Hugh Barr, an esteemed citizen of Caney, and treasurer and local manager of the Caney Gas Company, was born at Virginia, Cass county, Illinois, April 16, 1861. He is a son of Robert and Jane (Lord) Barr, both of whom were born in Ireland and were married in the Emerald Isle before coming to America in 1858. They first located at Virginia, Ill., from whence they removed to Beardstown and then to Rock Island, Ill. In 1878 they came to Kansas and settled on a farm, one and a half miles west of Independence, where the mother still lives, at the age of seventy-seven years. The father died there in 1890, when fifty-eight years of age. Robert Barr was a farmer by occupation, but a machinist by trade. To him and his wife were born eight children—seven of whom grew to maturity and of whom Samuel H. is the eldest of those living.

Samuel H. Barr was seventeen years of age when his parents came to Kansas and has made this state his home since that time. He obtained a high school education at Rock Island, Ill., and began teaching in Kansas when twenty-two years of age, his service in that profession continuing six years. This was but an initial step to other professional labor, however, for it was his intention to become a member of the bar and to this end he read law in the office of S. C. Elliott, then county attorney, and was admitted to the bar in 1889. That same year he located at Caney, Kan., where he was an active and successful practitioner at the bar until 1901, when he became treasurer and local manager of the Caney Gas Company, of which he was an organizer. In community affairs he is deeply interested, giving his hearty coöperation to all movements for the general good, and for fourteen years he has been a member of the Caney board of education, and is now its president. He has also served as city attorney of Caney several terms. His political allegiance is given to the Democratic party and he has been an active worker in its behalf, having served as chairman of the Montgomery county central committee from 1888 to 1900, and as a member of the Kansas state central committee of his party from 1900 to 1902. He is a Royal Arch

Mason and a member of the Masonic auxiliary, the Order of the Eastern Star. He further affiliates fraternally as a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Modern Woodmen of America, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Mr. Barr is also president of the Caney Brick Company.

Alzamond M. Parsons, of Caney, who, possessing all the requisite qualities of an able lawyer, has from the time of his admission to the bar continued in practice in Caney, where his success has been such as to gain for him a place among the representative members of the Montgomery county bar. Mr. Parsons was born at Effingham, Ill., May 14, 1858. His parents, Jonathan and Maryanny (Grey) Parsons, were both natives of Mansfield, Ohio, and were married in that state prior to their removal to Effingham county, Ill., from whence they removed to Davenport, Iowa, when their son, Alzamond, was five years of age. In 1870 they continued still farther westward and settled in Anderson county, Kansas, but shortly afterward went to Montgomery county, where the father entered a claim, just west of Elk City.

Alzamond M. Parsons passed the usual life of the farmer boy and received his earlier education in the common schools of the different localities in which his family resided. That education was supplemented by a full course in the Kansas State Normal School, in which he graduated in 1891. He taught school in all about ten years, having begun when twenty years of age. In the meantime he had been studying law and was admitted to the bar in 1896, whereupon he established himself in the practice of his profession in Caney, and has continued there to the present time, having gained a representative clientage and a lucrative practice.

Mr. Parsons is an adherent of the Republican party and in 1906 he was elected county surveyor, which office he held four years. He has also served as city attorney, justice of the peace, city judge, and as civil engineer of Caney. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In 1884 Mr. Parsons married Miss Hannah E. Johnson, of Topeka, Kan., and to them have been born three sons—Lewis, Jay C., and Lionel G.

John Findley Kirker, of Wichita, is the senior member of the firm of Kirker & Marsh, the leading undertakers of that thriving city. He was born on a farm near Ripley, Brown county, Ohio, Feb. 5, 1853. His parents, Thomas G. and Mary (Findley) Kirker, were both natives of Ohio, the former of Adams county and the latter of Brown county. James Kirker, the father of Thomas G., also was a native of Adams county, Ohio. The Kirker family is of Scotch-Irish descent and the original ancestors of the family in this country immigrated to America from the North of Ireland, prior to the Revolution. The family scattered and some of the descendants settled in Ohio in an early day. It was the Ellison family, of which James Kirker's wife was a member, that cleared the ground where the city of Manchester, Ohio, now stands. Thomas G. Kirker and his family removed from Ohio to Quenemo, Kan.,

in 1871. There the father bought from a squatter his right to a farm on the diminished reserve of the Sacs and Fox Indians. The father is still living, and resides with his son in Wichita. He has reached the age of eighty-seven and is still enjoying good health. The wife and mother died in 1898. Thomas G. and Mary (Findley) Kirker became the parents of three sons: John Findley, James G., and Cyrus E., of whom only John F. survives.

John Findley Kirker was eighteen years of age at the time of the family's removal to Kansas. The following year he entered the Kansas State Normal School at Emporia, and completed the course there in 1875, having taught one term of school in the meantime. Following his graduation he was made principal of the schools at Cottonwood Falls and Strong City, and when the two towns were separated, he continued as principal of the Strong City school for two years. During that time he also conducted a number of county normals. He then discontinued teaching and returned to Quenemo, where he engaged in the hardware business until 1885. For the following three years he was assistant cashier in the Strong City National Bank. In 1889 he gave up his bank position and engaged in the hardware, lumber and implement business in Strong City until 1896. In 1893 he bought property in Wichita and removed his family there, but he, himself, remained in Strong City until he disposed of his interests there, in 1896. He did not immediately re-engage in business, but looked about some years for a good business opening. In 1903 he established himself in the undertaking business in the city of Wichita, and has there been very successfully engaged to the present time. When opening his establishment he took as a partner, his son-in-law, Arthur R. Marsh, who has continued to be associated in the business. They have one of the most completely equipped undertaking establishments in the city of Wichita, and probably the equal of any in the state. Their stock and equipment is thoroughly modern and they own their own morgue. They have two branch houses, one at Clearwater, and one at Goddard, both fully equipped, and both successful.

On Feb. 5, 1878, Mr. Kirker married Miss Lida E. Moore, formerly of Cincinnati, Ohio, but who, at the time of her marriage, was a teacher under Mr. Kirker at the Cottonwood Falls schools. Mrs. Kirker is the daughter of Aaron Burr Moore, a prominent wholesale and retail coal dealer in Cincinnati, in which city Mrs. Kirker was born, and educated in the high school. She taught several years in Kansas and during the session of the state legislature in 1873 was appointed and served as an engrossing clerk, being a fine penman. Mr. and Mrs. Kirker have two children: Luella May, born May 6, 1880, was educated in the Wichita schools, and is the wife of Arthur R. Marsh, the business partner of Mr. Kirker. Paul Edward, born Nov. 4, 1886, was educated in the Wichita schools and at a business college. After eight years of service with the Missouri Pacific railroad and the Wichita Railway Terminal Association, the last year as chief clerk for the latter company, he resigned to locate

in Oregon, and now owns a forty-acre fruit farm at Grant's Pass, Ore., where he is meeting with great success as a fruit grower. He married Miss Gail Sutton, of Wichita, in 1905, and they have two children—Ruth and Paul E. Mr. Kirker has been a staunch Republican all of his life and takes an active interest in political affairs. He served as county commissioner of Chase county, Kansas, three years, and as a member of the Wichita school board, but has never been a seeker for political honors. He has attained a high rank in Masonry, being a Thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, a Knight Templar Mason and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Encampment, the Uniformed Rank of the Knights of Pythias and the Triple Tie Association. He and his wife are both members of the Order of the Eastern Star, the Daughters of Rebekah and the Pythian Sisters. Both are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is a member of both the Kansas and Oklahoma Funeral Directors' Association, and always attends the meetings.

John H. Shields, of Wichita, editor and publisher of the "Wichita Democrat," has been engaged in newspaper work over forty years, twenty-six years of which time has been spent in the city of Wichita. Though there has been an evolution in journalism, as in every other profession, and the days of Franklin, Horace Greeley and other such moulders of public opinion have passed, there are yet many conscientious men devoting their lives to the art preservative, who unswervingly support truth, as they see it, and with a full sense of the power at their command, also recognize their responsibility for good or evil in shaping public opinion. Mr. Shields, as the name of his paper indicates, is a Democrat and an ardent supporter of his party in political affairs, but the strength of his influence is always given toward law enforcement, irrespective of party, and he is a staunch supporter of every movement that has for its aim the advancement of the material, moral and social interests of the city of Wichita, his state and his nation.

Mr. Shields was born in Morgan county, Georgia, June 8, 1844, a son of John B. and Eliza A. Shields. Both parents were natives of Guilford county, North Carolina, and both died in the city of Madison, Ga., the father's death having occurred in 1880, at the age of seventy-two, and the mother's in 1872, when sixty years of age. Both were devout Christians and were members of the Baptist church, in which denomination the father officiated as a deacon. The original ancestors of this branch of the Shields family in America came from Scotland and from Ireland about 1770, and settled in North Carolina, near the Virginia line. The paternal grandparents of Mr. Shields moved from North Carolina to Georgia in 1818.

John H. Shields was reared in Morgan county, Georgia, and was educated in the English branches at Madison Male Seminary, Madison, Ga. He was still a youth when the Civil war opened, but enlisted in the defense of the Southland at the very beginning of the conflict, and served four years in the army of northern Virginia, under Gen. Robert E. Lee.

At the close of the war, or in June, 1865, Mr. Shields began his business career by engaging in merchandising in Madison, Ga. He continued in business there until January, 1868, when he moved to Paducah, Ky., and there became associated with Col. John S. Prather and John Martin, Jr., in publishing the "Daily Kentuckian." On June 29, 1885, he came to Wichita, Kan., where he was employed as assistant editor of the "Wichita Eagle," from 1885 to 1897. On Jan. 7, 1899, he became editor and publisher of "The Democrat," at Wichita, in which connection he has continued to the present time (1911). Under his able management "The Democrat" has become recognized as one of Wichita's leading weekly papers.

In Morgan county, Georgia, on Jan. 2, 1867, Mr. Shields married Sarah J. Butts, a daughter of Jacob Butts, of that county. Nine children have been the issue of that marriage, five of whom are still living: Mrs. Ula C. Womack, of Braman, Okla.; Mrs. Sallie M. Bevis, of Wichita, Kan.; Miss Mae, who resides with her parents in Wichita; Mrs. Hattie B. Moore, and Ernest J., both of whom reside in Wichita. Fraternally Mr. Shields affiliates with two beneficiary societies, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and the Fraternal Aid Association. In church faith and membership he is a Baptist.

Frank Zoellner, the president and manager of the Zoellner Mercantile Company, of Tonganoxie, Kan., was born in Leavenworth county, on a farm about eight miles west of Leavenworth, on Nov. 8, 1860, a son of John and Barbara (Mueller) Zoellner. His father was born in the Province of Bavaria, Germany, in 1810, and his mother was born in that province in 1832. Hearing of the many opportunities open to young and ambitious men in the new world, they emigrated from the Fatherland and located in Wisconsin, at Fond du Lac, but came to Kansas in 1850, with so many of those brave pioneers who played such a prominent part in having Kansas admitted to the Union free from slavery. There were few railroads in the West at that early day, and the family drove from Wisconsin to Kansas with a team of oxen, a long and tedious journey. For twelve years Mr. Zoellner lived on a rented farm near Leavenworth, then lived in the city of Leavenworth for a year, and in 1872 bought a fine farm near Jarbalo, Leavenworth county, where he lived until his death, in 1888. Mrs. Zoellner now resides at Jarbalo. Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Zoellner: Andrew W., who lives at Golden, Ore.; Valentine, deceased; Lizzie, the wife of John Rieger, of Garber, Okla.; Mary, the wife of Attison Cox, of Jarbalo; and Annie, the wife of Milton Laferty, who lives at Marshall, Okla.

Frank Zoellner was reared on his father's farm and led the healthy normal life of a country boy. His education was acquired in the public schools and when only twenty-three years of age he engaged in the mercantile business with I. M. Smiley, at Jarbalo, under the firm name of Smiley & Zoellner. The Smiley and Zoellner families were the founders of that town, having owned the land and laid out the ground in lots. After being in partnership a year, the firm was dissolved, in 1884, and

Mr. Zoellner bought the stock and carried on the general mercantile business alone for twelve years. In 1893 he went to Oklahoma, when the Cherokee Strip was opened to homesteaders, and secured 160 acres of land. He remained there a year, but returned to Kansas in 1895 and started a general mercantile establishment at Tonganoxie, which he ran alone until 1900. On March 6, of that year, the firm was incorporated under its present name, and Mr. Zoellner became the principal stockholder, also president and general manager. When the company was organized the clerks in the store took stock, and most of the ten people employed are stockholders. A \$40,000 stock of goods is carried and the annual business runs from \$85,000 to \$95,000 a year. The building in which the business is carried on has a frontage of 140 feet, on the corner of Fourth and Barry streets, and is one of the finest business houses in the county. There are four departments, each run separately: Groceries, drygoods, hardware and implements. Everything in the general mercantile line is carried, but drugs. Mr. Zoellner is one of the leading business men of Leavenworth county and the house he heads is the largest in the county. He has been remarkably successful in his chosen vocation, and is held in high esteem by his business associates. On June 24, 1888, Mr. Zoellner married Clara B. Winslow, of Tonganoxie. Five children have been born to this union: Leslie R., a student in the Kansas State University at Lawrence; Maude E., also at school at the university; Grace B., in high school; Walter F., in high school, and Fred W., in the graded school. Mr. Zoellner is a member of the Fraternal Aid, and of the Modern Brotherhood of America.

William M. Welch, the chief engineer of the Kansas Natural Gas Company, has in his veins that sterling admixture of Scotch and Irish blood that has produced so many of the successful professional men of America, who have entered new fields and developed new industries. He was born in Oil City, Pa., Aug. 23, 1874, a son of John C. and Eliza (McNair) Welch. His father was born in the State of New York, the descendant of an Irish family that located in America at an early day, while his mother was a member of the Scotch McNair family that emigrated from the old country and located in Pennsylvania soon after the Revolution.

When William was only six years old his parents removed to New York City, and there the boy was reared and sent to the city schools. After graduating in the high school at Brooklyn, he desired to take a professional course and entered the Stevens Institute of Technology, where he graduated in the mechanical engineering course, with the degree of Mechanical Engineer in 1898. In 1899 he was offered and accepted a position as mechanical engineer with the Philadelphia Natural Gas Company, of Pittsburgh, which had control of the natural gas supply of Pittsburgh and vicinity. In 1904 the Union Natural Gas Corporation, with offices at Columbus, Ohio, offered him the position of chief engineer, but he was with this concern only a year when called to Kansas to develop the recently discovered gas field in this state. He at once entered upon his duties of chief engineer for the Kansas Natural

Gas Company in 1905, and has acted in that capacity to the present time. Gas engineering is practically a new branch, and each man engaged in the work is an investigator and must make good independently, and upon his own initiative, as there are few established precedents to go by. This Mr. Welch has done, and is regarded as an authority upon the development of Kansas and Oklahoma fields, and the transportation of natural gas. He is also a member of the Natural Gas Association of America, of the American Gas Institute, and the Engineering Society of western Pennsylvania.

Mr. Welch was married in 1901, to Nina Oliver Thompson, of New York City. There are three children in the family: Marjorie Thompson, aged eight; Elizabeth Hunter, aged six; and Helen Collins, aged four. Mr. Welch is a member of the Masonic order, and both he and his wife belong to the Episcopal church.

Samuel James McNaughton, lawyer and jurist, is descended from one of the early Scottish families, which was in Scotland before the formation of the clans. The heads of this family for centuries were the Thanes of Loch Fyne and Lochawe. The family has a record of its ancestry for over eight hundred years. Alexander McNaughton, of Argyleshire, immigrated to America in 1738, and settled in New Windsor, Orange county, New York, and subsequently was granted a patent to land in Argyle, Washington county, New York. Duncan McNaughton, Samuel's great-great-grandfather, was born in Argyle, Scotland, and married Margaret Fisher, who, after her husband's death, brought her family to America, the oldest boy, Malcolm, having come with his uncle, Alexander. The grandfather, Findley, third son of Malcolm, married Elizabeth Murray and they had six children, of whom Malcolm, the fourth, was born in Argyle, Washington county, New York, and received an excellent education. He became an attorney and practiced in Saratoga county, New York, where he served six years as judge of the court of sessions. He died there in 1876. His wife, Phoebe, was the daughter of Gen. James McDonall, who was a general in the army during the war of 1812. Mrs. Phoebe McNaughton was born in Washington county, New York, and lived there all her life.

Samuel James, son of Malcolm and Phoebe McNaughton, was born at Schuylerville, Saratoga county, New York, on Sept. 9, 1851, and was next to the youngest of eight children. He was educated at the public schools and at St. Stephen's Academy. In 1869 he graduated in law and three years later was admitted to the bar. He at once came to Kansas and began to teach school in Reno township, Leavenworth county; then practiced law in Lawrence for two years, and in 1872 was elected justice of the peace, which office he held fifteen years, and at the same time ran a farm that he owned near Lawrence. In 1893 he settled in Tonganoxie, where he has since been engaged in professional work. Internally he is past venerable consul of the Modern Woodmen, past chancellor commander of the Knights of Pythias, and a member of Tonganoxie Lodge, No. 190, Free and Accepted Masons. For four years he

was chairman of the executive committee of the Kansas Farmers' Alliance.

On April 14, 1881, Mr. McNaughton married Anna A., daughter of Nathaniel H. and Mary A. Eaton, of Reno township, and they have four children: Malcolm, Lucy, Alicia, and Mabel.

Theodore H. Hurd, deceased, gained during his life a reputation as an able lawyer and just judge which was not confined to this state alone. Well fitted by nature and education for his chosen profession, he combined intelligence, logical reasoning and self-possession with a tenacity of purpose which made him a successful attorney and astute judge. He never gave up active life and to the end of his long and useful life was as kind, dignified and resourceful as he had ever been, taking an interest in politics and all public questions. Theodore H. Hurd was born at Pawling, Dutchess county, New York, Dec. 1, 1819, a son of Jarius Hurd, a farmer of Dutchess county, whose ancestors settled in New York during colonial days. At an early age Theodore was sent to Casanova Academy, where he graduated. After leaving school he taught for two years in Virginia, but returned to New York to read law in the office of Horatio Seymour, of Utica. Subsequently he was in the office of B. Davis Nixon and graduated with the law class of 1847, in Utica. Within a short time he entered into partnership with Judge Joshua A. Spencer. While living in Utica he made the acquaintance of Roscoe Conkling, and the friendship thus formed was only terminated by the death of the senator. In 1854 business brought him to Kansas and he was so pleased with the spirit of the new West that he determined to make the new territory his home. In 1859 he settled in Leavenworth, and the same year became a partner of H. Miles Moore under the firm name of Moore & Hurd. When Mr. Moore entered the army the partnership was dissolved and after that Mr. Hurd continued alone. From the first he made a special study of constitutional and corporation law and soon became a recognized authority upon those subjects. When the Missouri Valley Insurance Company was formed he became its attorney and retained this position through all the litigation which followed the appointment of a receiver and the closing up of the business of the company. The Kansas Pacific railroad retained him as its attorney soon after it was chartered and he held the same office after the road was bought by the Union Pacific railroad. He was the attorney for the Kentucky syndicate that owned Flacker's addition to Leavenworth, and was also retained by the Great Western Manufacturing Company. His association with the railroads brought him into prominence all over the state and hardly an important case came up in Kansas that his services were not sought. In 1884, when Judge Brewer resigned from the state supreme court to accept an appointment on the bench of the United States supreme court, Governor Glick appointed Mr. Hurd to fill out the unexpired term. He was a staunch Democrat in politics and heartily supported that party. The judge was a member of the Leavenworth and Kansas State Bar Associations and represented

the latter at a convention of the national association. Fraternally he was affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, being a charter member of Calvary lodge, and assisted in organizing the Leavenworth commandery of the Knights Templars. Shortly before his death he had completed a tedious case as referee, and had just made his report when he was taken ill with la grippe and he passed suddenly away on the morning of Feb. 22, 1899, at his home.

Aug. 25, 1862, Judge Hurd married Clara E. Moak, of Schoharie county, New York, daughter of Reuben and Mary (Taylor) Moak. Her father, who came of good old German stock, was born in Schoharie county in 1800, and after reaching manhood became one of the leading business men of Sharon. He died in Wisconsin in 1866. Mrs. Hurd's mother was also a native of Schoharie county. She was a woman of fine character and reared her twelve children in the Baptist faith. Judge and Mrs. Hurd had three children. Mrs. Hurd died in 1911.

George A. Fisher, vice-president of the Fisher Machine Works Company, of Leavenworth, was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., Dec. 14, 1831, a son of George A. and Mary Ann (Gary) Fisher, the former of German and the latter of Scotch extraction. The father was a boilermaker and worked at that trade the greater part of his life. His father, whose name was also George, was a noted mechanic of his day, and was for a long time in the employ of the German government, on account of his discovery of a process for tempering metal to be used in the manufacture of cannon. Both of Mr. Fisher's parents died in the city of Pittsburgh, the father about 1896. In 1849 George A. Fisher ran away from home and made his way westward until he reached Fort Leavenworth, being attracted to that place by the report that there was a large Indian encampment there. After a short time at Fort Leavenworth he went to St. Louis, where he sold papers and worked at odd jobs until his father, who had come to St. Louis to do some work, accidentally found him and took him home. He remained at home but a short time, however, when he went to New Orleans and found employment upon the boats plying between that city and Mobile. In 1853 he crossed the plains to California. He was with Gen. William Walker in the filibustering expedition to Nicaragua. For his participation in this affair he was arrested by the Federal authorities, but was soon released on account of his youth. Again his father met him in St. Louis and persuaded him to return to Pittsburgh, where he served an apprenticeship at the machinist's trade, receiving for his services during his apprenticeship of four years \$100 and a suit of clothes. He then went back to Fort Leavenworth at the time of the border troubles, and was engaged in carrying despatches between the fort and Lawrence. For a time he was in the employ of the American Fur Company; was with General Harney in the campaign against the Sioux Indians, and was one of the guides of General Sully's expedition in 1860. In 1863 Mr. Fisher went back to Pittsburgh, his last service in the West having been as a scout with the First Dakota cavalry.

While in Pittsburgh in 1863 he married Miss Anna B. Clause, and soon after his marriage settled on a ranch near Bonham, Dakota Territory. Indian depredations were common in that section, and in a short time he removed to St. Joseph, Mo., where he resided until 1870, when he located in the city of Leavenworth. For a time after becoming a resident of Leavenworth Mr. Fisher worked in a packing-house as machinist. He was then in the dairy business for a few years, and in 1897 he and his four sons—all trained engineers and mechanics—founded the Fisher Machine Works Company, which is one of the leading concerns of the kind in the West. The first building of the company was a one-story brick structure, twenty-five by one hundred and twenty-five feet, located at 219 Cherokee street. Within three years the business had grown to such proportions that it became necessary to purchase four lots and erect several large buildings. In 1903 the company was incorporated under the laws of Kansas. The entire plant was destroyed by fire on April 6, 1905, but in a short time a new site, consisting of twenty-one lots at the southwest corner of Fourth and Choctaw streets, was secured and the present modern plant erected. The works are equipped with the most modern and improved machinery, and the motto of the company, "A Square Deal for All," has brought to the Fisher works some large orders. Their trade extends over a large territory, and the Corliss engine manufactured by this company has never failed to give satisfaction.

George A. and Anna B. Fisher became the parents of eleven children—six sons and five daughters: Anna B. is the wife of Charles Disk, of Boling, Kan.; Minnie Belle is the wife of Jeremiah Biddle, of Leavenworth; George H. is president and general manager of the Fisher Machine Works Company; Cora C. is deceased; Harry G. is second vice-president and superintendent of the company; Arthur J. is secretary of the company; Walter, now deceased, was secretary of the company at the time of his death; Grace and Clara live at the parental home; and Ernest and Richard are both connected with the company.

George H. Fisher, the eldest son, now president and general manager of the company, was born in Leavenworth Jan. 9, 1874. After attending the public schools of his native city he completed a course in mechanical engineering. He then learned the machinist's trade in order to equip himself thoroughly for his work, and it is no disparagement to the other members of the company to say that much of its success is due to his superb technical training and his excellent executive ability. He is always alert to the interests of his business, never loses an opportunity to secure orders for the products of his factory, and is equally watchful to see that no defective or imperfect piece of machinery leaves the works. George A. Fisher has had an eventful life, such as come to but few men. It is said that during the years he was engaged in the fur trade he never slept in a house; he has several times been wounded by "bad men" while acting as scout and trader; was at one time thoroughly acquainted with the Dakota Bad Lands, and knew practically every rod of the country from Pittsburgh to the Pacific coast and from Canada to Mexico

Yet he is not boastful of his achievements, but is a modest, unassuming American citizen, with a desire to discharge his duties as he sees them, always tolerating a liberal spirit toward his fellow men and a due regard for their opinions.

John Warren Sponable, one of the most conspicuous pioneer business men of eastern Kansas in his day, was born at Oppenheim, Fulton county, New York, Nov. 2, 1832. His father was a prosperous farmer and his grandfather, Philip Sponable, was a soldier in the Continental army in the Revolutionary war, and was present at the surrender of General Burgoyne at Saratoga. From his Dutch and English ancestry Mr. Sponable inherited many of his leading traits, which made him so successful in his business career. He received the rudiments of his education in the common schools and supplemented this by self-culture, becoming a well informed man. In this he was greatly assisted by his mother, a native of Massachusetts and much better educated than the average woman of her time. When seventeen years of age he left the farm and went to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits, in which he was successful. Two years later he removed to Camden, where he continued in the same line of business and also as a dealer in grain. In 1857 he came to Kansas and located at the town of Gardner, in Johnson county, where he opened the first store and built up a large trade. For several years he was the leading merchant in that section of the state, but in a raid made by guerrillas, in the fall of 1861, he suffered the loss of several thousand dollars, on account of goods taken by them. In addition to his mercantile interests he was extensively interested in real estate and farming operations. The loss caused by the guerrillas was soon recovered, through his energy and sound judgment. In 1873 he built a large mill at Paola and removed to that place. He was one of the incorporators of the Miami County Bank, of which he became vice-president, later becoming president and holding that office for twenty-one years, or until the time of his death, Nov. 1, 1899. Notwithstanding the claims of his private business concerns, Mr. Sponable always took a keen interest in public affairs. He was a public spirited citizen and did much for Paola. Among his benefactions was the site of the present public library, and he also contributed generously to the library in other ways. At the time of his death he was regarded as one of the wealthy men of Kansas, and every dollar of his accumulations was the fruit of energetic and intelligent effort. His career may well serve as an object lesson to the youth of the state, for it shows what energy and integrity can accomplish. Politically, he was a lifelong Republican and took an active interest in political affairs. In 1861 he was elected treasurer of the county and was reelected in 1863. In the Price raid of 1864 he served with the Kansas state troops and aided in driving the enemy from the state. In 1866 he was elected to the Kansas legislature and well and faithfully served the people of Johnson county, but declined a reelection. He was actively engaged in securing the building of the Kansas City & Santa



J. M. Spauldy

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Fe railroad, in 1868-69, and was largely instrumental in completing the line from Olathe to Ottawa. When the State Agricultural Society was organized he was its first superintendent and life member, and continued to serve as superintendent and director until 1870. He was elected mayor of Paola, in 1875, and served one term. Fraternally he was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and filled all the chairs in his lodge.

Mr. Sponable was twice married. His first wife was Miss Lydia Thomas, an accomplished young lady of Camden, Ohio, and of this union were born three children, one of whom, Fannie, is the wife of John Fordyce of Paola. Some years after the death of his first wife, he married Myra D., daughter of Dr. Woodman D. and Antress (Dudley) Shean, natives of Maine. Dr. Shean came to Kansas in 1857 and settled at Gardner, Johnson county, where he practiced his profession. He was an ardent free-state man and took part in the struggles of the border war. He served a term as state senator and was otherwise prominent in the political affairs of Johnson county. His wife was of English descent, a descendant of Lord Guilford Dudley. She now resides with Mrs. Sponable, at Paola, at the age of ninety-four, and is exceptionally well preserved for her age. She still takes an active part in various social functions. To Mr. Sponable's second marriage were born the following children: Edgar Dudley, who died at the age of seven years; Ella, wife of H. M. Washburn of Topeka; Fred (see sketch); Frank W. (see sketch); and Carrie, the widow of Fred W. McLaughlin, living in Paola.

Fred Thatcher Sponable, president of the Miami County National Bank of Paola, was born at Gardner, Johnson county, Kansas, Jan. 25, 1866, a son of John Warren Sponable (see sketch). When he was seven years of age his parents removed to Paola, where he was educated in the public schools, and in July, 1887, when twenty-one years old, entered the employ of the Wyandotte National Bank, at Kansas City, Kan., as a clerk. Later he was promoted to the position of assistant cashier and continued in that capacity until 1889, when he went to Kansas City, Mo., and was engaged in the banking business there until 1891. He then came to Paola and served as assistant cashier of the Miami County National Bank until the death of his father, when he succeeded to the presidency, assuming the duties of the office on Jan. 9, 1900. The Miami County National Bank has been doing a successful banking business for over thirty-seven years and is recognized as one of the strong financial institutions of eastern Kansas. Mr. Sponable has served as its president continuously from 1900 to the present, and is also interested in other banks in Kansas and Missouri. His long experience in financial affairs, with a natural talent and foresight, has qualified him for the position he holds. He is conservative without being non-progressive, knows when the bank's interests require him to say "no" to a proposition, and is always on the alert to advance the interests of the stockholders and depositors, realizing that their welfare

mutually depends upon a well conducted financial institution. Politically he is a Republican, but has not been an aspirant for public honors and is liberal in his views. Genial in disposition and reliable in business affairs, Mr. Sponable commands the friendship of a large number of people in Miami county and the confidence and esteem of all who know him.

Frank W. Sponable, cashier of the Farmers' Bank at Gardner, was born at Gardner, Kan., July 3, 1870, a son of Hon. John W. Sponable, deceased (see sketch). He was reared in Paola, to which place his father removed in 1873, and was educated in the Paola High School. When eighteen years of age he entered the Central Bank of Kansas City, Mo., as a clerk and was there employed seven years, until January, 1895, when he came to Gardner and organized the Farmers' Bank of Gardner, the first regularly organized bank in that town. He became its cashier and has filled that position to the present time. Possessed of splendid business acumen, he has by wise and careful judgment so guided the business of the institution during the past sixteen years that it has steadily grown in financial prosperity and stability and is recognized as one of the soundest financial institutions of the county. Mr. Sponable is also president of and holds a controlling interest in the Johnson County Telephone Company, and is also interested in a number of other financial enterprises.

In 1895 occurred the marriage of Mr. Sponable and Miss Stella West, of Mason City, Iowa. To them have been born three children: John W., Josephine, and Mary Estella. Politically, Mr. Sponable is a staunch Republican and has been chairman of the Republican Central Committee of Johnson county for the past seven years. He very ably represented his district in the state senate, from 1900 to 1904. Fraternaly, he is a member of the Masonic order. As a financier, politician, and senator he is recognized as one of the ablest men of Johnson county, and enjoys the universal respect of his fellow citizens.

William Parmelee, one of the leading manufacturers and business men of Leavenworth, was born in Jackson county, Indiana, July 16, 1830, son of William and Katharine (Wright) Parmelee. The Parmelee family came from Holland, but were of French and Spanish extraction, the first American ancestors settling in the United States during the early part of the Seventeenth century. William Parmelee's grandfather was a Presbyterian preacher in western New York, and his children were born at Goshen, Conn. William Parmelee, Sr., was reared in New York and moved from Ontario county in that state to Jackson county, Indiana, when that state was an unbroken wilderness. The Indians were frequent visitors of the pioneer settlers, who suffered all the privations and hardships incident to life on the frontier. Mrs. Parmelee was born in Green River, N. Y., reared and educated in her native state, and there met and married William Parmelee. She accompanied her husband to Indiana, where he died within six months, leaving her with small children. She made her way back to Bloomfield, N. Y., with the children

and settled at the old home. They endured many hardships, as the eight children were to be provided for by the mother. She died in Rochester, N. Y., in 1879, aged seventy-nine years.

William was educated in the public schools and at East Bloomfield Academy, and after finishing his education he began to clerk in a hardware store. In 1856 he went to Hastings, Minn., but the same year returned East and went into a broker's office in New York City. Within a year he was offered and accepted a position in a hardware store in Iowa City, Iowa, where he remained for two years, and returning to New York City, he entered the bank of Duncan, Sherman & Co., as receiving teller. During his stay there J. P. Morgan entered the same house to learn the banking business. At the outbreak of the Civil war Mr. Parmelee enlisted in the Twenty-second New York infantry and saw service at Baltimore and Harper's Ferry during the three months of his enlistment. After being mustered out of the army, Mr. Parmelee returned to New York City, and D. A. Millington & Company, the firm for whom he had worked in Iowa City, having opened a store in Leavenworth, sent for him to take charge of that branch of their business. For a year he was in charge of the store and then became the bookkeeper for Watson & Renhart, and one year later he became a partner in the business. In 1864 the firm of Parmelee, Leak & Smith was formed and opened a store at the corner of Fourth and Delaware streets, but in 1865 Mr. Parmelee disposed of his interests and went into Clark's Bank as cashier. He remained there about a year and then engaged in the retail carpet business under the firm name of William Parmelee & Company. Within a short time he added a stock of furniture and formed a new company, the Chamberlain, Parmelee & Company, which carried all kinds of house furnishings. In 1873 he disposed of his interest in the store and went to Chicago, Ill., where he remained for five years, but returned to Leavenworth about 1878 and became a partner of Robert Keith. A year later Mr. Parmelee founded the wholesale and retail house of Helmers & Parmelee. Four years later the store burned and Mr. Parmelee lost \$10,000.00 in one hour, but he was not discouraged and immediately went into the retail furniture business under the firm name of William Parmelee & Company and carried on the business of the firm for six years. In 1894 he went to Omaha for a year and then to Philadelphia for two years to be near his daughter. Late in 1896 he came back to Leavenworth and organized his present business which has proved very successful. Mr. Parmelee is popular with his fellow townsman and an ardent admirer of the Sunflower State, which he served at the time of Price's raid. In politics he is a Republican, casting his first vote for Abraham Lincoln, and his church affiliations are with the Presbyterian church, of which he is an elder.

In 1869 Mr. Parmelee married Elizabeth Black, of Columbus, N. J. She was descended from some fine old Quaker stock who settled in New Jersey in an early day. Three of the children of this union are still living: Katharine, the wife of Dr. I. Pierson Willits, of Phila-

deposition, Pa., Irving, the receiving teller of the Leavenworth National Bank and Eleanor, the wife of Lieut. R. J. West, U. S. A., now in Alaska.

William H. H. Curtis, late probate judge of Doniphan county, was born Nov. 10, 1849, in Adams county, Illinois, a son of John N. and Mary (Warren) Curtis, both born and reared in Tennessee. His father located in Illinois at an early date and engaged in farming, but he heard of the fight the people of Kansas were making to have the state admitted free from slavery and joined that brave band of men and women who settled in the territory for that purpose. He was one of the strongest of free state advocates and played an active part in all the events that led up to the admission of Kansas free. In 1854 John N. Curtis preempted a claim in sight of St. Joseph, which he cleared, built a house and established a home. He entertained many of the free-state men there and was host to the famous John Brown, of Ossawatimie. From the time of casting his first vote he was a staunch Republican and never swerved in his allegiance to that party throughout his life. Although he never held office Mr. Curtis was a public-spirited man and ever worked for the good of the community. He lived to the hale old age of ninety three and was laid to rest, after a long and useful life, in 1906. Mrs. Curtis died in 1892, after rearing a family of fifteen children, ten of whom are still living.

William H. H. was fourteen years of age when his parents left Illinois and had already attended the common schools in that state. Soon after coming to Kansas he determined to devote his life to the study and practice of law and was a student at Atchison when the Civil war broke out. In May, 1861, he enlisted as a private in the First Kansas infantry, Company K. The first time Mr. Curtis was under fire was at Wilson's Creek, Aug. 10, 1861, and later, with his regiment, took part in the battles of Corinth, Tusangua, Luddinton's Mills, Abbeville, Holly Springs, Lake Providence, Bayou Tensas, Baxler Bayou, Cypress Bend, Milliken's Bend, the siege of Vicksburg and the many engagements before its fall. From there the regiment was ordered to Natchez, Lake Washington, Vidalia, La., and took an active part in the engagement of the Yazoo river, and thence back to Vicksburg; from there to St. Louis, then up the Mississippi river to Fort Leavenworth, where it was discharged. Mr. Curtis was wounded at Wilson's Creek, Lake Providence and three other engagements, but as soon as he recovered from his wounds he resumed his duties. At the close of the war he returned to his home, and shortly resumed his studies at Atchison. Within a short time after his graduation, Mr. Curtis took the bar examination and was admitted to practice. Soon after this he saw a good business opportunity at Sedalia, Mo., and engaged in the lumber and grain business there. The firm in the concern prospered. Mr. Curtis seemed to have a natural talent for business ability and made a comfortable fortune during the 1860's, 70's and 80's, he remained in that city. During this time, however, he had occasionally been called for his profession, and disposing of his in-

terests, he engaged in the practice of law, soon gaining a reputation as an able attorney. Mr. Curtis has always taken an active part in local affairs and politics and was elected probate judge of Doniphan county, where he had lived some years. Judge Curtis filled this office with marked credit and ability and to the entire satisfaction of his constituents; was reelected to the office three times, serving four terms, or eight years. He was a man of strong character, just and upright, and was held in the highest respect and esteem by his associates in the law, and loved as a man by his many acquaintances. During the years of stress and storm in this state he never swerved from his allegiance to the Republican party and was one of the earnest workers in its interests. He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and a past commander of Severance Post No. 191. His death occurred May 3, 1911. In 1872 Mr. Curtis married Fannie Leonhard, of Philadelphia, Pa., and two children were born to the union: William J., a traveling passenger agent for the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad, and Grace, the wife of Ralph Valentine, of Kansas City, Mo., manager of the American Surety Company for the states of Missouri and Kansas.

Carman H. Young, editor and proprietor of the "Atchison Champion," and also proprietor of Young's music house of that city, was born at Hanover, Jefferson county, Indiana, June 22, 1861. His father, James T. Young, was a native of the State of New York, and his mother, whose maiden name was John Emily McClelland, was born in Indiana of Scotch-Irish stock. In 1870 the family removed to Atchison, Kan., where both parents passed the remainder of their lives, having reared a family of six children. Carman H. Young presents a fine example of the self-made man. With only a limited common school education he began his business career as an employee in a furniture factory in Atchison, where he continued for several years. Although his work here was of humble character he gave it his attention, winning the approbation of his employers for the industrious and painstaking manner in which he discharged his duties. His next employment was in a machine shop. Realizing the advantages to be derived from a better education, he attended the night school and studied bookkeeping by himself, and after entering the machine shop he took up the systematic study of music with such enthusiasm that in a comparatively short time he came to be recognized as one of the most proficient musicians in the city. Having thoroughly qualified himself in this profession, he engaged in orchestra and band work, and for several years was leader of Young's band, which was recognized as one of the best musical organizations in the state, being engaged in a majority of occasions where band music constituted a part of the programme. In 1880 he established himself in business as a dealer in musical instruments and with his characteristic energy and his skill as a musician he quickly made "Young's Music House" one of the best known concerns of its kind in the state. He handles everything in the music line, frequently buying his pianos in car-load lots. Mr. Young is the sole proprietor of this business, and he

feels a just pride in the large patronage he has built up through his careful methods and his square dealing with his patrons. He employs a number of salesmen in the house and as traveling representatives, and divides his time between the music house and his newspaper, which he bought on May 21, 1902. The "Atchison Champion" is one of the oldest papers in the State of Kansas, having been started in 1856 as the "Squatter Sovereign." Two years later it changed hands and the name was also changed to "Freedom's Champion." A few years later the word "Freedom" was dropped and the present form of name adopted. Since it came into the hands of Mr. Young he has improved it until it is today one of the leading daily papers of the state. Politically, Mr. Young is identified with the Republican party and has been active in winning victories for its principles. He was appointed a member of the Kansas State Conservation Commission by Governor Stubbs, June 1898, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, in both of which he is popular on account of his genial disposition and willingness to further the good work of each organization. On Dec. 26, 1906, Mr. Young was united in marriage with Carrie A. Carolus, of St. Joseph, Mo.

George Baudry, M. D., of Atchison, supreme physician for the Modern Brotherhood of America, was born at Eden, Fond du Lac county, Wisconsin, March 29, 1865, of French parentage, his people having come to America in 1848 and located in Wisconsin at one of the French settlements. His father died while he was an infant and his mother when he was six years of age. Following the death of his mother, together with his brother and three sisters, he lived with his maternal grandmother, who also resided at Eden, Wis. After securing what education he could, the boy began to clerk in a store and later became a commercial traveler, but he had early determined to study medicine and resigned his position to enter the Hahnemann Medical College, of Chicago, Ill., where he graduated in March, 1892. During this medical course he became interested in anti-vivisection. He traveled extensively, visiting twenty different governments and circumnavigated the globe during the research, gathering data from physicians the world over. For some time he was in the largest medical institutions of Europe, and upon his return to the United States published the result of his study in connection with Mr. Philip G. Peabody, of Boston, Mass., in a pamphlet with an introduction by Robert G. Ingersoll. In 1895 he returned to Europe to continue his studies in Paris. After completing his special course in France, the Doctor returned to America, and later settled in Atchison, where he has built up a fine practice. In politics Dr. Baudry is a staunch supporter of the Democratic party and an earnest worker in its interests, but is too fully engaged with professional work to take office. Fraternally he is a member of the Woodmen of the World, Yeomen, and the Fraternal Aid Society.

On Dec. 30, 1897, he married Miss Clara H. Horner, of Atchison. They have two children—Denease and Maurice Stewart. Dr. Baudry has been one of the supreme physicians of the Modern Brotherhood of

America since November, 1904, and is filling that trying and delicate position to great satisfaction. He stands high among the medical fraternity, and deserves great credit for the position which he has gained. He has forged ahead by hard work, tenacity and determination.

Claudius D. Walker, one of the best known attorneys of eastern Kansas, and the present mayor of the city of Atchison, is a native of the Keystone State, having been born at Greenville, Mercer county, Pennsylvania, March 29, 1851. His ancestry is a mixture of Irish and English. Some years before the beginning of the Revolutionary war three brothers named Walker emigrated from County Tyrone to America, and they were the founders in this country of that branch of the Walker family to which the subject of this sketch belongs. They first settled in Boston, Mass., but one of them, the great-grandfather of the subject of this review, removed to Mercer county, Pennsylvania. Here his son, Harvey, the grandfather of Claudius D., was born, grew to manhood and married Elizabeth Carr, who was born at Mile End, England. Their son, Harvey, the father of Claudius D., was also born in Mercer county and married Anna Maria Nelson, a native of County Tyrone, Ireland, who came to this county when only eight years old with a brother. Her father was an Englishman who went to County Tyrone to look after the management of an estate and married there. Anna M. Nelson received a good education, and prior to her marriage to Harvey Walker, was a teacher in the public schools. She was several years younger than her husband and lived to a good old age. For several generations the Walkers were manufacturers of carriages and wagons. A few years ago a genealogy of the Walker family was compiled and published by one of them—the late United States attorney for the district of Missouri. In 1857 Harvey Walker came with his family to Kansas and bought a claim in Bourbon county and engaged in business as an Indian trader, which avocation he followed until 1861. In 1861 he joined a colony of emigrants bound for Oregon, but when they reached Atchison they were so favorably impressed with the country that they proceeded no farther on their journey. Harvey Walker was a steadfast Union man at the beginning of the Civil war, but was physically unable for military service. After remaining in Atchison county for a year he removed to Jefferson county, having bought a tract of land near Winchester, and here he developed a fine farm. It was on this farm that he and his wife passed the remainder of their lives, leaving ten children—all of whom are yet living.

Claudius D. Walker, after finishing the common school, first attended Baker University at Baldwin, Kan., then took a literary course of four years at the State Agricultural College at Manhattan, after which he taught school for a time. He then read law with Boyce & Boyd in Cincinnati, Ohio, and graduated in law at the University of Michigan with the class of 1878. Upon completing his course there he returned to Atchison, without a penny, and borrowed two hundred dollars from his father to establish himself in practice. His progress was rapid, how-

ever, and in a short time he came to be recognized as one of the able lawyers of the Atchison bar. In 1882 he formed a partnership with W. D. Gilbert, under the firm name of Gilbert & Walker, and this association lasted until Mr. Gilbert was elected district judge in 1887, since which time Mr. Walker has practiced alone. He has a large clientage and a lucrative business and has been identified with some of the most important cases ever tried in the local courts. He owns considerable land in Atchison county and has assisted in the promotion of a number of large financial enterprises, where his legal knowledge and sound business judgment have been of incalculable assistance to his associates. In his political affiliations Mr. Walker has always been an unswerving Republican. From 1887 to 1889 he was auditor of the county; was county attorney from 1892 to 1896; has served several terms in the city council, and in 1911 was elected mayor of the city. In 1898 he was a candidate before the convention for congressman, his opponents being Case Broderick, W. J. Bailey and Charles Curtis, and after a deadlock, which resulted in more than 1,000 ballots, Charles Curtis was agreed upon as a compromise candidate. His party has several times selected him for the important position of chairman of the county central committee, and in every campaign for years he has made speeches for the Republican cause all over eastern Kansas. He is a prominent figure in fraternal circles, being a member of the Masonic fraternity, the Knights of Pythias, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Moose, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Knights of the Maccabees, the Knights and Ladies of Security, and the Royal Arcanum.

On June 7, 1881, Mr. Walker was united in marriage with Miss Lizzie E. Auld, a native of Brownsville, Pa., but a resident of the city of Atchison at the time of the marriage. She is a daughter of W. W. Auld, one of the pioneer business men of Atchison, and for years a member of the well known firm of Blair & Auld. Mr. and Mrs. Walker have one daughter, Isabelle, who is an accomplished young lady. In whatever walk of life Mr. Walker's lot has been cast he has made the best use of his talents to accomplish the tasks assigned him. As a lawyer he is conscientious and energetic in behalf of his clients; as chairman of his party committee he has used every honorable means to win victories at the polls; as a citizen he has shown public spirit and a desire to promote the interests of the community, and as mayor of the city he is doing his best to give the city a clean, business administration. Such a man naturally commands the respect and esteem of his fellow citizens. Mr. Walker has a high standing in the city where he has passed the greater portion of his life.

Abijah Wells, of Seneca, is not only one of Nemaha county's early pioneers, but is also one of its leading lawyers and financiers, and the story of his life furnishes another instance of the possibilities in store for any American youth, who, with a stock of energy, push and ability, may raise himself from a humble position and become a prominent factor in the life of his community and state. He was born in Susquehanna

county, Pennsylvania, June 12, 1840, a son of William R. and Betsey K. (Skinner) Wells, both of whom were born and reared in Orange county, New York. They were married in Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, June 2, 1832, and removed from Pennsylvania to La Salle county, Illinois, in 1845. There they resided until their removal to Nemaha county, Kansas, in the spring of 1857. William R. Wells had visited Kansas in 1856, however, and after prospecting around he decided to make his future home in Nemaha county. He returned to Illinois in the fall of 1856, in time to vote for Gen. John C. Fremont for president, and in the following spring set out with his family for the great West. In due time he located on a tract of wild land about three miles south of Seneca and set about developing a home. Soon after his arrival there he, with others, formed a town site company and laid out the town of Wheatland on a plat of land situated on the exact geographical center of Nemaha county, with the idea in view of making it the county seat. But the dream of those sturdy pioneers came to naught, as Seneca was finally made the county seat. Although a member of the Congregational church at the time of his removal to Kansas, William R. Wells became one of the founders of the Methodist Episcopal church in Nemaha county and remained a consistent member of that church until his death. He was especially active in support of the free-state movement and was a man of sound judgment and strict integrity, who figured prominently in all of the local events of his day. He served as township trustee several terms and as justice of the peace for many years, and was a member of the first board of commissioners of Nemaha county. His death occurred in Seneca in 1893, the family having removed to the county seat in 1864. There on June 22, 1882, the parents of Abijah Wells celebrated their golden wedding anniversary, and it was not until six years later that their long companionship of fifty-six years was severed by the death of the mother on July 18, 1888, the father on Dec. 16, 1893.

Abijah Wells was a lad of seventeen when he accompanied his parents to their pioneer home in Nemaha county. His boyhood and youth were spent on the farm and his earlier education was obtained in the district schools of Illinois. After his arrival in Kansas he attended Centralia College and later attended the Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan, being a student during the first year's work of that great institution. He decided early in life to enter the legal profession and with that end in view he entered the law office of J. E. Taylor, of Seneca, where he not only obtained a knowledge of his chosen profession, but broader ideas, a finer perception and an active public spirit grew out of his acquaintance with Blackstone and Kent. He was admitted to the Nemaha county bar in 1866 and has continuously practiced law ever since, except four years while a member of the Kansas court of appeals. His intellectual vigor and talent for facile and trenchant expression were not only of forensic value in his profession, but made the "Seneca Tribune," of which he became the editor and proprietor early

in 1881, a paper of great influence politically and a profitable business property. However, in the same year, he sold it to A. J. Felt, and thereafter gave his whole attention to law, except such time spent in official duties. Politically, Mr. Wells has been an active supporter of the principles and policies of the Republican party all of his life and has not only aided the party in local and state councils, but has filled many offices of honor and trust as his party's choice. His official career began in 1863 when he was selected county superintendent of education. In 1866 he was elected clerk of the district court and after holding the office one year he was elected register of deeds of Nemaha county and served one term. From 1874 to 1881 he again served as county superintendent of education. Vigorous and capable, he was indefatigable in his efforts to promote to a greater degree the efficiency of the common schools of Nemaha county. In 1866 he was elected judge of the court of appeals to represent the east division of the northern department of the Kansas court of appeals, being the only successful Republican on the state ticket that year. He served as judge of the court of appeals with distinction and honor during the life of the court and on its dissolution in 1901 he returned to Seneca, where he resumed the practice of law. He has been mayor of Seneca two terms and has served as a member of the city school board for a number of years. In religious matters Judge Wells is a Universalist of state-wide reputation and was one of the organizers of the Universalist church in Seneca in 1865. He is president of the Kansas Universalist convention and has served in that capacity for the past twenty years. Fraternally he is a Mason and has attained the Royal Arch and Knight Templar degrees. He has served as worshipful master of Seneca Lodge No. 39, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and as high priest of the chapter and as eminent commander of Seneca Commandery No. 41. He is also a charter member of Nemaha Lodge No. 10, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he has passed all of the chairs and is now the only living charter member who has held his membership continuously since the organization of the lodge in 1866. He also belongs to the Knights and Ladies of Security.

On Oct. 18, 1866, Judge Wells chose for a life companion Miss Loretta C. Williams, daughter of Capt. A. W. Williams, of Sabetha, Kan., and their union has been blessed with six children who grew to maturity: Frank, of the law firm of Shartell, Keaton & Wells, of Oklahoma City, Okla., who served four years as county attorney of Nemaha county and after his removal to Oklahoma City was selected as one of the city's commissioners to formulate the plans for a commission form of city government; Ira K., who is associated with his father in the practice of law, has served as county attorney of Nemaha county and is at present the city attorney of Seneca; Elsie, who died while a teacher in the Seneca schools; Maud W., the wife of Robert E. Deemer, a merchant of Lincoln, Neb., and a Spanish war veteran; William A., an architect of exceptional promise and ability of Oklahoma City, whose plans for the Oklahoma county court-house were accepted strictly on merit, and

who was the architect of the Colcord Building, of Oklahoma City, one of the finest office buildings in the United States; and Roland, who is located on a ranch in Sherman county, Kansas, and is extensively engaged in raising cattle.

Judge Wells began his independent career a poor boy, but by industry and determination he has risen from a modest beginning to the enjoyment of a well earned success and has accumulated a competency. He owns valuable realty in Nemaha county and ninety acres of land within the corporate limits of Oklahoma City, which he purchased as an investment. He is vice-president of the National Bank of Seneca and has varied financial interests. His career in law has been marked by intellectual vigor and skill, and in the business world he has exemplified a shrewd judgment. The purely material result of Judge Wells's long career has been financial success. While attaining this end, however, his just and honorable character has gained what is of greater value—the esteem and confidence of his associates in professional, in business and in private life. He is a man of fine personal presence, a face expressive of keen intelligence, dignity and good nature. Slightly reserved in manner, he is, nevertheless, amiable and social, ever ready to assist others to success and to extend to all the fruits of his knowledge and experience. He has always commanded the admiration of those who know him. It is said of him that he never sacrifices principle for expediency, is true to every ennobling impulse, firm in the prosecution of his duty and unflinching in his struggle for success. He is a man of public spirit and every project which promises the advancement of Seneca, Nemaha county, or his state receives his prompt and cordial support. During his long and useful life in Kansas he has witnessed a wonderful change and development. In his early youth he has killed many a buffalo and took part in Indian round-ups, but all has disappeared under the sway of civilization and the scenes of pioneer days dwell only in memory.

George W. Wynans, commissioner of finance and revenue, of the city of Hutchinson; director of the Salt City Business College; and a man who has been identified with the educational development, not only of Hutchinson, but of the state for many years, is an adopted son of Kansas, to whom she may point with pride as a man who stands for integrity, perseverance and right living; who has passed through the fat and lean years that have come to the Sunflower State, but whose faith in her bright future has never wavered. He was born in Albany county, New York, Aug. 15, 1846, and belongs to a family that traces its genealogy years beyond the Revolution, in which one of its ancestors, Captain Wheeler, played no small part in the war which separated the colonies from the mother country. His parents were John and Jane (Bagley) Wynans, both natives of the State of New York, where their son was reared. He attended the public schools and then graduated from the high school, where he made most of the educational facilities afforded at that period. Upon the completion of his education the

young man taught in different parts of the Catskill mountains until he joined that band of Eastern settlers who poured into Kansas in the late '50s and '60s. In 1868 he arrived at Topeka and found work on the first wing of the state house, which was being erected, but in the fall secured a position as teacher in Douglas county, where he followed his profession for two winters and three summers. From there he removed to Fudora to accept the position of principal of the schools, and in the fall of 1874 was elected principal of the Waterville schools, and filled that position to the entire satisfaction of the citizens and with credit to himself for seven years. He then served one term as county superintendent of Marshall county. In the fall of 1881 he was appointed one of the members of the party which surveyed "No Man's Land." The survey was completed by Christmas and Mr. Wynans returned to Topeka, where H. C. Speer, the state superintendent of education, wished him to remain, but Mr. Wynans had been offered a position at Hutchinson, and believed he could do better work in that city, where he remained for two years before being called to Junction City. During this time he had made a name for himself among the educators of the state as a man of honesty, progressive methods and an excellent executive. As a result, in 1888, he was elected state superintendent of education and served in that position until 1893. He showed marked ability along all educational lines and placed the school system of the state upon an excellent footing. At the close of his term in office Mr. Wynans was offered and accepted the office of president of the Oklahoma Normal School at Edmond, Okla., where he presided for a year, when he tendered his resignation to accept an offer to return to Hutchinson as superintendent of schools. For eight years he devoted his time and energies to the educational work of that city, which has one of the finest educational systems of any town in the state. In 1904 Mr. Wynans was asked to become one of the directors and teachers of the Salt City Commercial College, one of the largest institutions of its kind in the State of Kansas, where he has served both loyally and well. When the commission form of government went into effect in Hutchinson in 1909 Mr. Wynans was the unanimous choice of the citizens for commissioner of finance and revenue, to which office he was elected by a flattering majority, as the citizens knew him to be a man absolutely incorruptible, who would serve the municipality to the best of his ability and for the best interest of the community. He has been in office three years, having been elected for a second two-years term. For years Mr. Wynans was an efficient member of the board of education, where he played no small part in shaping the policy of that body. He has always been a Republican and has had unwavering faith in the principles of that party. In addition to his educational work proper, Mr. Wynans has been a partner and the publisher of the "Interstate Schoolman." Fraternally he is a member of the Masonic order, being a Knight Templar and former commander of Reno commandery. In faith, he is a Unitarian. Mr. Wynans was united in marriage with Flora B. Green

in 1876. She was born in Iowa, but came to Kansas in 1874 and located in Blue Rapids, where she was married. They have one child, Louise, the wife of Ralph H. Faxon, of Garden City, Kan.

Jacob Louis Everhardy, M. D., one of the well known physicians and surgeons of Leavenworth, was born in that city on May 9, 1874, a son of Peter and Elizabeth (Naegele) Everhardy, both of whom were born in Cincinnati, Ohio. Peter Everhardy's parents were Matthew and Margaret (Conner) Everhardy, both natives of Prussia. In 1833 Matthew Everhardy came to America and engaged in business as a gardener near Cincinnati. Here Peter was born on Oct. 27, 1847, and until about nineteen years of age assisted his father in marketing the products of the garden. His brother, Jacob, a butcher by trade, located at Leavenworth in 1858, and in 1866 Peter joined him there and for a number of years was associated with him, first as an employee and later as a partner. In 1875 he purchased Jacob's interest and continued the business under his own name. In 1893 he was nominated for mayor of Leavenworth, but declined the honor. Five years later—on Jan. 10, 1898—he took the oath of office as sheriff of Leavenworth county and served in that capacity with credit to himself and in a manner satisfactory to the people of the county. Five children were born to Peter and Elizabeth Everhardy: Jacob L., Mary, Clara, Blanche and Louise.

Dr. Jacob L. Everhardy acquired his early education in private schools. Having properly prepared himself to enter college, he became a student in St. Mary's College at St. Mary's, Kan., where in 1893 he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and two years later the degree of Master of Arts. In 1894 he entered the University Medical College, of Kansas City, Mo., where he graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1897. Immediately upon completing his course in the medical college Dr. Everhardy began practice in his home city and soon built up a lucrative business. He has served as police surgeon, was secretary of the board of health during the years 1903-04 and is now the examining physician for a number of the principal life insurance companies. He has also served as county health officer; as secretary of the board of United States examining surgeons; secretary of the Leavenworth County Medical Society and secretary of the Kansas Association for the study and prevention of tuberculosis. Although fifteen years have elapsed since Dr. Everhardy received his diploma as a physician and surgeon, he has not allowed himself to fall behind in the march of progress. Realizing that the medical profession is one of evolution and improvement, he has, by reading and observation, kept pace with the advancement of medical science. He is conservative without being non-progressive, does not abandon methods of treatment of known merit for experiment, and prefers the solid ground of established fact to the realm of empiricism. Dr. Everhardy is popular in fraternal circles, being a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Fraternal Order of Eagles and the Court of

Honor. He is a life member of the Kansas Historical Society and is the chairman of the committee on archives. His parents being members of the Roman Catholic church, he was brought up in that faith and is a member of the Knights of Columbus and the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association. On June 2, 1903, Dr. Everhardy married Miss Louise Hesse, and this union has been blessed by three children: Marie Louise, William Hesse and Elizabeth Selina.

Henry C. Knipe, one of the men who is closely identified with the business interests of Leavenworth, and who is working to develop the commerce of the city, was born there Sept. 5, 1876, a son of Hubert and Sybilla (Hensler) Knipe. His first American ancestor was Dennis Knipe, a native of Cappelen, Rhine province, Prussia. He was a farmer in the Fatherland, who immigrated to America in 1852 and settled on a farm near Weston, Mo. Herbert Knipe was also born in Cappelen, Prussia, April 17, 1845. His mother's father, Andrew Krohn, was a soldier in Napoleon's army and fought in many of the famous battles under that great general. When the family came to America Hubert Knipe was a boy of nine. They made the voyage from Havre to New Orleans in a sailing vessel called the Saxony and the voyage consumed over sixty days. From New Orleans they made the voyage to Weston by the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, reaching the new home in 1854. Two years later the family removed to Leavenworth, where the father took an active part in the border troubles of the time. During the Civil war he was a member of the Eighth Kansas infantry, but was discharged for physical disability and died in 1879. In September, 1861, Hubert Knipe also enlisted in the Eighth Kansas infantry, which was stationed at Leavenworth for six months, then joined Buell's army in the South, and took part in the battle of Perryville. Subsequently he was under Rosecrans at Stone River, Chickamauga and at Chattanooga, where he was wounded on Nov. 25, 1863, being shot through the hip, and lay in the hospital for months. In April, 1864, he was transferred to the Sixth regiment, Veteran Reserve Corps, and served until discharged, Sept. 13, 1864. On his return to Leavenworth he engaged in the grocery business and in 1870 opened a store of his own at the corner of Sixth and Miami streets, where he built up a fine business which he conducted for thirty-six years. He never aspired to hold office, but was a loyal supporter of the Republican party and treasurer of the Republican county central committee several years, and dealt extensively in real estate. He married Sybilla Hensler, who was born in Baden, Germany, and came with her parents to Leavenworth in 1865. The following children were born to them: Hubert J., who lives in Portland, Ore.; Benjamin Harrison; Henry C.; Margaret, the wife of L. M. Barney, of Denver, Colo.; Nellie, the wife of Rudolph Hinz, of Leavenworth; and Edith. Mr. Knipe retired from active business in 1902 and died July 31, 1907.

Henry C. Knipe was reared in Leavenworth, where he received the educational advantages afforded by the public schools. From 1896 to

1901 he was associated with his father in the grocery business, but in the latter year branched out for himself in the transfer, storage and coal business, in which he has been remarkably successful. His storehouses and offices occupy a building a block and a half in width. Mr. Knipe takes an active interest in all civic affairs, being a member of the board of city commissioners, of the board of directors of the Greater Leavenworth Club; the board of directors of the Fair Association, and is interested in the Sunny Side Floral Company, which is located on Fifth street with greenhouses on Twelfth and Vilas streets. In politics he is a Republican, and fraternally he is associated with the Knights of Pythias, Modern Woodmen of America, United Commercial Travelers and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. On June 2, 1902, Mr. Knipe married Frances Gertrude, a daughter of Anton Gabriel, of Leavenworth. They have one child, Henry.

L. H. Hausam, president of the Hausam School of Penmanship, Hutchinson, Kan., was born in St. Charles, Mo., June 14, 1870, the son of Peter and Clara (Boellner) Hausam, both natives of Germany, who emigrated from the Fatherland in 1835, and were married in this country. The father located in St. Charles soon after reaching the United States and engaged in the mercantile business there; took a prominent part in local politics and was mayor of St. Charles at a time when it was the largest city in Missouri. Later he became interested in other commercial enterprises, but disposed of them and came to Kansas, in 1879, locating on a farm near Fort Scott. Later he moved into the town of Fort Scott, where he passed away, in 1894, being survived by his wife, who lived until 1909, when she died at the home of a daughter, at Denison, Tex.

Prof. L. H. Hausam received his preliminary education at the district school near his father's farm, then entered the normal school at Fort Scott; when only fifteen years of age he began to teach, continuing his studies at the same time. He first taught penmanship at the district school near his home, but in the spring of 1887 took his first regular position as penmanship teacher and assistant in commercial subjects at Nevada, Mo., in the business college. He then held positions in the business colleges at Great Bend, Hutchinson, Fort Scott, Salina, and Concordia, which covered a period of fifteen years. In 1902 he went to California, and spent three years at Riverside. Returning east in 1905, he accepted a position as principal of the commercial department of the Central Business College, Denver, Colo., but the next year returned to Kansas and organized the Hausam School of Penmanship, at Hutchinson, the only school in the country which confers the degree of Master of Penmanship, which it is authorized to do by an act of the state legislature. The course in penmanship is taught by correspondence, as well as by attendance in person, and there is hardly a country in the civilized world, where the English language is spoken, but what has students of this far-reaching institution. In 1898 Prof. Hausam published a work called the "New Education in Penmanship," the greatest work of the

kind ever published, which is used and widely commended by educators of this country. In addition to this he has published Graphology, a small work on the character of hand writing; the practical writing course, for use in business colleges and commercial schools, and the pedagogical writing course, a series of eight grade books, for use in the common schools. The last two named are published by the Hausam Book Company, of which Mr. Hausam is president. For years he has been a contributor to professional journals and has written considerable poetry and has given great attention to characteristic handwriting, and frequently is called upon as an expert in hand writing. Mr. Hausam organized the first state penmanship association in the United States, in 1893, "The Kansas State Penmanship Association," which was started at the normal school at Emporia. He has worked out his great system alone, as he had training in penmanship for only three months, and has thus developed an entirely new system.

In 1893 Mr. Hausam married Effie May Roper, of Fort Scott, who was born in Jasper county, Missouri. They have three children: Constance, Christine, and Clarice. Mr. Hausam is one of the progressive and leading business men of Hutchinson, where he has made many valuable finds. Fraternally he is affiliated with the time-honored Masonic fraternity.

William Eugene Stanley.—There is no quality in man that contributes so much toward his success or failure in life as that great fundamental in his make-up which we call character. It should be the ambition of every one so to shape his character that it may be classified under the one general head—good; and, perhaps, no man ever lived who better succeeded in that laudable ambition than the late William Eugene Stanley, of Wichita, ex-governor of Kansas, distinguished lawyer, honored citizen, and true Christian gentleman.

Governor Stanley was a Buckeye by birth, born near Danville, Knox county, Ohio, Dec. 28, 1844, son of a physician. He was reared on a farm, was educated in the common schools of Hardin county, Ohio, and in the Ohio Wesleyan University. In his early manhood he studied law, in London and Dayton, Ohio, and was admitted to the bar at the former place in 1868. He came to Kansas in 1870, and for two years resided in Beloit, Kan., teaching school at Perry, and later serving as county attorney, much of which he resided, in 1872, and removed to Wichita. He has been in his permanent abiding place in the Sun-belt State, (referred to here as such) from 1872 to the date of his death, a period of nearly thirty years, during the first years he served as governor of the same during which he necessarily resided in Topeka. But during that time he regarded Wichita, as his home. At the time he located there, Wichita was a hamlet, a mere speck, so to speak, upon the great unpopulated prairie of central Kansas, its population consisting, for the most part, of transient, transient, and adventurers, together with a few respectable citizens, who derived their living from a few acres of prairie and whose wits were taxed to their utmost



W E Stacey

in the hatching and baiting of schemes which would enable them to entrap and to fleece the unsuspecting, faith-laden settler. For a man who possessed the habits, tastes and tendencies of young Stanley, and who had been brought up in the atmosphere and environment that attended his early life, it must have required a herculean courage for him to locate there at all. But he did so, and instead of sinking to the level of his new environment, as many another would have done, and instead of becoming a part of the great homogeneous mass of fleecers, fakers, and law-breakers, which obtained here then, the inborn, high-bred, manly character of William Eugene Stanley and a few other men of the same type, was such as to enable them to stand firm for the right; to blaze the way, by precept and example, for order and good; to fertilize the Wichita soil in such manner that, where only weeds of wickedness and sin grew before, there would take root and spring up the massive oaks of religion, education and civilization. Slow, but sure, was the metamorphosis. But in time it came. Right triumphed, and today Wichita is one of the most orderly and law-abiding cities in the land; thanks to William E. Stanley and those who had the moral courage to stand with him.

As soon as Mr. Stanley located in Wichita he entered upon the pursuit of his profession, and, barring the time he occupied the gubernatorial chair, was a practicing lawyer at the bar throughout the full period of his residence there, and his record as a lawyer forms a large part of the legal history of Sedgwick and adjoining counties during that time, and it is, also, stamped upon the jurisprudence of the state, as well. In the court records of several Kansas counties, including Sedgwick, the name of William E. Stanley appears far more frequently than that of any other lawyer, showing conclusively that he was the foremost and most successful legal advocate in his section of the state. However, while Mr. Stanley was a great lawyer, it is not his legal talent, alone, that entitles him to go down in the state's history as one of the great men of his time. In truth, there were other qualities and accomplishments in his make-up, which would, doubtless, completely overshadow his legal attainments, great as they were. He was twice honored by the highest gift which the people of his state had it in their power to bestow, and in the estimation of the commonwealth's historian, this fact, together with his official accomplishments, would undoubtedly outweigh all of his achievements at the bar, brilliant though they were. But there was one other grand quality in Mr. Stanley's personality which completely overshadows both of these: a quality beside which his legal talent was as an ant hill to a mountain; a quality to which, when we liken the matchless triumphs of the great office he held, it is like comparing the importance of a brooklet to that of a mighty stream. This one paramount quality in the man was his true, manly, inbred, irreproachable, good character—a character which to him was the first consideration of his life; a character that was so steadfast in him that every other consideration was subordinated to it, and made to occupy

a minor place. This one great factor in his life ever and at all times occupied the main track, and had full right-of-way over and above every other alternative. It was the corner stone of his very existence, and builded, as it was, upon bedrock, it was as unshakable and as immovable as Gibraltar itself. It was this priceless quality in Mr. Stanley's make-up, more than any other, that was responsible for his great success in life, both at the bar and in politics. He not only possessed a character of the highest order, but it was of that superlative kind which we call Christian character, and a more splendid specimen of it was, perhaps, never exemplified by the life of any one. Always a God-fearing man and a devout adherent of Christianity, he was for twenty-five years one of the pillars of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Wichita, and for the same length of time was superintendent of its Sabbath school. Furthermore, Governor Stanley's religion was not merely a Sunday religion. He wore it for seven days in each week. In his law office and home, in the court room and in the executive chair of the state, his Christianity and religion were constantly at his elbow, ready to guide, aid and influence his every thought and act. This, therefore, was his one supreme quality, and while there were many others that were excellent, this one sterling asset in the storehouse of his many talents should have first place and should occupy the post of honor, for a beautiful Christian character is of more real value to a man than riches—yea, of more value even, than mountains of pure gold.

While Mr. Stanley had always taken a keen interest in political matters and was an ardent member of the Republican party, yet he was in no sense a politician, and barring three terms of service as attorney for Sedgwick county, shortly after locating in Wichita; also as police commissioner for a time, under the metropolitan system, together with one term in the state legislature, he had never held nor been a candidate for office up to the year 1898, devoting himself energetically to his law practice, which pursuit was more congenial to his tastes and inclinations. However, in 1898, when the Republican party, smarting under the sting of defeat at the hands of the Populists and Democrats in the previous election, fairly ransacked the state in search of a standard-bearer for governor on whom all factions of the party could unite, the trend of political sentiment spontaneously cemented itself in favor of William E. Stanley, and at the convention held at Hutchinson, in June of that year, he received the nomination for the highest office in the state, and at the election which followed was triumphantly elected to the office of governor. His first administration having been a most brilliant success, in the year 1900 he was renominated for the office by acclamation and was reelected to it by even a larger majority than he had received the first time, in spite of the most strenuous efforts the fusion ticket could put forth. He served out the two full terms and undoubtedly made one of the best governors the State of Kansas ever had. It is not the purpose of the writer to enter upon an exhaustive discussion of his official acts in this brief sketch, for all of that will be fully covered

in another department of this work. Suffice it to say, however, that the two administrations of Gov. William E. Stanley will go down in history as two of the most successful administrations the state ever had, and his fame as a splendid chief executive now permeates every part of Kansas and is admitted by all exponents of public opinion, regardless of political sentiments and affiliations. At the close of his second term as governor he returned to Wichita and resumed the practice of law, and was thus engaged at the time of his death, being the senior member of the firm of Stanley, Vermillion & Evans, composed of himself, R. R. Vermillion and Earl W. Evans. Four years after Mr. Stanley first located in Wichita, or on May 30, 1876, he was united in marriage to Miss Emma Lenora Hills, the daughter and only child of Henry James Hills, a dry goods merchant of Wichita. Her mother's maiden name was Willampy Du Bois. Mrs. Stanley was born in Covington, Ind., April 4, 1858. Both of her parents were born in Franklin county, Ohio. She came to Wichita with them, in 1871, from the State of Iowa, whither they had removed from Indiana when she was a small child. For several years her father was engaged as a merchant, in both Keokuk and Prairie City, of the Hawkeye State. Henry James Hills had been partly reared in Ohio and at Crawfordsville, Ind. He had learned the dry goods business at Delaware, Ohio. He became one of the pioneer dry goods merchants of Wichita and built on the corner of Second and Main streets the first brick store in the city, which building still stands. He followed mercantile pursuits there for many years and made a name for himself as a man of sterling habits, inflexible honesty and unimpeachable integrity. He died on June 20, 1908, having celebrated his golden wedding in the previous year, an occasion which was attended by several brothers and sisters of himself and wife, from other states, as well as by two attendants at their marriage, fifty years before. His widow, the mother of Mrs. Stanley, still survives, and she resides near the home of her daughter, in Riverside, Wichita.

Mrs. William E. Stanley is one of the most prominent women in the state and is scarcely less prominent than her distinguished husband. In Wichita, her home, she easily occupies the post of honor as the first lady of the city. Having finished her education at the Atheneum of Jacksonville, Ill., she has throughout all her life taken an active interest in all movements inaugurated and conducted by the patriotic women of the land; and she has been particularly active in those two superb organizations—the Society of Colonial Dames and the Daughters of the American Revolution—being one of the foremost women in Kansas in the work of both. Her membership in the Colonial Dames was secured through her relationship to Gov. Thomas Wells of Connecticut, who was one of her paternal ancestors, while her admission to the Daughters was brought about through her descent from Joseph Allen, of her maternal ancestry. However, her eligibility to become a Dame came through ten different lines of descent, and to become a Daughter through five different lines of descent. She served for two years as the regent

of Eunice Sterling Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Wichita, resigning it to become state regent, in 1903, and serving as such for five years. She is now vice-president general of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, having been elected as such in 1908, and reelected in 1910, being one of twenty such vice-presidents in the United States, as well as the only Kansas woman who has ever been thus honored. In 1910 she was made an honorary state regent by the National Society. She was one of the charter members of the Society of Colonial Dames, of Kansas, and is prominent in its work. Besides her work in these national organizations Mrs. Stanley takes a prominent part in the social and religious life of Wichita, being deeply interested in the local chapters of the two organizations mentioned above and a prominent and active member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church; and she is the honored and central figure at a large number of the exclusive social functions of the city.

During the four years that Mrs. Stanley was in the social lime-light as mistress of the governor's home in Topeka she wore her honors with becoming modesty and discharged the trying duties of the "first lady of the state" in such a manner as to win the plaudits of the most exacting critics. It was the universal acclaim of every one who was in a position to observe and to know something of the social side of Governor Stanley's two terms that as the presiding head of the state's "white house" she honored herself and the state as few governors' wives have done, and though she, herself, would make no such claims she undoubtedly deserves a large share of the credit for the splendid success of Governor Stanley's two administrations. She also has the honor of being the first mistress of the new executive residence in Topeka. She now occupies the old Stanley homestead in Riverside, one of Wichita's most fashionable residence suburbs. It is one of the most picturesque and delightful homes of the city, and has been the scene of many of Wichita's most exclusive society gatherings. Her marriage to Governor Stanley resulted in the birth of four children: Charles Albert died at the age of twenty months; Harry Wilbur is a general agent of the Equitable Life Insurance Company with headquarters at Wichita; Miss Harriet Eugenia, after studying at Wellesley, graduated at Baker University and is a former teacher in the Wichita High School; and William Eugene, Jr., is a student at the University of Chicago.

Though Governor Stanley was twice the recipient of the highest political honor it was possible for the people of the state to confer his high character and splendid qualifications were such that he received many other honors in the course of his career, some of them being of a national character. On Nov. 6, 1869, President William McKinley appointed him a member of the committee on the national celebration of the establishment of the seat of government in the District of Columbia, and his commission as such, signed by both President McKinley and John Hay, secretary of state, is one of the cherished possessions of the Stanley family. Again, on Feb. 16, 1903, he was appointed by President Theo-

dore Roosevelt a commissioner to negotiate with the Indians of the Cherokee, Choctaw, Chickasaw, Muskogee and Seminole nations, and this commission, bearing the signature of Theodore Roosevelt, is likewise a cherished heirloom of the family. Another honor he received was that of Doctor of Laws, conferred on him by Bethany College.

It is fitting that a biography in a work of this description should contain, to some extent, the ancestry of those whose biographies appear. Governor Stanley was descended from an ancestry that played a very prominent part in the early history of this country. In direct line, his ancestor, Thomas Stanley, came to this country in 1634, and removed to Hartford in 1636, in which locality the activities of the family were confined for the next century. His son, Nathaniel, married Sarah Boosey; their son, Nathaniel, married Anna Whiting; their son was Nathaniel, a Yale graduate of 1720, who married Mary Marshall, and their son was Marshall; his son, Nathaniel, married Mary Moore; their son, William Lytle, married Eliza Fleming; and their son, Alman Fleming, father of Governor Stanley, married Angelina Sapp, daughter of John Sapp and Elizabeth Myers. Three of Governor Stanley's ancestors—John Fleming, Lieut. Robert King and Lieut. William Moore—fought in the Revolution, from Pennsylvania. Nathaniel Stanley, son of Thomas, was one of the members of the body which acted as the supreme court, from 1690 until his death in 1712. His son occupied the same position and was treasurer of Connecticut from 1725 to 1755. He was preceded in the office of treasurer by his father-in-law, Joseph Whiting, who held the place from 1679 to 1718, and was preceded by his father, William Whiting, who, in addition to being treasurer, was a supreme judge and a member of the first house of representatives in Connecticut, in 1637. The grandfather of Nathaniel Stanley (3) was John Allyn, who was secretary of the colony from 1657 to 1695, supreme judge for many years, and a member of the council of Sir Edmund Andros. His father, Matthews Allyn, likewise a representative and supreme judge, from 1658 to 1667, was a commissioner of the United Colonies in 1660 and 1664. The line also runs back to William Pyncheon, one of the original patentees of Massachusetts, under the charter of Charles I, granted in 1629. Pyncheon came over with Winthrop in 1630 and founded and governed Springfield, Mass., to 1652, when he returned to England. Possibly the most distinguished man among all these was William Leete, a graduate of Cambridge, who came to America in 1638 and was a magistrate of Guilford, deputy and governor of New Haven colony from 1658 to 1664; deputy governor of Connecticut from 1669 to 1670, and governor from 1670 until his death in 1683. Governor Leete was one of Connecticut's greatest early statesmen and it is through him that Governor Stanley became a member of the society, "Sons and Daughters of Colonial Governors." Governor Stanley was proud of his parentage, but it made no change in his demeanor, as his belief was in the individual building of character and not in its inheritance.

It was not destined that Governor Stanley should be permitted to

enjoy a long span of life after he retired from public office, though the seven years which intervened between the close of his second term as governor and his death formed perhaps the happiest epoch in his career. In the full enjoyment of private life he devoted himself to the law, to his church and to his family and home; and it may also be said, to his neighbors, for one of the marked traits of his character was to do little acts of kindness and to drop a flower here and there in the pathways of those with whom he came in daily contact. But it was not the Supreme will that he should be spared to his neighbors and family very long, and on Oct. 13, 1910, yielding to the ravages of an ailment which had annoyed him for some time, the great heart of William Eugene Stanley ceased to beat and his spirit joined the hosts in the great beyond.

The death of Governor Stanley, though not wholly unexpected, proved a shock to the whole community and to the entire state. The people of Wichita and of Kansas, as one great unit, bowed their heads, and, for the time being, became mourners. Messages of condolence from Governor Stanley's friends in both Kansas and other states poured in on his surviving helpmeet, and these served, to some extent, to soften the blow and to lessen the pangs which ever attend the great sting of death. Many were the personal letters she received from prominent friends of the governor throughout the state. Numerous associations, societies and other organized bodies hastened to meet and pass resolutions of sorrow and respect. The Sedgwick County Bar Association, of which he had been an honored member ever since its organization, was among these and as an additional mark of respect it presented its resolutions to Mrs. Stanley in the form of a handsomely printed morocco bound volume. Since these resolutions were drafted and adopted by his colleagues at the bar it is thought to be most appropriate to reproduce them herein, in full. They are as follows:

"By sudden death, which came as a shock to our city and state, there has been removed from our midst Hon. William E. Stanley, one of the most gifted, honorable, high-minded and able members of our profession. Brother Stanley was for nearly forty years one of the leaders of the Sedgwick county bar and was accorded a place in the legal profession throughout the state as a trial lawyer, counsellor and jurist. His life is worthy of emulation by the members of the bar and merits a recorded tribute. Therefore, be it

"Resolved by the Sedgwick County Bar Association that the following resolutions be adopted, and that the committee from this association present a copy of the same to the supreme court of Kansas, the circuit court of the United States for the District of Kansas, sitting at Wichita, and the district court of Sedgwick county, Kansas, with a request that the same be entered on the journals and made a permanent record in the said several courts:

"In view of the services of Brother Stanley as a citizen of Wichita and one of the great factors in its upbuilding, his services as county attorney, as a member of the state legislature, and as governor of the state,

his high character and noble attributes as a man, rare gifts as a comprehensive and ever-ready public speaker and orator, integrity and ability as a lawyer, and sound judgment as a jurist, we, the members of the Sedgwick County Bar Association, as a memorial of the high esteem in which he was held by his brethren of the bar, bear testimony of and attest the good humor, ability, integrity and industry with which he discharged his obligations and fulfilled his duties in every public and private station in life; that his private character and life were without reproach, his public acts without blemish or stain; his official life was honorable, marked by fidelity, distinguished by learning, honesty of purpose and uprightness; that his professional courtesy, his generous bearing toward the members of the profession, ready help to the younger members of the bar, hearty submission to the verdict or decision against him, sincere faith in the honesty and integrity of judges and juries, generous forbearance in victory, endear his memory to this bar, and will cause it to recall him, not only so long as the members frequent this room in the practice of the law, but until they follow him.

"We recognize that in the period of time that has elapsed since Wichita was a struggling town on the border of civilization down until yesterday Governor Stanley stood in the front rank as a citizen in promoting everything tending to upbuild or advance the city of Wichita, freely giving his energy, time, money, voice and brains; ever encouraging the building of the common schools and higher institutions for learning or morality, helping to promote all these things to our general good, and at all times striving to raise the standard of our citizenship; ever eager and anxious to witness the crystalization of the moral sentiment of the city. He was an intellectual force and moral power of the city toward a higher plane. His death leaves his place vacant in Wichita. His mantle has fallen and there is none to wear it. He was looked upon as a leader by all classes in whatever engaged his time and sympathies.

"He possessed moral and physical courage, self-reliance, talent (at times amounting to genius), absolute faith in his cause, and the confidence of his co-workers; all of which go to make up those rare and indefinable qualities in a man, which, united, are at once recognized under the one word, 'leadership'.

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the family of our dead brother, and to the 'Wichita Beacon and Eagle' for publication. Signed: Kos Harris, Henry C. Sluss, D. M. Dale, Thomas C. Wilson, E. B. Jewett, and Earl W. Evans."

No sketch of Governor Stanley, however long, would be complete if it did not have something to say concerning his domestic and private life, for it is this mirror which more nearly reflects a man's true likeness than any other. A loving husband, a kind, patient and indulgent father, his home life was one perpetual session of domestic felicity and happiness. It was among the treasures of his private life that the real gems of his character were most abundant, and it was within the sacred precincts of his home that the great polar star of his being shone most brightly. In

the close proximity of his family, neighbors and friends the sunlight of his nature gave forth its most radiant light. Possessing a warm heart and an unflinching tendency to do good his pathway was strewn with flowers of kindness and his associations were decorated with deeds of love. To the widow and daughter, to the sons and his friends, his life should ever be an inspiration; and to the rising youth it should ever be a worthy object of emulation.

George W. Shaver, president and treasurer of the Universal Lens Company, of Atchison, Kan., is an example of what may be accomplished in the West by a man whose only equipment in life was a common school education, a pair of good hands, business ability and willingness to work. He has attained a high place in the business world, by his own unaided efforts and is one of the citizens of Atchison of whom she may justly be proud. He was born in Adrian, Mich., Jan. 17, 1857, a son of David O. and Harriet S. Shaver. The father was a railroad man, being master mechanic of the Pennsylvania Central railway for over forty years. He spent his entire life in the East and was at last laid to rest there, in 1900. Mrs. Shaver now resides in Chicago.

George W. Shaver spent his boyhood in Michigan, Indiana, and Pittsburgh, Pa. He was sent to the public schools until the age of sixteen, when he entered the railroad office and worked as timekeeper until he attained his majority. The young man had heard of the many golden opportunities offered a man in the West and determined to seek his fortune in Kansas. He located in Coffey county in October, 1877, where he engaged in farming and began to raise stock, and this business continued without interruption, with the exception of one year, until 1907. In that year the Universal Lens Company was organized, under a charter from the State of Kansas, by J. M. Osborne, W. W. Kite and J. B. Kearey, and Mr. Shaver became interested in the concern, subsequently being elected president and treasurer. The other officer at the present time is, H. D. Stone, the secretary, as Mr. Shaver also acts as general manager. The first factory was at Waverly, Kan., but on June 21, 1910, was removed to Atchison, and located at 1207 9-11 Main street. The company is supplying a glass which is of great benefit to humanity, especially those afflicted with impaired or imperfect vision. Recently the company perfected a process of making the fused tri-focal lens without aberration, that is, in a manner so that a straight line viewed as passing from one part of the lens to another does not seem to bend, this principle being fully covered by several patents, owned by the company, and the lens manufactured is perfectly adapted to all cases where the accommodation of the eye has failed materially, and is acknowledged the masterpiece of the optician's art. They not only manufacture the tri-focal lens, but also, the bi-focal, or any other kind of lens known. Theirs is the only complete factory in Kansas, and the only in the world manufacturing the tri-focal lens. They make everything in the optical line, and employ a large force of experienced workmen. Since becoming established in Atchison the business of the firm has increased, and it is

regarded as one of the progressive and prosperous business houses of the city.

On Oct. 1, 1878, Mr. Shaver was united in marriage with Alice C. Brandon, of Burlington, Kan., who was born in Valparaiso, Ind. They have two children, Nancy Zielley and David O., the latter being assistant manager of the Universal Lens Company. Fraternally Mr. Shaver is affiliated with the Masonic order and Ancient Order of United Workmen.

Alfred L. Sponsler, secretary of the Central Kansas Fair Association, and editor and publisher of the "Wholesaler," a journal devoted to commercial interests, was born in Mercer county, Illinois, April 30, 1860. The Sponsler family is of Pennsylvania-Dutch extraction, and the first American member of the family is supposed to have been a French army officer, who located near Philadelphia after the French and Indian war. Alfred's paternal grandfather, Lewis Sponsler, lived in Perry county, Pennsylvania, where he died at middle age. His son, also named Lewis, was born in the same county, Oct. 3, 1825, and in 1840 married Maria Wolfe, a native of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, born Sept. 12, 1827, daughter of Christian and Sarah (Stoner) Wolfe. She was of German descent on both sides of the family and her grandfather, Henry Wolfe, was a soldier in the Revolutionary army. In 1856 Mr. Sponsler and his four children went West and located in Mercer county, Illinois, where he purchased a farm and also worked some as a carpenter until 1881, when he retired from active life and moved to Alledo and spent the remainder of his life there, passing away April 4, 1903. There were seven children in the family, of whom Alfred was fifth in order of birth.

Alfred L. Sponsler spent his boyhood days on the farm, attended the district schools and afterward completed a course in Knox Academy, Galesburg, Ill. He then entered Knox College, but left at the end of his sophomore year to read law in the office of John C. Pepper, of Alledo, and was admitted to the bar in 1885. Immediately after being admitted to practice, Mr. Sponsler opened an office in Alledo, under the firm name of Pepper & Sponsler, which partnership continued until he came to the Sunflower state, in 1886. Mr. Sponsler located at Arlington, Reno county, intending to practice law, but became engaged in several real estate deals and drifted away from the practice of his profession. In the fall of 1889 he removed to Hutchinson and there, in partnership with his brother, John, began the "Hutchinson Times." The following year the "Times" and "Republican" were consolidated, and published as one organ until 1891, when the brothers bought the "Hutchinson News," which they issued until 1895, when they sold the paper, together with the bindery and job printing plant. For some years thereafter the Sponsler brothers were engaged in the grain business, buying and cribbing corn in various parts of the state, which they carried on for three years, under the firm name of E. L. Wolf & Company. They were engaged in other commercial enterprises until 1899, when Mr. Sponsler purchased his present 300-acre farm, west of Hutchinson, and engaged

in breeding Short Horn cattle. He has always been an energetic man, willing to help promote any movement for the upbuilding of the city. He was one of the organizers of the Hutchinson Commercial Club; has always been a Republican, and was chairman of the Reno county delegation to the Topeka convention of 1894; was a delegate to the National Editor's Association at Asbury Park, in 1893; a delegate to the Trans-Mississippi Congress in 1894; has been a member of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture for a number of years, and served two terms as its president.

In 1901 Mr. Sponsler was one of the promoters and organizers of the Central Kansas Fair Association, which started with less than \$500, and now has assets that aggregate over \$100,000. He was elected its first president, and for over seven years has been secretary. In the nine years the fair has been in existence dividends have been paid to the amount of \$59,000, and in 1910 the premiums and awards amounted to \$31,000. It is the largest fair held in a city the size of Hutchinson in the country, and is surrounded by one of the finest and greatest agricultural districts in the country, which liberally supports it. Mr. Sponsler is a regent of the State Agricultural College, one of the finest in the country, and for the last four years, in partnership with T. G. Armor, has published the "Wholesaler," a weekly commercial journal, with a wide circulation.

On Sept. 27, 1887, Mr. Sponsler married Minnie P., daughter of James L. and Nancy (Smith) Bentley, of Medo, Ill. Mrs. Sponsler is of Scotch and English descent on both sides of the family. They have two children, Cora and Lewis, the former a student at Knox College, Galesburg, Ill., and the latter of the State Agricultural College. Mrs. Sponsler is active in club work, and served for two years as president of the Hutchinson Women's Club. Mr. Sponsler is a prominent citizen of the "Salt City," supports every movement for improvement and upbuilding of the community in which he resides, and is regarded as one of the public-spirited men of Reno county. He has membership in several fraternal orders.

James E. Stewart, M. D.—In the premature death of Dr. James E. Stewart, which occurred on Oct. 14, 1906, not only did the people of central Kansas meet with a great loss, but the science of medicine and surgery lost one of its ablest representatives. Dr. Stewart loved his profession, especially surgery, and he rapidly rose until he became one of the best surgeons of his day. He was a Virginian, born in Bedford county, March 19, 1850, a son of Robert and Angeline (Arrington) Stewart, both of whom were descended from prominent old Southern families. This branch of the Stewart family was established in America by Dr. Stewart's great-grandfather, who belonged to the Stewart clan of Scotland. He emigrated from Scotland at an early day and located at Beaufort, S. C., where he spent the remainder of his days and was laid to rest. His son, Rev. James Stewart, the grandfather of the Doctor, was a pioneer minister of the Methodist church in Virginia, and for

sixty years was a member of the Baltimore conference. In 1881 he came to Kansas and located in Rice county, where he lived to the advanced age of ninety-five years, and died at the home of his son, Robert.

Robert Stewart was born and reared on the old plantation in Bedford county, Virginia, and lived there for years. He owned extensive land interests and slaves, and in common with the other property owners of the southern states, he lost heavily by the Civil war. In 1881, accompanied by his wife and seven children, he removed to Rice county, Kansas, where he took up a tract of land and soon became one of the honored and representative farmers of the locality. In politics he was a staunch Democrat, and like other members of the Stewart family, a member of the Methodist church.

James E. Stewart spent his early youth on the Virginia plantation, and received his preliminary education in the common schools. While still young he determined to become a physician and began the study of medicine under the direction of Dr. E. W. Sale, a well known practitioner of Stewartville, Va. After two years of study the young man entered the Hospital Medical College, of Louisville, Ky., but remained only one term, as he left to accompany his family to Kansas. Soon after locating in the new western home he began to study in the office of Dr. P. P. Truehart, of Sterling, Kansas, and then returned East to the University of Maryland, spending one term in that institution before again entering the Hospital Medical College at Louisville, where he graduated with the class of 1883. Six months later he opened an office at Alden, Rice county, where he practiced for eight years before settling in Hutchinson. There, in partnership with his brother, he established the Stewart Hospital, at Hutchinson, which was owned by them until Feb. 1, 1900, when a corporation was formed by the brothers, and stock was sold to many of the leading physicians of the city. A fine new hospital was erected, with appointments and accommodations equal to similar institutions west of the Mississippi river. They have accommodations for about fifty patients.

On March 7, 1894, Dr. Stewart married Lillian Young, daughter of John W. and Eliza A. (Furgeson) Young, and two children were born to them, Helen and William Y.

Robert G. McFarland, the clerk of the district court of Leavenworth, was born at Fort Leavenworth, Oct. 11, 1872, a son of James and Margaret (Dwyer) McFarland. His father was an Irishman, born in County Tyrone; he immigrated to America when he was twenty-one years of age and soon after enlisted in the United States army, and was assigned to the Fourth United States artillery. It was with that battery that he first came to Kansas, in 1854. During the Civil war he was wounded at Baton Rouge. Subsequently he was a member of the First United States infantry, and served in the army for eleven years. After leaving the service he was in the employ of the government for twenty-two years. Mr. McFarland died on Dec. 16, 1887, at the age of fifty-three. Mrs. McFarland came to Kansas in 1858, when she was a girl and re-

ceived her education in the Leavenworth public schools. Since the death of her husband she resides in Leavenworth.

Robert G. McFarland was reared in Leavenworth and received his education in the public schools. While still young he learned the moulders' trade, completing his apprenticeship in 1892, and worked at that occupation for five years. In 1897 he accepted a position as clerk in the national headquarters of the Modern Woodmen of America, at Rock Island, Ill., where he remained for some time. On his return to Leavenworth Mr. McFarland entered actively into public life and politics, and in 1904 was elected clerk of the city court. Two years later he was elected clerk of the district court and has since served in that capacity. He is well known in his native town, popular with the residents and one of the rising young men of the city. He belongs to the Republican party and always works in its interests.

In 1903 Mr. McFarland married Mary Parson, of Leavenworth, and two children have been born to the union, Robert James and Mary Belle. Mr. McFarland is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Eagles, and the Court of Honor.

Clarence Case Goddard, a popular and successful physician and surgeon of Leavenworth, is a native of the Empire state, having been born at Gorham, Ontario county, New York, March 21, 1849, a son of Edwin P. and Maria (Fillmore) Goddard, the former a native of Connecticut and the latter of Wayne county, New York. Dr. Goddard's paternal ancestry in America dates back to Colonial days, Marcellus Goddard having served as a soldier in the Colonial army during the war for independence, and the Fillmore family was early established in New York. Maria Fillmore was a daughter of Luther Fillmore and a second cousin of Millard Fillmore, who became president of the United States upon the death of General Taylor, in 1850. When Dr. Goddard was about a year old his parents removed to Canandaigua and about four years later to Palmyra, where the father was receiver of the port for some time. In 1850 the family came West, locating first at Abingdon, Knox county, Illinois, then in 1859 to Kansas. In 1860 they removed to Leavenworth, where Edwin P. Goddard engaged in the nursery business, establishing one of the first nurseries in Kansas, and continued in that line until his death, in 1897, at the age of fifty-seven years. His widow survived until 1900, and passed away at the age of ninety-two. Dr. Clarence C. Goddard is one of a family of seven sons and one daughter. Of those now living Edward F. resides at San Diego, Cal.; Luther M., an ex-associate justice of the Colorado supreme court, resides in Denver; and Byron S. resides at Broken Arrow, Okla.

Dr. Clarence C. Goddard was educated in the public schools of Leavenworth, being a member of the first class to graduate in the city high school in 1866. He then began the study of medicine, with Dr. J. W. Brock, of Leavenworth, and in 1873 graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in Bellevue Hospital Medical College of New York, now the medical department of the New York University. Soon after receiv-

ing his degree from this institution he entered the United States army as a surgeon, with the rank of lieutenant, and served in the department of Missouri, in Kansas, Indian Territory, Texas, Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona, until 1887, when he resigned and returned to Leavenworth to engage in private practice. While serving as surgeon in the army he took up the study of nervous and mental diseases, with a view to becoming a specialist in that line of practice, and in 1890 he established a sanitarium in the southern part of the city, known as "Evergreen Place Hospital and Sanitarium," where he has accommodations for one hundred patients. Believing in the advantages of association Dr. Goddard belongs to a number of medical societies. He is an ex-president of the State Medical Society; the Leavenworth County Medical Society; the Northeast Kansas Medical Society; a member and ex-secretary of one of the departments of the Medical Association of the Southwest; a member of the Missouri Valley Medical Association, and of the Burlington Railway Surgeons' Association. He has served as the Kansas delegate to the American Medical Association, and holds the important position of surgeon to the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railway. He occupied the chair of nervous and mental diseases in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Kansas City, Kan., at the time it was made the medical department of the University of Kansas, and still holds the chair in the new institution. He is also a professor in the Post-graduate Medical School and Clinic of Kansas City, Mo. Dr. Goddard is well known in Masonic circles, having served as worshipful master of his lodge, eminent commander of his Knights Templars commandery, and he is past potentate and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. His political affiliations are with the Democratic party, and in 1910 he was elected to the legislature as one of the representatives from Leavenworth county.

In 1874 Dr. Goddard married Miss Clara C. Weibling, of Denver, Col. Her father, Harmon G. Weibling, came to Leavenworth from Baltimore, Md., in 1854, and engaged in business as a contractor. His death occurred in 1872. Dr. and Mrs. Goddard have one son, Clarence B., who graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in the University of Kansas in 1904, then studied medicine, and is now associated with his father in practice.

Felix C. Brown, the proprietor of the Elmwood Hospital of Leavenworth, Kan., was born in Buchanan county, Mo., Aug. 13, 1843, a son of Gideon L. and Matilda (Patton) Brown. The father was a son of Felix Brown, of North Carolina, who descended from a long line of Scotch Presbyterian ancestors, who were prominent during the Colonial period, and fought in the Revolutionary war. When only a boy, Gideon came West with his father and located at Knoxville, Tenn., where he was reared to manhood. Felix's mother was a native of Tennessee. Her first American ancestors were refugees from the North of Ireland, who settled in South Carolina, and her parents, who were both born in South Carolina, immigrated to Tennessee at an early day. Gideon Brown removed from Tennessee in 1831, and became one of the pioneer planters

of Jackson county, Missouri. Subsequently he removed to Platte and Buchanan counties. He was a man of shrewd business judgment, energy and enterprise and was considered one of the most successful planters in the locality. In 1854 he visited what is now Kansas, at that time still known as Nebraska Territory, and took up land about eight miles west of Leavenworth, but never removed to this state. In 1856 he sold the land and confined his activities to farming in Buchanan county, where he had many friends. He was actively interested in politics, but never aspired to hold office. He was a Democrat, a large slave holder, and sympathized with the pro-slavery party. He died in 1858, but was survived by his wife, who made her home in Wallace, Mo., until her death, in 1902.

Felix C. Brown was reared upon his father's farm, and at the age of nine years accompanied his father on a trip to the present State of Kansas, and remembers the stirring times of the border warfare. When only fourteen he accompanied an expedition to Salt Lake City, under charge of Col. Albert Sidney Johnston. The party spent the winter at Fort Bridger, and nearly starved to death for lack of provisions. Soon after this Mr. Brown began to freight from Leavenworth, for Russell, Majors & Waddell, who held a contract to supply food to the army at Forts Laramie, Bridger, Kearney, Bents and Union. At the outbreak of the Civil war he enlisted in the Confederate army, and was assigned to Colonel Gates' regiment. Within a short time he was transferred to the First Missouri light artillery, with which he served until the close of the war. He was at the battles of Prairie Grove, Fall of Little Rock and was wounded at a skirmish near Newtonia, Mo., and at Jenkins' Ferry, but neither time seriously. He took part in all the battles west of the Mississippi river, in which the department of the Mississippi participated, with the exception of the battles of Elk Horn and Helena. He was in the Red River campaign, serving as a gunner. The light artillery went into winter quarters and soon after surrendered at Shreveport, La. After the downfall of the Confederacy, in 1865, Mr. Brown returned to Missouri and took charge of the old homestead. After farming five years he came to Kansas, in 1872, and located in Atchison county, where he opened up a farm near the present town of Potter, but returned to Missouri in 1880. Three years later he came to Leavenworth to take charge of an asylum, known as "Maplewood." He remained at the head of the hospital for a year, after which he engaged in the livery and grocery business for four years. In 1888 he built a fine private sanitarium south of the city, of which he has since been the head. In 1898 he moved the location of his institution to the southwest part of the city, at the corner of Quincey and Madison streets, where he has a beautiful park of ten acres of land on a slight elevation. The hospital has ample accommodations for twenty patients, both men and women. The patients are treated by various physicians of the city, and are cared for by the well trained attendants. Since 1883 Mr. Brown has made a special study of all mental diseases, and he is assisted in this work by

his son, and they have met with marked success in treating and caring for the insane. The hospital has every modern and sanitary equipment for the comfort of its patients and the convenience of the attending physicians. Mr. Brown is a staunch supporter of the Democratic party, and takes an active interest in public affairs. While living in Atchison county he served as trustee of Walnut township for two terms, and twice has been a candidate for alderman from the sixth ward of Leavenworth. Fraternally he is associated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Feb. 15, 1866, Mr. Brown married Jincy A. Blakely, a native of Platte county, Missouri. Her father was Felix Blakely, a descendant of an old South Carolinian family, who came to America long before the Revolution, and whose members took part in the stirring times just before the colonies separated from the Mother Country. Mr. Blakely was born in the eastern part of Tennessee, but immigrated to Missouri, where he opened up a prairie farm. He is ninety years of age, but is still hale and hearty, having recently returned from a trip to California, Seattle, and other points of interest on the Pacific coast. He makes his home with his daughter, Mrs. Brown, in Leavenworth. Eight children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Brown: Thomas J., who is sheriff of Leavenworth county; Cora M., the wife of Arthur Land; Maude, the wife of C. H. Masterson, of Leavenworth; Felix L., of Leavenworth; Gideon A., at home; Jesse, who lives at Weston, Mo.; Ernest, at home, and Kirby, who lives at Ohio, Neb.

Robert Henry Montgomery, merchant and postmaster at Oswego, is a native Tennessean, born at Palmetto, Tenn., Jan. 23, 1870, a son of Robert S. and Susan (Dysart) Montgomery. His father was a native of South Carolina, from which state he removed in 1856 to Tennessee, where he thereafter made his home until his death, which occurred in 1906, when seventy-six years of age. In early life he was a merchant. Later he became a prominent farmer, stock raiser and banker. The mother of Mr. Montgomery died in 1881, when he was but five years of age. The parental home was at Palmetto, Tenn., and there, under the care and training of his father, he was reared. He was sent to the public schools at Palmetto, and then to the Winchester Normal, at Winchester, Tenn., where he acquired a fair English education. At the age of twenty years Mr. Montgomery came to Kansas. For the first eighteen months after coming to this state he was a mercantile clerk at Oswego. He then became associated with a cousin in business, under the firm name of Montgomery & Company, general merchants. This firm was succeeded by the Montgomery Mercantile Company, in which corporation Mr. Montgomery is a heavy stockholder. Beginning with limited capital, he has achieved a pleasing success in business. In politics Mr. Montgomery has been rather active as a Republican, and in 1900 he sought an appointment as postmaster at Oswego, which appointment he received in April of that year, since when he has rendered acceptable services as the postmaster. Mr. Montgomery is a Knight Templar Ma-

and also belongs to the Ancient Arabic Order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, Mizra Temple, at Pittsburg, Kan. In church faith he is a Presbyterian.

In 1900 Mr. Montgomery was united in marriage to Miss Eva Barnes, a most estimable lady, who was born and reared in Oswego. Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery have two daughters—Alice and Frances.

Benjamin F. Blaker.—Kansas is yet so young in her statehood that the majority of her strongest business men and men of affairs are the contribution of other states, principally those of the East, and among those leading business men of Kansas is Mr. Blaker, president of the Blaker Lumber & Grain Company. He was born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, Dec. 3, 1844, is descended from German and French Huguenot ancestors on the paternal side and is of English descent on the maternal side. The first Blaker in America emigrated from Germany in 1680 and settled in Germantown and about 1699 moved to Bucks county, Pennsylvania, near where Benjamin F. Blaker was born. In fact, the birthplace of Mr. Blaker was a part of his first American ancestor's holdings and has been in the possession of members of the Blaker family since 1699, a period of over 200 years. Joshua C. and Ann (Croasdale) Blaker, parents of Mr. Blaker, were natives of Pennsylvania. The father spent his entire life in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, and was engaged in agricultural pursuits. He died in 1894, at the age of seventy-eight years and is survived by his wife, who resides in Newtown, near the old homestead, and has reached the advanced age of ninety-three years. They were the parents of nine children, of whom three daughters and two sons are living. In order of birth they are: Benjamin F.; Alfred (see sketch); Eva, the wife of Lucian Brown, a Methodist minister in Pennsylvania; Emma, the wife of George Poole; and Susanna, who resides with and cares for her aged mother in Pennsylvania.

Mr. Blaker was one of the thousands of young men who did patriotic service for the cause of the Union during the Civil war. Though but eighteen years of age, he enlisted in July, 1863, in Company L, Twentieth Pennsylvania cavalry, for six months' service, and was mustered out Jan. 7, 1864. He then became a student at Millersville College and while there enlisted again, this time in Company D, Eighth Pennsylvania cavalry, with which he served until the close of the war. The Eighth had seen three years of hard service prior to his enlistment, and it was to fill up its depleted ranks that new recruits were taken at that time. Upon the opening of the Wilderness campaign in 1864 the Eighth participated in the various movements and battles of Sheridan's corps. It also participated in the cavalry operations during the siege of Petersburg and in the spring of 1865 moved with Sheridan to Five Forks, participating in the brilliant campaign which resulted in the surrender of Lee, after which the Eighth was ordered to Lynchburg and consolidated with the Sixteenth Pennsylvania cavalry July 24. It was finally mustered out with that organization Aug. 11, 1865, at Richmond, Va.

Mr. Blaker had received a public school education in his native county



D. F. Blakes

and remained in Pennsylvania until twenty-five years of age. In February, 1870, he came to Linn county, Kansas, and there engaged in the lumber business. In the following year his brother, Alfred, came west and joined him in Linn county. They bought out the other partners in the business and have since been its owners. In 1906 the firm was incorporated under the name of the Blaker Lumber & Grain Company. They have eight elevators and warehouses within a radius of fifty miles in Kansas and Missouri. They have lumber yards at each of the points where they have elevators and warehouses, and handle not only lumber but also all kinds of building materials, such as tile roofing, cement, etc. Benjamin F. Blaker is president of the Blaker Lumber & Grain Company; Alfred Blaker is vice-president; and W. C. Blaker is secretary and treasurer. The Blaker Milling Company operates a flour mill at Pleasanton, the mill having a capacity of 250 barrels of flour per day. Benjamin F. Blaker is president of the Blaker Milling Company; Alfred Blaker is vice-president, and T. J. Blakey is its secretary and treasurer. The companies give employment to approximately 100 men in their home and branch offices. The business occupies two blocks on the east side of the St. Louis & San Francisco railroad tracks in Pleasanton and is the largest business concern of that town.

On Dec. 2, 1872, Mr. Blaker married Miss Adda Brabrant, a native of Milwaukee, Wis., but a resident of Kansas at the time of her marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Blaker have two daughters: Emma, who married Ernest Prickett, of Kansas City, Mo., and Pauline, the wife of Victor Myer, of Pryor Creek, Okla.

Mr. Blaker has always given his political allegiance to the Republican party, as did his father. He served as a member of the state senate from 1904 to 1908; has been a member of the Pleasanton Board of Education eleven years; is an ex-mayor of the city, and has served as a member of its city council. He is a Scottish Rite Mason, a Knight of Pythias, and a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. During the forty years that Mr. Blaker has been a resident of Pleasanton he has ever been recognized as one of its most energetic and industrious citizens, one ever ready at all times to lend a helping hand to any movement for the moral or material advantage of the community.

Alfred Blaker, of Pleasanton, Kan., vice-president of the Blaker Milling Company and the Blaker Lumber & Grain Company, was born March 24, 1847, in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, a son of Joshua C. and Ann (Croasdale) Blaker. More extended mention of these parents and of the Blaker ancestry will be found in the sketch of Benjamin F. Blaker, which appears elsewhere in this volume. Mr. Blaker received his education in the public schools near his Pennsylvania home and in the Millersville normal. He taught school one year and served as teller in the First National Bank of Newton, Pa., prior to joining his brother, Benjamin F., in Pleasanton, Kan., in the spring of 1871. There they together engaged in the business with which they have since been identified. Alfred Blaker had charge of a branch of the business at Kansas City for

seven years and resided in Lawrence for one year to avail his children of the opportunity for a university education. Since then he has resided in Pleasanton. On Oct. 21, 1869, Mr. Blaker was united in marriage to Miss Anna P. Hibbs, of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, a daughter of Samuel H. Hibbs, who removed from Pennsylvania to Pleasanton and resided there until his death. Mr. and Mrs. Blaker have three children, viz: Prof. Ernest Blaker, a member of the faculty of Cornell University, one of the greatest educational institutions in the United States; Eleanor, now the wife of Rev. H. J. Withington, Presbyterian minister at Pleasanton, Kan.; and William W. Blaker, who resides at Pleasanton.

Mr. Blaker has ably assisted his brother in building up and in managing the extensive business of both the lumber and grain company and the milling company. The former has a lumber yard at each of the eight points where they have grain elevators, and their mill at Pleasanton is the largest in Linn county, or in that section of the state. Mr. Blaker has gained prominence in public affairs as well as in business. He is a Republican in politics, served as a member of the state legislature from 1884 to 1888, and has also served as mayor of Pleasanton. Fraternally he holds a prominent place in the ranks of the Masonic order being a Knight Templar, a Thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. In church faith he is a Presbyterian and is a member of that denomination in Pleasanton. He has been a Kansan for forty years and has been an active participant as well as an interested spectator of the charges that have occurred in this state in that period. The faith in its future which induced him and his brother when young men to cast their fortunes with the new, untried state, has been fully verified in the splendid development and standing which Kansas has attained in its commercial prestige and its forward march and progress toward more ideal civic conditions. Pleasanton numbers Alfred Blaker among its most prominent and respected citizens.

Jesse W. Marley, cashier of the Oswego State Bank at Oswego, and acknowledged one of the most successful and capable bankers of Kansas, was born on a farm in Hendricks county, Indiana, Jan. 31, 1853. He is a son of Henry A. and Elizabeth (Stout) Marley, both of whom were born in North Carolina. The paternal grandfather, Robert Marley, removed with his family from his native State of North Carolina to Indiana at an early date and died there. The maternal grandfather of Mr. Marley was Jesse Stout, a native of North Carolina, from whence he also removed with his family to Indiana very early in the history of that state. The parents of Mr. Marley were reared and married in Indiana, where they settled down in life on a farm, in Hendricks county, and where the mother died, when our subject was but a small boy.

Mr. Marley grew up under the care and direction of his father, with whom he remained on the farm until twenty-one years of age. He had obtained a common school education, which was supplemented by four years' attendance in DePauw University, at Greencastle, Ind., which institution he left in his sophomore year to begin in earnest the battle

of life. He came to Kansas in September, 1878, and located at Oswego, where he has since made his home. There he began his business career in the loan business. Soon afterward his father joined him in business, and under the firm name of Marley & Marley established a private bank early in the '80s. The firm continued a successful business up to 1887, when the Oswego State Bank of Oswego was organized, of which bank Mr. Marley has continued as cashier to the present time, and it has been largely due to his active management that the institution has become one of the leading state banks of Kansas. It has a capital of \$30,000, a surplus of \$16,000 and undivided profits of \$5,000. Its present officers are: Fred Perkins, president; Henry A. Marley, vice-president; and J. W. Marley, cashier. Mr. Marley's father has been a resident of Oswego for more than twenty-five years and resides with him. He is eighty-three years of age, and is a most highly respected citizen of Oswego. In politics Mr. J. W. Marley is a Republican. While he has served as mayor of Oswego, he has never sought political preferment. He was president of the Kansas Bankers' Association in 1906-7.

Mr. Marley has been twice married. His first wife bore the maiden name of Julia B. Wier. She died one year after their marriage, leaving a daughter, Louise, the wife of J. R. McGavern. In 1890 Mr. Marley took as his second wife, Miss Margaret Belt, a native of Kentucky.

Orcemous Gossard, a very successful hardware merchant at Oswego, Labette county, was born in Fayette county, Ohio, Dec. 19, 1858. His parents were Abraham and Elizabeth (Holloway) Gossard, both of whom were natives of Ohio, the father born in Fayette county and the mother in Ross county. They came West in 1876 and settled on a farm in Labette county, Kansas, where the father died in 1879, aged forty-one years. The mother is still living, a highly respected resident of Labette county. She bore her husband seven sons and two daughters. Mr. Gossard was eighteen years of age when his parents came to Kansas. He had but the advantages of the common schools for an education, and was reared on a farm, where he learned those valuable lessons of toil and perseverance which have so greatly contributed to his success as a merchant. When twenty-two years of age Mr. Gossard became a clerk in a hardware store at Oswego. He was a poor young man and must needs apply himself if he was to succeed in life. With a determination to become the best hardware clerk and the leading hardware merchant in Oswego, he resolved to sell more each day than his employer, and it is said that this he accomplished. After clerking for some time he and a partner engaged in the hardware business at Hartland, Kan., where he remained five years, gaining a valuable experience which was largely to form the foundation for his future success as a hardware merchant at Oswego. In March, 1880 he began business in Oswego, where he has established a large and profitable trade in a general line of hardware and farm implements. He has long since held the reputation of a "square dealer" and his popular and catching advertising phrase has been and is "on Gossard's plan," a fa-

miliar phrase among hundreds of appreciating customers. Being successful in business Mr. Gossard has accumulated much valuable property and ranks among the well-to-do business men of Labette county.

In politics Mr. Gossard has been and is a leading Republican and an active worker in his party. He has served as both secretary and chairman of the Labette county Republican central committee with universal satisfaction to his party in the county. Fraternally he is a Knight of Pythias, and in church faith a Methodist. In 1893 Mr. Gossard married Miss Nellie Harrison, of Oswego. She died in 1907 leaving three children—Mary Elizabeth, Agnes De Mar and Edgar Harrison. In 1910 Mr. Gossard married a second time, when Miss Anna B. Baty became his wife.

W. R. Gladman, M. D., a prominent physician and surgeon of Tonganoxie, was born near Newark, Licking county, Ohio, Oct. 26, 1846, a son of Jonathan and Mahalah (Houser) Gladman. His father was born in Maryland and his mother in Virginia, both descended from German parents. They spent their lives in Licking county and reared a family of eight children.

W. R. Gladman was reared on his father's farm and received the education afforded by the public schools of that period. At the age of fifteen he enlisted in the Ninth Ohio cavalry to serve in the Civil war. His regiment was assigned to the Army of the Cumberland and Mr. Gladman was in some sixty-two engagements, among them being the siege of Knoxville; the battle of Decatur, Ala.; the raid of Marietta, Ga. He then joined Kilpatrick's cavalry regiment and participated in the siege of Atlanta and accompanied Sherman on his famous march to the sea. He was mustered out at Concord, N. C., on July 25, 1865, and discharged from the service at Camp Chase, Ohio, on Aug. 3 of that year. Mr. Gladman returned to his home and remained there until Sept. 6, 1866, when he enlisted in the Seventh United States cavalry, was assigned to Fort Wallace, Kan., and spent the winter there. During 1867 he accompanied General Hancock as far as Denver and was assigned to duty guarding the government stage coaches from the Indians in Western Kansas and Colorado. Subsequently he was at Camp Gibbs and Fort Larned. During the summer of 1868 he was with General Sully looking after renegade Indians, going as far south as Fort Supply, and then returning to Fort Dodge. In November, 1868, Mr. Gladman's regiment was assigned to General Custer's command, when he started on his famous raid after Black Kettle, the celebrated Cheyenne chief, who had been committing depredations along the western border. The command started after the Indians, soon came upon their trail and when near the Indian camp, were forced to hold the horses still, and at this time Custer's bloodhounds were killed because they barked. The battle occurred just after daybreak and Black Kettle was killed by Joseph Bell, and the medal which had been given him by Andrew Jackson was found about his neck. The battle continued until dark, and the next day the command returned to Camp Supply, remain-

ing there until December, watching the Indians. The regiment was then sent to Fort Cobb, and from there north to establish Fort Sill. They trailed Indians all winter, and the following February succeeded in capturing two white women the Indians had taken on the Solomon river. During the campaign the soldiers suffered many hardships from cold and hunger, supplies gave out and they were cut down to one meal a day. During the summer of 1869 Mr. Gladman was at Forts Hays and Leavenworth, spending the winter at the latter. The next summer the regiment was at Fort Hays and campaigned along the Saline river, wintering at Fort Harper. In the spring of 1871 they were ordered to Louisville, Ky., then to Bagdad, at the time of the Ku Klux Klan trouble. Mr. Gladman had been promoted to first sergeant and held that rank when discharged at Bagdad on Sept. 6, 1871. He had been reading medicine while in the army under the direction of Dr. Frazier, the post surgeon at Fort Harker, and after leaving the army entered the Eclectic Medical Institute at Cincinnati, Ohio, where he graduated in 1876. Two years later he began to practice at Fort Scott, Kan., then traveled two years with his invalid wife. In 1883 the Doctor located at Tonganoxie and opened an office, where he has since been engaged in the practice of his profession, making a specialty of the diseases of women.

In 1871 Dr. Gladman married Samantha Bumcrof, of Marion county, Illinois. She died in 1894 and, in 1897, he married Mrs. Ella Houston of Platte county, Missouri. Dr. Gladman is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, Slocum Post, No. 161, and is its commander; belongs to the Masonic fraternity, and is a Republican in politics. He has always taken an active part in campaigns and stumped Leavenworth county for President McKinley.

Frank Leo Pinet, superintendent of the city schools of Parsons, and one of the most prominent educators of the state as well as a versatile writer, bears the distinction of being a Kansan, both by birth and by residence. He was born July 28, 1881, in Onaga, Pottawatomie county. His parents, Frank B. and Felicie (Lefebvre) Pinet, were both foreign-born, the father's nativity having been Lyons, France, while that of the mother was Brussels, Belgium. They immigrated to America with their respective parents, who were among those that formed the French colony at Neuchatel, Nemaha county, Kansas. In this state Frank B. Pinet and Felicie Lefebvre were married. In earlier life the former was engaged as a building contractor but for the past several years he has operated a fruit farm near Onaga, in which town the son, Frank Leo, was reared.

Superintendent Pinet attended the public schools until seventeen years of age; then for a short time he attended Campbell University at Holton, Kan. After teaching one year at Fostoria, Kan., he entered the Kansas State Normal School at Emporia, where he remained from 1900 to 1902. In the latter year he became principal of a ward school at Chanute, Kan., where he remained two years. He then returned to

the Kansas State Normal School, where he completed the four years Latin course, graduating in 1905. In that year he accepted the superintendency of the schools at Erie, Kan., which position he retained four years, or until chosen superintendent of the Chanute, Kan., city schools. He held the latter position one year, then, though elected to the position for another year, he resigned it in order to accept the superintendency of the city schools at Parsons, Kan., where he has since remained. By teaching and attending school alternately he was enabled not only to defray the expenses of obtaining a splendid education, but to forge his way to the front among the teachers of the state. He is prominently connected with both the Kansas State Teachers' Association and the Southeastern Kansas Teachers' Association and, in 1911, was elected president of the latter association. From an early period in life Superintendent Pinet has written more or less for the daily papers and for periodical publications, both literary and educational. He has contributed well-accepted verse to the "Lippencott," "Recreation," "Outdoor Life" magazines and to the Kansas City, Mo., and Chicago daily papers. He is the author of a volume of pleasing poetry, published under the title of "Highway and Other Poems." He is a Republican in his political views and though he does not participate in party work, he is thoroughly informed on political subjects and on the political situation of the time. His fraternal affiliations are with the Masonic order, being a Master Mason.

In 1902 Superintendent Pinet was united in marriage with Miss Hattie B. McClure of Kansas City, Mo. Both Mr. and Mrs. Pinet are among the active and valued members of the social and literary circles of Parsons.

Richard A. Stewart, chief surgeon at the Stewart Hospital, Hutchinson, Kan., was born in Bedford county, Virginia, Jan. 20, 1868, and was only a lad of thirteen when he accompanied his parents to Rice county, where he continued the education started in Virginia. During the summer he helped his father on the farm and led the ordinary life of a country boy. Like his brother, he determined to become a physician, and in 1888 matriculated in the Hospital Medical College, at Louisville, where he graduated, in 1891. Immediately afterward he entered into partnership with his brother, Dr. James E. Stewart, in Hutchinson.

Dr. Stewart, on June 12, 1895, married Mary C., daughter of John P. and Margaret McCurdy. The Stewart brothers built up a wide reputation as successful surgeons. At the death of Dr. James E. Stewart, the principal amount of this extensive work fell upon Dr. Richard Stewart, and today he is the principal operating surgeon of the hospital which bears the name. Since graduation Dr. Richard Stewart has taken advanced courses of special study in the East at several times, devoting most of his attention to surgery. After establishing the hospital the brothers abandoned general practice, making a specialty of surgery, gynecology, and the treatment of diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, in which lines they built up a gratifying and lucrative practice

Dr. Stewart's political views are not bound by party ties, his support being given to men and measures that he believes will promote the general welfare and do the most good. Like all the Stewarts he is a member of the Methodist church.

Noah Hardy, president of the Hardy Realty & Immigration Company of Hutchinson, Kan., was born in Mercer county, Illinois, March 8, 1844, a son of Ashford and Sophia (Morehead) Hardy. His father was a Virginian by birth but accompanied his parents to Muskingum county, Ohio, when only nine years of age and was reared in that state, which was then the "far West" to people living east of the mountains. Like so many of the young men reared on the frontier he moved still further west to take up land and, in 1855, located in Mercer county, Illinois, where he spent his life and was finally laid to rest. The mother is also dead, after many years spent at the old homestead in Mercer county. She was a native of Pennsylvania, but spent all her married life in the West.

Noah Hardy was educated at the district school near his home and led the usual life of a country boy, herding cattle, plowing corn and doing all kinds of work on the farm, until the outbreak of the Civil war, when he enlisted, Sept. 7, 1863, at Galesburg, Ill., in Company C, Eleventh Illinois cavalry. This regiment was organized by Robert G. Ingersoll, although he was not with it at the time Mr. Hardy joined. This regiment served with the Army of the West. It took part in the raid Sherman made from Vicksburg to Meridian, Miss. After some eight months in the army Mr. Hardy was appointed to a clerkship on General Dana's staff and was stationed at Memphis, Vicksburg and Jackson, Miss. At the close of the war he was a clerk in the department of the Mississippi at Jackson, but on Nov. 11, 1865, was honorably discharged and mustered out of the service at Springfield, Ill. He remained there a short time, when he returned to his old home in Mercer county, where he engaged in buying and shipping stock to the Chicago market and at the same time conducting an extensive farm. He heard of the opportunities to secure valuable farm land very cheap in the West, and came to Kansas in the late '70s, locating in Nemaha county and, in 1886, he went to Hodgeman county and platted an addition to the town of Jetmore. For nine years he carried on a growing and lucrative business in this line, but disposed of it to move to Blackwell, Okla., and within a short time was appointed to a position in the school land office, at Guthrie, by Governor Barnes, where he remained until 1902, when he came to Hutchinson. Mr. Hardy at once opened an office, where he has established a large and prosperous real estate business. Since returning to Kansas he has confined himself almost entirely to handling Texas and Mexican land, having gained a wide knowledge of these in the state office while in Oklahoma. His general business is confined largely to Hutchinson, although he handles large farm deals. Since coming to the "Salt City" he has become recognized as one of the leading and enterprising business men who is in favor of

all improvements that tend toward the upbuilding of the city where he elects to make his home. Fraternally he is associated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, General Hooker Post.

On Dec. 18, 1866, Mr. Hardy was united in marriage with Lucinda J. Decker of Mercer county, Illinois, a lady of many attainments and pleasing manner, who has made many friends during the residence of the family in Hutchinson.

Jacob R. Baker, president of the Rock Elevator & Milling Company, one of the leading shipping and exporting concerns of Hutchinson, Kan., may be regarded as an excellent example of what perseverance, a good business head, and willingness to work, may accomplish in the Sunflower State by men who start with little capital. He was born on a farm in Wyoming county, N. Y., May 18, 1863, a son of Henry and Rosena Baker, both natives of the same state, where they passed their lives and were at last laid to rest. Jacob was reared and educated in his native county, attending the country school in the winter and working on the farm in the summer until his twentieth year, when he borrowed \$100 and determined to seek his fortune in the West, and did not seek in vain, for today Mr. Baker is one of the prosperous and representative citizens of one of the finest towns in the West. Soon after reaching this state he located at Lyons, and engaged in the grain business for some fourteen years but, in 1884, formed a partnership with R. W. Quade, under the firm name of Quade & Baker, with elevators at Pawnee Rock. A year later Mr. Baker bought his partner's interest in the business and continued it alone, until he removed to Great Bend, in 1898. In 1903 the present company was organized and a headquarters office established in Hutchinson. The company owns some thirty-eight elevators with an especially large one at Hutchinson. They handle about two and a half million bushels of grain a year, mostly wheat. In addition to his grain interests Mr. Baker owns about thirty quarters of land in Edwards, Barton, Gray and Pawnee counties and owned the property where the historic Pawnee Rock is located. He is one of the successful men of Kansas and one of the extensive grain operators of the state.

In 1886 he married Cora M. Gano, a native of Olathe, Kan., and they have three children: Opal, the wife of Scott Clark of Hutchinson; Floy, at home, and Bernice, who is completing her education in the Cours Dwight School, Paris, France.

Lawrence Monroe Shearer, the owner and editor of the "Olpe Optimist," was born in Osborne county, Kansas, Jan. 21, 1878, the first son of Wilson S. and Dora (James) Shearer. His father was born in Miami county, Ohio, of German French parentage; was educated in the public schools, and attended Miami Academy. After attaining his majority he determined to start in life for himself and came to Kansas, in 1870, when the country was but little settled up. He became a buffalo hunter on the plains in the western part of the state, which occupation was a paying

one during the early '70s. Subsequently, he took up government land in Osborne county and he taught school for a few years. He married Dora James, of Mitchell county, in 1876. She was a daughter of George James, one of the successful pioneer farmers near Beloit, Kan. Two children were born of this union—Osborne Perry and Lawrence Monroe. Mrs. Shearer died in 1881.

Lawrence M. Shearer received his elementary education in the public schools of Cawker City and then attended the State Agricultural College, at Manhattan, Kan. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American war he left college and enlisted in Company H, Twenty-second Kansas infantry, and served seven months. He then spent two years at the Chase School of Art, in New York City. On his return to Kansas he entered the State Normal School, at Emporia, and graduated with the class of 1904. Shortly before his graduation he took the government civil service examination for teacher in the Philippine Islands and was appointed. On June 11, 1904, he sailed for the Philippines and was there three years. He taught for a year and a half in the province of Rizal and a year and a half in Samar Island. Returning to the United States he reentered the normal school, at Emporia, and graduated in the Latin course in 1908. He decided to remain in his native state and bought the newspaper plant of the "Olpe Optimist," which was owned by H. B. Albertson. Since acquiring the paper, Mr. Shearer has placed it upon a sound financial foundation, has erected a fine new brick building for it, and today the paper is the pride of the town and its owner is regarded as one of the rising young men in the newspaper profession. He is progressive in his ideas, modern in his methods, and runs a wide-awake, up-to-date semi-weekly paper.

On Oct. 6, 1910, Mr. Shearer married Mable Elizabeth French, a school teacher, and a daughter of L. A. and Paulina French. Mr. French is a farmer and lives in Lyon county.

Alonzo J. Tullock, late of Leavenworth, was in his day one of the best known citizens of that city, and one of the leading civil and constructive engineers in the Middle West. He was born on a farm near Rockford, Ill., in the year 1854, and passed his boyhood in that neighborhood. After attending the public schools he prepared himself to enter college, and graduated with high standing in the civil engineering course at the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor. Immediately upon receiving his degree he went to Chicago to accept a position with a railroad company as assistant engineer and continued in this capacity until 1879, when he came to Leavenworth to enter the employ of Insley & Shire, at that time proprietors of the Missouri Valley Bridge Company & Iron Works. The company was not then in a prosperous condition, and for several years had been struggling to maintain an existence. Mr. Tullock's technical knowledge of engineering, coupled with his sound business judgment and fine executive ability, finally brought the concern through the crisis and placed it upon a firm financial footing. After several years with Insley & Shire, as their consulting engineer and superin-

tendent, he purchased the interests of his employers, becoming the owner and manager of the entire business. He was now in a position to carry out his long cherished desire to expand his field of operations, and by reaching out after new contracts he soon made the Missouri Valley Bridge Company known in a number of states. As the head of the concern Mr. Tullock designed and built a number of the largest bridges over the Missouri river, as well as many bridges over the principal streams of the South and West. Probably his most pretentious work is the large steel wharf at Tampico, Mex., which he erected for the Mexican government at a cost of over \$2,000,000. This great structure, and the numerous bridges erected by his company, stand as monuments to his engineering skill, his industrial energy and his integrity as a man who always executed his contracts to the letter, and who never knowingly permitted a piece of imperfect work to leave his shops. Besides his large interests as the head of the bridge company, Mr. Tullock was a director for some time of the First National Bank of Leavenworth. He was a public-spirited citizen, always a willing helper to any and every movement for the civic and material advancement of his adopted city. In connection with his bridge building business he had extensive dealings with the Carnegie Steel Company and became personally acquainted with Mr. Carnegie. It was through this acquaintance that the city of Leavenworth secured the Carnegie Library, another evidence of Mr. Tullock's interest in the city. After an illness of about a year, Mr. Tullock died at his home in Leavenworth, on July 21, 1904, leaving a widow, a son, Hubert, and two daughters, Florence and Lucy.

John T. Taylor, the well known chief of police of Leavenworth, Kan., was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, August 7, 1841, the son of William H. H. and Anna Tuttle (Harrison) Taylor. His father was a native of Richmond, Va., who moved to Ohio at an early day, and there met and married Anna Harrison, youngest daughter of President William Henry Harrison, and a grandchild of Benjamin Harrison, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Judge John Cleves Simms, her grandfather, was one of the first white settlers in Ohio. He purchased several thousand acres of land between the two Miami rivers, which also included what is now the city of Cincinnati. When John T. Taylor was only seven years old his parents moved to North Bend, Ohio, to live with the grandfather, and there the boy was reared and received the educational advantages afforded by the hardy pioneers. At the outbreak of the Civil war the father organized the Fifth Ohio cavalry and served as colonel of the regiment, but in 1864 was forced to resign on account of ill health, and returned to the old home, where he lived until 1867, when he moved to Minnesota and for eighteen years served as state librarian of Minnesota and died in office, at the age of eighty-one. The mother passed away in 1865, in Ohio. John T. Taylor's brother, William, also enlisted in the Union army and received a commission as captain of the Eighteenth United States infantry and served throughout the war.

Aug. 7, 1861, John T. Taylor enlisted in Company G, Fifth Ohio

cavalry, and subsequently was elected first lieutenant. At Paducah, Ky., he was appointed aide-de-camp to Gen. W. T. Sherman, and his first important battle was Shiloh. At Vicksburg he was severely injured, but after months of suffering recovered, and had the distinction of witnessing the restoration of the old flag to the flagstaff at Fort Sumter, by Gen. Robert Anderson, and listening to Henry Ward Beecher's oration on that occasion. He was discharged in May, 1865, at Charleston, S. C., and returned to Ohio, and in 1866 came to Kansas. For some time Mr. Taylor was engaged in farming and in real estate, buying and selling land, but gave that up to accept a position as traveling salesman, which occupation he followed for twenty-one years. When D. R. Anthony became mayor of Leavenworth he appointed Mr. Taylor chief of the police force, and when the commission form of government was adopted by the city, at the election of Mayor Crancer, he was again made chief of police. Mayor Abernathy chose him for the same position, and he was reappointed by Mayor Doege, which office he still holds.

In 1881 Mr. Taylor married Amelia M. Wilson, who was a teacher in the schools at Bloomington, Ill. Mr. Taylor is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic; Military Order of the Loyal Legion, being second vice-commander of that order; the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; of the United Commercial Travelers, and is also a member of the International Association of Police Chiefs, and vice-president of the Peace Officers' Association of the State of Kansas. He is an able and efficient officer, who does his duty fearlessly and impartially.

Charles M. Condon.—Among the ablest and best known bankers and financiers of Kansas is Charles M. Condon, of the C. M. Condon & Company State Bank of Oswego. Mr. Condon came to Kansas in 1868, in March of which year he located in Oswego, Labette county, where he has since resided. There he began his business career as a merchant and up to this date he has maintained a mercantile business in Oswego. He has been identified with the banking business since 1876. Mr. Condon was born in the State of New York, near Schenectady, June 24, 1843. His parents were James and Mary (McCarty) Condon, both of whom were born in Ireland, where they were reared and married. As a young couple they came to America to establish for themselves a new home in that land of promise and opportunity. They settled in Schenectady county, New York, where the father engaged in farming until the lad, Charles, was twelve years old, or in 1855, when they removed westward to Iowa and settled on a farm about sixteen miles from the city of Des Moines. There they spent the remainder of their days, the mother's death having occurred soon after the family's removal to Iowa. The father lived many years afterward and died in advanced years. He was twice married. By his first marriage there were three sons and one daughter, of whom Mr. Condon, of this review, was second eldest. By the second marriage there was one daughter.

Mr. Condon was reared on the farm and obtained a common school education, which was supplemented by a course in a Des Moines, Iowa,

business college. In March, 1862, he enlisted as a private in Company I, Eighteenth Iowa infantry, and served in the Civil war until its close, being mustered out of the service in August, 1865, a second lieutenant. For the first two years after the close of the war Mr. Condon farmed in Iowa. During the Civil war Mr. Condon's command was, for a year or more, stationed at Fort Smith, Ark. During that time he formed an acquaintance with Miss Mary L. Beckel, of Fort Smith, to whom he was married Oct. 31, 1867. In the following spring, or in March, 1868, he located in Oswego, Kan., being attracted there by former army comrades who had settled there. On locating in Oswego Mr. Condon opened a general store on limited capital and was attended by success, as he has been in all of his subsequent business undertakings. In 1876 he and B. F. Hobart established a private bank in Oswego under the firm name of Hobart & Condon. In 1886 Mr. Condon purchased Mr. Hobart's interest and continued the business until the C. M. Condon & Company State Bank was organized with Mr. Condon as president. At the head of this institution he has remained, the bank now ranking among the leading state banks of Kansas. Mr. Condon is also interested in five other banks, being president of the Condon National Bank at Coffeyville, Kan.; of the Neodesha (Kan.) National Bank; of the Mound Valley State Bank, at Mound Valley, Kan.; vice-president of the National Bank of Commerce at Pittsburg, Kan.; and a director of the Blue Jacket State Bank at Blue Jacket, Okla., of which bank a son, W. H. Condon, is president.

While Mr. Condon has always been a Republican in politics he has never sought official preferment. He has amassed a fortune by reason of sapient business ability. He has contributed much toward the building of Oswego, and to public weal he has been a generous contributor. His name is a synonym of success, honor and integrity wherever he is known. He is one of the best and most favorably known citizens of Labette county, and also in Kansas, especially among men of business affairs. Mr. and Mrs. Condon are the parents of six children: Geneva, the wife of A. A. Ramsey, of Coffeyville, Kan.; Estella, the deceased wife of A. E. Maxwell, president of the National Bank of Commerce, Pittsburg, Kan.; Wilbur H., cashier of the C. M. Condon & Company State Bank, of Oswego, and president of the Blue Jacket (Okla.) State Bank; Wayne M., a dry goods merchant in Oklahoma; Corinne, wife of Frank McKay, of Oklahoma City, Okla.; and Clifford S., a dry goods merchant at Carthage, Mo.

Joseph Wellington Howe, a successful newspaper publisher and the editor and owner of the "Dickinson County News," at Abilene, claims the Sunflower State as the place of his nativity, born at Gypsum, Kan., Feb. 5, 1881. He is the second son of Joseph and Emma (Alles) Howe, the former born in England Feb. 17, 1828, and the latter was born in Germany. The father was a farmer by occupation during his active career. He came to the United States in 1852, making the journey via the Isthmus of Panama to California, in the time of the gold excite-

ment. He engaged for several years in gold mining and amassed a fortune. He left California in 1870 and came to Kansas, locating in Saline county, where he purchased land belonging to the old Union Pacific grant. He acquired 800 acres, on which he is now living retired. In 1862 he was married in California to Miss Emma Alles, whose parents were Germans and never came to the United States. She died in Abilene, Kan., Dec. 31, 1903. The father is a Mason and gives his support to the Democratic party. Of the union of this honored couple were born four children: Alice Tamer, born Nov. 22, 1864, is the wife of Thomas Walker, a farmer of Saline county, and the mother of one child; Cora Ruth, born June 6, 1867, is the wife of Daniel Lehman, a farmer and stockman of Saline county, and the mother of three children; John Adam, born July 30, 1871, died Feb. 7, 1894, at Gypsum, Kan.; and Joseph W. is the youngest.

Joseph W. Howe secured his educational discipline in the public schools of his native county, completing the course in the Gypsum High School, after which he entered the Saline Normal University and graduated in that institution with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in the class of 1901. After graduation he taught school two years in Saline county. In May, 1903, he came to Abilene and purchased the plant and good will of the "Dickinson County News," a weekly county newspaper, and he has built it up until it is an influential paper with an extensive circulation, being the official Democratic paper of the county. Mr. Howe has been successful and prominent in his chosen vocation and is held in high regard as a citizen and business man. He has been chairman of the Democratic county central committee since first coming to the county and has served as secretary and one term as chairman of the Fifth district Congressional committee. He has also served as president of the Kansas State Democratic Club and was a candidate for presidential elector in the campaign of 1908. He is now serving his fifth term as secretary of the Kansas State Democratic Editorial Association. He is a Knight Templar Mason, and at the present time is a member of the Abilene board of education, being the first and only single man ever elected to that office in Abilene. Mr. Howe is known as a friend of youth. In 1907 he organized a boys' club, known as the Knights of Honor, and served three years as its head and guardian. The club is composed of boys and is for social and moral advancement. He is a devoted member of the Presbyterian church, in which he teaches a class of twenty young men at Sunday school. Although active in politics he has not sought political preferment, but has held many honorary positions.

Thomas Gowenlock, the leading optometrist and druggist of Clay Center, a man of wide and varied experience in the business world, has demonstrated what a man may accomplish whose only capital is a good head and a pair of capable, industrious hands, for he is a self-made man and has won fortune and an enviable position in the world unaided. He is an Englishman, born in Dalston, Cumberland county, England, Feb.

3. 1847. first son of James and Sarah (Russell) Gowenlock. His father was born at Carlisle, England, and learned the trade of machinist, which he followed in his native country until 1854, when he immigrated to the United States and entered the employ of the Hudson River Railway Company as foreman of the New York shops, a position he held eleven years. In 1861 he removed to Litchfield, Ill., to become master mechanic in the shops of the Indianapolis & St. Louis railway, serving in that capacity ten years, and then resigned to organize the Litchfield Car Manufacturing Company, in which he held considerable stock and was a director. After this concern was well started Mr. Gowenlock went to Mount Vernon, Ill., as foreman of the shops of the Louisville & Nashville railway and remained with that corporation until 1886, when he retired from active life, having by frugality, economy, and hard work accumulated a comfortable fortune. He died in 1900, after a long and useful life. Sarah Russell was born in England in 1828, was married there in 1843 and reared a family of six children: Thomas is the first in order of birth; James E., born in 1863, is a machinist at Danville, Ill.; John, born in 1866, became a locomotive engineer on the Louisville & Nashville railway and was killed in a railroad accident in 1890; David, born in 1872, became a banker at Mount Carroll, Ill., and died at the age of twenty-four; Catharine, born in 1874, is the widow of Abner Warren, of Mount Vernon, Ill.; and Mary F., born in 1876, is the widow of Abner Goodrich, of Mount Vernon, Ill., who died in 1906.

Thomas Gowenlock attended the public schools in New York City until thirteen years of age, when he entered the law offices of Bowdoin, La Roche & Barlow as messenger boy, working for \$2.50 a week. After a year he entered a grocery store and then a drug store, but two years later left to enter a brass foundry, where he remained a year learning that trade; but he determined to become a machinist, like his father, and with this end in view entered the shops of the New York Central railway, where he spent three years learning the trade. All this time he was attending night school at Cooper Institute, as he realized that the best weapons for the battle of life were a good education and a trade. He specialized in mathematics and mechanical drawing, in order to perfect himself as a mechanical draftsman. In 1861 he moved to Litchfield, Ill., to accept a position as draftsman-in-chief in the shops of the Indianapolis & St. Louis railroad, where he remained until 1872. Being offered a better position as chief draftsman with the Louisville & Nashville railroad he moved to Mount Vernon, Ill., and remained with the road until he gave up being a draftsman and started for Topeka, Kan., to become superintendent of motive power of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad. On the way to accept this position he stopped in Lawrence, Kan., to visit friends, and was induced to join ex-Governor Glick and others in mining operations in Colorado. He went to that state and erected a large plant for the reduction of silver and gold ore, but as the venture proved unprofitable he severed his connection with the company after two years, and for the next two years superintended

the erection of mining and ore reduction plants in the San Juan country, Colorado. Mr. Gowenlock was at Leadville during the great mining boom of 1878 and 1879 and was superintendent there for one year of the Amie mine, in which the late Senators Plumb and Elkins were interested. While in this district he made the phenomenal record of taking \$111,000 worth of silver out of the Robert E. Lee mine in twenty-four hours, being the largest production of silver in that space of time in the history of the world. Leaving Leadville, he went to Kokomo, Colo., being engaged as superintendent of various mines in that locality, the most important positions being superintendent of the Forrest Consolidated Mining Company, the Wheel of Fortune Mining Company, the Sultan Consolidated Mining Company, and the Champion Mining Company, general manager of the Silver Blossom mine and consulting engineer of the Michigan mine. During this time he had the honor of being elected mayor of Kokomo, the highest incorporated town in the world, it being located at an altitude of 11,000 feet above sea level. For two years Mr. Gowenlock also served as commissioner of mines of Colorado, as he was regarded as an authority upon mining and mine conditions. Leaving the "Ten Mile Country" in 1883, he returned to Leadville to take charge of the late Senator Tabor's mining interests at Aspen and was in that part of Colorado for a year before he quit mining and engaged in the drug business in Colorado Springs. Two years later he left the mountain country and, in 1866, located at Clay Center, where he opened a drug store and has since been in business. Mr. Gowenlock has acquired large property interests and is regarded as one of the most substantial citizens of Clay county. In 1890, realizing the necessity in Clay Center of a competent optician, he went to Chicago and enrolled at the Ophthalmic College and Hospital of that city, where he worked and studied under the famous Professor Martin. He graduated the same year, and upon returning to Clay Center equipped his office with the most modern scientific instruments and has continued to practice to the present time, and, he has aided hundreds of people afflicted with imperfect vision. In 1900 he was elected vice-president of the Kansas Association of Opticians and in 1901 was chosen president and was reelected in 1902. In 1904 he was elected vice-president of the American National Association of Optometrists and in 1905 was urged to the presidency, being assured of the vote of the convention by acclamation, but refused, saying that his private interests would have to suffer by the amount of time required to do justice to the position. During nearly a quarter of a century he has been a leading factor in building up the profession and has been called for consultation to Nebraska, Oklahoma, and Colorado. In 1909 the legislature created a State board of examiners in optometry, to examine all persons engaged in fitting glasses. Governor Stubbs appointed Mr. Gowenlock a member of the board of which he was chosen president. He was reappointed in 1911 and reelected president of the board. Mr. Gowenlock has attained the Knights Templar degree in Masonry and is af-

iliated with Isis Temple Shrine at Salina. He is a past commander of Coronado Commandery of Clay Center. He has various business interests, aside from those previously mentioned, and is treasurer of the Acme Manufacturing Company of Clay Center.

On Jan. 17, 1876, Mr. Gowenlock married Emma Mabel Allen at Mount Vernon, Ill. She is a daughter of the late John and Elizabeth Allen, of Jefferson county, Illinois. Mrs. Gowenlock was born at Mount Vernon, April 6, 1857, on the farm where she was married. Her father was a native of Kentucky and her mother of Tennessee. Mr. Allen was a lineal descendant of Ethan Allen, of Green Mountain fame, who played such a conspicuous part in the Revolutionary war, while Mrs. Allen was a relative of President Pierce. Mr. Allen passed away in the late sixties and was survived by his wife until 1881, when she, too, was laid to rest. Two children have been born to Thomas and Emma Gowenlock: Mabel Allen, born in Kokomo, Colo., Oct. 6, 1882, is an expert stenographer of Kansas City, Mo., and Thomas Russell, born at Clay Center, Kan., Feb. 14, 1888, is a graduate of the Clay Center High School and the law department of the University of Kansas, with the class of 1908. He was admitted to the bar but has never practiced, and is with the Gundlach Advertising Company of Chicago.

Balie Peyton Waggener is a descendant of typical American ancestry, his great-grandfather having served as a lieutenant-colonel in the Continental army during the war for independence, and his grandfather was a major in the United States army in the war of 1812. He was born in Platte county, Missouri, July 18, 1847, a son of Peyton R. and Eniseis S. (Willis) Waggener, and until the age of fourteen years attended the public schools, where he laid the foundation of his education. At the age of fourteen he obtained a situation as toll-gate keeper on the old Platte City & Western turnpike. While thus employed he began the study of law, reading his law books at the toll-gate after his day's work was done. In 1866 he entered the law office of Otis & Glick, at Atchison, where he pursued his studies with such assiduity that, on June 10, 1867, he was admitted to the bar. Three years later he formed a partnership with Albert H. Horton, then United States district attorney, under the firm name of Horton & Waggener, which lasted until the election of Judge Horton to the office of chief justice of the Kansas supreme court, in 1876. In 1887 Mr. Waggener formed a partnership under the firm name of Waggener, Martin & Orr, which continued until April 30, 1895, when the firm was dissolved and Chief Justice Horton resigned his position as chief justice and became a member of the new firm, known as Waggener, Horton & Orr. David Martin, Mr. Waggener's former partner, became chief justice of the supreme court of Kansas to succeed Chief Justice Horton. In 1902 Judge Horton died, and later his place in the firm was taken by ex-Chief Justice Frank Doster, under the firm name of Waggener, Doster & Orr. It will thus be seen that Mr. Waggener was associated in the practice of law with three ex-chief justices of the supreme court of Kansas.



D. P. Haggan

On Jan. 4, 1876, Mr. Waggener was appointed general attorney of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company for the State of Kansas, and on May 1, 1910, he was made general solicitor for that company for the states of Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado, his son, W. P. Waggener, succeeding him as general attorney for Kansas. During the forty-four years Mr. Waggener has been engaged in the practice of law he has won an enviable position at the bar, through his own personal efforts. He has never ceased to be a student of all subjects pertaining to that most jealous of professions, and it is worthy of note that he is the possessor of one of the most complete law libraries in the United States, containing upward of 10,000 volumes. He keeps his library at his residence, which is one of the handsomest and best appointed in the city of Atchison, and it is there that he prepares most of his cases.

Although primarily a lawyer, Mr. Waggener has found time to engage in other enterprises. In 1892 he was elected president of the Exchange National Bank, of Atchison, Kan., which position he has since held. He constructed and put into operation the Atchison Railway, Light & Power system in the city of Atchison, and owns a 500-acre farm, beautifully located, a short distance west of Atchison, and it is one of the most modern farms in the state, in its equipment of buildings, etc. Here he works out his ideas regarding the raising of alfalfa, hogs and mules, in which he has become a recognized authority.

In addition to his professional and business interests, Mr. Waggener has manifested a public spirit in matters pertaining to the political conditions of his city and state. Firmly grounded in Democratic principles, he has become one of the unquestionable leaders of that party and occupies a high place in its councils. In 1869 he was elected to the Atchison city council—when he had barely attained to his majority. In 1872 he was the nominee of his party for the office of attorney-general of the State of Kansas, and in 1873 was made city attorney. From 1889 to 1891, and again in 1895-97, he was mayor of the city. In 1902 he was elected a member of the lower branch of the state legislature, which had a large Republican majority, and during the term held the important position of chairman of the judiciary committee. It is generally conceded that he influenced much of the legislation of that session, and his record so commended him to his constituents that, in 1904, he was elected to the state senate from a strong Republican district, carrying the district by a majority of 1,500 votes, although, at the same election, Theodore Roosevelt, the Republican candidate for president, carried the same district by over 3,000, an indisputable testimonial to Mr. Waggener's personal popularity and his ability. Mr. Waggener is a member of all the secret orders. In Masonic circles he is a well known figure, being a Knight Templar and a Thirty-second degree member of the Scottish Rite, and also a member of the Shrine.

On May 27, 1869, Mr. Waggener married Miss Emma L., daughter of William Hetherington, one of Atchison's prominent citizens, and of

this union was born a son and daughter, both now married. The son is a "chip of the old block," being general attorney of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company for the State of Kansas, and a director in and president of the Exchange State Bank of Atchison.

But perhaps the trait of character that most endears Mr. Waggener to the people of Atchison county is that liberality which led him, in 1897, to inaugurate the system of giving an annual picnic to the children. Every year, at his own personal expense, he furnishes free transportation, free entertainment, and free refreshments to all the children of Atchison county who can attend his picnic, and the larger the crowd the greater is his delight. These picnics are not given for the purpose of increasing his popularity, or for any self-aggrandizement whatever, but solely that he may steal at least one day in the year from his business cares and derive a wholesome recreation in contributing to the amusement of the young people. An Atchison paper says:

"Every year since he has been giving his picnic it has broken the record of the year before, until this occasion is now counted a more important holiday in Atchison than the Fourth of July." The report of the secretary of the Kansas State Historical Society for the year of 1911 contains the following:

"An interesting feature of President Taft's visit to Kansas was his attendance upon Balie Peyton Waggener's picnic to children, at Atchison. Waggener, for twelve years past, has been celebrating his birthday each year by giving a picnic to the children of the neighborhood. This year he obtained the promise of President Taft to attend his picnic, and so it was deferred until the date of the President's coming to Kansas. Therefore, on Sept. 27, Mr. Taft left Topeka about an hour after laying the corner stone of the Memorial Hall building and reached Atchison in time for Waggener's twelfth annual picnic. In speaking to the children President Taft said: 'I feel highly indebted to Mr. Waggener for the opportunity of attending this unique entertainment. To entertain thousands of children once a year during a period of twelve years is a privilege for which I envy Mr. Waggener. He undoubtedly learned that important truth that the real pleasure of life is putting happiness into others. When Mr. Waggener was welcomed at the union depot by 3,000 of his little friends it was a token of thanksgiving to God for having saved him to the people. I'm not here to talk tariff, reciprocity, or any political topic, but to enjoy this wonderful exhibition of thanksgiving, happiness, and prosperity.' Then, taking in his hands a silver loving cup, he continued: 'A token is this, Mr. Waggener, that carries real sincerity of friendship. I present this beautiful vase of silver in the name of these people here assembled, as a sign of love and esteem. I congratulate you on the eminence you have obtained.' Waggener responded: 'This is a distinction unmerited. I have no words to express my grateful acknowledgment.' Balie Waggener's picnic has become a feature of Kansas history, of a most pleasant nature. He is a life member of the State Historical Society, and as a member of the

legislature he was always an ardent and most liberal friend of the society."

Upon the occasion of Mr. Waggener's return from Rochester, Minn., after undergoing a surgical operation of a serious nature, the following comments appeared in the "Kansas City Journal":

"Everybody in Kansas knows Balie Waggener, either personally or by reputation. Many know him as a big railroad attorney, who has gained wealth and influence; others as a successful politician, and still others as a citizen whom they may meet any day on the streets of Atchison. But none of these people knows Mr. Waggener as the children of Atchison know him, for every tot and chick in town just naturally loves him and he in return loves them. When Mr. Waggener was forced to go to Rochester, Minn., two months ago, to be operated on for a serious malady, juvenile Atchison moaned the absence of its great friend, and there were many anxious little hearts that beat in hope of his recovery. Saturday, Mr. Waggener returned to Atchison. It was a most unusual home-coming for any man, and the children of Atchison turned out to give him joyful welcome. The little boys and girls and babies were at the depot, in their stiffest curls and whitest dresses and shiniest faces. Hundreds of these boys and girls formed in lines, through which Mr. Waggener passed on his way to his home. His automobile was pelted with flowers and glad childish shouts filled the air. And it is recorded that big tears filled the eyes of the recipient of this demonstration, and for once he couldn't say a word. And he didn't need to. For many years he has been doing things to give pleasure to the children of Atchison, and now it was the children's turn, and they naturally took possession of that home-coming and made it the most beautiful and touching thing that has ever happened in the life of Mr. Waggener. Few men in this world ever were so fortunate as to enjoy such an ovation. Men who have done important things have been received by town bands and by citizens covered with fluttering badges. Men have come back to their home people to be received in the opera house, and cheers have echoed in their receptive ears. But it must be understood that no such a home-coming as Waggener's could come to an ordinary man. It was the tribute of sincere devotion and genuine friendship. It couldn't be bought with money or earned by material success. These Atchison children didn't care a rap for Waggener the railroad attorney, or Waggener the politician, or even for Waggener the exemplary citizen. It was Mr. Waggener, the good kind friend they loved, to whom the welcome was given, and it sprung from sheer joy that he had recovered his health and was with them once more. And who can say that the earth holds a more splendid triumph as the crowning glory of a life than this. All other laudations and exclamations are tame compared with the flushed enthusiasm of hundreds of happy children shouting from their hearts:

'Waggener, Waggener, sis boom ah,
Our friend, our friend, rah! rah! rah!'"

Frank Paul Gray, cashier of the Broughton (Kan.) State Bank, former county superintendent of schools of Clay county, and a well known educator, was born on a farm near Lake Crystal, Blue Earth county, Minnesota, July 2, 1881, second son of John M. and Elizabeth (Williams) Gray. The father was born on a farm near Wilmington, Will county, Illinois, Oct. 9, 1850. He was reared in the country, attended the district schools near his home and, having learned the practical side of farming at home, followed that vocation himself. In 1872 he married Elizabeth, daughter of John Williams, a Virginian by birth, who located in Illinois and followed agricultural pursuits. Two years after their marriage, the Gray family removed to Minnesota, in quest of good, cheap farm land, locating in Blue Earth county where they rented land six years. During this time Mr. Gray heard of the fine land to be had in Kansas and, in 1883, came to this state. He bought a 240-acre farm in Clay county near Wakefield, for six dollars an acre, and the same is now valued at \$100 an acre. Mr. Gray took an active part in the affairs of the community and was elected to various positions of trust in Gill township. The family are members of the Evangelical church. Six children were born to John M. and Elizabeth Gray; Susan Montieth, born April 21, 1877, is a teacher at Albuquerque, N. M.; Alexander Craven, born March 2, 1879, is a farmer near Vernon Center, Minn., who married Myrtle Force, Dec. 9, 1904; Frank P. is the next in order of birth; Isabella, born July 11, 1883, is at home; George Ralph, born Sept. 12, 1891, is a teacher in Clay county and John William, born Oct. 12, 1894, is a student in the Clay County High School. Mr. Gray came to Kansas when a great part of the state was still called "The Great American Desert," but he had faith in the country and his faith has not proved in vain, for he has lived to see the great rolling prairie blossom like the rose and raise wheat and grain to feed thousands; and today Kansas is one of the greatest meat producing states in the Union. He has made money and is regarded as one of the wealthy and progressive farmers of Clay county.

Frank P. Gray was a small child when his parents came to Kansas and may be said to be a thorough and enthusiastic Westerner, and he is as true to the state as though native to the soil. He received his elementary education in the district schools of Clay county, but was ambitious and entered the State Normal School at Emporia, to fit himself for teaching. After completing a course with credit, in 1902, he began to teach in his home county. He at once took a leading part in politics and local affairs and was elected, in 1906, on the Republican ticket, as county superintendent, filling that office so efficiently that he was reelected in 1908, and completed a four-years service in May, 1911. In September, 1911, he accepted a temporary position with the Union State Bank of Clay Center. In the summer of 1911 he was one of the organizers of the Broughton State Bank at Broughton, Kan., and was elected its cashier, a position he assumed in January, 1912. This bank has a capital of \$10,000 and its officers and directors are men of

prominence. On Nov. 15, 1911, Mr. Gray was married to Miss Flossie Myrtle, daughter of the late John W. Erickson, a former register of deeds and a prominent citizen of Clay Center. Mrs. Gray is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Mr. Gray may be pointed out as one of the successful men of Clay county, as he met with marked success in his calling, is a man of strong character and marked personality, and has been one of the leaders in educational work in the state. His entrance into the field of banking at a time in life when his physical and mental energies are unimpaired should presage for him a successful future. In politics he has always been a Republican and an earnest worker for party interests. Fraternally he is associated with the Modern Woodmen of America, and in religious faith is a Congregationalist.

Alvin Luther Williamson, one of the leading millers of eastern Kansas, is a man who has gained his present important position in the commercial circles of Clay county as the result of his careful and successful management of the only capital he possessed when he came to the Sunflower State, and the possession of a good business head and a pair of industrious hands. He was born near Wataga, in Knox county, Illinois, July 12, 1877, sixth son of William and Katharine (Olson) Williamson. The father was born in Sweden, in 1834, and there learned to be a practical farmer, but heard of the many opportunities open to a man in the new world and emigrated from the old country in the late '40s. Mr. Williamson located near Wataga, Knox county, and was married there in 1850. Ten children were born to him and his wife at the old home in Illinois—six boys and four girls—Mary J., Henry, Amelia, Louis O., Amanda, Martha, Edwin P., George E., Fred L., and Alvin L., five of whom are living.

Alvin L. Williamson was reared on his father's farm, attended the district school near his home in the winter and led the ordinary life of a country boy in the summer—plowing corn, herding cattle, and attending to the many things to be done on a farm. He was ambitious, and after completing the common school entered Brown's Business College at Galesburg, Ill., where he completed a course with great credit. In 1901 he determined to come west and seek what fortune had in store for him, a trip that was not in vain. He located at Clay Center and entered the employ of the milling firm of Wickstrum & Williamson, of which his brother, Fred L. Williamson, was the junior member. In 1902 he formed with his brother the firm of F. L. Williamson & Company and the interests of Wickstrum & Williamson were purchased. In 1909 this partnership was succeeded by the Williamson Milling Company, of which Alvin L. Williamson is the president and general manager. The company owns a modern plant with a daily capacity of 600 barrels and it is operated by water power furnished by the Republican river, the dam, erected in 1911, being one of the best examples of reinforced concrete constructions in Kansas. The product is marketed principally in the Eastern States and bears an excellent

reputation for quality. Mr. Williamson is one of the modern, progressive, up-to-date business men who introduces the latest methods into his business, and he is one of the rising men of Clay county. He supports every movement for the betterment and upbuilding of the city where he elects to make his home and stands high with men of the business world and he has a host of social acquaintances. Mr. Williamson married Miss Lena McKee, Dec. 1, 1909. She is a daughter of John McKee, president of the Union State Bank of Clay Center. She was educated at the public schools of Clay Center and afterward completed a course in the State University at Lawrence. She is a lady of broad refinement and charming manner, is interested in all progressive movements, and a member of the Baptist church. Mr. Williamson is a member of the United Commercial Travelers and a director of the Clay County Chautauqua Association.

Gilmore McGrath Stratton.—A publication of this nature exercises its most important function when it takes cognizance of the life and labors of those citizens who have risen to prominence and prosperity through their own well directed efforts and who have been of material value in furthering the advancement of the commonwealth. A resident of Clay county since 1870, Mr. Stratton has, in his various activities, realized a substantial success. He has served in public offices with honor and distinction, first as postmaster at Clay Center and during the years of 1890 to 1900 as deputy collector of Internal Revenue for the Northern District of Kansas.

Gilmore McGrath Stratton is a native of Ohio, born at Salem, July 9, 1845, son of Hon. Stacy L. and Margaret (Grimesey) Stratton. His paternal ancestors were Quakers and settled in America during the Colonial period. Stacy L. Stratton was born in New Jersey, Oct. 3, 1811, and in early life located in Salem, Ohio, where he became a carriage manufacturer. There he met and married in January, 1831, Margaret Grimesey, a native of County Tyrone, Ireland, born in 1812, and who came with her parents to America in 1828. Mr. Stratton located in Peru, Ind., in 1848, and in 1856 in Lancaster, Wis. In each of these locations he continued in the manufacture of vehicles. In 1870 he came to Kansas and located on government land, six miles south of Clay Center. He became actively identified with the public life of the locality and was elected justice of the peace, serving six years. He was elected, on the Republican ticket, a member of the legislature, in 1873, and supported John J. Ingalls for the United States senate. In 1876 he left the farm and became a resident of Clay Center, resumed the manufacture of carriages and continued in this occupation until his death in 1891, his wife preceding him to the life eternal Sept. 9, 1890. They were the parents of eight children—four sons and four daughters. Albert and Lemon died in infancy; Meinous L., a resident of Clay Center, died in 1900, aged sixty-three; Hannah, Adeline, and Mary have also passed away, and Gilmore McGrath and Annes, the widow of John W. Reed, of Medford, Okla., survive.

Gilmore McGrath Stratton acquired his education in the public schools of Grant county, Wisconsin, and was preparing to enter the University of Wisconsin when his love of country determined him to offer his services in her behalf. He enlisted in January, 1864, as a private in Company C, Second Wisconsin infantry, which formed a part of the "Iron Brigade" of the Army of the Potomac, and served until mustered out July 29, 1865. His regiment saw service in a number of the most important battles of the war. Mr. Stratton was wounded at the siege of Petersburg and was confined in the hospital about three months, but was on active duty at the surrender of Lee at Appomattox. On the conclusion of his military service he returned to his former home in Wisconsin and until 1870 was engaged in farming. In that year he accompanied his parents on their removal to Kansas, and located on a homestead adjoining his father's, six miles south of Clay Center. In 1875 he became a resident of the city of Clay Center and established a general merchandise business, a venture in which he met with success. He had early developed a keen interest in questions affecting the public welfare and was an active worker in the ranks of the Republican party. He was appointed postmaster at Clay Center, in 1878, by President Hayes, and was reappointed by President Arthur, serving, in all, eight years. In 1885 he entered the real estate field and in connection conducted an extensive mortgage loan business. He was appointed, in 1890, by President Harrison, deputy collector of Internal Revenue for the district of Northern Kansas, and was reappointed by President McKinley. He filled this important position with credit to himself and to the entire satisfaction of the treasury department. He resigned on April 1, 1900, to accept the duties of secretary and manager of the Triple Tie Benefit Association, a fraternal insurance organization with headquarters in Clay Center. His services in this capacity resulted in the placing of the business of the order on a sound financial basis and in the building up of an extreme and healthy membership. He demonstrated conclusively the possession of high executive ability, sound financial sense, and that unflagging energy necessary to success in the development of a business of this character. In 1907 he promoted the organization and incorporation of the Clay Center Telephone Company, purchased a controlling interest in its stock, and was elected secretary and treasurer of the company. The properties of the Clay Center Telephone Company (a co-partnership), were purchased and more than \$20,000 was expended in improvements, giving the new owners a plant second to none in the state. Mr. Stratton has been the managing executive since its organization and the results obtained have been highly satisfactory, both to owners and patrons. He has important interests aside from his telephone property and is chairman of the executive committee of the board of directors of the People's National Bank. He has served as a member of the common council of Clay Center and for a number of years on the board of education, having been president of the

latter body. He has served eight years as a trustee of the Clay County High School and was elected secretary and treasurer of that body. He has attained the Knights Templar degree in Masonry and is a member of the Knights of Pythias. He is a member and past commander of Phil Sheridan Post, No. 88, Grand Army of the Republic, department of Kansas. The soldiers' monument, erected by this post in the court house square at Clay Center and dedicated May 30, 1911, is largely the child of Mr. Stratton. He promoted in October, 1904, the organization of the Clay County Monument Association and was elected secretary. In 1910 he began an energetic campaign to secure the necessary funds to build it, and while many assisted in the work, he was the inspiration, the unflagging, active force which scored success.

Mr. Stratton married Jan. 10, 1867, Miss Mary E. Snider, born June 27, 1848, daughter of Jacob and Julia Snider, her father being a prosperous farmer of near Bloomington, Wis. Mr. and Mrs. Stratton are the parents of five children: Nellie, born Dec. 20, 1868, is the wife of Edward A. Smies, a merchant of Clifton, Kan.; Addie E., born April 6, 1871, is the wife of Daniel J. Stratton, a farmer of Kingfisher, Okla.; Allie T., born Nov. 21, 1873, is residing with her parents; Anna M., born Feb. 27, 1875, is the wife of Henry E. Smies, a merchant of Clifton, Kan.; and Lottie V., born April 17, 1877, is the wife of Eugene W. Cross, a funeral director of Tonganoxie, Kan. Mrs. Stratton is a member of the Methodist church and is active in the charitable and social work of the congregation. The family is one of the most prominent socially in Clay county. Mr. Stratton is a high type of the conservative, unassuming American, diligent in his various duties and commercial affairs and conscientious in all things.

William Arthur Stacey of Abilene, is one of the most able teachers of the state and is prominent as the superintendent of the public schools of Abilene. Mr. Stacey was born in London, England, Sept. 14, 1864, a son of William and Lucy (Widlock) Stacey, both of whom were born in the village of Freith, near Henley on the Thames, in the county of Buckinghamshire, England. Until 1870 the family resided in London, where William Stacey was for many years a foreman in the then famous manufacturing establishment of John Burgess & Son, in the Strand. At the time of removal to Kansas, in 1870, the family consisted of four persons—William Stacey and his wife Lucy, William Arthur Stacey, and a daughter, Lucy Georgiana Stacey. In the month of May, in the year mentioned, the family arrived in Dickinson county, Kansas, and settled in the north part of the county, in the Chapman creek valley, near the present village of Industry. The country was at that time extremely sparsely settled. The southern cattle trade was then at its height and the prairies were covered with the herds. Agriculture was impossible. After a few years the settlers increased in number sufficiently to dictate the policy of the country, and the cattle trade ceased. Farming then began. The homestead farm of the Stacey family increased in value as adjoining lands were

purchased. Privations were severe and hardships incident to life in a new country were common. William Arthur Stacey assisted in the labor on the farm in the summer and attended the district school in the winter. Later, he taught in the district schools and attended high school in Abilene, the county seat of the county. Subsequently, he entered Campbell Normal University at Holton, Kan., and was graduated at that institution with the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1887. He was under agreement to return to the college the following September as an instructor, and thus continued his studies, but a general crop failure so reduced the number of students that his services were unnecessary. He then returned to his work of teaching. In succession he held the position of superintendent of schools at Hope, Morganville, LaCygne, Burlington, and Abilene. He became the head of the city schools of Abilene in January, 1907, and since assuming that position has had charge of the completion of the new high school building, and the present organization has been the result of his thought and effort. Its student body has doubled in number and its course of study is one of the best in the state, its graduates being received in the leading universities of the United States without entrance examination. Professor Stacey has, during his career as an educator, been prominently identified with institute work and is recognized by the profession as one of the able men of his calling in Kansas. He is a member of the Kansas State Teachers' Association and of the Burlington (Kan.) Chapter, Royal Arch Masons. His brothers and sisters are: Lucy Georgiana Stacey, of Abilene; Mrs. Elizabeth (Stacey) Steinbruck, of Manchester; Richard and Albert Stacey, of Dickinson county, and Eugene Stacey, a civil engineer in the service of the Oregon Short Line railroad at Boise, Idaho.

In 1891 Mr. Stacey married Miss Emma E. Lind, daughter of Adam Lind, one of the pioneer settlers of Douglas county, and she had been his assistant in the public schools of Morganville. Mrs. Stacey is a woman of broad culture and is popular in the social circles of Abilene, in which she is a leader. She is matron of the Order of the Eastern Star and has served as president of the Twentieth Century Club. She and her husband have one child, William Arthur, Jr., born Oct. 5, 1892, a student of great promise in the University of Kansas.

Chiles C. Coleman was one of the able and distinguished lawyers of Kansas. His home was at Clay Center, where he lived for thirty-eight years. He was born in Boone county, Kentucky, Dec. 29, 1854, and resided in that state until eighteen years of age. His father was principal of Morgan Academy at Burlington, Ky., and it was at that school and under his father's tuition that Mr. Coleman was educated. After the death of his parents, accompanied by his two sisters, he came to Kansas and established his home at Clay Center. For a time he studied law in the office of Col. M. M. Miller, now of Topeka, and in May, 1878, was admitted to the bar. He entered immediately upon the work of his profession and continued to be an active practi-

ing lawyer up to the time of his fatal illness. He was elected to many positions of trust and responsibility and filled all of them with more than common capacity and ability. He was many times elected to the office of member of the board of education and served the public well in that position. He was twice elected to the office of county attorney of Clay county, and was city attorney of Clay Center a number of years. In 1902 and again in 1904 he was elected to the office of attorney-general of Kansas and served the state four years in that capacity. For more than thirteen years he was senior member of the firm of Coleman & Williams. While Mr. Coleman was attorney-general there was much important litigation and he served the state with fine ability in the conduct of the same, and after his term of office expired he was retained by his successor to finish litigation which had been commenced during his term of office. Among the cases wherein he represented the state was one involving the validity of the eight-hour law of Kansas, and that case was carried through the supreme court of the state and to the supreme court of the United States, and the contention of the state was sustained. Suits were prosecuted successfully for the state against the International Harvester Company, both for penalty for violation of the anti-trust law, and for ouster for doing business in the state; and against the Standard Oil Company, which resulted in judgment of modified ouster at a later date. One of the most important things accomplished by him was a thoroughly effective prosecution of delinquent officers for evading the enforcement of the prohibitory law. The decisions which he procured against such officers gave new vitality to law enforcement in the state of Kansas, and it is probable that the effect in the state will never be forgotten. Mr. Coleman was active in all things pertaining to the Kansas State Bar Association, and rendered important services for that organization as a member of the executive committee, and he became president of the association for the year 1899. Masonry always exerted a great deal of charm for Mr. Coleman. Early in life he joined the Masonic Lodge, Chapter, and Commandery of Knights Templars, and served as master of the lodge, high priest of the Chapter, and eminent commander of the Knights Templars. For a number of years he was prelate of the Clay Center Commandery and held the distinction of being the best prelate in Kansas among the Templars. His deep, sympathetic voice and impressive manner of speaking swayed all candidates deeply, and all who have ever heard Mr. Coleman serve as prelate in Coronado Commandery will remember until death the impression made at that time. In the early '60s Mr. Coleman was placed in line among the officers of the State Grand Masonic Lodge, and in 1867 reached the highest position among the Masons of Kansas, that of grand master of the Grand Lodge. On Oct. 10, 1878, Mr. Coleman was united in marriage to Miss Willie Miller, who, with three children, survive him. Two daughters—Virginia, who is a teacher in the Clay County High School, and Katherine,—are at home, and the

only son, James Preston, is an assistant in Attorney-General Dawson's office in Topeka. Mr. Coleman's most notable characteristics were his absolute integrity, his upright life and his cheerful disposition. He was held in unequivocal confidence and esteem in both professional and social circles, and well merited the high regard in which he was held in the community in which he lived and labored to so goodly ends. He was summoned to the life eternal March 4, 1911.

Frederick William Parrott, editor and publisher, for three years deputy collector of internal revenue for the Northern district of Kansas, and chairman of the board of auditors of the Modern Woodmen of America, is a native of England, born at Wyke, county of Surrey, Feb. 13, 1805, son of Joseph and Emma (Belgrove) Parrott. Joseph Parrott was a native of England, born in 1833, and by occupation was a farmer. He married at Hurdlesgrove, England, in 1857, Miss Emma Belgrove, born in England in 1835. Joseph Parrott brought his family to America in the year 1885 and located at Wakefield, Clay county, Kansas, and engaged in farming. His death occurred in 1904, at Clay Center. His widow, now a resident of Lawrence, Kan., and the following children survive him: Frances E., born in 1861, is the wife of Richard A. Thrale, a retired capitalist of Croydon, England; Agnes Mary, born in 1863, is the wife of William Duffield, a ranch owner of Escondido, Cal.; Frederick William is the next in order of birth; Jessie Isabella, born in 1866, is the wife of A. H. Griesa, a horticulturist of Lawrence, Kan.; Philip E., born in 1868, is treasurer of the Battreall Shoe Company, of St. Joseph, Mo.; Florence E., born in 1870, married M. A. Barber, of Lawrence, Kan.; and died in 1900; John Percy, born in 1874, is director of the entomological department of the New York State Experiment Station, Geneva, N. Y.; Edith May, born in 1876, is the wife of Jesse Olds, a merchant of Delphos, Kan.; Alfred H., born in 1878, is registrar of the North Dakota State Agricultural College, Fargo, N. D., and Margaret, born in 1880.

Frederick William Parrott acquired his education in the schools of his native country and came to America in April, 1885, preceding his family, who followed in October of that year. He first secured employment as a farm hand and, in the fall of 1885, secured a position with the firm of Harkness & Godard, attorneys and abstracters, of Clay Center, Kan., and in this capacity compiled Clay county's first set of abstract books. In 1886 he formed a partnership with E. J. Bonham, under the firm style of Bonham & Parrott, and they purchased the abstract business of his former employers. This partnership was dissolved, and the business was sold in 1888, Mr. Parrott then entering the real estate field, in which he was successful. In 1902 he was appointed by President Theodore Roosevelt deputy collector of internal revenue for the Northern district of Kansas and served in that capacity until 1905, when he resigned to reënter the real estate business. In 1907 he promoted the organization of the Republican Publishing Company, of which he is president, and established the "Clay Center Daily

Republican," of which he is the editor and managing executive. This publication is one of the most progressive news dailies in Kansas, a member of the Associated Press, has a most satisfactory circulation, and as a party organ has a potential and extended influence. Its continuous and healthy growth has been due to the able and energetic efforts of its editor, who is recognized by members of the craft as among the leaders in Kansas journalism. In political matters, Mr. Parrott has been for many years an active and influential factor. He has served as secretary of the Clay County Republican central committee during several campaigns and has an extended acquaintance throughout the state. He has for many years been active in the affairs of the Modern Woodmen of America. While delegate to the Head Camp in 1897 he was elected a member of the board of auditors and at this writing (1911) is serving his second term as chairman of that body. He is recognized by the citizens of Clay county as one of the most influential men of their section, one who has, by his own well directed efforts, achieved a substantial success, by methods clean, capable, and honest. Mr. Parrott is unmarried.

Thomas A. Stevens of Caney, is the son and the grandson of a physician, his father and his maternal grandfather both having been successful practitioners of medicine, and it is therefore probable that Dr. Stevens inherited his predilection for the profession he chose as his life work. He is a native of Indiana, having been born at Corydon March 14, 1856. His father, Dr. J. D. Stevens, who now resides at Peru, Kan., was also born at Corydon and is of Scotch-Irish and French parentage. Dr. J. D. Stevens married Margaret A. Johnson, who was born at Vincennes, Ind., of Scotch and French parentage, the daughter of Dr. William Johnson, who was a medical practitioner in Vincennes, for forty years, and died there at the age of seventy years. Dr. Stevens, Sr., was prepared for his profession in the Miami Medical College, Cincinnati, Ohio, where he graduated with the class of 1867. In 1860 he removed his family to Vincennes, Ind., where Thomas was reared and received his early education. The latter began teaching school when sixteen years of age and was thus engaged six consecutive years after which he was employed in a drug store two years and during that time began the study of medicine. In 1880 he matriculated in the Missouri Medical College but did not remain the whole year as small-pox in a malignant form was then prevalent at St. Louis and the prospect of both suffering the disease and detention in an improvised pest house, consisting of an old boat on the Mississippi river, was not alluring. He therefore returned to his parental home in Kansas, his parents having removed to that state in the meantime, but the next year, 1881-2, he attended a full course of lectures in the Kansas City Medical College. He did not complete the course that year, however, but began the practice of medicine at Cedar Vale, Kan., where he remained three years and then located on Jan. 1, 1885, at Caney, Kan., where he remained seven years. Being an undergraduate, his reputa-

tion and business depended wholly upon his work, but so earnestly did he apply himself to the thorough study of every case that he was called upon to treat, that he won success. In 1891 he returned to the Kansas City Medical College and was graduated on March 15, 1892. He then returned to Caney where he has since resided and has attained a merited distinction, which his years of successful medical practice have brought him. In 1899 he took post-graduate work in the New York City Polyclinic and in 1902 he returned to New York City where he spent a few weeks in the clinics of the various hospitals of that city. In 1900 and in 1905 he made a like study in the hospitals of Chicago. He was appointed United States pension examining surgeon by President Cleveland in 1893 and retained that position four years during which time over 1,200 veterans of the Civil war appeared before him for examination. He was appointed medical examiner for all the old-line insurance companies doing business in the state of Kansas, in the work of which office his attention was called to the need of an organization of medical examiners in the United States. He addressed one hundred letters to as many prominent physicians over the country, calling their attention to the propriety of such an organization, with the result that on June 2, 1900, at Vincennes, Ind., there was completed the organization of the American Association of Life Insurance Examining Surgeons, which is now the American Medical Examiners' Association, and, in point of numbers, ranks second only to the American Medical Association. Dr. Stevens was secretary of the organization three years. He is also a member of the Caney City Medical Society; the Montgomery Medical Society; the Southeastern Kansas Medical Society; the Kansas State Medical Society; the American Medical Association; Santa Fe Railroad Medical and Surgical Society; and is an ex-member of the International Association of Railway Surgeons. He is local surgeon for the Missouri-Pacific and the Santa Fe railways and throughout all of his practice has been successful both professionally and financially. A great deal of his practice has extended to Oklahoma and the Indian Territory, where he has had among his clientele representatives of the Osage, Cherokees, Delawares, Choctaw, Munsee, and Cheyenne Indians. In 1900 he built and equipped the Caney Sanitarium and Hospital which, measured by the good it has done, has been a success.

On May 16, 1880, occurred the marriage of Dr. Stevens and Miss Luella Sams, and to their union have been born seven children—two sons and five daughters; Ortho V., a very capable young business man, who is now manager of a lumber company at Caney; Nora K., wife of W. G. Langtoft; Mable C., wife of G. W. Connelly; Frances C., wife of J. H. Wilson; Litta V., wife of C. A. Gause; Maud A. and Thomas A., Jr. Dr. Stevens first came to Kansas in 1876 and since that time has been a resident of southeastern Kansas and has witnessed the marvelous development of that section of the state. During his residence in Caney he has taken a prominent part in public affairs and

an active interest in the growth and development of the town, a rapidly growing manufacturing city due to its being in the center of one of the most extensive gas and oil fields in the world. He has served as a member of the board of education sixteen years and as its president nine years, and as mayor of Caney one term during which he gave most efficient service in the management of the city's finances. He has also held other minor offices. Politically, he is a Democrat and fraternally, he is a Royal Arch Mason and a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Samuel P. Gebhart, of Pratt, Kan., editor and owner of the "Pratt Union," is a son of George W. and Mary A. (Shadwell) Gebhart, born at Graysville, Ohio, March 27, 1853. George W. Gebhart was a native of Maryland, born in 1814, and was descended from German ancestors. Accompanying his parents to Ohio at the age of ten, that state remained the scene of his business career, a very successful one as a shoe manufacturer. He married Mary Shadwell in 1834 and of their union were born ten children, five of whom survive: Sarah A. is Mrs. Joy, a widow residing at Kidwell, W. Va.; Mary L. is the wife of E. Hall, a farmer at Brownsville, Ohio; Mariah L. is the widow of E. Hendershott and resides on a farm at Graysville, Ohio; Samuel P. is the next in order of birth; and Rebecca A. is Mrs. M. L. Tippens, of Whiting, Iowa.

Samuel P. Gebhart acquired his education in the public schools of Ohio and at select schools, and became a teacher, following that profession seventeen years in Ohio, West Virginia, Iowa and Kansas. He came to this state in 1885, locating first in Rice county, where he taught two years. He then came to Pratt county and organized a mortgage and loan company, of which he was president and general manager, during the drought period, however, the company passed out of existence, after having been in operation four years. In 1889 he was elected on the Democratic-Populist ticket as superintendent of public instruction of Pratt county and was successively reelected to that office four terms, a significant recognition of his exceptional ability as an educator and his general fitness for the position. In 1890 he turned his attention to newspaper work, buying at that time the "Pratt Union," of which he is still editor and owner. It is a weekly publication and a champion of progressive movements along all lines of industry, morals and civic development. The printing plant is modern in all of its appointments and is located in its own substantial stone building. A man of strength and ability, his adaptability to public duties soon became known. He has served as mayor of Pratt one year and has served at different times on the city council. He has been a member of the city school board three terms, its president one term, and has served three years as president of the Pratt County Fair Association, being now a member of its executive committee. Mr. Gebhart began life modestly, possessed of sound character, a clear head, and a worthy desire to succeed, and today Pratt numbers him among the most active, capable and energetic men of the city. Kansas has made the most rapid strides in its development

in the last twenty-five years, and it has been through the efforts of such useful and wide-awake citizens as Mr. Gebhart that its present splendid standing along all lines has been attained. He has recently completed and now occupies one of the most modern residences in Pratt county. He also owns a number of improved farms in that county, where he extensively engages in raising horses and mules. He is something of a horse fancier, owning several fancy blooded racing horses of pedigree, bred and raised on his own farms. Aside from his farms and newspaper work, he is interested in the local grain elevators, and is interested in the Pratt Marble & Granite Company. He affiliates fraternally with the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Modern Woodmen of America.

On Sept. 30, 1871, Mr. Gebhart married Miss Mattie E. Fawcett, of Graysville, Ohio, a former schoolmate of her husband and a daughter of Samuel and Sypa M. Fawcett, Ohio farmers. To Mr. and Mrs. Gebhart have been born two sons and two daughters, concerning whom the following brief data are incorporated in this review. Rev. George A. Gebhart was born July 15, 1872, was educated at Denver University, and is now pastor of Bethel Methodist Episcopal Church at Grand Junction, Col. He married Miss Clara C. Collins of Denver, and to them have been born two children—Dortha and Orthia. Lucretia Mabel, born at Graysville, Ohio, July 25, 1874, is the wife of Leonard McMains, a salesman at Ashland, Kan. Austin A., born July 15, 1877, is foreman in his father's printing office. He was married Oct. 2, 1898, to Miss Ada, daughter of George W. Stewart, for several years clerk of the Pratt county district court. They have one child, Esther Evandale, born Oct. 17, 1907. Beulah Evandale, born Sept. 6, 1890, was married May 5, 1908, to D. A. Fischer, a son of Dr. Lee T. Fischer of Pratt. They have one child, Alvin, born March 18, 1909.

William J. Branden, of Kingman, Kan., the present popular clerk of the district court, was born at Curwensville, Clearfield county, Pennsylvania, April 4, 1851, the eldest son of John Branden and his wife, nee Miss Ellen Bloom. The father was a lumberman and spent the whole of his active career in Pennsylvania, where he died in 1901, survived by his wife until 1904. They were the parents of six children: William J. is the eldest; Mary is the wife of Harry Hamilton and resides in Pennsylvania; Josephine married William Kelso and resides in Pennsylvania; Ruby is Mrs. Schoff, a resident of her native State; Frank A. is a successful physician in Pennsylvania, and Russell died in infancy.

Mr. Branden received his education in a Pennsylvania log school house and began at an early age to assist his father in the lumbering business. The Branden home was in the midst of the lumber district of Pennsylvania and there the son was employed until 1882, when he removed to Kingman, Kan., which at that time had no railroad. Different pursuits claimed his attention until 1909, having in the meantime engaged as a laborer, as proprietor of a hotel, and later in conducting a grocery and plumbing business in Kingman. In 1908 he was elected

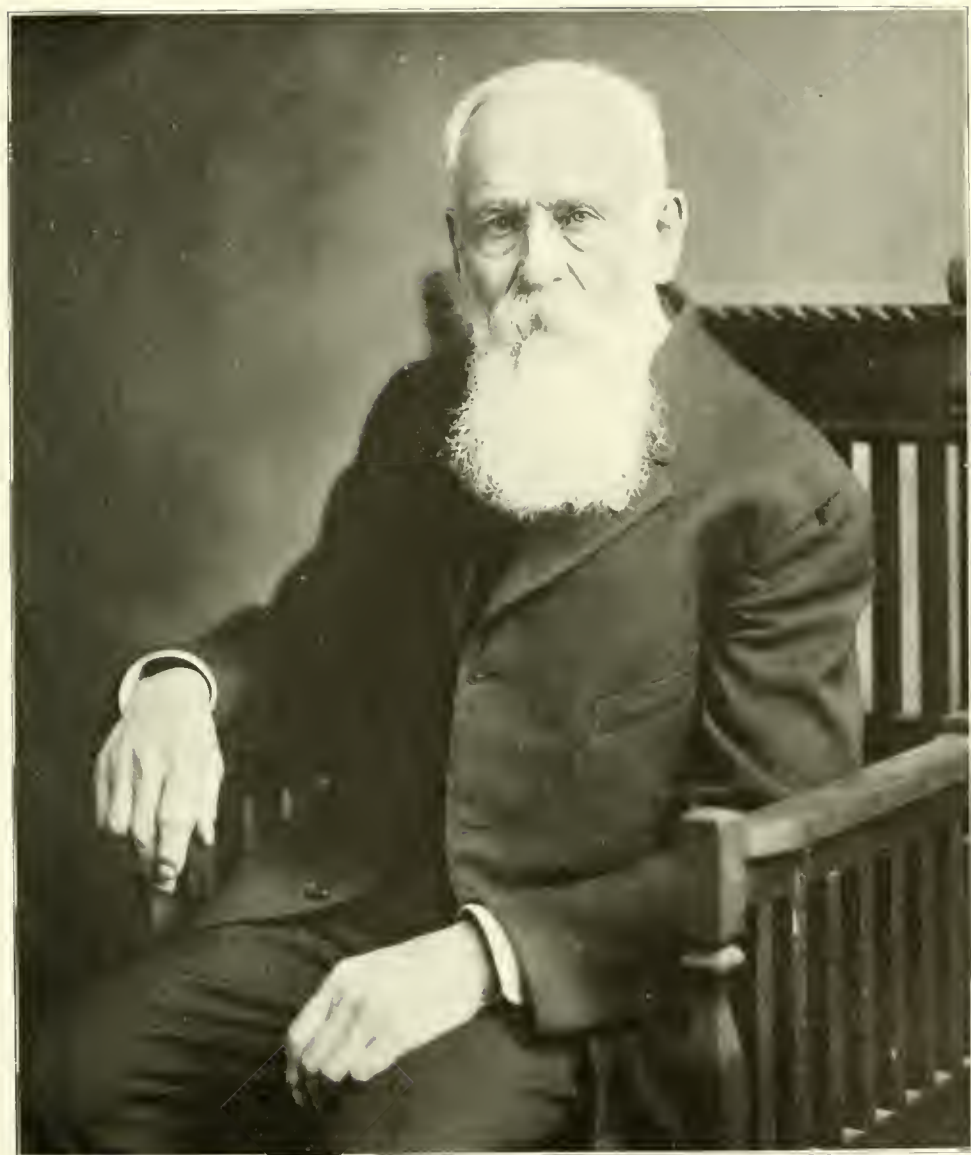
clerk of the district court as the Democratic candidate and proved so popular and efficient in that service that he was reelected to the office in 1910.

Mr. Branden chose as his life companion Miss Pauline F. Conway, whom he wedded in 1889 at Kingman. She is a daughter of John Conway, also a native of Pennsylvania. To Mr. and Mrs. Branden has been born a son, Russell Lowell, born Jan. 24, 1891, and he is being afforded excellent advantages for a good literary education—an advantage denied his father—being a graduate of the Kingman County High School, class of 1910, and is now a student in the University of Kansas.

The first period after the Civil war found Kansas in a state of recovery and readjustment. The last thirty years has been the period of its phenomenal progress and development along all lines, and it is during this latter period that Mr. Branden has been a resident of Kingman county, and he has seen it pass through the same development as the State in general. His success in life has been achieved by individual effort, for he began with no capital, except a pair of industrious hands and a willing heart, and he now owns valuable property in Kingman and has acquired a competency for his later years. The year 1882 was yet a pioneer day for Kingman, and Mr. Branden has ever been a hard worker for the development of the town and for its best interests. His life has been such as to well deserve the respect and esteem of his fellow citizens.

Ferdinand C. Blanchard, of Kinsley, Kan., a Kansas pioneer and a veteran of the Civil war, is one of Edwards county's best known and respected citizens, having been a resident of that county nearly forty years and judge of the probate court eighteen years. He is a native of New England, born on a farm in Cumberland, Me., Sept. 15, 1836. His parents, Beza Blanchard and Dorcas Prince, were natives of Cumberland, Me., the former's birth having occurred on Aug. 6, 1805, and the latter's on May 20, 1807. They were married in Maine and traveled life's journey together over sixty years, before death severed their long companionship. The father was a sailor, as were also his father and four of his brothers. He died at Cumberland, Me., in October, 1894, the wife and mother having preceded him in death three years, as her demise occurred in 1891. Of their union were born nine children, all of whom grew to maturity except the youngest, who died in infancy. They are: Anna L., born in 1832; David L., born in 1834; Ferdinand C.; Caroline T., born in 1839; Sophia, born in 1842; Margaret, born in 1845, and died in 1909; Clara, born in 1847, and died in 1909; and Florence, born in 1849.

Judge Blanchard acquired his education in the public schools of Maine and assisted with the duties of the home farm until twenty-one years of age. Then, branching out for himself, he came to Illinois, where he taught school three years. The opening of the Civil war shortly afterward stirred his patriotic instincts, and on May 7, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company E, First Missouri infantry. On May 10 the en-



F. C. Blanchard

tire regiment participated in the capture of Camp Jackson, in the western suburbs of St. Louis, which camp floated the Union flag but whose commanders were known to be Southern sympathizers and were strongly suspected of intending to seize the arsenal and of trying to secure the military control of the state. On June 10, a month before the expiration of its three months' term of enlistment, the regiment was mustered into the three years' service, and on Sept. 18 was made the First Missouri artillery. As an infantry regiment it had also taken part in the battles of Boonville and Wilson's creek, and at the latter engagement Judge Blanchard was slightly wounded. Company E formed a part of the First battalion, which participated in General Fremont's campaign in southwest Missouri. In the numerous engagements with the guerrillas, under Quantrill, Jackman, Freeman, Reeves, Coffey, and others this portion of the First Missouri artillery was always ready. Sometimes working as a battalion, often by battery, still oftener by sections, and sometimes by a single gun, it was a terror to the desperadoes. At the battle of Prairie Grove, Ark., the First Missouri won the commendation of General Blunt for its effective service. The first battalion, after having its equipment renewed at St. Louis, was sent to Vicksburg and remained there until after the surrender of that place. During its service the First Missouri was represented in nearly 100 battles, besides numerous skirmishes. The thunder of its guns was heard at Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, Champion's Hill, Vicksburg, Lookout Mountain, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Jonesboro, and Nashville, and on every field it acquitted itself with credit and won the praise of the commanding officers under whom it served. It fought in nine different states. Judge Blanchard was mustered out with the other members of his company, at Brownsville, Tex., June 10, 1865. He removed to Kansas in 1873 and located at Kinsley on March 12. He took up government land and there became one of the pioneers of Edwards county, serving as the first county commissioner of that county, in 1874. He was reelected to that office in 1875, being a Republican at that time. In 1890 he joined the People's party, and as their candidate was elected to the office of probate judge of Edwards county, to which office he was reelected in 1892. In 1898 he was again reelected to the office, that time on the fusion ticket, and has held the office of probate judge continuously since that time, making his total service, up to 1912, eighteen years. That fact of itself is an eloquent testimony of the respect and esteem in which he is held in Edwards county.

On Oct. 29, 1874, Judge Blanchard wedded Miss Katie J. Martin, a native of Germany and daughter of John Martin, who died in 1862. Mrs. Blanchard is a talented musician and taught that accomplishment prior to her marriage. Judge and Mrs. Blanchard have four children: Winifred, born March 7, 1877, is the wife of W. R. Arthur, dean of the law department of Washburn College, Topeka; Robert L., born March 13, 1879, is engaged in contracting in Kinsley; Jessie, born March

10, 1893, married N. R. Mossman, a college professor at Fresno, Cal., and died March 18, 1909; and Katie L., born Feb. 17, 1896, is the wife of O. H. Hatfield, a contractor at Kinsley, Kan.

Judge Blanchard greets his remaining comrades in arms in the T. O. Howe Post No. 241, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Kansas. He was post commander in 1892 and 1893 and has been quartermaster continuously since then.

Arthur James Petrie, editor and part owner of the "Herington Sun," at Herington, Kan., is numbered among the younger journalists of the state and has already won recognition as being one of the most energetic and able in central Kansas. He was born in Pearl, Pike county, Illinois, Oct. 25, 1883. His father, James B. Petrie, was a native of Waterloo, Albany county, New York, born Aug. 17, 1828. At the age of eighteen the elder Petrie went to Ohio, where he lived two years before journeying westward to Illinois, where he was married, Sept. 15, 1869, to Mrs. Kathren Brown. Of this union were born three children—one son and two daughters—the eldest of whom is Mrs. Robert Penington, now residing at Abilene, Kan. The second daughter is Mrs. B. W. Hopkins, who also resides at Abilene, and the son and youngest of the children is Arthur James Petrie. In 1883 the parents removed to Kansas and first located at Wamego, but eight months later removed to Abilene, where Arthur J. received his early education, graduating in the Abilene High School with the class of 1894. His identification with the newspaper business began immediately after his graduation and he was employed at different times on the "Abilene Reflector," the "Abilene Chronicle" and the "Dickinson County News." He was employed on the last named paper seven years, as foreman. On Nov. 1, 1909, he bought the "Herington Sun," at Herington, Kan., and, with J. W. Benjamin as a co-partner, has been engaged in its operation since that time. The "Herington Sun" is one of the leading county and local papers of Dickinson county and its pages give evidence of having one of the most capable and careful editors of Central Kansas. As a business man Mr. Petrie is alert and progressive and through his paper champions every movement for the general good of his community and the State. He is a member of the Herington Commercial Club and the Business Men's Association, being a director of both organizations, and is actively identified with all efforts to promote the commercial and business interests of Herington. It is to such young men as Mr. Petrie that Kansas relies for maintaining the prestige it has attained as one of the most progressive states of the Union, and there is no force more powerful in that work than the press.

David Wheeler Naill, of Herington, Kan., a citizen of exceptional standing and influence in Dickinson county and a representative citizen of the State, is practically a Kansas pioneer, for his usefulness in the State and his identification with its industrial and commercial development dates back to 1870. He was born Feb. 25, 1858, at Sam's Creek, Frederick county, Maryland. His father, Washington M. Naill, was

born at the same place, Jan. 12, 1831, and died there, Feb. 14, 1876, both his birth and his death having occurred in the same house and in the same room. His business career was spent as a flour-mill owner and a farmer. The mother of David W. Naill bore the maiden name of Ruth A. Wheeler and was born in Baltimore, Md., May 6, 1833. She died at Westminster, Md., March 10, 1904. Of the union of Washington M. and Ruth A. Naill were born five sons and three daughters: Grace is Mrs. W. A. Otto of Cedar Rapids, Ia.; Mary Flora is the wife of Charles F. Myers and resides at Alexandria, Va.; David Wheeler Naill is the next in order of birth; Susie C. married Joshua Gist and resides at Westminster, Md.; James H. resides at El Reno, Okla., and is engaged in the hardware business; Mariah Hicks died in infancy; Anna B. is Mrs. William Fenby of Baltimore, Md.; and John May, now of Baltimore, Md., is the only unmarried member of the family at this writing. Hon. David W. Naill, paternal grandfather of David Wheeler Naill, was a native of Frederick county, Maryland, a civil engineer by profession, and a captain of several military companies. He became a very prominent man in his state and served, from 1840 to 1843 inclusive, as the Frederick county representative in the House of Delegates, and from 1846 to 1850 he served as state senator. In 1860 he was a member of the famous legislature that met in Frederick, Md. He was a man of strong convictions and decided views, especially on the question of temperance. When Thomas G. Pratt was governor of Maryland he gave a state banquet, at which Mr. Naill was one of the honored guests, and when the time came to drink each other's health, the governor chose Mr. Naill to join him in the toast. Mr. Naill, being a temperance man, laid hold on the pitcher of water with one hand, while he held a glass in the other. The governor said: "I wish you to drink a glass of wine with me." "I don't drink wine," said Mr. Naill. "What! not drink wine with the governor of Maryland?" said the governor. "I cannot sacrifice principles. No! not for the governor of Maryland," answered Mr. Naill, and the governor drank a glass of water with him.

David Wheeler Naill, of this review, came to Kansas, April 15, 1876, and first secured work on a farm in Jackson county. After three months he went to Abilene, Dickinson county, and from there, in August, 1876, to Topeka, where he secured a position as miller in the mills now owned by the Hon. J. B. Billard, the present mayor of Topeka. On Sept. 15, of that same year, he accepted a position as manager in charge of the Rossville, Kan., Mills, for Messrs. Getty & Alford. On Sept. 20, 1877, he engaged independently in the grain and stock business and bought and shipped the first cars of grain shipped from any station west of Glen Elder, Kan., on the railroad known at that time as the Central Branch of the Union Pacific railroad. In July, 1880, he went to Chapman, Kan., where he formed a partnership with his brother, James H. Naill, to engage in the grain and stock business, under the firm name of D. W. Naill & Company. His adaptability to public duties soon became known and, in April, 1884, he was elected mayor of Chapman, which was the

beginning of a long career of public usefulness. He was reelected mayor of Chapman, in 1885, and in November, 1886, was elected sheriff of Dickinson county. On his reelection to that office, in 1888, he removed to Abilene, the county seat, which remained his residence nine years. Mr. Naill has served as chairman of the Dickinson County Republican Central Committee four times, being chosen to fill that position in 1891, 1892, 1894, and in 1904. Of his character as a political leader the Junction City, Kan., "Sentinel" once wrote of him: "Mr. Naill is a true Republican, always at work for the supremacy of the principles it teaches. He is a leader whom the Republicans of Dickinson county are not ashamed to follow and one whom men of all parties respect for the manly stand he has taken in support of his political policies." He was appointed deputy warden of the Kansas State Penitentiary, in 1895, but the Populist wave of 1899 found him again in Abilene, engaged in the grain and stock business. In November, 1898, he removed to Herington, Kan., to engage in the grain, stock and farming business. He was elected treasurer of the Herington Board of Education, in April, 1900, and on March 21, 1906, was appointed postmaster at Herington by President Theodore Roosevelt, to which office he was re-appointed by President William Howard Taft, June 14, 1910, having proved a popular and very capable official in that position. Mr. Naill has been a director in the First National Bank of Herington continuously since January, 1905. His whole career, both as a business man and in the field of political affairs, has been one of great industry and usefulness. A man of sterling common sense, unstained personal character, and stanch and devoted Republicanism, he has won and holds the entire confidence of his community, but it is to them that know him best that his real character is most apparent. An eminent man has said of Mr. Naill, "He works six days of each week for his friends and one day for Dave;" and an editorial friend wrote of him, "He is a royal boy off the old block—honest to the minute—free-hearted and never goes back on a friend." Mr. Naill is a prominent figure in the social and fraternal circles of central Kansas, being a member of the following Masonic orders: Benevolent Lodge No. 98, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Abilene; Kansas Chapter No. 73, Royal Arch Masons, of Herington; Herington Commandery No. 53, Knights Templars, of Herington; Wichita Consistory No. 2, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, of Wichita; and Isis Temple, Ancient Arabic Order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, at Salina, Kan. He is also a member of Herington Lodge No. 228, Ancient Order of United Workmen; of Herington Camp No. 1255, Modern Woodmen of America, and of various other clubs and associations.

On June 24, 1884, at the residence of W. H. Snyder, at Chapman, Kan., was solemnized the marriage of David Wheeler Naill and Miss Mary M. Fancher, the Rev. J. M. Wilson of the Methodist Episcopal church officiating. Mrs. Naill is a daughter of John M. Fancher and his wife, nee Miss Eliza Thompson. Mr. Fancher was born in Delaware county,

Ohio, July 6, 1831, and died at Altamont, Ill., March 20, 1901; he was a farmer and merchant by vocation. The mother of Mrs. Naill was born in Delaware county, Ohio, Oct. 9, 1832, and died at Altamont, Ill., April 28, 1891. John M. and Eliza Fancher were the parents of five sons and three daughters: Rosa Linda is Mrs. J. D. Thomas of Aztec, N. M.; Stephen L. is located at Thomas, Okla.; George M. died May 4, 1882; Delbert S. died Aug. 23, 1867; Mary M. is the wife of Mr. Naill; Albert and Alberta (twins) died in infancy; Ida is Mrs. LeRoy Haven, of Blacklick, Ohio; and Clarence resides at Indianola, Okla. Of the union of David Wheeler and Mary M. Naill were born four sons and two daughters. The eldest son, John A. Naill, born Jan. 31, 1886, at Chapman, received his education in the graded and high school at Abilene; at the Herington High School; Wentworth Military Academy, at Lexington, Mo.; and at the University of Kansas, graduating in the last named institution in 1906, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. On Sept. 7, 1910, he wedded, at Charlevoix, Mich., Miss Ethyl L., daughter of Frank S. and Effie Caldwell, of Wichita, Kan. Of social and genial nature and of polite and companionable manners, John A. Naill is the life of every social circle he enters. Fraternally he affiliates with Kansas Lodge No. 307, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons at Herington; Kansas Chapter No. 73, Royal Arch Masons at Herington; Modern Woodmen of America, Camp No. 1255, at Herington; Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Lodge No. 718, at Salina, Kan.; and various other clubs and associations. Mabel Grace Naill, the eldest daughter, born Sept. 19, 1887, at Chapman, Kan., died Nov. 23, 1888, at Abilene, Kan. David W. Naill, the second son, born Sept. 6, 1889, died Aug. 15, 1894, at Abilene, Kan. Ralph F., born May 6, 1896, at Lansing, Kan., is a precocious lad of studious habits and will graduate from the Herington High School with the class of 1912. His instructors say of him, "He is all boy and a leader among them." Marcus A. Naill, born June 26, 1902, died July 22, 1902, at Herington. Ruth Ann Naill, born May 4, 1904, at Herington, is being educated in the Herington graded schools and is a promising student of the fine arts.

Schuyler Nichols, M. D., a practicing physician at Herington, is one of the honored citizens of Dickinson county and a representative of a family whose name has been identified with Kansas affairs for a quarter of a century. Dr. Nichols was born at Allerton, Wayne county, Iowa, Nov. 14, 1875, the eldest son of Dr. Herman V. and Alice T. (Townley) Nichols, the former born in Mohawk county, New York, April 5, 1851, and the latter in Boston, Mass., of English parentage. The father was a physician by profession, a graduate of Rush Medical College of Chicago, and was also a druggist and a lawyer. He came to Kansas in 1887, first locating at Bloom, but later removed to Liberal, where he invested in lands. He represented the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Legislative district, as a Republican, in the State legislature in 1893, and in 1901 went to Alaska, prospecting, and died there, Nov. 3, 1907. He was married to Miss Alice T. Townley, June 25, 1872, at Waukesha, Wis., and

soon thereafter located at Allerton, Iowa, where he practiced medicine two years. Upon first coming to Kansas, in 1874, he located in Reno county, where he homesteaded land. To him and his good wife were born seven children—three sons and four daughters: Dr. Nichols is the first in order of birth; Harriet Grace, born Dec. 22, 1878, is the wife of R. P. Donohoo, a county official in Quay county, New Mexico; Roscoe Townley, born Feb. 20, 1881, is a successful physician at Liberal, Kan.; Lillian, born Feb. 5, 1884, died Dec. 14, 1888; Gladys Irene, born April 23, 1888, graduated at the Kansas State Agricultural College, with the class of 1910, and resides with her mother at Manhattan; Jesse, born Dec. 8, 1891, is a student in the Kansas State Agricultural College, and Henry Victor, born May 24, 1896, died Jan. 30, 1901.

Dr. Nichols secured his educational training in the schools of Trenton, Mo., and Liberal, Kan., his final literary discipline being in the Kansas State Agricultural College, which he entered in September, 1894, and graduated with the class of 1898. He worked his own way through this institution, without financial assistance from anyone. He then entered Barnes Medical College, at St. Louis, and graduated in April, 1901. Soon thereafter he began the practice of his profession at Liberal, Kan., and remained in that place until May 1, 1905, when he removed to Herington, where he has succeeded in building up a large practice and is the local surgeon for the Rock Island Lines and the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company. He has been a keen student of medical progress and has given some time to post-graduate study. In 1903 he attended the Chicago Post-Graduate Medical College and Hospital, and in 1905 took a special course in surgery at that institution. In 1909 he attended the clinic of the Drs. Mayo, at Rochester, Minn., on surgery, and in 1910 studied a third time in Chicago. He is a Thirty-second degree Mason, a Knight Templar, and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine, Isis Temple, Salina.

On Nov. 27, 1907, Dr. Nichols married Miss Capitola, daughter of H. W. and Leonora Collier, of Wichita, where the father is engaged in mercantile pursuits. Of this union there is a daughter, Leonor, born Sept. 11, 1908, and a son, Vedder, born May 8, 1911. Mrs. Nichols took a full course in the Kansas University, graduating with the class of 1906. She is a member of the Presbyterian church. Mrs. Collier, the mother of Mrs. Nichols, died in February, 1910.

William O. Steen, of Abilene, Kan., present superintendent of public instruction in Dickinson county and a well known educator of the state, was born near Youngsville, Ohio. His father, S. W. Steen, was born at Mt. Leigh, Ohio, May 3, 1848, a descendant of Robert Steen, who came to the British colonies in America, in 1755, from the North of Ireland. His mother, Regina E. Steen, was the youngest daughter of John and Mary Williams and was born near Youngsville, Ohio, May 20, 1852. John Williams, her father, was a descendant of William Williams, who came from the North of Ireland about the time of the Revolutionary war and settled in Pennsylvania. Thus Mr. Steen is of Irish descent

through both parents. He attended the public schools at Irvington, Ohio, and was graduated in the same at the age of sixteen, receiving his diploma under the Boxwell Law, which was the first in Ohio to provide for public school graduation. In 1893 he accompanied his father to Ottawa, Kan., where he engaged with his father and brother, Frank W. Steen, in farming. In the fall of 1893 he entered Ottawa University, where he remained one year and then resumed farming for another year. Later he entered the Normal School at Emporia, Kan., and remained for three semesters. The following summer he obtained a certificate and began his teaching career in the little city of Rantoul, Franklin county. He remained there two years and, owing to the fact that the school board had advanced his salary to the limit, he accepted an offered school one mile outside of the town. In the two years that followed he held the principalships at Peoria and at Princeton, Kan. During his summer vacations he attended the State Normal School at Emporia and later entered that institution and remained until he completed the course. From 1904 to 1906 he was principal of the Hope Schools, and in the summer of 1906 secured the superintendency of the schools at Solomon, Dickinson county, which position he held until May, 1911. In November, 1910, he was elected superintendent of public instruction in Dickinson county and is well qualified for the duties of his new position. Since completing his work at the State Normal he has taken special work at the University of Kansas. Mr. Steen is not without other educational honors. He has served as president of the Dickinson County Teachers' Association three terms; is serving his fourth term as treasurer of the North Central Kansas Teachers' Association; and is also serving his second term as a member of the State Teachers' and Pupils' Reading Circle Board, representing the Fifth Congressional district of Kansas on that board. In 1911 he was made secretary of the board. Mr. Steen has instructed and conducted normal institutes for several years in different Kansas counties and holds a five-years conductor's certificate. He takes his new field of work as superintendent, fully realizing the responsibility of the work to be done and feeling that the greatest educational field in our state and nation is the rural school. His practical experience in the various lines of educational work in the past eleven years gives him a comprehensive understanding of his new field of usefulness, to which he will devote with his characteristic energy all of his efforts to make the schools of his county the best in the state. Dickinson county is to be congratulated for having placed this promising young educator at the head of its schools.

Walter Lawrence Olson, editor, owner and publisher of the "Tribune" at Solomon, was born at Galesburg, Ill., March 27, 1871, the third son of William C. and Margaret (Williamson) Olson, both were born in Sweden, the father on April 20, 1837, and the mother on Oct. 14, 1843. The father came to the United States at the age of about twelve years, settling with his parents, who were farmers, in Knox county, Illinois. He served as a private in the Civil war, being a member of Company

1, Eighteenth Illinois infantry. This regiment originally rendezvoused at Anna, Union county, May 16, 1861, for the Ninth Congressional district, under the "Ten Regiment Bill." On May 19 it was mustered into the state service for thirty days, by Ulysses S. Grant, then state mustering officer, and was on the 28th of the same month mustered into the United States service for three years. On June 24 it was moved to Bird's Point, Mo., where it remained, drilling, doing guard duty, working on fortifications, removing railroad buildings and track to keep the same from falling into the river, making new roads, etc., until Aug. 5, when it was moved into the swamp eight miles west on the line of the Chicago & Fulton railroad to guard it and protect workmen making repairs. On Nov. 3 it formed part of a force which was sent to Bloomfield, Mo., to rout Jeff. Thompson and his band, which was accomplished. On Feb. 6, 1862, it was in the advance in General Oglesby's brigade at the capture of Fort Henry and was one of the first to enter the fort, but too late to meet the Confederates, who had flown. At Fort Donelson it occupied the right of Oglesby's brigade, on the right of the line of battle, and during the battle bravely and persistently maintained the position to which it was assigned in the early morning, and not until its ammunition was spent was the order to retire given. Its place that eventful morning was one commanding the road from the fort by which the Confederates essayed to escape, which daring attempt, however, was most signally frustrated by Oglesby's dauntless brigade. The regiment became early engaged in the battle of Shiloh, where the fight was fast and furious, and in the first day's fighting Mr. Olson was so seriously wounded that he was discharged from the service on account of total disability. In 1864 he was married to Miss Margaret Williamson, at Galesburg, Ill., and there engaged in mercantile pursuits until 1877, when with his family he removed to Kansas, taking up government land near Wakeeney, where he still resides. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Masonic order. To him and his good wife were born six children: Henry, born in 1865, died in infancy; Emma L., born in 1868, married William B. Kelly in 1891 and died in 1893; Oscar W., born in 1870, is a stock raiser in Trego county; Walter L. is the next in order of birth; Fred H., born in 1874, is engaged in the mercantile business at Wakeeney; and Margaret, born in 1877, died in 1879.

Walter L. Olson was six years old when the family came to Kansas, was reared on the homestead farm, and was afforded the advantages of the local schools. He later attended Kansas University, the Salina Normal, and spent four years as a student at Shenandoah, Iowa, where he completed the scientific course in the Western Normal College. After leaving school he worked one year at the lumber business at Wakeeney, and then for three years was engaged in the hotel business at the same place. In 1905 he established the Wakeeney "Independent," a weekly newspaper, eventually building up a prosperous business and continuing identified with this enterprise until 1904, when he disposed of the paper and purchased the plant, good will, etc., of the "Tribune" at Solomon,

with which publication he is still identified, being one of the representative newspaper men of that section of the state. Mr. Olson is a man of sterling character and holds the confidence and regard of all who know him. His paper is an influential independent weekly and has a circulation of about 1,000. He served as police judge of Solomon three years, from 1906 to 1909, and in the last named year was elected on the Citizens' ticket as mayor of Solomon, in which position he served one term. He is a Mason and a Knight of Pythias, and he and his wife are zealous members of the Presbyterian church.

On June 22, 1892, Mr. Olson was united in marriage to Miss Lelia Grace, daughter of J. H. and Margaret Holcomb, of Shenandoah, Iowa, the former of whom died in 1894 and the latter in 1903. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Olson are: Walter Curtis, born April 4, 1893; Stanley Holcomb, born Feb. 15, 1896; and Stuart Reynolds, born Jan. 16, 1899.

Henry August Andreson is the president of the Central Kansas Business College, at Abilene, and has also served as president of the Abilene Commercial Club. He was born in Lincoln county, Kansas, Dec. 10, 1878, a son of Peter and Elizabeth Andreson, both born in Germany, though the mother was of French descent. The father came to the United States in October, 1867, and was followed by the mother in 1871. They were married Sept. 19, 1862, and of their union were born seven children. Ernest, Mary and Fred were born in Germany, and William, Peter, Emma and Henry August in Kansas, and all are living with the exception of Peter. The family was among the earliest pioneers in the western part of Kansas and lived through many adversities.

Henry A. Andreson attended the public schools of his native county until fifteen years old, when he entered the Kansas Christian College at Lincoln. Later, he matriculated in the Kansas Wesleyan University at Salina and graduated in that institution, June 10, 1901, with the degree of Master of Arts. Upon the breaking out of the Spanish-American war he enlisted as a private and served until honorably discharged at Fort Leavenworth, Nov. 3, 1898. He then became a teacher and has taught in schools and colleges in Kansas, Arkansas and California for a period of ten years. On March 26, 1905, he founded the Central Kansas Business College, incorporated, at Abilene, and has continued as president of the institution up to the present time. On Jan. 15, 1908, he was elected president of the Abilene Commercial Club and served in that capacity with distinction, starting many new improvements by his persistent efforts.

On June 11, 1903, he was married to Miss Ada A., daughter of Lewis E. and Louise S. Goodnow, of Polo, Mo., she being the seventh in a family of eight children, and a descendant of the Goodnow and Bissell families of Massachusetts. She was educated in the schools of Missouri, completed the curriculum of the local high school, June 20, 1901, and afterward attended the Methodist College at Salina, Kan. Of the union of Mr. and Mrs. Andreson has been born a son, Everett Harlan, Jan. 23, 1907.

Jesse T. Nicolay, secretary and general manager of the Rice-Johntz-Nicolay Lumber Company of Abilene, and secretary of the Abilene Manufacturing Company, was born at Zanesville, Ohio, July 18, 1850. He is the eldest and only surviving son of Mathias and Louise (Pifer) Nicolay. The father was born in Germany, Feb. 18, 1834, and migrated to Canada at the age of fourteen years. There he worked on a farm for twenty-five cents per day for a few years, and then removed to Ohio, where he was engaged for several years as a railroad bridge builder. In 1866 he removed his family to Kansas, making the journey in a covered wagon, and here he settled on a claim which he was later forced to abandon on account of the depredations of the Indians. To him and his good wife there were born two sons, the younger of which died in infancy.

Jesse T. Nicolay was educated in Abilene, attending the first school opened in a log cabin there, in 1866. In 1867 his father built the first substantial school building erected in that place. The son attended the high school and then became a pharmacist, but gave up this occupation to engage in the lumber business, in which he has achieved flattering success. Starting at the bottom, by industry and attention to his duties, he has won his way to the top and for a number of years has been the acting managing partner in the Rice-Johntz-Nicolay Lumber Company. This firm is notable in the history of the lumber industry because of the volume of its business, its long and uniform success, and the high character which it has always maintained. The Abilene Manufacturing Company, under Mr. Nicolay's management, has likewise had a career of which he is justly proud. He has been president of the Abilene Commercial Club three years, and in 1906 he organized the Abilene Wholesale Grocery Company, but later disposed of his interest in that concern. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church of Abilene, and any efforts looking to the upbuilding of his own church or other branches of Christian enterprise are sure of his coöperation and aid. Mr. Nicolay has never taken any further interest in politics than to vote in elections, and hence has held no office in the gift of any political organization, his various business enterprises serving to fully satisfy his ambition. Fraternally, he is a member of the Knights of Pythias.

Mr. Nicolay was married, Oct. 2, 1890, to Miss Jennie L. Jacoby, daughter of John J. Jacoby, a native of Pennsylvania, and a contractor residing at Solomon. Of this union have been born four children—Jesse Wilbur, Carl Lewis, Lucy Madaline and Donald Mathias.

William Stadden Anderson, probate judge of Dickinson county and an honored veteran of the Union service in the great Civil war, was born on a farm in La Salle county, Illinois, Feb. 17, 1812, the only son of William F. and Anna (Stadden) Anderson. The father was born in Loudoun county, Virginia, in 1807, and his parents were native Virginians. The mother was born in Licking county, Ohio, March 19, 1808, and her father was born in Pennsylvania and her mother in Maryland. William F. Anderson was a farmer by occupation and died in La Salle

county, Ill., Feb. 1, 1846, on the farm where he had settled in 1835, and his wife died in the same county, Oct. 10, 1898. Of the union of this honored couple were born six children: Samantha, born in 1830, is the widow of J. P. Browning and resides in Henry county, Illinois; Catherine Elizabeth, born in 1833, was married in 1853 to Nelson Conard, who died in 1864, and in 1878 she married William Gray, who died in 1896, and in 1904 she married George W. Anderson, who died in January, 1911, and she now resides at Bozeman, Mont.; Amanda, born in 1835, was married to T. J. McHenry in August, 1860, and she died in 1894; Mary Jane, born in 1839, was married in 1856 to John F. Gibson, who died in 1905, and she now lives in Denton, Tex.; William S. is the next in order of birth; Lucy Ann, born March 24, 1845, is the wife of J. D. Lawrence, married in 1866, and resides at Thawville, Ill.

Mr. Anderson's opportunities to acquire an education were somewhat limited, but he improved them in the public schools of his native county, and at Rock River Seminary, at Mt. Morris, Ill. In 1862 he enlisted as a private in Company G of the One Hundred and Thirteenth Illinois infantry, for service in the Civil war, and was promoted to the rank of corporal. This regiment left Camp Hancock, near Camp Douglas, Nov. 6, 1862, when it was ordered to Memphis, Tenn., to report to General Sherman. On its arrival there it went into camp and remained till it joined the movement known as the "Tallahatchie Expedition." It participated in the battle of Chickasaw Bluffs and went from there to Arkansas Post. It arrived in the rear of Vicksburg on the evening of May 18, 1863, and participated in the assaults of the 19th and 22nd, in which Mr. Anderson was seriously wounded in the right shoulder. As a result of this wound he was discharged on account of total disability, at St. Louis, Dec. 1, 1863, and returned to his old home, to begin, like many another soldier, in a crippled condition, to carve out his career. In 1865 he removed to Chillicothe, Mo., where he engaged in the real estate business six years, and in 1871 came to Kansas and settled on a homestead in Dickinson county, twelve miles south of Abilene. He made the final proof on this homestead in 1876. After coming to Kansas he taught school two years and in 1873 was elected county surveyor, being reelected four times and filling that position for a period of ten years. He then retired from the farm on account of his wound received in the war and removed to Abilene. In 1888 he was elected clerk of the district court and held that position two years, being defeated for reelection in 1890, by the Populists. He then engaged in the ice and coal business in Abilene, with which industry he was connected twelve years. In 1908 he was nominated and elected to the position of probate judge of Dickinson county, was re-nominated and reelected in 1910, and is now serving his second term in that position, being a very popular official. Judge Anderson is a Republican in his political convictions, and has been a member of Abilene Post No. 63, Grand Army of the Republic, since it was organized, in 1882. He was the commander of the Post in 1887 and has filled all the other offices at different times. He was a

member of the state council of administration, Grand Army of the Republic, in 1908, and is now chaplain of Abilene Post. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and he was treasurer of the Abilene school board six years.

Judge Anderson was married, Dec. 13, 1866, to Miss Jennie B. Gibson, at Chillicothe, Mo. She is a daughter of John Gibson, a farmer and a native of Virginia, who died at Carrollton, Mo., in 1880. Of the union of Judge and Mrs. Anderson were born seven children: Jessie D., born Oct. 25, 1867, at Chillicothe, Mo., was married in 1891 to R. A. Baker, a farmer in Dickinson county. She died in Jan., 1901, and two children survive her. Elizabeth, born Oct. 25, 1869, is the widow of A. S. Hill, a lumberman at Tacoma, Wash., who died in 1903. Kate Gertrude, born Sept. 15, 1872, is the wife of J. E. Nickels, a merchant at Talmage, Kan. William Gibson, born July 30, 1874, was educated in the public schools of Abilene and at Baker University, Baldwin, Kan., graduating with the class of 1898. He then taught in the Dickinson County High School, at Chapman, after which he took up newspaper work at Las Vegas, N. M., where he was an editorial writer on a daily paper owned by two of his cousins. He is now editor and publisher of the "Daily News" at Arkansas City. He married Miss Katherine Underwood, of Clay Center, Kan., Nov. 20, 1900, his wife being a daughter of Rev. W. H. Underwood, a retired Methodist Episcopal minister of that place. Edna, born Nov. 5, 1876, is the wife of Horace Johnson, a sugar chemist in Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands. Fred L., born Dec. 24, 1880, died June 1, 1908, at Tacoma, Wash., and Anna, born June 8, 1886, died March 21, 1888.

Samuel Griffin, of Medicine Lodge, Kan., one of the able and leading lawyers of Barber county and a former representative in the state legislature, was born Jan. 5, 1872, at Warren, Ill., son of Andrew and Emma (Strong) Griffin. He was left an orphan at the age of five years and was reared by an aunt, Mrs. J. Q. Wheat. In 1886 Mr. and Mrs. Wheat removed to Barber county, Kansas, and were accompanied by Mr. Griffin, who completed his education in the Medicine Lodge High School. He then taught school six years, before entering the University of Kansas, where he took the law course and was graduated with the class of 1898, within twelve months after entering and without having made any previous preparation for law. He then returned to Medicine Lodge, where he opened a law office and began the practice of his profession with the same energy and determination that distinguished his career as a student. He soon demonstrated that he not only possessed the talent necessary to master the intricate problems of law, but also possessed tenacity of purpose, which qualities have made him a strong opponent at the bar. He has, in a comparatively short period, attained a foremost place at the Barber county bar. In 1898 he was elected county attorney of Barber county, as a Republican, and filled that office six years. In 1909 he represented his county in the State legislature, with intelligence and distinction. He was made a member of six different important committees and served as chairman of two of them.

In 1911 he was elected mayor of Medicine Lodge and is at the present time performing the duties of that office. Whether as a public official or as a legal advocate, the same vigor and determination have characterized his efforts and have made him a man of wide-felt influence and usefulness. He has also prospered in a financial way and is numbered among the substantial men of his city.

On Nov. 6, 1901, Mr. Griffin wedded Miss Blanche E., daughter of J. R. Young, a druggist at Medicine Lodge. Mr. Griffin is a member of the Masonic order and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and both he and his wife are communicants of the Episcopal church.

Allen W. Smith of Medicine Lodge, Kan., a well known citizen of that city who is serving his third term as clerk of the district court of Barber county, is a native of Missouri, born Dec. 2, 1853, in Callaway county. His father, Isaac Smith, was born in Kentucky, April 16, 1829, and in 1846 married a Miss Manning. They became farmer residents of Missouri, where the father died in 1895. Of their union were born seven children—three sons and four daughters: Bettie Jane, born Sept. 17, 1847, died single in 1895; Stephen L., born Jan. 25, 1850, came to Kansas in 1886 and had a large farm and cattle ranch in Comanche county, where he died, Feb. 21, 1909, having married Mary Sunderland, and to them were born six children; Ellen, born Sept. 17, 1852, is the wife of David J. Whitehead, a farmer in Missouri; Allen W. is the next in order of birth; Celia A., born in 1855, is the wife of Homer Kime, a farmer in Meade county, Kansas; Emma O., born in 1857, died single in 1881; and Isaac F., born July 1, 1860, is a farmer in Oklahoma.

Allen W. Smith received his education in the common schools near his Missouri home and at the Andrain County (Mo.) High School. After completing his education he began his independent career by engaging in the grocery business at Chicago, two years. He came to Kansas in 1880 and located at Medicine Lodge, Barber county, where he was employed as a salesman in a general store eight years. In 1899 he engaged in the general merchandise business on his own account, but after conducting the store two years was burned out. In 1900 he was elected clerk of the district court of Barber county as the Democratic candidate and so faithfully and efficiently did he perform the duties of that office that he was elected to serve his second consecutive term. In 1910 he was again reelected to that office and now, for the third time, is filling that position to the entire satisfaction of his constituency. He takes an active part in the public life of his community and has served as a member of the city council of Medicine Lodge, two terms, and has been treasurer of the city school board.

On Sept. 3, 1883, Mr. Smith was united in marriage to Miss Minerva, daughter of W. H. Kinkaid. Mr. Kinkaid, a farmer and stockman, resided at Osawatomic during the stirring events of the Civil war and was himself a veteran of the Mexican war. The parents of Mrs. Smith are deceased, the father having passed away in 1898 and the mother on March 20, 1911. To Mr. and Mrs. Smith have been born three chil-

dren—Luna May, born Aug. 10, 1884, and Ethel Sybil, born July 30, 1880, are both single and at home; and Frederick L., the only son, was born Nov. 17, 1888, and is in the railway mail service.

Samuel J. Allmon of Pratt, Kan., the present county clerk of Pratt county, was born Oct. 20, 1851, on a farm in Bollinger county, Missouri. He is a son of Uriah J. and Tempy (Ivey) Allmon, the former a native of Indiana, born there in 1810, and the latter was born in North Carolina, in 1821. The father followed agricultural pursuits throughout the whole of his active career and passed away in Missouri, in 1888, his wife having preceded him in death several years, her demise having occurred in 1870 in the same state. Their union was blessed with ten children—seven sons and three daughters; George W. is engaged in farming in Clark county, Kansas; James P. is a farmer in Cape Girardeau county, Missouri; Martha died in infancy; William, I. is engaged in farming in Pratt county, Kansas; Samuel J. is the next in order of birth; Joseph A. died in 1881; Clara J. is the wife of Frank J. Sandefur, who is in railroad service in California; Hulda C. is deceased; Uriah J. is deceased; and Henry died in infancy.

Samuel J. Allmon received his education in the public schools of Missouri and taught school four years in that state prior to his coming to Kansas, in 1878. That same year he located on a tract of government land in Pratt county and still owns two well improved farms there. The teaching profession engaged his attention two years after his removal to this state, but since that time his main line of industry has been that of farming. He is a Democrat. In 1906 he was elected to the office of county clerk as the Democratic candidate and has been twice reelected, the last time receiving 404 votes over his opponent on the Republican ticket. All this in a normally Republican county is a worthy testimony of his popularity with the people and a tribute to his worth as a capable official. He has also served as trustee and as assessor of Carmi township, and in each office that he has held his record has been one of careful and progressive administration of the affairs connected with it.

On Dec. 27, 1877, occurred the marriage of Mr. Allmon and Miss Nancy Z. Sandefur of Marble Hill, Mo., a daughter of Richard J. Sandefur, a farmer of that locality. She died in 1881, leaving three children—one son and two daughters: Elbert O., born Oct. 16, 1878, a merchant at Turon, Kan.; May, born Jan. 8, 1880, is the wife of J. C. Sillin, a successful miller of Pratt, Kan.; and Belle, born Aug. 19, 1881, resides on a farm near Preston, Pratt county. Mrs. Allmon was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which denomination Mr. Allmon also holds his membership. A residence in Pratt county of over thirty years has proved Mr. Allmon to be one of its most progressive and worthy citizens, and by an upright life he has won and deserves the high esteem in which he is held by a wide circle of acquaintances.

Uriah Clayton Herr, owner and editor of the "Barber County Index," is a well known and progressive spirited citizen of Medicine Lodge.

Kan., who has been engaged in newspaper work in that city for nearly twenty years and has been a potential factor in the upbuilding of his community. The Herr family is one of the oldest in Pennsylvania, where it was established in what is now Lancaster county about the middle of the Seventeenth century. Eight generations, descended from the original ancestor, Rev. Hans Herr, have been born in Lancaster county, so that the family has been represented there for more than 250 years (see sketch of John Nevon Herr).

Uriah C. Herr was born Nov. 11, 1873, on a farm in Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, son of Abraham R. and Elizabeth (Shenk) Herr. His father was a native of Pennsylvania, his birth having occurred on Feb. 23, 1848, in Lancaster county. He married Elizabeth Sherk, in 1868, and to them were born six children: Allen E., born May 18, 1869, is engaged in farming in Barber county, Kansas; Abraham L., born Oct. 18, 1871, is a graduate of the law department of the University of Kansas and is a practicing attorney at Chickasha, Okla.; Uriah Clayton is the next in order of birth; John N. (see sketch); Ada M., born Jan. 6, 1877, is a graduate of the Kiowa High School of Southwestern College at Winfield, Kan., and of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, and is a teacher of English in the Sumner County High School at Wellington, Kan.; and Mercy M. is deceased. The father was a farmer by vocation and, with his family, removed to Barber county, Kansas, in 1886. He purchased a farm near Kiowa, but was only spared to his family for a short time afterward, as his death occurred June 12, 1886. His widow married Henry Sommer, a farmer of Kiowa, Kan., and of their union two children were born: Mabel R., born March 4, 1889, is a graduate of the Kiowa High School of Southwestern College at Winfield, Kan., and of the Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan; and Lyman H., born June 19, 1891, is a linotype operator on his brother's paper, the "Barber County Index." Uriah Clayton Herr completed his education in the public schools of Kiowa and graduated in the high school with the class of 1891. In 1892 he entered the office of the "Barber County Index" to learn the printer's trade and, in 1894, became the editor and manager of that publication, which at that time belonged to a stock company. He purchased the paper, in 1898, and has since remained its owner and editor. It is a Democratic paper, influential in behalf of the Democratic party and a staunch supporter of any movement for the upbuilding of the community and the state. Mr. Herr was elected county printer in 1901, and has served as a member of the Medicine Lodge board of education six years. Fraternally he sustains membership in the Knights of Pythias and in the Modern Woodmen of America.

On Jan. 14, 1897, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Herr and Miss Lillian V., daughter of David F. Painter of Medicine Lodge, Kan. Three children have blessed their union: Opal A., born Nov. 8, 1897; Roland B., born Jan. 29, 1899, died July 2, 1901; and Jewel K., born Dec. 21, 1904.

William Dixon of St. John, Kan., a prominent member of the Stafford county bar and the oldest practicing attorney in that county, in point of service, came to Stafford county in 1878 and is therefore numbered among its pioneers. He is a native of West Virginia, born at the city of Wheeling, Feb. 4, 1853. His father, William Dixon, was a native of England and died in 1861. He was a railroad office man. His wife, who was a Miss Rebecca Davis prior to her marriage, was born in Ohio and passed away in 1900. William and Rebecca (Davis) Dixon had two sons and one daughter: William is the eldest son; John M., born May 15, 1855, is located in Bellingham, Wash.; and Mary O., born July 24, 1857, is the wife of Charles H. Wilbur, a lawyer at Seattle, Wash.

William Dixon received his education in the public schools of Wheeling. Until twenty-one years of age he was employed in the iron mills at that place. The West, which offered greater opportunities than the crowded East to the young man just beginning a career, appealed to Mr. Dixon and, in June, 1878, he came to Kansas. He located on government land in Stafford county. That was prior to the organization of Stafford county, which took place in July, 1879. He was elected clerk of the district court of Stafford county, in 1879, and held that office four terms. In the meantime he took up the study of law and, in 1883, was admitted to the bar. His abilities and determined pursuit of success soon gave him a leading position in Stafford county. Success has rewarded his efforts, both in his professional work and in a business way, for besides a lucrative practice he has an interest in the St. John National Bank, of which he is a director and for which he is attorney. He is a Republican in his political adherence. He has been city attorney of St. John twelve years, has been a member of the city council at different times, and in various ways has made himself worthy to be numbered among the representative and most respected citizens of St. John. Fraternally he is a Mason.

On June 22, 1876, at Wheeling, W. Va., Mr. Dixon married Miss Josephine, daughter of John and Charlotte Driller, both of whom are deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Dixon have a son and a daughter: William J., born Feb. 14, 1878, graduated in the St. John High School and is an office clerk at Kansas City, Mo., for the Fred Harvey Eating House system of the Santa Fe railroad; and Blanche, born March 20, 1883, also is a graduate of the St. John High School and is the wife of S. M. Haught, a dentist at St. John, Kan. Mr. and Mrs. Haught have a child, Walter Dixon, born July 11, 1908.

Arthur J. Anderson, M. D., of Lawrence, is one of the foremost physicians of that city and has gained prominence among the members of his profession in the state. He is not a Kansan by birth, though he is almost to the manor born, a Kansan. He was five years of age when his parents located at Lawrence, where his father, Dr. Samuel B. Anderson, successfully practiced medicine for a period of nearly twenty-five years, then going to Colorado. He died at Denver, in 1907, at the age of eighty-two years. Dr. Samuel B. Anderson was born in Penn-



Arthur J. Hudson

sylvania and was descended from sturdy Scotch ancestry. He graduated in the Eclectic Medical College of Cincinnati, Ohio, and later studied homeopathy, which latter system of medicine he practiced for years, achieving an enviable reputation in his profession. He was well and favorably known in Lawrence, being highly esteemed as a citizen, as well as a physician. He began the practice of medicine at Greenfield, Highland county, Ohio, and it was at that place that his son, Arthur J., was born, June 19, 1863. His wife bore the maiden name of Nancy L. Davis. She was possessed of sterling qualities of heart and mind and was highly respected by all who knew her. In Lawrence Dr. Arthur J. Anderson was reared, and there he has made his home since five years of age, his parents locating in that place in 1868. In the city schools he obtained a fair common school education which was supplemented by attending the University of Kansas, in which institution he remained up to his junior year. Predilection led him to the study of medicine, a profession in which his father had gained the reputation of a skillful practitioner. He spent one year in the Missouri Medical College, at St. Louis, and then graduated, in 1887, from the Hahnemann Medical College, at Chicago. Immediately he began the practice of his profession, at Lawrence, and soon rose to prominence. He has long held a large patronage, many of the prominent families of Lawrence being numbered therein. He is a member of the Douglas County Medical Society, of the Kansas State Medical Society, and of the American Medical Association. He is a Thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine, Abdallah Temple, at Leavenworth. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In politics he is a Democrat, but has not sought or held political position. After five years of efficient service as school physician for Haskell Institute he resigned the position, Sept. 8, 1911. For six years he was general examiner for the Fraternal Aid Society, and for two years was a member of the Kansas state board of health.

Henry L. McCurdy, president of the First State Bank of Stafford, Kan., is of sturdy Scotch-Irish descent on the paternal side, and on his mother's side is the descendant of Virginia ancestors. He was born Nov. 3, 1861, at Independence, Mo., son of John G. McCurdy and his wife, nee Miss Elizabeth Beal, whose parents were Virginians. John G. McCurdy was born in Albemarle county, Virginia, March 20, 1818. He learned the wagon-maker's trade, at which he was employed in Virginia during the earlier years of his career, but in 1850 he responded to the call of the West and came to Independence, Mo., where he now resides and where he was engaged as a blacksmith until his retirement a few years ago. As an early settler in Independence he took a prominent part in public affairs and served for some time as a member of the town council. He is a devout Methodist and has always taken an active part in church work. His parent were of Scotch-Irish descent. About 1850 he married Elizabeth Beal, who died at Independence, Mo., in 1878.

Of their union were born four sons and one daughter: Elizabeth B., born about 1852, is the widow of Wilson Powell and resides at Independence, Mo.; John S., born about 1854, is a traveling salesman; James W., born in 1856, for twenty years was county tax collector in Jackson county, Missouri, and is now in the real estate business at Kansas City, Mo.; Joseph A., born in 1859, is a blacksmith at Independence, having succeeded to his father's business; and Henry L. is the youngest son.

Henry L. McCurdy was reared in Independence, Mo., and was educated in the public schools of that city. After his school days he worked in his father's shop four years and then, from 1884 to 1887, conducted a hardware store at Oak Grove, Mo. In March, 1887, he removed to Stafford, Kan., where, with his brother, John S., he was engaged in the hardware business ten years. In 1897 he sold his hardware business and returned to his old home in Independence, Mo., where he served two years as deputy county tax collector under his brother, James W. In the fall of 1899 Mr. McCurdy returned to Stafford, Kan., and with his brother, John S., bought a lumber yard, of which he is now the exclusive owner, and which has proved a very profitable business venture. In November, 1906, he became president of the First State Bank of Stafford. This bank was established in June, 1903, with a capital of \$20,000, which was increased to \$30,000, in 1911, out of the undivided profits of the bank. It is considered one of the soundest financial institutions of Stafford county. The business of the bank was begun in the rear end of a grocery store and now it occupies a modern block of its own, and its success has been due largely to the careful and able management of Mr. McCurdy, who is a man of fine business discernment, energetic and progressive. He has prospered in all of his personal business affairs and has already gained for himself an ample competence.

He was united in marriage Feb. 20, 1892, to Miss Elizabeth Collins of Stafford, a daughter of Thomas Collins, a successful stockman of Stafford county. They have had one child, Veda May, born Nov. 8, 1893, and died March 1, 1902.

George W. Akers, a prominent and well known citizen of Stafford, is a Kansas pioneer whose residence within the state dates back to 1803. He comes of Revolutionary ancestry and is a son of Thomas and Margaret Akers, to whom he was born in a log cabin on Little Walnut creek, in Putnam county, Indiana, March 20, 1839. His parents were natives of Kentucky and both his paternal and maternal grandparents were Virginians by birth. Thomas Akers, Sr., grandfather of Dr. Akers, was a Continental soldier under General Washington. Soon after the Revolutionary war he came to Kentucky with a colony of his neighbors and settled near Boonesborough. He was present and assisted in the defense of that place during the famous Indian attack there.

Dr. Akers received his literary education in the public schools and at Bainbridge Academy, Bainbridge, Ind. To prepare for the profession of medicine he studied first under Dr. J. B. Cross and later entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Indianapolis, Ind., where he

graduated. In 1863 he came to Kansas and settled in Paola. He entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church, in 1881, and joined the Southwest Kansas Conference, in 1882. He was ordained a deacon by Bishop Merrill, in 1884, and in 1886 was ordained an elder by Bishop Walden. He served pastorates at Little River, Burrton, Sylvia, Sedgewick and Douglas. While at the last named charge his health failed and he then took a superannuated relation with the ministry. He removed his family to Stafford, where he again entered into the active practice of medicine. Soon after his removal to Stafford he bought the controlling interest in the "Stafford County Republican," and became its editor, retaining that relation until his son, Earl, assumed those duties in his stead. Dr. Akers has always been a Republican. His first and second presidential votes were for Abraham Lincoln, and every Republican candidate for president from Lincoln to William Howard Taft has received his support. He was appointed postmaster at Stafford, in 1888, by President Harrison, and was complimented by Postmaster-General John Wanamaker for his efficiency. He is now associated with his son, Arthur B., in conducting a general mercantile business, under the firm name of Akers & Son.

At Bainbridge, Ind., March 22, 1860, Dr. Akers was united in marriage to Margaret M., daughter of Neanian and Joann Steele, both natives of Indiana. Dr. Akers and his wife, a woman of rare personal qualities, have enjoyed a long and happy companionship of fifty-one years. They have four children living: L. Nean, the eldest son, is a veterinary surgeon and practices his profession at Stafford, Kan.; Art B. is associated with his father in the mercantile business; Earl, editor and proprietor of the "Stafford Republican," is serving as personal secretary for Governor Stubbs and lives in Topeka; Lillian D., the only daughter, is the wife of Dr. W. H. Griffith and resides in Protection, Kan., where her husband practices dentistry. Dr. Akers is a man of fine character and is of the very first rank among the prominent and influential men of Stafford county. As a business man he is upright, reliable, and honorable, and in all places and under all circumstances he is loyal to truth, honor and right, which qualities have won for him the universal esteem of all who know him. Dr. Akers is vice-president of the Nova Larabee Memorial Library at Stafford and is a member of the book committee.

Frank B. Chapin, president of the People's State Bank of Medicine Lodge, Kan., has spent almost the whole of his active career in the banking business and holds a prominent position among the most honored and influential citizens of Medicine Lodge. Mr. Chapin was born Nov. 28, 1862, at Oquawka, Ill. His father, P. H. Chapin, a native of Indiana, born Aug. 22, 1833, accompanied his parents to Illinois, in 1840, and, in 1860, married Mary L. Wadleigh. Of their union were born five children: Frank B. is the eldest; Maud died at the age of two years; Luke W., born in March, 1866, is engaged in the live stock business and resides at Medicine Lodge; Willis died at the age of four; and Nealy is

a newspaper man and a silver mine operator at Ely, Nev. The father gave his attention to stock business in Illinois until 1879, when he removed to Barber county, Kansas, and there engaged in the cattle business on an open range, at a time when there were few white settlers in that county. He continued to be thus engaged until his death, in 1886.

Frank B. Chapin was educated in the public schools of Barber county and at the Kansas State Agricultural College, at Manhattan. After completing his education he entered the Medicine Valley Bank of Medicine Lodge to learn the banking business and was there employed as a bookkeeper two years. It was while he was thus connected, in April, 1884, that the bank was held up by robbers and President E. W. Payne and Cashier George Geppert were murdered. The robbers, four in number, failed to get any money and were later caught by a citizens' posse, which meted out quick justice to the robbers by shooting and hanging them. The leader of the robbers' gang proved to be Henry Brown, town marshal of Caldwell, whose assistants were Ben Wheeler, deputy marshal of Caldwell, and two Texas cowboys. From 1885 to 1888 Mr. Chapin worked on his father's cattle ranch; then he became a bookkeeper in the old Citizens' National Bank at Medicine Lodge, and after serving four years in that capacity was made its cashier. In 1890 he resigned as cashier and went to Kansas City, Mo., where he entered the National Bank of Commerce as bookkeeper. Failing health compelled him to give up that position within a year, and he then returned to Barber county and took up cattle ranch work, at which he continued five years. In 1897 he was elected county treasurer of Barber county as the Republican candidate, and filled that office five years. In 1904, with others, Mr. Chapin organized the People's State Bank of Medicine Lodge, with a capital of \$10,000, and it now has an earned surplus of \$15,000. He was elected its president and is now filling that responsible position. He is a man of good judgment, great enterprise, and keen foresight, and through his efficiency as a business man has not only promoted his own success but the prosperity of his city as well.

On Sept. 2, 1891, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Chapin and Miss Agnes Samuel, born at Carrollton, Ill., in 1863, daughter of Dr. J. D. Samuel. Mr. and Mrs. Chapin have one child, Margaret L., born Sept. 1, 1893.

Frank B. Gillmore of St. John, Kan., vice-president of the St. John National Bank, is one of Stafford county's prominent financiers and successful farmers. He was born June 1, 1853, on a farm in Lake county, Illinois. His parents, Benjamin P. and Mariam S. (Harper) Gillmore, were natives of Genesee county, New York. The father died in Illinois in 1862 and the mother at St. John, Kan., in 1896. Of their union were born seven children—five sons and two daughters: Capt. Evangelist J., the eldest, enlisted at the outbreak of the Civil war in Company B, Ninety-sixth Illinois infantry. He later became captain of his company and was killed in the battle of Kenesaw Mountain, in June, 1864. Eliza-

beth J., the eldest daughter, is the wife of B. H. Hall, a retired farmer at Oskaloosa, Kan.; Maria is the wife of Andrew McKinney and resides at Cottage Grove, Ore.; Myron, who was a soldier in Company B, Ninety-sixth Illinois infantry, and was wounded at the battle of Dalton, Ga., is a resident of Topeka; Dwight L., who was a soldier in a Kansas regiment, is a resident of Obiquio, N. M.; George A. died in 1900, on his farm in Lake county, Illinois.

Frank B. Gillmore, the youngest son, received a limited education in the public schools of Lake county, Illinois. After his school days he worked on his father's farm and clerked in a store for several years.

In 1876 he married Miss Mary A. Ellis, who is a native of England. In November, 1877, they came to Kansas and located in what was formerly Barton county, but now Stafford county. There Mr. Gillmore took up a homestead in what is now Byron township, where he built a sod house and stable and went to work. He had less than \$500 in money, but his small capital was complemented by firm determination and pluck, which qualities, together with business acumen, have made his subsequent career a successful one. He lived on his claim four years. In 1881 he was elected register of deeds of Stafford county. He was reelected to that office, in 1883, and held it four years in all. He opened in Stafford county the first set of abstract books, which he kept up to date and conducted for twenty-one years. In 1886, with others, he organized the Kansas Security & Trust Company of St. John, of which he served as secretary fifteen years and as president five years. In 1905, with a capital of \$25,000, he, with others, organized the St. John National Bank, of which he is now vice-president. Besides his banking interests he is a large Kansas land owner, 2,100 acres of his land being under cultivation. He also owns valuable town property in St. John.

Mr. and Mrs. Gillmore have five children—two sons and three daughters: Robert E., the eldest, is a resident of Brownsville, Tex.; Lois is the wife of P. O. Gray; Elizabeth is the wife of B. E. Osborne; Edna is the wife of Harry Aitken; and George E., all of whom are married and all, except the eldest son, reside in St. John, Kan. Mr. Gillmore takes an active interest in public affairs, and in his political views is a Republican. He has served as a city councilman of St. John six years and was acting mayor two years, during which time the electric light system, the sewerage system and waterworks were installed. He was also at one time editor of the "St. John Advance." He associates fraternally with the Masonic order, in which he has attained the Thirty-second degree in the Scottish Rite. Mrs. Gillmore is a communicant of the Episcopal church.

Reuben F. Crick, county attorney of Pratt county, was born on a farm in Clarion county, Pennsylvania, Jan. 4, 1866, son of Henry A. and Elizabeth (Latshaw) Crick, both natives of Clarion county, the former born in 1838 and the latter in 1839. Both the paternal and maternal grandparents of Mr. Crick were likewise natives of that same county and were respectively of German and of Scotch-German ancestry.

Henry A. Crick served as a gallant defender of the Union in Company E, Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania infantry, with which he served until mustered out, at Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 11, 1865. After the war he returned to Clarion county, Pennsylvania, and resumed his vocation of farming. To him and his wife were born five sons: Reuben F.; Edward M., born in 1807, is in railroad service in Colorado; Carlton B., born in 1809, is a postoffice clerk at Iola, Kan.; Henry A., Jr., born in 1870, resides with his parents at Pueblo, Col.; and John C. Fremont died at the age of two years.

Reuben F. Crick accompanied his parents to Kansas, in 1881, the family locating on a farm in Cowley county, where they remained two years, subsequently removing to Barber county. In 1884 the father took up government land in Pratt county, whither the family removed and remained until 1898, when the father disposed of his land there, and now resides at Pueblo, Col. Mr. Crick attended the public schools of Clarion county, Pennsylvania, and also an academy there, prior to the family's removal to Kansas. In this state he attended Southwestern College, at Winfield. He alternately farmed and taught school until 1896, when he was elected county superintendent of schools of Pratt county, serving two consecutive terms, his election in each case being as the candidate of the People's party. He had been reading law in the meantime, since 1894, under the able direction of John Q. Thompson, now assistant attorney-general of the United States, at Washington, D. C. He was admitted to the bar in 1899 and later became a partner of his former preceptor at Pratt, Kan. From the first he was successful in his profession. In 1906 he was elected county attorney of Pratt county on the Democratic ticket and was reelected to the office in 1910, proving a most capable and efficient official in that service.

Mr. Crick and Miss Ore E. Wonder were united in marriage Sept. 4, 1888. She is a daughter of Rev. Benjamin F. and Mary J. Wonder, the former of whom was a pioneer Methodist minister in central Kansas. He died in Pratt, in 1899, and was survived by his wife until 1925, when she, too, passed away. To Mr. and Mrs. Crick have been born five daughters: Alice Myrtle was born Dec. 8, 1890, and died June 5, 1909, in the bloom of young womanhood, while a student at Southwestern College, Winfield, Kan.; Frances Gertrude, born July 13, 1892, is a graduate of the Pratt High School; Inez Roberta, born March 11, 1900; Mary Irene, born Jan. 17, 1902; and Ruby Elizabeth, born Nov. 10, 1903. As a lawyer Mr. Crick is one of the strongest of the Pratt county bar. His fraternal affiliations are with the Masonic order, and he and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Mrs. Mattie O. Hilliard, who has so capably and acceptably performed the duties of superintendent of public instruction in Pratt county for the last eight years, is a native of Iowa, born on a farm in Warren county, Jan. 1, 1866. She is a daughter of Charles L. W. Proudfoot, a West Virginian by birth, born Feb. 20, 1842, to parents that were natives of the Old Dominion. He removed to Iowa early in life and, in 1860,

wedded Rebecca Lewzader of Warren county, Iowa, but a native of Indiana. Mr. Proudfoot was a farmer by vocation, but part of his business life was spent as an employée in a railroad office. He and his wife were the parents of two sons and three daughters: Emma Hester, born May 5, 1862, married William Herbert, a blacksmith, and they reside in Petaluma, Cal.; Merritt Ulysses Grant, born Sept. 29, 1864, is a train dispatcher at Des Moines, Iowa; Mrs. Hilliard is next in order of birth; Harriett Elizabeth, born Nov. 13, 1868, is the wife of William Burg, a successful farmer of Polk county, Iowa; and James Paris, born Jan. 29, 1870, died in 1903.

Mrs. Hilliard was educated in the public schools of Warren county, Iowa, and at Simpson College, Indianola, Iowa, where she graduated in 1881. After a splendid career as a student she entered duly upon the life of a teacher. However, after teaching one year in Iowa, she gave up her profession for domestic life and was married, Nov. 7, 1883, to Albert Hilliard of New Virginia, Iowa. He was a farmer, and in May following their marriage they removed to Kansas, making the journey by wagon and locating on government land in Pratt county. They made final proof on 100 acres by preëmption, after one year's residence there, and then in 1885 removed to Meade county, where Mr. Hilliard took a soldier's homestead, making final proof after three years' residence. They then returned to Pratt county, where he became a salesman in a hardware store. He died Sept. 1, 1906. It was his to render valiant service as a soldier of the Union in the Civil war, enlisting as a private in Company B, Thirty-seventh Illinois infantry, with which he served three years. To Mr. and Mrs. Hilliard were born four children: Blanche died in infancy; Alta Geneva, born July 20, 1886, was engaged in teaching five years and on Sept. 10, 1908, married Harry Warren, a bank clerk, and they have two sons—Hilliard, born July 30, 1909, and Harold, born Oct. 23, 1910; Frank Charles was born Nov. 23, 1887, is a graduate of the Pratt County High School and was a law student at the University of Kansas two years, being compelled to give up that course on account of ill health, and is a railroad conductor at Los Angeles, Cal.; and Vernon Victor, born Oct. 19, 1890, is also a graduate of the Pratt County High School and is a salesman.

For eleven years Mrs. Hilliard proved an exceptionally energetic and able member of the teaching profession in Pratt county. Her ability in that direction and her unusually strong talent for administration secured her election to the office of superintendent of public instruction in Pratt county, in 1904, on the Republican ticket. She was successively reëlected to the office in 1906, 1908 and 1910, a strong and convincing testimony as to her fitness for the position and the esteem in which she is held. In the election of 1910 her opponent on the Democratic ticket was a lady candidate, over whom Mrs. Hilliard was elected by a majority of 297 votes. Out of forty-seven women who are holding similar positions in Kansas Mrs. Hilliard's record stands exceptionally high as a school woman and as a public officer. She is a member of the Coterie

Literary Club of Pratt, and of the Rebekah lodge, and is also a member and recording secretary of the Royal Neighbors, auxiliaries respectively of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America. She is president of the Woman's Relief Corps, Grand Army of the Republic. She is active and prominent in both club and church work in Pratt and is the teacher of a class of fifty in the Methodist Episcopal Sunday school at Pratt.

Lee T. Fischer, D. D., of Pratt, Kan., at the present time probate judge of Pratt county, was born June 7, 1840, at Oxford, Ohio. He is a son of Jesse and Mary (George) Fischer, the former born at Goshen, Ohio. Jesse Fischer was, in his earlier career, a woolen manufacturer, but later entered railroad service, being at one time yard master of the Pennsylvania railroad, at Indianapolis, Ind. He was a son of German parents who were descendants of the German royal line. Mary George Fischer was born at Oxford, Ohio, and died at Lamer, Mo., in 1880. She was a gifted woman and a worker of great ability and earnestness in the Methodist Episcopal church. To these parents were born five children—one son and four daughters: Lee T. Fischer, D. D., is the only son; Jennie is Mrs. John Shoeman, a resident of Irvington, a suburb of Indianapolis; Sarah is deceased; Elizabeth is the widow of Pleasant Ayers and resides in Indianapolis; and Harriet is the wife of Newton Liston, a stockman and merchant in Indiana.

Reverend Fischer acquired his education in the public schools of Ohio and at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, which institution numbers two presidents of the United States among its graduates. He took a two-years theological course at Oxford, New School Presbyterian. He subsequently entered railroad service and was thus employed twelve years, five years of that time as a passenger conductor on the Pennsylvania railroad. At the opening of the Civil war he enlisted as a private in Company I, Eleventh Indiana infantry. This regiment was organized at Indianapolis, in April, 1861, for three months' service, was mustered in on April 25, and on May 8 was transferred to Evansville for blockade duty along the Ohio river. One of its colonels was Lewis Wallace, the world-famed author of "Ben Hur." A somewhat dramatic incident occurred upon the day the regiment left Indianapolis for the front. The patriotic women of that city presented it with a handsome stand of colors, and when Colonel Wallace received it he turned to the men and said in his most impressive tone: "Now, remember Buena Vista, boys, and on our knees let us swear to defend this flag with the last drop of our blood." Every man in the regiment, including Wallace himself, dropped to his knees, and the Colonel repeated the following oath: "We pledge ourselves before God and these, our fellow-countrymen, to defend this flag with our lives, and to die for it if necessary, God being our helper. Amen." A solemn "Amen" came in one breath from the regiment, and the subsequent history of the gallant Eleventh shows how well the oath was kept. The most of its service was in Virginia and West Virginia, along the Potomac. It was mustered out at Indianapolis

Aug. 2, 1861. Mr. Fischer reënlisted in February, 1865, in the One Hundred and Forty-eighth Indiana infantry, as a sergeant in Company I. He served as first lieutenant eight months and as a recruiting officer until the close of the war. After the war he resumed railroading, but after three years left that employment to enter the ministry of the Baptist church. He served as an evangelist seventeen years in Indiana, Missouri, Nebraska and Michigan. He was pastor of the Baptist church at Geneva, Neb., six years; at Trenton, Mo., one year; and at Columbia City, Ind., three years. In 1892 he removed to Oklahoma, where he was pastor of the Baptist church at Kingfisher one year, and at Alva three years. In 1906 he removed to Pratt, Kan., and was pastor of the Baptist church there until 1910, when he was elected on the Republican ticket as probate judge of Pratt county. He is a staunch Republican. Casting his first ballot for Abraham Lincoln, at the time of the Emancipator's second election, he has, from that time to the present, voted for every Republican candidate for the presidency.

Reverend Fischer has been married twice. His first marriage was to Miss Martha A. Pogue of Indianapolis, whom he wedded Dec. '23, 1861. Her father was one of the first settlers in Indianapolis and was killed by Indians at "Pogue's Run" in the early days of that city. Reverend Fischer and his first wife were the parents of three sons and two daughters: Ida died at the age of five; Frank M. is a railroad conductor at Kansas City, Mo.; Hubert, an electrician, is stationed at Colorado Springs, Col.; Ada O. is deceased; and Dennis A. resides at Pratt, Kan. The mother of these children died in 1885, at Kearney, Mo. Reverend Fischer has as an heirloom an iron cooking kettle, now over 200 years old, brought to Indiana in an early day by the Pogues.

At Richmond, in 1886, Reverend Fischer married Miss Emma, a daughter of Ryland Shackelford, a Kentuckian by birth. She is a seminary graduate and was engaged in the profession of teaching several years prior to her marriage. She is a cousin of Congressman Shackelford of Missouri. Reverend Fischer is a Royal Arch Mason. Though he has not long been a resident of Kansas, he has even in a short time proved a citizen that any community would welcome. His active career began over fifty years ago and the interim has been filled with useful and noble deeds for the cause of humanity.

Jay T. Botts of Coldwater is one of the representative lawyers of the younger generation in Kansas and has, through energy, ability and intrepid endeavor won a leading place for himself at the Comanche county bar. Mr. Botts was born April 2, 1874, on a farm in Licking county, Ohio, and in the same house in which his father, Isaac Botts, was born, Feb. 21, 1847. The latter was a farmer and came to Kansas in 1884, settling on government land near Coldwater; he died in the town of Coldwater, April 24, 1901. In 1872 Isaac Botts wedded Miss Minerva Drake, a native of Licking county, Ohio, born Sept. 27, 1843. Five children blessed this union, all of whom, except the youngest, was born on the old Botts homestead in Licking county, Ohio, and in the

same house in which their father was born. Jay T. is the first in order of birth; Nellie, born Dec. 10, 1876, graduated in the Coldwater High School with the class of 1895 and is superintendent of public instruction in Comanche county, Kan.; John B., born in September, 1886, graduated in the Coldwater High School in 1897 and is in the butcher and ice business in Coldwater; Thomas N. L., born Feb. 17, 1883, is a graduate of the Coldwater High School, class of 1900; and Myrtle was born Feb. 19, 1889, on a farm seven miles southwest of Coldwater.

Jay T. Botts graduated in the Coldwater High School in 1894, and after teaching one term in a country school in Comanche county entered Central Normal College at Great Bend, Kan., April 2, 1895, his twenty-first birthday. He took up the science course there, and upon graduating, in 1896, returned to Coldwater, where he was made superintendent of the city schools. After serving in that capacity three years he entered the law department of the University of Kansas, in 1899, remaining one year. He then returned to Coldwater and resumed teaching for two years, in order to earn the necessary funds to complete his education in law. Returning to the University of Kansas, in 1902, he graduated in the law department of that institution, in 1904, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. The very determination and pluck with which he pursued his objective point, a good education and an adequate legal training, presaged for him a successful career, and the fact that in less than ten years' time he has acquired a standing at the head of his profession in Comanche county demonstrates that, though there is no indispensable formula for success, there are no obstacles which undaunted resolution, industry, and courage cannot surmount. He began the active practice of law at Coldwater in July, 1904, but that same year was elected clerk of Comanche county, on the Republican ticket, and for two terms, or four years, was engaged in the duties of that office. Upon the conclusion of his official duties he devoted his entire time to the practice of law at Coldwater, where he has his law office in his own brick building, erected expressly for that purpose and modern in every respect.

On June 21, 1905, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Botts and Miss Mabel E., daughter of Lewis P. and Ollie Troxel. Mrs. Botts was born at El Paso, Ill., Aug. 28, 1877, and was a teacher for five years prior to her marriage, her duties for four years of that period having been in Ford and Comanche counties, Kansas. Mr. and Mrs. Botts have one child, Ruth, born July 25, 1906.

William C. Mays, a successful dentist at Kiowa, Kan., and the present mayor of that city, was born June 3, 1872, on a farm near Jeroldstown, Tenn. His father, George C. Mays, was born on the same farm, in 1850, and in 1868 married Miss Isabel Woolsey, also a Tennessean by birth. For thirty years after their marriage George C. Mays and his wife remained farmer residents of Tennessee and there their six children were born. In 1898 the family removed to Kansas and located in Smith county, where the parents and three of their children still reside. James

M., the eldest son, born in 1869, is single and resides with his parents; William C. is second in order of birth; Daniel T., born in 1874, is also single and resides at home with his parents; Fannie E., born in 1876, resides at the parental home; Nora E., born in 1878, is the wife of Frederick Storts, a railroad man at Colorado Springs, Col.; and John W., born in 1880, is a dentist at Esbon, Kan.

Dr. William C. Mays was reared in Tennessee and was educated in the public schools of that state and at Tusculum College. He then entered Knoxville Dental College to prepare for the profession he had chosen and graduated as a Doctor of Dental Surgery. He first located for practice at Lebanon, Kan., where he remained until 1908; then he removed to Kiowa, where he has a large and profitable patronage. His office is fitted with electrical appliances and all equipment essential to a modernly appointed dental office. He is a man of progressive spirit, and wherever he has been located has entered actively into the public life of that community. At Lebanon, Kan., he served two years as a member of the city council, and at the spring election in Kiowa, in 1911, he was elected mayor. He gives his political allegiance to the Republican party and affiliates fraternally with the Masonic order, the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America. He was one of the representatives from Kansas that attended the Head Camp of the Modern Woodmen of America, held at Buffalo, N. Y., in 1911, an office of distinction and honor.

On May 25, 1898, at Topeka, Kan., was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Mays and Miss Sarah E., daughter of Thomas Dykes, a retired farmer at Lebanon, Kan. Dr. and Mrs. Mays have two children—Grace C., born May 17, 1899, and Marjorie L., born March 3, 1908.

James E. Holmes, cashier of the First National Bank of Kiowa, came to Kansas with his parents, in 1880, when a youth of sixteen years. He was born on a farm near Monmouth, Ill., Aug. 18, 1864. James H. Holmes, the father, was a native of Ohio, born April 26, 1824. In 1854 he married Mary McCready, a native of Pittsburgh, Pa., and of their union six children were born—four sons and two daughters: Anna is the wife of G. W. T. Wood, a farmer in Ness county, Kansas; Thomas A. is a farmer and merchant in Arkansas; William died in infancy; James E. is the next in order of birth; Henry M., born in 1866, is a merchant at Penalosa, Kan.; and Jennie A., born in 1868, is Mrs. Clarence L. Russell of St. Joseph, Mo. The family removed from Illinois to Kansas in 1880 and located first in McPherson county. Ten years later, in 1890, they removed to Ness county, where the father died, in 1892. The mother survived until 1906, when she, too, passed away in Ness county, Kansas.

James E. Holmes spent the earlier years of his youth in Illinois. He began his education in the common schools of that state and completed it in the city schools of McPherson, Kan. During his subsequent career in Kansas he taught school five years; then, in 1903, he entered the Commercial Bank of Kiowa to learn the principles of the banking business.

Business acumen and close and thoughtful application to his duties soon demonstrated his fitness for a more responsible position and, in 1905, he became cashier of the bank. In 1906 it became the First National Bank of Kiowa, and Mr. Holmes was elected its cashier, which position he now holds. The bank occupies its own brick building, modern in structure and appointments, and is one of the most successful financial institutions in Barber county. It has a capital of \$25,000, with an earned surplus of \$18,000. In 1890 Mr. Holmes was elected county clerk of Barber county as the Republican candidate, and was reelected to that office in 1898, serving in all five years. He sustains prominent fraternal relations, being a member of the Masonic order, in which he has attained the Thirty-second Scottish Rite degree, and he is a member of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias. Politically he has always been a Republican.

On April 20, 1898, Mr. Holmes was married at Kiowa, Kan., to Miss Frances M. Smith, a daughter of James Smith, of Chicago, Ill. Mr. and Mrs. Holmes enjoy a high standing in their community.

Ira Stout, superintendent of the public schools at Kiowa, Kan., has held that position since the fall of 1908, and through his energetic and untiring labors there has become recognized as one of the efficient and progressive educators of the state. He is a native of Illinois, born at Carrollton, Jan. 10, 1870. He is a son of John H. Stout, who was born at Bloomington, Ind., Jan. 12, 1834. The father was a farmer by vocation. In 1854 he married Rachel Wright, daughter of John Wright, a native of England, who immigrated to America, in 1825, and located on a farm in Greene county, Illinois. He was one of the earliest pioneers of that county and died there in 1859. To John H. and Rachel (Wright) Stout were born eight children—five sons and three daughters: Jennie, born May 3, 1856, died in July, 1891; John H., born Aug. 21, 1858, is engaged in agricultural pursuits at Carrollton, Ill.; David A., born Jan. 9, 1860, is a farmer at Piasa, Ill.; Margaret, born April 27, 1862, died at the age of three years; Oscar H., born April 16, 1864, is an electrician at St. Louis, Mo.; Minnie M., born Aug. 16, 1865, is the wife of R. A. Meek, a farmer at Carrollton, Ill.; Clarence, born Sept. 10, 1867, died in 1869; and Ira is the youngest. At the outbreak of the Civil war the father organized a company for the Sixty-first Illinois infantry, as a captain, but failed of appointment on account of physical disability. He was a Republican in politics and an earnest worker for prohibition and, in 1878, was the head of the first Prohibition organization in Greene county, Illinois. In public affairs he took an active and prominent part and was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Fraternally he was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He died Jan. 10, 1888.

Prof. Ira Stout received his earlier education in the public schools of Carrollton, Ill., where he graduated in the high school. Later he took a course at the Western Normal College, of Bushnell, Ill. Following

his graduation he was engaged in teaching three years in Illinois; then, in 1895, he removed to Oklahoma, where he took up a government claim in Woods county, and proved it up after three years' residence. In the meantime he served as superintendent of the city schools at Alva, Okla., where he remained in charge two years. He then removed to Hazelton, Kan., and was principal of the schools there four years. Since then he has been at the head of the Kiowa (Kan.) schools and has been a tireless worker in his efforts to make the public schools of that city among the best in the state.

In 1895 Mr. Stout married Miss Juliet Spalding of Alva, Okla., born May 1, 1867, at Fieldon, Ill., a daughter of William and Martha Spalding. The parents of Mrs. Stout are deceased, the mother having passed away March 20, 1898, and the father, Aug. 9, 1910. Mr. and Mrs. Stout have two sons—Howard B., born Dec. 19, 1897, and Harold L., born July 13, 1899. Fraternaly Mr. Stout is a Knight of Pythias, and he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

John Nevon Herr, a successful merchant at Kiowa, Kan., and the able representative of Barber county in the state legislature during the session of 1911, is a comparatively young man, but has already won a high standing in his community as a worthy and energetic citizen. Mr. Herr comes of Swiss and German ancestry, that branch of the Herr family to which he belongs having been established in America by Rev. Hans Herr, who was born in Canton Zurich, in the north of Switzerland, Sept. 17, 1639. Rev. Hans Herr was an early immigrant to the American colonies and settled in what is now Pennsylvania, where his son Abraham was born at the town of Manor, in what is now Lancaster county, in 1660. Abraham, son of the Abraham just mentioned, was born June 25, 1700, and died Sept. 5, 1785. Christian, son of Abraham Herr II, was born at Manor, Pa., Dec. 30, 1746, and died in 1822; his son Abraham, born at Millersville, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, Oct. 18, 1771, had a son Rudolph, who was born at Elizabethtown, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, May 10, 1801, and died March 23, 1888. Rudolph's son, Abraham, grandfather of John N. Herr, born at Elizabethtown, Pa., Jan. 1, 1824, is still living; the latter's son, Abraham R. Herr, born Feb. 23, 1848, in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, is the father of John N. It will thus be seen that this family has had a remarkable record, in that eight generations of the family have been born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and that the Herr family has been represented among the residents of that county for more than 250 years. Abraham R. Herr married Elizabeth Shenk, May 16, 1868, and to them were born six children: Allen E. is a stockman residing at Medicine Lodge, Kan.; Abraham L. is a lawyer at Chickasha, Okla.; Uriah Clayton (see sketch); J. Nevon is the next in order of birth; Ada M. is a graduate of Southwestern College, at Winfield, Kan., and of the University of Michigan, and is a teacher in the Wellington (Kan.) High School; and Mercy M. is deceased.

John Nevon Herr was born March 3, 1875, in Dauphin county, Penn-

sylvania, and accompanied his parents to Kansas in March, 1886. His father purchased a farm near Kiowa, but died there June 12, 1886, within three months after his arrival in Barber county. John Nevon Herr received his education in the public schools of Kansas and was graduated in the Franklin High School in 1895. He labored on the farm until twenty two years of age, when, in 1897, he began clerking in a store. Later he engaged independently in the mercantile business at Kiowa, and has since been very successful, being now numbered among the most prosperous business men of that city.

On May 9, 1901, Mr. Herr married Miss Edith J., daughter of Orman J. Potter and his wife, nee Miss Elvira Button. Mr. and Mrs. Herr have two children—Eleanor Lucile, born March 4, 1903, and Harold Kingsley, born Feb. 13, 1908. Mr. Herr not only possesses sterling business qualities, but is also a man of active public spirit who lends his energies and influence to the furtherance of every project which promises the advancement of his city and state. He was elected mayor of Kiowa in April, 1907, and served two terms, or four years. During his service as mayor the prohibitory and other laws were strictly enforced and a fine municipal water and light plant was installed. During that period, also, Kiowa doubled in population. Mr. Herr was elected in 1910 on the Democratic ticket to represent Barber county in the State legislature, where his service proved a credit to himself and to his constituency.

Harry E. Glenn, postmaster at Kiowa and a well known newspaper man of southwestern Kansas, has been a resident thirty years and by his useful activities has won a place among the State's most worthy and representative citizens. He is a native of Eddyville, Iowa, born Feb. 27, 1866, a son of Samuel H. and Arabelle (Cheever) Glenn. Samuel H. Glenn was born Aug. 1, 1840, and was educated for the ministry at Hillsboro, Ohio. After his graduation, however, he concluded to become a pharmacist, and thereafter made the business of pharmacy his life work. He first located at Bloomfield, Iowa, but, in 1884, removed to Kansas and located at Harper, where he conducted a drug store until 1894. He then removed to Kiowa, where he remained until appointed pharmacist of the Kansas State Hospital for the Insane, at Topeka, in 1899. He died June 28, 1902, while in office. He was an enthusiastic member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and at one time was editor of the "Odd Fellows' Banner," at Bloomfield, Iowa. He attained a very high standing in the ranks of that order, serving as Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge of Iowa and later as Grand Patriarch of the Grand Encampment of Kansas. At the outbreak of the Civil war he enlisted as a musician in the Third Iowa cavalry. Later he reenlisted as a private in the Forty-fifth Iowa infantry, with which he served until the close of the war. On Dec. 25, 1864, at Bloomfield, Iowa, Samuel H. Glenn wedded Miss Arabelle Cheever, who was born at Lima, Ohio, Dec. 25, 1845, daughter of James Cheever. Mr. Cheever was a soap manufacturer at Lima, but later removed to Kansas and died at Harper, in 1878. The mother of Harry E. Glenn was a woman of more than

ordinary education and culture and was devoutly religious. She was a teacher for a number of years, and died at Lincoln, Neb., Dec. 19, 1878. To her and her husband were born two sons and two daughters, of whom only Harry E., the eldest, survives. Herbert Lyle, born Jan. 31, 1868, died in 1876; Helen Percuis, born June 20, 1873, became the wife of Harry H. Rouse, of Harper, Kan., and the mother of two sons and one daughter, and died April 20, 1911; and Fannie Agnes, born Sept. 20, 1875, died in August, 1879.

Harry E. Glenn was educated in the public schools at Bloomfield, Iowa, and at Lincoln, Neb. He also took a special course at Ottawa University, Ottawa, Kan., in 1886. He then entered a newspaper office at Harper, Kan., where he had located on coming to the State, in 1882, and worked upon the "Harper Daily Graphic" two years. In 1888 he was appointed chief clerk in the United States land office, at Beaver, Okla. Later he returned to Kansas and, in 1893, bought the "Kiowa Journal," at Kiowa, Kan., which paper he still owns. Mr. Glenn is a Republican in his political views and has made his paper a strong influence in behalf of his party. In 1906 he was appointed postmaster of Kiowa, to which office he was reappointed in 1910. Courtesy and efficiency have marked his service as a public official and he justly deserves the popular esteem in which he is held in his community. In 1902 he was nominated on the Republican ticket for clerk of the district court of Barber county, but failed of election by twenty-four votes.

On April 26, 1893, Mr. Glenn was united in marriage to Miss Jennie B. Hague, of Harper, Kan. Mrs. Glenn is the daughter of Jefferson A. Hague, a farmer of Harper county, Kan., who died Aug. 31, 1905. She was born July 17, 1868, at Liberty, Iowa, and is a student and a teacher of art. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Glenn has been blessed with two children—a daughter and a son: Louise Meriam, born Aug. 9, 1895, and Donald Ervin, born July 10, 1910.

John Street Fulton, a leading physician of Kiowa and one of the most successful in Barber county, is a native Kansan, born June 4, 1872, on a farm in Jefferson county. He is a son of Thomas H. Fulton, a Kansas pioneer who came to this state in 1869, when a young man, and located on a farm in Jefferson county. Mr. Fulton, Sr., was born in Logan county, Ohio, Nov. 21, 1844. In 1869 he was united in marriage to Miss Ella G. Hull, a native of Muskingum county, Ohio, born Oct. 27, 1854. She had come to Kansas with her father, William Hull, who settled on government land in Jefferson county in 1861, and was another of the state's earliest settlers. Of the union of Thomas H. Fulton and Ella G. Hull were born nine children—six sons and three daughters: William S., born in 1871, a merchant at Hiawatha, Kan.; John Street is the next in order of birth; Sarah E., born in 1874, is the wife of Charles Trimble, a farmer at Boyle, Kan.; Charles M., born July 4, 1876, is a farmer at Kiowa, Kan.; Albert J., born Dec. 25, 1878, graduated in the medical department of the University of Kansas, in 1903, and is located at Kansas City, Kan.; Robert N., born May 1, 1880, is an agriculturist at

Oskaloosa, Kan.; Ernest L., born Aug. 10, 1882, is a graduate of the Kansas State Normal School at Emporia, and is superintendent of the city schools at Liberal, Kan.; Mary E., born June 24, 1885, is the wife of George Koons, a merchant at Boyle, Kan.; and Bernice, born Dec. 21, 1887, is a senior at the Kansas State Normal School and will graduate from that institution with the class of 1912.

Dr. John Street Fulton was educated in the public schools of Jefferson county, Kansas, and at Campbell College, Holton, Kan. For five years following he was engaged in teaching. This was but an initial step to other professional labor, however, for he had decided to devote his career to the practice of medicine, and with that end in view entered the medical department of the University of Kansas, in which he was graduated in 1901. He made an exceptional record as a student, received as the secondary honors of his class the Eli Lillie prize, and was also president of his class. After his graduation he entered Bethany Hospital, at Kansas City, Kan., as an interne to more fully qualify himself for his profession. He began the active practice of medicine at Quinter, Kan., where he remained two years. The following three years were spent at Dunavant, Kan. In 1906 he removed to Kiowa, Kan., where he has since been very successfully engaged in professional duties and has built up a large and remunerative practice. He is local surgeon for the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad at that point.

On May 15, 1902, Dr. Fulton wedded Miss Mabel R., daughter of J. W. Hubbard, a retired farmer of Emporia, Kan. Mr. Hubbard is a native of Wisconsin and came to Emporia, Kan., in 1870. Mrs. Fulton was born in Wesley, Iowa, Sept. 21, 1875, and was educated at the Kansas State Normal School at Emporia, where she qualified as a teacher and was thus engaged three years. She is also a graduate nurse of Bethany Hospital, Kansas City, Kan., having completed the course there in 1902. Dr. and Mrs. Fulton have one child, Ruth E., born Sept. 26, 1905.

Edward Lincoln Copeland.—There is no class of employees as numerically great and as necessary to the common weal as that vast army of men who are in the service of the various railroads. With a grand total of more than a million and three-quarters of men in this country alone, they are a patient, punctual and industrious unit in our national life and an integral part of our national citizenship. The wheels of practically all interstate commerce being propelled by them, they are essentially one of the prime factors of national development and they may be said to be one of the chief assets of the government itself, since without them the country's greatness could never have reached its present stage. There is no class of employees whose combined labor wields as great an influence on the general welfare, and no class of wage earners whose usefulness is so necessary to progress and prosperity as the railroad men. So intimate has become their relation to public utility, and so imperative is their efficient constancy in the public service, that were all of them to be idle for a single day, the nation would become afflicted



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with a case of commercial paralysis so severe that it would not recover from it in a year. There is also, perhaps, no industry requiring the service of employees in which merit is so quickly recognized and so generally rewarded as the railroad industry. So thoroughly wedded are the merit system and promotion in railway life, that when a man is advanced to participation in high official management, it is a certificate of his faithfulness and efficiency while filling positions of lesser responsibility. A splendid example of a man who has achieved prominence as an official of one of the leading railway systems of the land is Edward Lincoln Copeland, who is secretary and treasurer of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railway. As a reward for his faithful service in several minor capacities, and because of the confidence in his ability, integrity and splendid natural equipment, Mr. Copeland was advanced to his present position several years ago, and since that time, while conscientiously discharging his duty to the great system which he serves, he has developed qualities of citizenship which entirely disprove the theory that in order to be a successful railway official a man must sacrifice every other inclination and interest.

Edward L. Copeland comes from a New England ancestry which was entitled to the highest degree of colonial pride of which any New Englander can boast. Born in Winnebago, Winnebago county, Ill., Aug. 25, 1859, he is the son of Dr. Philander Copeland and his wife, whose maiden name was Abigail Louisa Watkins. Dr. Philander Copeland, who was a physician by profession, was born at Bridgewater, Mass., March 6, 1811. He married Abigail Louisa Watkins on Sept. 6, 1836, and by her became the father of ten children, of whom Edward L. is the youngest. Abigail Louisa Watkins was born in Dutchess county, New York, May 15, 1816, the daughter of Joseph Watkins and his wife, whose maiden name was Abigail Watts. Joseph Watkins was born at Elizabethtown, N. J., Feb. 9, 1778, and died on Sept. 22, 1847. Dr. Philander Copeland became an early settler of northern Illinois, removing with his wife and six elder children from western New York and reaching Chicago by the lake route from Buffalo in 1853. He located first at Byron, Ogle county, but in 1858 he removed to Winnebago, Winnebago county, where for many years he was a successful physician. On Sept. 6, 1886, he and his wife celebrated their golden wedding anniversary, upon which occasion their children, relatives and friends gathered in large numbers to extend congratulations and expressions of love and esteem. Dr. Philander Copeland died at Winnebago, Ill., Sept. 15, 1895, his wife and companion for more than fifty-nine years surviving him until Aug. 23, 1896, when her death occurred. Dr. Copeland was possessed of a genial nature, was fond of company, and was always delighted to entertain his friends at his home. In religion he was a Methodist, and he was prominent in all church work. He was the son of Alfred Copeland and his wife, Mary Williams, who were born respectively on Oct. 7, 1782, and May 2, 1783; were married at Taunton, Mass., Sept. 13, 1808, and died respectively on July 18, 1857, and

May 30, 1800. Alfred Copeland, who was a merchant at Taunton, and who served as drum major in the war of 1812, was a direct descendant of Lawrence Copeland, who landed from the *Mayflower* on Dec. 22, 1620, and became the founder of the Copeland family in America. On Dec. 12, 1651, Lawrence Copeland married Lydia Townsend. Their son, William, married Mary, daughter of John Alden, who figures in Longfellow's rhyme. One of the sons of this union was Jonathan Copeland, who married Betsey Snell. Their son, Daniel Copeland, married Susan Ames and among their children was Alfred Copeland, who, and his wife, Mary Williams, were the grandparents of Edward L. Copeland of this review. Mary Williams was the daughter of Nathaniel Williams of Taunton, Mass., who was also a descendant of the Pilgrims. Nathaniel Williams was born on March 29, 1755, and died on June 30, 1820, at Taunton, Mass. He served as a minute man in the Revolutionary war, and on April 20, 1780, married Lucilda Hodges. The latter was born at Norton, Mass., May 27, 1760, and died at Taunton, Mass., May 7, 1847. She was the daughter of Isaac Hodges, who served as lieutenant-colonel of the Fourth Bristol regiment during the Revolutionary war, and whose wife was Mary Pratt. Isaac Hodges was the son of Joseph Hodges and his first wife, Bethiah Williams. Joseph Hodges was the son of Henry Hodges and his wife, Esther Gallop. Henry Hodges' father was William Hodges, founder of the family in this country, whose wife, Mary Andrews, was the daughter of Henry Andrews, one of the original purchasers of Taunton, Mass., in 1637. Esther Gallop, wife of Henry Hodges, was the daughter of John Gallop, who emigrated from England to America with his mother in 1633; was one of the six captains killed in the great Narragansett Swamp fight, and whose wife was Hannah Lake. John Gallop's father was Capt. John Gallop, who emigrated from England to America in 1630 and became the noted Boston pilot and sea captain. Hannah Lake's father was John Lake, a merchant of Dublin, who died there. Her mother's maiden name was Margaret Reade. Margaret Reade Lake came to America a widow in 1635, and along with her came two daughters—Hannah and Martha—and also her sister, Elizabeth Reade, who became the wife of John Winthrop, Jr., governor of Connecticut and son of John Winthrop, Sr., governor of the Massachusetts Bay colony. From the above brief synopsis it will be seen that Edward L. Copeland has sprung from some of the best New England Colonial and Revolutionary stock—in short, an ancestry of which any American might be proud to boast.

Edward L. Copeland was educated in the high schools of Winnebago and Lanark, Ill., graduating in the latter on June 15, 1876. It had been his intention to prepare himself for the medical profession, and with this idea in view he read medicine with his father for a short time, but becoming convinced that some calling, other than medicine, might prove more agreeable to his tastes, he abandoned his studies on that line and decided to go west and intrust his future prospects in some field of usefulness to the fortunes of a newer country. Early in November, 1879, he arrived in Topeka, Kan., being then but twenty years of age.

Though he had not the advantage of influential friends to aid him, and had no recommendation save his own personal appearance and qualifications, he soon gained the favor of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad officials, and entered the employ of that company. His first position was a minor one in the auditor's office. It being the unbroken policy of this corporation, however, to reward merit by promotion, young Copeland was not destined to fill a mere trivial position very long, and the result was that he was quickly advanced. He was soon made voucher clerk in the same department, and in April, 1881, he accepted a position in the treasurer's office. In 1883 he became assistant cashier, and in March, 1887, he was advanced to the position of cashier, which he held until Jan. 3, 1906, when upon the death of Edward Wilder, the treasurer, he was elected secretary and treasurer, a position of great responsibility, and he is still serving in that capacity. Mr. Copeland's continuous service with the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railway now covers a period of almost one-third of a century, and in that time he has been advanced from the bottom to a point very near the top of the ladder, for his present position carries with it responsibilities which make it one of the most important offices in the corporation's management. It should be stated to Mr. Copeland's credit that his advancement has been entirely due to his own merit and worthiness. No outside pressure has ever been brought to bear to influence the directorate in his behalf. His rise to a high place in the official management of one of the great railway systems of the country is wholly the reward of his individual efforts and of his loyalty and fidelity to its interests. By reason of his long continuous service with the company and of his long tenure in positions which brought him into personal contact with a large percentage of its employees, as well as because of his polite bearing, genial, affable manners and courteous demeanor, Mr. Copeland has gained an acquaintance and popularity with the men who comprise the Santa Fe forces that is possessed by few others, and he not only enjoys the full confidence of that corporation, but also that of the great public which it serves.

On Nov. 6, 1883, Mr. Copeland married Miss Clarissa Isadore Sheldon at Winnebago, Ill., and in 1886 he purchased a residence at 1031 Taylor street, Topeka, where he now resides. The fruits of his marriage are three sons: Harold DeLoss Copeland, born Aug. 27, 1884; Malcolm Edward Copeland, born March 3, 1889; and Stanley S. Copeland, born Dec. 4, 1896. His oldest son, Harold D. Copeland, was married to Miss Nelle Clarkson Millspaugh on Jan. 4, 1910, at Grace Cathedral, Topeka, Kan., the ceremony being performed by the bride's father, the Rt. Rev. Frank R. Millspaugh, bishop of Kansas. Harold D. Copeland is receiving teller in the Southwest National Bank at Kansas City, Mo., and resides at 3719 Walnut street in that city. Malcolm Edward Copeland, after graduating at the Topeka High School, spent a year and a half in New Mexico, trying to regain his health, but returned home in March, 1911, and died on March 24 of tuberculosis. He was an exceptionally

bright boy, and during his school days had been strong and hearty until he was taken sick with pneumonia, which developed a weakness in his lungs. He had expected to attend Williams College at Williamstown, Mass., after finishing his work in the Topeka High School, but his health was such that he could not take up the work. The youngest son, Stanley, is a student in the Topeka High School.

Mr. Copeland and his wife are members of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Topeka. He is also a member of its official board and is chairman of its finance and music committees. Mr. Copeland is vice-president and a member of the board of directors of the Young Men's Christian Association of Topeka; is vice-president and a director of the State Savings' Bank and a director of the Merchants' National Bank, both of Topeka; was one of the organizers of the Capitol Building & Loan Association of Topeka; and served for several years as its vice-president; is a director of the Kansas Gas & Electric Company of Wichita; is a member of the Topeka Commercial and Country clubs; is a Thirty-second degree Mason and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine, and belongs to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. On account of his position as secretary and treasure of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company, he is also financial officer of numerous auxiliary companies owned or operated by that system, including the Leavenworth & Topeka Railway Company, the Kansas Southwestern Railway Company and the Wichita Union Terminal Railway Company.

In addition to performing his highly responsible duties as an official of a railway company, Mr. Copeland has found time to enter into the social, religious, fraternal and business life of his adopted city and state as few railway officials do, and in this respect, despite his corporation connection, he has not neglected any of those important duties which belong to the highest and best type of American citizenship. He is a forcible public speaker and is frequently called upon to deliver addresses at public gatherings. Upon such occasions his utterances command the respectful attention of both the public and the press. At Kansas City, Mo., May 23, 1907, he delivered an address before the Missouri Bankers' Association on the subject of "Prosperity a Problem for the Railroads," Mr. Copeland contrasting the banker and the railway man.

The Copeland family in America has formed a society known as the "Association of Descendants of Alfred and Mary Williams Copeland" it being their custom to hold a reunion every five years. Thus far these reunions have been held at Rockford, Ill. Of this association Edward L. Copeland is now president, his term extending from 1910 to 1915.

With a high sense of loyalty to the interests of one of America's great corporations, and just as high a sense of fidelity to all those traits of character which belong to good citizenship, Edward L. Copeland is an excellent type of American manhood and a creditable descendant of his ancient, honorable and patriotic ancestry. Though the decree of fate has called him to high stations in life, and has burdened him with weighty responsibilities, he has never been found wanting, and the

best tribute which can be paid him is to say that his rise to prominence in one of the great fields of human activity, is due wholly to his individual efforts, his sterling qualities of manhood, and to his fidelity, loyalty and punctuality in the discharge of the duties intrusted to his care.

Ortho O. Wolf, M. D. C., while yet a young man, has become quite prominent as an importer and breeder of fine strains of Shorthorn cattle and as a successful veterinary surgeon. He is president of the Franklin County Agricultural Society, ex-president of the Kansas Improved Stock Breeders' Association and a member of the State Board of Agriculture. In the veterinary societies he has served as secretary of the State Board of Veterinary Examiners and is president of the Kansas Veterinary Medical Association.

Mr. Wolf is a native of Allen county, Ohio, where he was born June 4, 1874. His parents are Charles F. and Mary (Abbott) Wolf, both natives of Ohio, where the former was born in Fairfield county, July 12, 1851, to Ezra and Barbara (Spangler) Wolf. Ezra Wolf was born in Frederickstown, Pa., Jan. 1, 1804, and was descended from German ancestors who came to America in an early day. His death occurred in Ohio, where the most of his life had been spent as a farmer. His wife, Barbara Spangler, born Sept. 6, 1810, in Fairfield county, Ohio, was the daughter of Col. Salem Spangler, an officer in the Revolutionary war, whose original home was in New England, but who removed to Ohio and there became an eminent statesman. Barbara (Spangler) Wolf, the paternal grandmother of our subject, owned the ground on which the battle of Gettysburg was fought. The maternal grandparents of Ortho O. Wolf were John and Ellen (White) Abbott, the former of whom was a descendant of one of the oldest American families, and traced his lineage back to Morris Abbott, who was lord mayor of London in 1638. Mr. Abbott was engaged in the mercantile business in Clearport, Ohio, and later as a farmer in Fairfield county, that state, where he lived retired until his death. Charles F. Wolf, the father of Ortho O., was a merchant and a farmer in his native state of Ohio, but removed to Kansas in 1884 and located in Humboldt, Allen county, where he remained two and a half years, then removed to Franklin county where he bought a farm of 287 acres five miles west of Ottawa and to this tract he has added by subsequent purchases until his farm now includes 627 acres of valuable and improved land, besides which he has a pleasant home in the suburbs of Ottawa. He is a Republican but has never taken an active part in political affairs. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Ortho O., the immediate subject of this review, received his common school education in Kansas, and his collegiate and professional training was obtained at Baker University, the Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan, and the Chicago Veterinary College, Chicago, Ill., graduating at the last named school in 1898, receiving the degree of M. D. C. In 1900 he traveled in Great Britain, where he visited many

prominent live-stock breeders and made himself familiar with their methods. While in Scotland he found a strain of Shorthorns which so pleased him that he imported some of the finest of the herd, and now has about sixty head of registered cattle on his farm. He has made the breeding and raising of Shorthorn cattle his specialty, and his unquestioned success has been due not only to his educational training for that work, but also to his industry, perseverance, sound judgment and practical experience, requisites, which, with his executive ability, have made him a valued member of the organizations previously mentioned. His practice as a veterinary surgeon is very large. He is also a member of the executive committee of the Franklin County Fire Insurance Company, which was established five years ago and has been more than usually successful, having \$5,000,000 worth of insurance on its books for 1910. He was superintendent of the cattle division of the Kansas State Fair in 1911.

In 1904 occurred the marriage of Dr. Wolf and Miss Daisy Sterling, a native of Missouri and the daughter of George Sterling, a farmer now living southwest of Ottawa. Dr. and Mrs. Wolf reside in a beautiful home near Ottawa and have one son, Charles, born in 1908. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Edwin J. Williams, financier and the president of the Wilson County Bank, was born in Trumbull county, Ohio, Nov. 8, 1868, the son of D. T. and Mary T. (Davis) Williams. His grandfather was a native of Wales, where he lived and died. D. T. Williams was born in Wales, but came to America and located in Ohio, where he became interested in rolling mills. He belonged to the Ohio state militia, but never was called on to carry arms in defense of his adopted country. He died in Ohio in 1895. Edwin Williams' maternal grandfather, David R. Davis, came to Kansas in 1872 and built a rolling mill at Rosedale that year, becoming one of the pioneer manufacturers of the state.

Edwin Williams was reared in Ohio and received his education in the public schools. In 1900 he came to Kansas, located at Waverly and engaged in the mercantile business but soon moved to Salina where he remained three and a half years. He went to Quenemo in 1905 to accept the position of vice-president of the Farmers' State Bank. Mr. Williams was successful as a banker and decided to organize a bank in which he would hold the controlling interest. With this end in view he located at Burlingame and organized the Burlingame National Bank, of which he was president. It is capitalized at \$25,000 and has a surplus of \$10,000. Ever since its organization the bank has conducted a flourishing business, which reflects great credit upon the promoters and it is regarded as one of the most substantial banking concerns in the eastern part of the state.

On Jan. 31, 1900, Mr. Williams married Ina, the daughter of Louis Gephart. Mr. Gephart is a native of Ohio, who came to Kansas in 1888, took up land and also conducted a mercantile house. At different times Mr. Gephart bought more land and has made a fortune. He is one of

the stockholders of the Burlingame National Bank and has a number of fine farms. He has retired from active business and spends his time looking after his property. One child has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Williams, Louis Edwin, who is four years old (1911). Mr. Williams is a Mason, belonging to Knight Templar Lodge No. 5, of Topeka, Kan.; he also belongs to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and is a staunch supporter of the Republican party. The family are members of the Presbyterian church.

In February, 1911, Mr. Williams sold the controlling interest in the Burlingame National Bank and after spending the summer in California, returned to Kansas, located at Fredonia, bought a large interest in the Wilson County Bank and became its president, which position he now holds. The Wilson County Bank is one of the strongest financial institutions in the state, having done business since its organization in 1871. Its capital, surplus and profits are \$75,000.

Adolph Joseph Domann, pastor of St. Francis Xavier Church of Burlington, Kan., was born near Winchester, Kan., in Jefferson county, Jan. 13, 1871, the son of William and Charlotte (Noll) Domann. His father was born in Ottbergen, Province of Westphalia, Germany, Sept. 24, 1843, and was reared and educated in the Fatherland. Like so many young and ambitious Germans he believed America to be the land of opportunity and at the age of nineteen came to the United States in 1862. He reached Kansas with very little money in hand, but being ambitious by nature, he at once went to work for Wendel Hund on a farm in the Salt creek valley near Leavenworth at \$8.00 per month. Subsequently he entered the employ of the government and drove teams from Ft. Leavenworth to Denver and along the Santa Fe Trail to New Mexico, to and from the military posts maintained on the frontier. While working as a freighter during the Civil war, Mr. Domann went as far south as Old Mexico through a country full of hostile Indians. At the close of the war, Mr. Domann rented a small farm near Winchester, Kan., about eighteen or twenty miles west of Leavenworth. In the fall of 1866, Mr. Domann was united in marriage to Miss Charlotte Noll of near Winchester. By constant labor and saving, Mr. and Mrs. William Domann succeeded financially and soon bought an eighty-acre farm at \$13 per acre which has since increased in value so that it is now worth more than \$100 per acre. From time to time Mr. Domann added new possessions to his first farm until he now owns about 1,900 acres of the finest and most fertile farming land in the vicinity of Winchester and is regarded as one of the most prosperous and substantial residents of Jefferson county. Mr. and Mrs. William Domann raised a very large and healthy family. To them were born twelve children, of which ten are boys and two are girls: William, Adolph, Joseph, Frank and Allie, John, Albert, Louis, George and Mary, Edith, Benjamin. Frank and Allie, and George and Mary respectively were born twins. God has blessed and protected this splendid family in an especial manner. Up to the present date, September, 1911, the parents and all their children

are living and well. All live in Kansas. William, Joseph, Frank, Allie, John, Albert and Louis are married, and together have twenty-six children, no deaths having so far occurred among them. George, Mary, Edith and Benjamin are still unmarried and at home with their parents. Adolph, the second child by birth, is a Catholic priest. The entire family is Roman Catholic in faith.

Father Domann was reared on his father's farm until his eighteenth year; attended the district school and lived a healthy normal life of a country boy. While still a boy, he decided to devote his life to God and the service of his church. In 1888 he entered St. Meinrad's College in Spencer county, Indiana, to prepare for the priesthood. The subsequent year he entered St. Benedict's College, Atchison, Kan., and studied there for five years. Graduating from St. Benedict's College, he entered the Kenrick Seminary at St. Louis, Mo., where he pursued the higher studies of philosophy and theology until June, 1899. On June 21, 1899, he was ordained a priest by the late Rt. Rev. L. M. Fink, O. S. B., then bishop of the Leavenworth diocese. On June 25, 1899, the young priest, Father A. J. Domann, said his first Holy mass in St. Joseph's Church, Leavenworth, Kan. On July 19, 1899, he received his first appointment as pastor of St. Francis Church, Burlington, Kan. The history of this parish dates back to the early '60s, when mass was offered first by missionary priests two or three times a year in some public building or at the home of some pious Catholic family. In 1871 Father Heller collected a few scattered Catholic families around Burlington and organized them into a parish. Only about ten families belonged at first, but they contributed liberally in money and labor and within a short time a neat little frame church was built and the name of St. Francis Xavier was given to it when the cornerstone was laid in June, 1871. The Holy sacrifice of the mass was celebrated periodically at first in the little church by various priests from the adjoining towns. The congregation grew steadily and the church was soon enlarged. For many years the parish was attended by the Franciscan Fathers of Emporia. Since September, 1883, Burlington has always had a resident priest. Fathers Buechler, Walsh, Herbrichs and Schultz were the first resident priests and devoted the best efforts of their lives to up-build the material and spiritual congregation. Father Domann took charge in July, 1899. Thirty five families belonged to the parish then and the church had become too small to accommodate the growing congregation. It was proposed to build a new church and in the fall of 1900, Father Domann started to carry out the plans. He succeeded in raising \$12,000, and on July 21, 1901, the first excavation was made for the new church. The work progressed rapidly and on Aug. 22, the cornerstone was laid with due ceremony by the Rt. Rev. L. M. Fink, then bishop of Leavenworth. On Aug. 12, 1902, the handsome new church was completed and dedicated by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Fink. It is a beautiful edifice, built of pressed brick and stands a monument to the man who worked so untiringly to have it erected. A new two-story parochial resi-

dence was erected at the same time with the church. The church and residence compare well with others over the state and reflect credit upon Father Domann as the prime factor in their erection.

Thomas E. Chandler, S. T. D., district superintendent of the Ottawa district, Methodist Episcopal church, and a resident of Ottawa, Kan., was born at New Athens, Harrison county, Ohio, June 1, 1864. He is the son of John A. and Elizabeth C. (Morris) Chandler, both natives of Ohio and early settlers in Harrison county. The Chandler ancestry can be traced back in England to William the Conqueror, under whom one of the direct ancestors was a general. John A. Chandler is a descendant of the old and well known Chandler family of Pennsylvania and was a birth-right Quaker. He served in the Civil war as a member of the One Hundred and Thirty-first Ohio infantry and saw service at Harper's Ferry and in the Virginia campaign. His brother, Thomas, was one of Lincoln's body-guard and is now a minister in New York. After the war John A. Chandler gave his attention to farming at New Athens, Ohio, until 1867, at which time he removed to near Kansas City, Mo., and continued his occupation of farming. Later he removed to Baldwin, Kan., but is now a retired resident of Belton, Mo. He is an ardent Republican and an active participant in political affairs, though he has himself never sought official preferment. He and his wife are consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Isaac Chandler, grandfather of Thomas E., was a native Quaker of Pennsylvania, but while yet a young man he settled at Flushing, Ohio, where he accumulated a large estate, and where he continued to reside until his death. He was with Perry in September, 1813, when the latter won his brilliant victory on Lake Erie, when for the first time in history was effected the capture of an entire English fleet. John Morris, the maternal grandfather of Dr. Chandler, was born in West Virginia, was of English descent, and a relative of Bishop Thomas Morris. In 1805, when yet a young man, he moved to New Athens, Ohio, where he became wealthy and where he lived until his death.

Dr. Chandler, after being a student in the Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio, graduated at Baker University, Baldwin, Kan., in 1890. Then after two years in the Northwestern University, he entered the Boston Theological Seminary, where he was graduated in 1894. Four years later he returned to Boston where he took a post-graduate course in the graduate school of arts and sciences in Boston University, completing the course in 1900. He began his ministry as pastor of the Central Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church at Kansas City, Kan., followed by a pastorate at the Kansas Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Topeka, Kan. From there he was transferred to the Swampscott, Mass., Methodist Episcopal Church, thence to the First Methodist Episcopal Church, Newport, R. I., the oldest Methodist church structure standing in the New England states. He remained there for three years, then accepted the charge at the Pawtucket Methodist Episcopal Church, Providence, R. I., at the conclusion of which pastorate he went abroad

and traveled throughout Europe. In 1905 he was transferred to Paola, Kan., where he held the charge three and a half years, and was then made successor to Dr. Bernard Kelly, as district superintendent of the Methodist Episcopal church, Ottawa district. He removed to Ottawa in 1909.

In 1894 Dr. Chandler was united in marriage with Caroline Boughton, his classmate at Wake University and the daughter of Homer Boughton of Topeka. Mr. Boughton settled in Auburn, Kan., about 1870, but has been a resident of Topeka for the past twenty-six years and is there engaged in the real estate and investment business. He is a brother of Gen. Horace Boughton of Massachusetts. Dr. and Mrs. Chandler have one daughter, Elizabeth, who is attending the Ottawa public schools.

Dr. Chandler is prominent on the lecture platform as well as in the ministry, one of his best lectures being entitled, "Kissing the Blarney Stone." In 1900 he was chaplain of the Rhode Island state legislature and while at Newport, R. I., he became a member of the old Washington Commandery No. 4, Knights Templars. He is also a member of the Kansas State Historical Society, and in 1910 he was made president and manager of the Ottawa Chautauqua Assembly.

Silas Eber Price, D. D., president of Ottawa University, Ottawa, Kan., has been connected with this institution since Sept. 1, 1900, and at that time he has labored untiringly to promote its advancement and broaden the scope of its influence. This school was organized in 1860 under the name of Roger Williams University by the Baptist denomination in Kansas, and was chartered by the territorial legislature, Feb. 20, 1860. In December of that year the Ottawa Indians donated the school 20,000 acres of their reservation, though a portion of it was returned to them afterward, but for this gift it was deemed appropriate to name the school Ottawa University when it was incorporated in 1865. (For a more complete history see Vol. II.) At the present time the faculty consists of twenty members and the students number about 200. Though not a large school, the work required of the students is of the highest order and measures up to the full limit of their possibilities. Both the paternal and maternal ancestors of Dr. Price are of Welsh descent. Edward Price, the father of Thomas D. and grandfather of Silas Eber, was born in Wales, but came to America in 1803, located in Ohio, where he plied his trade of weaver and continued to reside until his death. Maurice Jones, the maternal grandfather of Dr. Price, was also a native of Wales and came to America when young, settling in Ohio, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits until his retirement and death.

Dr. Price was born in Newark, Ohio, Feb. 28, 1860, the son of Thomas D. and Sarah J. (Jones) Price, the former born in Newark, and the latter near there. They were both worthy members of the Baptist church and active workers in its behalf. The father was a Republican and took a great interest in political affairs. To these honored parents were born eight sons, six of whom are living and four of the six are engaged in

professional work in some of the best educational institutions of our country. Ira M. has been a member of the faculty of Chicago University since its organization. Milo B. is principal of Pillsbury Academy in Minnesota. Homer C. is dean of the Ohio Agricultural College, and Silas Eber is president of Ottawa University. The collegiate education of Dr. Price was obtained at Denison University, Granville, Ohio, where he was graduated in 1884. He then entered the Theological Seminary at Morgan Park, a suburb of Chicago, Ill., and was graduated in 1887. He began his ministerial duties as pastor of the Tabernacle Baptist Church, La Crosse, Wis., with subsequent pastorates in Minnesota and in Milwaukee, Wis., then was called to the pastorate of the First Baptist Church of Ottawa in 1904, and in 1906 Dr. J. D. S. Riggs, then president of Ottawa University, resigned and with unerring judgment suggested Dr. Price as his successor.

On Sept. 8, 1887, at Ontario, Wis., was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Price and Nettie M. Sandon, daughter of Robert and Ellen Sandon. Her father was a native of England, but after coming to America was for many years a successful merchant of Ontario, Wis. To Dr. and Mrs. Price have been born two children: Clair S., a graduate of Ottawa University—class of 1910—is city editor of the Pueblo Leader; and Hattie May, a member of the sophomore class (1910) in Ottawa University.

John M. Pleasant, one of the oldest and most prominent members of the Burlington bar, was born in Crawford county, Indiana, Sept. 30, 1852. His grandfather, Calvin Pleasant, was a native of North Carolina, one of these sturdy pioneers who went to Indiana at an early day and took a homestead in the virgin forest, being one of the first whites to settle in that region. There Robert D. Pleasant, John's father, was born and grew to manhood. He received such education as the time and locality afforded, and engaged in farming. In 1880 he decided to come west and located in Franklin county, Kansas, where he developed a prairie farm. He has retired from active work after a life of toil and now resides at Ottawa, Kan., enjoying the sunset years of life. Mr. Pleasant's mother was Sarah J. Carnes. Her ancestors were among the first white people to locate in Indiana; her grandfather, William Samuels, fought in the Indian campaign in that state under General Harrison and was wounded at the battle of Tippecanoe. John Pleasant was reared in Indiana, attended the public schools and after graduating from the high school, began to teach. After devoting several years to this profession he studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1882. He opened an office and practiced for a year and a half, when he was appointed postmaster at Jasper, Ind. Believing there were more openings for a professional man in a new country, he came to Kansas in 1885 and began to practice law at Lyndon. Within a short time he moved to Burlington where he has since remained. Mr. Pleasant is one of the old school lawyers who delights unraveling a legal tangle and is devoted to his chosen profession. He has built up

a large practice which brings him a good income. He is a prominent citizen but has always been too actively engaged in professional duties to hold office. Mr. Pleasant's wife was Kate Seacat. Her father was born in Indiana and lived there until 1883, when he came to Kansas and settled on a farm near Winfield, where he lived until his death in 1891. He was a staunch supporter of the Republican party, and several of his brothers and three sons served in the Union army during the Civil war. Seven children have come to bless the Pleasant home: Floyd, who is employed in the Colorado National Bank, at Denver, Col.; Ralph, who is in business at Ottawa, Kan.; Hugh B., in business in Denver, Col.; Carl, a graduate of the University of Kansas, who has received his degree of Master of Science and is superintendent of City Asphalt Plant of Kansas City, Mo.; Eunice, a daughter at home; Robert J. and Joe, both at home.

Raymond C. Clevenger, cashier of the Williamsburg State Bank, Williamsburg, Kan., is a young man whose active business career thus far has been identified wholly with the banking business, and in that line of financing he has that business ability and accurate judgment which adapt him to it. He was born in Lincoln, Ill., Jan. 1, 1882, to Peter J. and Belle S. (Schrei) Clevenger, the father having been connected with banking interests in Kansas practically since 1883, at which time he came from Illinois to this state, though a native of New Jersey. He was identified with the Everest State Bank, Everest, Kan., for fifteen years, then moved to Gallatin, Mo., where he engaged in banking five years, at the end of which time he returned to Topeka where he is now a director of the Central National Bank. He and his family are members of the First Methodist Episcopal Church at Topeka. Politically he is a Republican and active in the party's affairs but has never sought official preferment. Joshua, the grandfather of Raymond C., was of foreign birth and came to Everest, Kan., in 1883, where he lived for sometime but his death occurred in Lawrence in 1905.

Raymond C. of this review received his education in the public schools of Everest, Kan., and Warrensburg and Gallatin, Mo., with one year of collegiate work in the law department of the University of Kansas. He began his business career in the First National Bank of Gallatin, Mo., where he continued for three years and then was employed for one year in the National Bank of Commerce at Kansas City, followed by three years as cashier in the People's State Bank of Harris, Kan. In 1908 he became cashier of the Williamsburg State Bank, which has a capital of \$20,000 and a surplus and undivided profits of \$8,000.

In 1903 Mr. Clevenger was united in marriage to Era Poage, daughter of Howard Poage, a retired merchant of Gallatin, Mo. Mr. and Mrs. Clevenger have two children: Louise, who is in school, and Raymond Charles, Jr. They are members of the Methodist church and Mr. Clevenger affiliates fraternally with the Masonic order, being a mem-

ber of Anchor Lodge No. 224, Williamsburg, Kan., Zion Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, at Garnett, Kan, and the Knights Templars Commandary at Ottawa, Kan. In community affairs he is deeply interested, giving hearty coöperation in any movement for the general good, and has served on the city council. Both Mr. and Mrs. Clevenger have the high esteem of all in their community.

Louis H. Hannen, one of the prominent members of the Burlington bar, was born in Fort Wayne, Ind., Nov. 1, 1869, a son of Henry and Mary (Bonair) Hannen. He is descended from a long line of French and Swiss ancestors, his great-grandfather having been a member of the famous Swiss Guard of Napoleon. His mother, Mary Bonair, is of French descent. His father was born in Switzerland and married before he came to the United States in 1850. He was a jeweler by trade and after reaching this country located in New York state but soon moved to Indiana and opened a store at Fort Wayne. In 1878, Mr. Hannen came to Kansas and preëmpted a homestead in Russell county, where he engaged in farming. At that time there were few settlements in the country, and he began to raise cattle, letting them range on the government land. Mr. Hannen and his wife are old people now. The country they knew as the "Great American Desert" is now the finest farm land in the states; the wilderness is settled up, and they are spending the sunset years of life with their daughter at Great Bend, Kan.

Louis Hannen received his early education in the common schools of the frontier, as he was only nine years old when the family settled in Russell county. Subsequently he lived in Pottawatomie, Lyon and Coffey counties. He is a graduate of the high school at Burlington and then attended the State Normal School at Emporia. After leaving school, Mr. Hannen at once began to teach and followed that profession for thirteen years, serving two terms as county superintendent. While acting in this capacity he began to read law in the office of E. M. Connel of Burlington, Kan. He passed the state bar examination, and was admitted to practice in Kansas in 1901, beginning his professional career in partnership with Henry E. Gause at Burlington. This partnership lasted for about five years when Mr. Gause moved to Emporia, to act as attorney for the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad. Mr. Hannen is a local leader in the Democratic party, and though the Republicans are in the majority he is tireless in his endeavors to gain every possible advantage for it. He has served as chairman of the Democratic county committee and ran for state senator in 1906, but was defeated, as the district is strongly Republican. Men reared upon the frontier are usually self-reliant and Mr. Hannen is an example of this rule. He has risen to his present high standing as an attorney through his own unaided efforts. He has a large and lucrative practice and owns several fine farms and considerable property in Burlington.

In 1899, Mr. Hannen married Agnes, the daughter of Michael Dore,

of Waverly, Kan., who is a well-to-do farmer. Two children have been born to this union. Mr. and Mrs. Hannen are members of the Roman Catholic church, as their parents were.

Francis C. Herr, M. D., is a talented and successful physician of Ottawa, Kan., where he has been engaged in professional services twenty-six years. His first ancestor in America was Hans Herr, who came here in 1709 when about twenty years of age, and bought 10,000 acres of land near Lancaster, Pa., where he lived and died. He was from the Swabish precinct in Germany and there the family had a coat of arms and other insignia of rank. The descendants of Hans Herr are now scattered all over the United States and a number of them have become eminent in the professions as ministers, physicians, civil engineers, lawyers and statesmen.

Dr. Herr was born in Lancaster, Pa., Dec. 1, 1852, to Amos F. and Anna (Frantz) Herr, both natives of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, where the former was born in 1818 and where both resided until the father's death in 1905. The mother is still living at the age of eighty-four. Francis Herr, the father of Amos L., was also a native of Lancaster county where he became very prominent during a lifelong residence. The father of Dr. Herr engaged in farming and stock raising and became wealthy. His religious faith was that of the Mennonites. His wife, Anna, was the daughter of Christian Frantz, a native of Eden, Lancaster county, who was of German descent and became very prominent in the political and church circles of Lancaster county, he also being of the Mennonite faith.

Dr. Herr received his early education in a private school conducted by Herr brothers. After spending a year in Lehigh University in 1875, he began to read medicine under Dr. Frank Musser of Lancaster, Pa., then in 1876 entered Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, where he took a full course and was graduated in 1879. He spent one year as interne in the Southwestern Hospital of Philadelphia, and then began regular practice in that city, remaining there several years. In 1884 he came west and located in Ottawa, where from the first he was successful and now has a very large practice. In every plan for the development of his profession, in every matter pertaining to its advancement, he maintains a warm interest.

In Harrisburg, Pa., on July 6, 1882, Dr. Herr married Elizabeth, daughter of Jacob Seiler, ex-sheriff of Dauphin county. She was born in Harrisburg and there received an excellent education in a private school. Dr. and Mrs. Herr have had one son, Parvin S., who died of smallpox in 1895, aged eleven years.

In politics Dr. Herr is a staunch Republican and has always taken a very active part in political and public affairs. He has served as coroner of Franklin county, as secretary of the pension board for four years, and as vice-president of the board of education. He has been chairman of the Franklin county Republican central committee for twelve years, and in 1900 was delegate to the National Republican convention at

Philadelphia. He affiliates fraternally with the Masonic order, and with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, No. 803, being a charter member of the latter order and a past exalted ruler. He and his wife express their religious inclinations by membership respectively in the Episcopal and Presbyterian churches.

Jacob E. Shinn, engaged in the abstract and loan business in Ottawa, Kan., is a native of Franklin county, having been born there Jan. 17, 1874, his parents being Albert C. and Frances E. (Bride) Shinn, residents of Hayes township, Franklin county. An unusually complete record has been obtained of the Shinn family in America and a brief outline of their ancestry is incorporated in this review of one of that family's descendants.

John Shinn was one of two hundred and thirty Quakers who left London on the ship Kent in the spring of 1677 and immigrated to America, settling in West Jersey; his son, James, married Abigail Lippencott, in 1697; their son, Joseph, married Mary Budd, in 1726; to Benjamin, son of Joseph and Mary (Budd) Shinn, was born a son, Isaac, who married Agnes Drake. The second child of Isaac and Agnes (Drake) Shinn was George, born Aug. 20, 1787, who was married in Harrison county, West Virginia, Jan. 7, 1808, to Sarah Kirk, born in 1784, to Samson and Eleanor (Sims) Kirk. George and Susan (Kirk) Shinn were the great-grandparents of our subject. Their son, John, born in Harrison county, West Virginia, March 4, 1813, was married there June 24, 1836, to Tabitha Ogden and removed to Adams county, Illinois, in 1848. Albert C. Shinn was born to this last named couple in Harrison county, West Virginia, Oct. 12, 1842, before the family's removal to Illinois. At the age of twenty years he enlisted in Company G, Twelfth Illinois cavalry as a soldier for the Union. This company was assigned to the Army of the Potomac and later, on veteranizing it, was assigned to the department of the Mississippi. After serving his period of enlistment and having been honorably discharged he returned to his home in Illinois, where he was married to Frances E. Bride, Oct. 7, 1865. In the following year they removed to Franklin county, Kansas, settling in Hayes township, where he has ever since engaged extensively in farming and stock raising, and where he now owns one of the finest farms of that township, comprising 400 acres. He has always been active in political affairs but along independent and progressive lines. He was a candidate for lieutenant-governor on the Farmers' Alliance ticket, in 1890, but was defeated, and now gives his allegiance to the Democratic party. He is a wide reader of current literature, thus keeping in close touch with the great economic issues of the day, and with the advanced thought in regard to scientific farming and stock raising.

Frances E. (Bride) Shinn is a daughter of Samuel and Esther J. (Dyer) Bride, the former born Jan. 4, 1810, in Massachusetts and the latter born in Vermont, in 1812, who removed to Illinois after their marriage and died there. William and Mary (Scripture) Bride, natives respectively of Massachusetts and New Hampshire, were the parents of

Samuel, and Elisha and Ruth (Heath) Bride were the parents of William.

Jacob E. Shinn was reared and educated in Franklin county, his literary education having been completed at Ottawa University, from which he was graduated in 1898. He at once entered the abstract business in Linn county, where he remained three years, then returned to Ottawa as the successor of William Sumner in the loan and abstract business, a business which he has since conducted and which has grown to large proportions. He has held for two terms the office of treasurer of the Kansas Abstractor's Association, and is now a member of the executive committee of the association. He has platted and sold two additions to the city of Ottawa, the additions known as Shinn's and Crestview additions. Mr. Shinn is a young man of ability, intent upon a successful business career and a due measure of success has already attended his efforts. Besides the business noted he is also interested in farming and stock raising and owns several large farms as well as valuable city property. He is secretary of the Franklin County Agricultural Society, and is a Democrat in politics. He affiliates fraternally with the Masonic order, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

William Mathewson.—The use of the sobriquet, "Buffalo Bill," in Kansas, has reference to that daring explorer, hunter, Indian scout and fighter, than whom none did more to prepare the pathway for western immigration and settlement—William Mathewson, a resident of Wichita and the last of the old-time pioneers. Heir in a direct line to the prowess of Daniel Boone, David Crockett, and Kit Carson, his family lineage is through American ancestors back to the beginning of the Eighteenth Century, when three brothers emigrated from Scotland. One of them, William Mathewson, great-grandfather of the original "Buffalo Bill," settled in Connecticut, where he engaged in farming until his death, and also served as a soldier in the French war. His son, William Mathewson, was born in Connecticut, in 1743; was a farmer by occupation, and during the Revolution participated in the campaigns in New England until the close of the war. In 1806, when the country was wild and very thinly settled, he removed to Broome county, New York, purchased land, cleared it of timber, and engaged in farming until his death, in 1835, at the age of ninety-two years. His son, Joseph Mathewson, was born in Connecticut, in 1790, and removed with his parents to New York, where he engaged in hunting and trapping until the incoming settlers drove the game from the country, and then engaged in farming and stock raising until his death, in 1835, aged forty-five years. The maiden name of his wife was Eliza Stickney, who moved with her parents from New Hampshire to a farm on Page Brook, in the town of Triangle, Broome county, New York, the family locating on a farm adjoining that owned by Joseph Mathewson.

William Mathewson, son of Joseph and Eliza (Stickney) Mathewson and the original of the sobriquet, "Buffalo Bill," was born in the town



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of Triangle, Broome county, New York, Jan. 1, 1830, the seventh in a family of eight children. When a child his inclinations were for the wild, roving life of a hunter, seemingly inheriting the intrepid daring of his Highland Scotch ancestry, and he longed for the adventurous life of a frontiersman. After his father's death he remained with his mother until he was ten years old, attending the country schools, and then resided with an older brother three years. At the age of thirteen he went into the lumber regions of Steuben county, New York, and there and in western Pennsylvania was employed in the lumber and mill business a part of each year until eighteen years old. During this time, in the fall of each year, he would set out with other hunters on long hunting expeditions, going to Pennsylvania, Michigan and Canada, and returning home in the spring. A part of the time he was engaged in looking up pine lands in Wisconsin and Minnesota, and at one time acted as a guide to a party of land buyers through the unknown West. In 1849 he embraced an opportunity offered him by the Northwestern Fur Company, with headquarters at Fort Benton, Mont., and with a company of men traveled through the Dakotas, Nebraska and Wyoming, trading with the Indians when the latter were found to be friendly and fighting them when the tomahawk superseded the pipe of peace. It was in this expedition that Mr. Mathewson acquired his first knowledge of Indian warfare. At one time the party was surrounded by a band of Blackfeet Indians and did not dare to leave the stockade to give battle, but after severe fighting the Indians were driven off.

After remaining nearly two years in the employ of the Fur Company Mr. Mathewson joined that famous party, consisting of the two Maxwells, James and John Baker, and Charles and John Atterby, under the leadership of the renowned Kit Carson. This party traveled south to the head of the Arkansas river in Colorado, traversing the foothills of the Rocky mountains, crossing the headwaters of the Big Horn—where General Custer was afterward killed—and the north and south forks of the Platte, and passed down through the country where Denver is now located, when there was no sign of habitation, elk, deer, antelope and other game being abundant. With Kit Carson Mr. Mathewson went to get the Indians together and prevent them from raiding into Mexico. In 1852 he entered the employ of the Bent-St. Vrain trading post, at the foot of the Rockies, and a year at that place gave him a new insight into the affairs of the West. He had traveled over the entire unsettled region between the Missouri river and the Rocky mountains and his keen brain saw readily that when immigration burst through the Missouri river boundary the settlement of eastern and central Kansas would be rapid. Reasoning thus, he determined to establish a trading post somewhere near the center of the state, on the old Santa Fe trail, although no man had as yet dared to attempt such a thing, so far away from military protection. In 1853 he opened his trading post at a place known throughout the West as the "Great Bend of the Arkansas River." This post he maintained for ten years.

and it was while living there that the most remarkable deeds of his career were accomplished. In 1861 he had a personal encounter with Satanta (White Bear), at that time the boldest and most powerful of the Kiowa Indian chieftains. With a small band of warriors Satanta entered the post and announced his intention of taking the life of Mr. Mathewson, in revenge for the death of one of his braves, killed while attempting to steal a horse from the post. It took but an instant for Mr. Mathewson to floor the Kiowa chieftain and give him a severe beating, and the followers of Satanta, driven from the house at the point of a revolver, were forced to carry their defeated leader back to camp. Satanta swore revenge for this humiliating defeat, and Mr. Mathewson, hearing of this, and deeming it best to settle the matter once for all, rode out alone on the prairie, in search of his enemy. Learning of the pursuit Satanta fled and did not return for more than a year, and when he did return acknowledged Mr. Mathewson as his master and entered into a treaty with him, giving a number of his best Indian horses as a token of his subservience. Mr. Mathewson was henceforth known in every Indian camp of the plains as "Simpah Zilbah" (long-bearded dangerous white man).

But the thing for which Mr. Mathewson was most revered and most renowned in Kansas pioneer days was that which obtained for him the famous sobriquet of "Buffalo Bill." The winter of 1860-61 was a hard one for the early settlers of the Sunflower State. The crops had been burned up by the hot, scorching winds of the previous summer, and all over the eastern part of the state the people were literally starving. A man, returning from the West over the Santa Fe trail, brought with him a wagon load of buffalo meat. He was beseeched to tell where he secured his bountiful supply and replied, "Out at Bill's." "Bill who?" asked the hungry settlers. "Oh, just Bill, the buffalo killer out at Big Bend, that's all I know." And thus the fame of Bill, the buffalo killer, spread. The famishing settlers fairly swarmed to the Mathewson ranch with empty wagons that went away creaking with the weight of buffalo meat. Day after day Mr. Mathewson followed the herds on the prairie and the hungry settlers, with tears in their eyes, thanked him for the timely succor which he afforded them. Some offered to pay and others promised to remunerate him when they had anything to pay with, but all were grateful and ever retained memories of the man who saved them from starvation in that terrible winter of 1860-61. He remained on the buffalo range until February and, no matter what the condition of the weather, each day added to the supply of buffalo meat, which he freely gave to those in need of food. In this way he earned his title of "Buffalo Bill," a sobriquet that is remembered and cherished by many who enjoyed his beneficence in those trying days. It is this title of "Buffalo Bill," so nobly earned, that William Mathewson cherishes most among his earthly possessions.

As an Indian fighter of skill and daring Mr. Mathewson's fame was also widespread throughout the frontier of the early '60s, and the report

of a deed of unusual intrepidity reached the war department in Washington and brought to him a fitting reward. It was in the summer of 1864, when the Indians took the warpath and were terrorizing the people in the most extreme settlements of Kansas. Satanta, having become the fast friend of Mr. Mathewson, warned the latter of the uprising three weeks in advance and entreated him to leave, saying that in revenge for having been fired on by a regiment of soldiers, the Indians were not going to leave a white man, woman, or child west of the Missouri. Instead of fleeing, however, Mr. Mathewson sent all of the settlers to places of safety and then settled down with a few brave men to hold his trading post. He and his men, five in number, were armed with the first breech-loading rifles that had ever been used on the plains of Kansas. On the morning of July 20 a band of 1,500 Indians, gaudy in war paint and feathers, surrounded the Mathewson post, and for three days they skulked about, attacking, reconnoitering, and spying, but they were repeatedly forced to retreat, upon coming within range of the deadly fire of the breech-loading rifles. The Indians lost 160 horses and a score or more of their kinsmen upon the prairie.

When first warned of the Indian uprising, among the first things Mr. Mathewson did was to write to the Overland Transportation Company, and to Bryant, Banard & Company, telling them not to send any wagons out. In reply he received from the latter word that they had already started a train, loaded with modern rifles, and the letter ended with the appeal, "For God's sake save this train, as it is loaded with arms and ammunition." On the fourth day of the siege this overland train of 147 wagons, loaded with supplies from the government posts of New Mexico and in charge of 155 men, appeared upon the scene. Ignorant of the Indian uprising, the train had come within three miles of the post, and upon the morning of the fourth day of the battle Mr. Mathewson discovered that the Indians had departed during the night. He mounted the highest building of the post and to the eastward, three miles away, saw through his field glass the government train, drawn up in the usual camp half circle, and surrounded by Indians. For a few minutes he studied the situation, and quick thoughts passed through the brain of the grim watcher. Then returning to his most trusty companion, he inquired if the stockade could be held in his absence. Being assured that it could, he ordered his horse saddled, and when it was led out of the stable was ready with his Sharp's rifle and six Colt's revolvers. After a hearty handshake with each of the little band and a cheery good-bye, he touched the spurs to his horse and the two shot out of the stockade gate like a whirlwind. Reaching the little camp Mr. Mathewson burst into its midst like a cannon ball. Shot after shot whizzed past his ears as he dashed through the two lines of startled Indians. A second later he was off his horse and calling lustily for an ax. He then quickly mounted one of the wagons, split open the boxes, and handed out rifles and ammunition to the men. In a moment a well

directed fire was turned on the now astounded and bewildered Indians, who, after continuing the fight for a short time, in which many of them were killed or wounded, beat a hasty retreat. To make the victory complete Mr. Mathewson organized and mounted the teamsters and gave chase, driving the Indians miles away. Then, after taking needed rest, burying the dead and repairing the ravages of the fight, the train moved on to its destination. In 1864 Mr. Mathewson joined Blunt's expedition as a scout and through his exertions comparative quiet was restored. After the close of the Civil war in the states the government commenced sending troops out to subdue the Indians, but later orders came to the commander of the Western Department to get some one to go to the Indians and try to get them to come into council with the commissioners that the president would send to meet them. Mr. Mathewson was finally decided upon and he was duly commissioned for the purpose. He started from Larned, Kan., going to the mouth of the Little Arkansas river, and the fourth day after leaving the Arkansas came in sight of the Indian camp. He was entirely successful in his mission and the desired council was held between the commissioners of the government and the Indians.

In 1867 the Indians were again on the war path, the result of being fired upon by a regiment of soldiers. At that time Mr. Mathewson was in the South, trading with the Indians, and did not get back for three weeks. When he returned he went to Junction City and telegraphed to Washington, asking the recall of General Hancock and saying that he would take care of the Indians. His request was complied with and he got the Indians together for another treaty, known as Medicine Lodge treaty, after which they ceded all their rights and title to lands in Kansas and Colorado to the government and went back to their reservations. Mr. Mathewson lived and traded with them for seven years, preventing breaks of the 1865 and 1867 type, settling internal quarrels, and doing all in his power to make them satisfied. During the years between 1865 and 1873 he saved fifty-four women and children from death at the hands of the savages, or from a life of unspeakable slavery and drudgery. One of these was a young woman who had been captured in Texas by the Kiowas and brought into Kansas, where she escaped. Learning of her escape and of a reward for her recapture Mr. Mathewson determined to save the girl from being taken again by the Indians. Riding his favorite mare, "Bess," and leading another horse, he set out in the face of a driving storm. Striking the trail of the girl's Indian pony, on the evening of the second day he found her more dead than alive, and then took her to Council Grove, where she afterward married and still resides. Mr. Mathewson also arranged with the chief of the Kiowas for the release of two little girls held captive by them, and whose parents were killed by the Indians. In May, 1866, he was presented with a beautiful pair of six-shooters—carved ivory handles, silver mounted and inlaid with gold—by the Overland Transportation Company, in recognition of his saving 155 men and 147 wagons of government supplies.

In 1868 Mr. Mathewson preëmpted a homestead at a spot near the Arkansas river, the spot being now in the heart of the city of Wichita. There he built a log house, which was torn down in the fortieth year after its erection. Since 1876 Mr. Mathewson has been a permanent resident of Wichita and has carried on agriculture on a large scale on his farms of several hundred acres. He has been a live stock and real estate dealer and, in 1887, organized a bank in Wichita, of which he was president. In 1878 he established a brick plant, south of the city, and for many years, until he sold his farms, devoted himself principally to agriculture and obtained a gold medal for the best exhibit of corn at the Omaha exposition.

Mr. Mathewson has been twice married. His first wife, to whom he was married Aug. 28, 1864, was Miss Elizabeth Inman, born in Yorkshire, England, in 1842, and immigrated with her parents to this country, in 1850. She became an expert in the use of the rifle and revolver, and was her husband's companion among the Indians, passing through many experiences of border life. She was possessed of undaunted courage and was the first white woman to cross the Arkansas river and go through the Indian Territory, and on more than one occasion stood by her husband's side and helped beat back the savage foe who attacked their home and camp. It was from her that Henry M. Stanley obtained much of the information he furnished Eastern papers concerning savage life on the plains. At Walnut Ranch she became a successful and favorite trader with the Indians, who called her "Marrwissa" (Golden Hair). She died Oct. 1, 1885, leaving two children—Lucy E. and William A. Mr. Mathewson's second marriage occurred May 13, 1886, to Mrs. Tarleton, a most estimable lady of Louisville, Ky., whose maiden name was Henshaw. Socially Mr. Mathewson is a Mason, an Odd Fellow, a Knight of Pythias, and has membership in the Improved Order of Red Men. For three years he was grand instructor of Odd Fellows in Kansas.

Frank Day Hutchings.—Success in any profession, in any avenue of business, is not a matter of spontaneity; but represents the result of the application of definite subjective forces and the controlling of objective agencies in such a way as to achieve desired ends. As judge of the district court of Wyandotte county, Division No. 2, as well as a distinguished member of the bar of Kansas, Frank D. Hutchings has enjoyed for many years a reputation which well exemplifies the truth of the foregoing statement. He has important financial and realty holdings and is one of the distinctively representative citizens of Kansas City, Kan.; progressive and energetic in the conduct of his official duties and the management of his commercial affairs, loyal and public spirited as a citizen, he holds a secure position in the confidence and esteem of the community. Frank D. Hutchings is a native of New York, born on his father's farm in Tioga county, Oct. 24, 1859, the son of Samuel Dean and Betsey Rounseville (Ashley) Hutchings. His ancestors, paternal and maternal, were among those who took part in

the early colonization of America, and numbered among them have been those who achieved distinction in the French and Indian wars, the war of the Revolution and in many positions of usefulness in the town, state and nation. The Hutchings family was founded in America by Thomas Hutchings, a seaman in the British navy, who at the close of the war between Holland and England, about 1680, swam ashore from his ship (then in the harbor of New York) and became a resident of that colony. His son, Isaac Hutchings, was also a sailor and was impressed into the naval service by a privateer, but escaped by jumping overboard. He was rescued when nearly exhausted by a boatman and his daughter, afterward married the daughter and settled on Long Island in 1725. From this couple descended numerous families of the name now residing in Ulster, Dutchess and other counties along the Hudson river and in central New York. The third in the line was also named Thomas. Jonathan or John Hutchings, the fourth of the line, was the great-grandfather and Revolutionary ancestor of the subject of this sketch. He served in Jacob Swartwout's regiment in the war of the Revolution. On completion of that service he settled in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, and died there Aug. 6, 1826. His wife was Letitia Langdon. His son John, the fifth in line, was born at Esopus, Ulster county, New York, Oct. 1, 1778, and died March 24, 1853. He married Abigail Dean, born in Stamford, Conn., in 1780, and died June 27, 1837; served in the American navy under both Commodore Bainbridge and Decatur in the war of 1812 and the war with Tripoli; became one of the pioneer settlers of Dryden, Tompkins county, New York, and resided there at the time of his death. He was an outspoken and aggressive Abolitionist long before the anti-slavery agitation began and his house was the place of resort of such men as Gerritt Smith, with whom he cooperated in aiding runaway slaves to gain their freedom, his grist mill and farm buildings frequently furnishing them secure places of refuge and concealment from pursuers. The sixth in line, the father of Judge Hutchings, was Samuel Dean Hutchings, born at Dryden, N. Y., Sept. 11, 1808, and died March 27, 1878. He studied for the law, but devoted most of his time to teaching and educational pursuits. He followed the profession of teacher in the public schools of New York for more than thirty years, during which time he prepared a system of text books for the common school, adopting the orthography and orthoepy of Webster instead of Walker, which was then generally employed in school books. He was only prevented from becoming the pioneer in the reform by the unexpected appearance in print of works of Charles W. Sanders, adopting the same method, after his manuscript had been completed and delivered to the printer. These books in manuscript form are still preserved in the family and are quite interesting relics of the early efforts in the reform of spelling, and pronunciation.

On the maternal side Judge Hutchings is descended from James Ashley, who came to the Massachusetts colony from England between

1639 and 1650, lived for a time in Boston and afterwards removed to Freetown, Bristol county, which became the seat of numerous descendants, many of whom the war records show served their country in the war of the Revolution. The first of his family of whom definite information has been obtained is Percival Ashley, the great-grandfather of Judge Hutchings. He served in Colonel Hathaway's regiment in the war of the Revolution and received a commission as lieutenant. His first wife was Anne Bishop, from whom Judge Hutchings is descended. Percival Ashley's sons, Col. Simeon Ashley, at one time colonel of the militia and sheriff of Bristol county, and Dr. James Ashley, an eminent physician of New Bedford, at an early day settled in Tompkins county, New York. The latter was the father of Betsey Rounseville Ashley, the mother of the subject of this sketch. Dr. Ashley was born at Freetown, Mass., Feb. 3, 1777, and died at Caroline, N. Y., Dec. 9, 1870. He married Betsey Rounseville, born Dec. 3, 1776, the daughter of Levi Rounseville, a captain in the Continental line in the war of the Revolution. Dr. Ashley practiced medicine continuously for more than fifty years. He was an ardent anti-slavery advocate. The neighborhood in which he lived was principally settled by Virginians, who held slaves, New York then being a slave state. Against the prejudices of the people, his principal competitor in the profession, Dr. Joseph Speed, being a large slaveholder, he resolutely advocated unconditional abolition of slavery. He also supported with great determination the Washington Temperance movement, which had in view the total suppression of the sale of intoxicating liquors in tippling shops. His daughter, Betsey Rounseville Ashley, was born at Caroline, N. Y., Aug. 15, 1815. She married Samuel Dean Hutchings, Nov. 29, 1835, and died Aug. 26, 1901. Of the children born of this marriage: John, born Dec. 31, 1836, died April 2, 1892. He was admitted to the bar and practiced for three years in Waverly, N. Y. In 1863, he located in Lawrence, Kan., and formed a partnership with Hon. E. V. Banks, afterwards reporter of the supreme court of the state. At his death in 1892 he was general attorney for the receiver of the Kansas City, Wyandotte & Northwestern Railway Company. He appeared as counsel in the celebrated Medlicott murder trial and the Hillman insurance case. The latter was one of the most noted cases ever before the courts of Kansas. It was pending for over a quarter of a century, twice reversed by the supreme court of the United States and finally settled by the insurance company substantially paying the claim. James Ashley, born Sept. 29, 1838, enlisted as a private in the Tenth New York cavalry and served throughout the Civil war. After being mustered out he came to Kansas and settled in Neosho county where he became a successful miller. He retired from active business in 1899 and removed to Kansas City, Kan., and employed his time in looking after his extensive realty holdings until his death, March 30, 1912. The third child, Samuel Dean, was born Aug. 15, 1840, died July 6, 1842. Mary Ann, born Aug. 16, 1842, died June 18, 1907; Betsey Amanda,

born Aug. 8, 1844, died Nov. 10, 1893. Charles Frederick, born May 25, 1846, prepared for Harvard University, but was compelled to abandon the course through the enlistment of his brother in the army, and afterwards was employed in the educational department of the Freedman's Bureau at New Orleans. In 1866 he took up the study of law in Charlotte, Mich., and was admitted to practice in that state. He located for practice in Neosho county, Kan., in 1867; was elected to the legislature in 1872; and was chairman of the judiciary committee during the investigation of the Pomeroy and York bribery case. From 1885 to 1908 he was engaged in practice in Kansas City, Kan., and was recognized as one of the eminent men in his profession. He has resided in Kansas City, Mo., since 1908; is general counsel for the Kansas City Western Railway Company; is a director of the company and of the Pioneer Trust Company. Simeon, the seventh child, was born July 10, 1848; enlisted when fifteen years of age in the Fifth New York cavalry; was taken prisoner in an engagement in Virginia soon after, and after the war his grave was discovered as No. 3112 in the National Cemetery at Andersonville, Ga., where are buried the victims of Andersonville prison.

Frank Day Hutchings has been a resident of Kansas since 1865, when as a child he came with his parents from New York. He acquired his early education in the schools of Osage Mission, and was then matriculated in the University of Kansas, graduating with the degree of Bachelor of Arts as a member of the class of 1883. The following year he was employed as city editor of the "Lawrence Journal" and then entered the law department of his Alma Mater, graduating in 1886, and was valedictorian of his class. The subject of his address was "The Conflict in Jurisdiction Between the State and Federal Courts." He located for practice at Osage Mission but removed to Kansas City, Kan., in 1888 and with the Hon. James F. Getty formed the firm of Getty & Hutchings. In 1898 he was appointed city attorney of Kansas City, Kan., to fill out an unexpired term, and was elected for a full term in April, 1899. In 1908 he was appointed judge of the circuit court of Wyandotte county, a court of general jurisdiction created for the purpose of receiving the district and common pleas courts which had fallen behind with their docket. He held this position until December of the same year, when the court was declared unconstitutional by the supreme court of the state and abolished. At the session of the legislature in 1909 a second division of the district court was created to take the place of the circuit court. Mr. Hutchings at a meeting of the bar of Wyandotte county received the unanimous endorsement of that body for the position of judge of this division of the court, but the governor refused to respect the wishes of the bar. In August, 1910, Mr. Hutchings was nominated without opposition as the Republican candidate for the position of judge of the second division, was elected in November following and holds that position at the present time. Judge Hutchings has been connected with some of the most important litigation in Wyandotte county during the years of his practice here, among which may

be mentioned the case of the receivers of the Union Pacific railway vs. Kansas City, Kan., involving the constitutionality of the law authorizing the city to extend its boundaries so as to include certain railroad property. This case was twice argued in the supreme court of the United States by Mr. Hutchings and was finally decided in favor of the city.

Judge Hutchings was married on Nov. 24, 1892, to Miss Mabel Wemple of Topeka, Kan., a niece of ex-Senator Edmund G. Ross of this state, who will be remembered as casting the deciding vote against impeachment in the trial of President Andrew Johnson before the United States senate. Judge Hutchings met his wife while attending the University of Kansas, she being a student in that institution. They have two children, both born in Kansas City, Kan.—a son, Wemple Frank, born Nov. 24, 1893, and a daughter, Kate, born March 21, 1897. Judge and Mrs. Hutchings hold an assured position in the best social life of the city and their delightful and cultured home is the center of gracious hospitality. Judge Hutchings has attained the Thirty-second degree in Masonry and is affiliated with Abdallah Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Leavenworth. He is also a member of Wyandotte Lodge, No. 440, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and Wyandotte Lodge, No. 165, Loyal Order of Moose. He is vice-president of and a director in the New England Securities Company of Kansas City, Mo., and has valuable realty holdings in Wyandotte county.

Robert M. Hamer was born on a farm near Mexico, Andrain county, Missouri, Nov. 18, 1867. His parents are Daniel and Elizabeth Hamer, the mother's maiden name being Elizabeth Manahan. Both parents were born in Ohio, but went to Indiana in childhood, grew to maturity and were married in that state. In 1865 they moved to Missouri, and in 1879, they again moved, this time to the farm in Greenwood county, Kansas, near Madison, upon which they now live. Here the children grew up and received such education as the boys and girls of that day acquired in the country schools of early Kansas.

With this as a starter Robert began life as a teacher in the schools of Greenwood county and later studied law in the University of Kansas, and was graduated in that course with the class of 1893. In June of that year he came to Emporia, where during the summer he studied in the law office of the late Judge Cunningham, and in the fall began the practice of law, at which he has been working ever since. He was associated with Judge Cunningham in the practice of law when the latter was appointed an associate justice of the supreme court. After a few months he became associated with Judge Graves, and was a member of the firm of Graves & Hamer when Judge Graves was appointed associate justice of the supreme court to fill the vacancy in that court caused by the death of Justice Cunningham. He is now a member of the law firm of Graves, Hamer & Harris. He is Republican in politics and has, while in Emporia, served one term as justice of the peace, one term as a member of the state legislature and was for nearly nine years postmaster at Em-

poria. He is now one of the directors in the Citizens' National Bank and is a member of the different Masonic orders represented at Emporia.

In August, 1897, Mr. Hamer married Miss Jennie McClure of Emporia, who died on Dec. 16, 1909, and left three daughters—Irene, Dorothy and Helen.

Ralph E. Page, of Ottawa, county attorney of Franklin county, though a young man, is one of the strong and able members of the Franklin county bar whose qualifications as a lawyer fit him for the office to which he was elected in 1910. He was born in Edgerton, Wis., Nov. 22, 1877, his parents being J. Lee and Elizabeth (Smart) Page, the former of whom was born Nov. 11, 1831, at Lake George, N. Y., but in 1845 removed with his father and family to Edgerton, Wis., where he and his wife now reside on a farm near the old homestead of Lemuel A. Page, grandfather of Ralph E., and are highly respected citizens of their community. They are consistent and worthy members of the Congregational church, and for a number of years he has been a member of the local school board. During the gold fever in California J. Lee Page became one of the seekers and moved to California in 1853, remaining there eight years, but then returned to Wisconsin. He made the trip west overland by wagon, returning by way of the Isthmus of Panama. Lemuel A. Page was a native of Hagne, N. Y., and was the son of Edmond Page, one of eight brothers who fought in the Revolution and six of whom were sacrificed to the making of our Nation. The paternal and maternal ancestors of Mr. Page were respectively of French and Scotch descent. The maternal grandparents of Mr. Page were Robert and Euphemia (McArthur) Smart, both natives of Scotland, who came to America in 1849 and settled in Janesville, Wis. They had nine children, two of whom—Mr. Page's mother and Judge C. A. Smart—reside in Ottawa.

Mr. Page received his literary education in the common schools of Rock county, Wisconsin, in the high school at Milton Junction and at the Albion Academy, Albion, Wis. Having determined upon the profession of law, he began reading in the office of John M. Whitehead of Janesville, Wis., under whose able preceptorship he was prepared for his admission to the bar, which took place in 1903. He began his practice in Seattle, Wash., where he remained two years, and then came to Ottawa, Kan., where he soon gained prominence in his profession. Politically he is a staunch adherent of the tenets of the Republican party and was its candidate for the office to which he now holds. His fraternal relations are with the Knights of Pythias, in which order he has served as chancellor commander. He is also a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, and the Knights and Ladies of Security.

On Sept. 1, 1909, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Page and Marian Stratton, daughter of J. L. Stratton, a prominent retired farmer of Franklin county who now resides in Ottawa. Mr. Stratton, who is a Republican, has served two terms as county treasurer of Franklin county. He is an active worker in the Congregational church and has served as

president of the County Sunday School Association. To Mr. and Mrs. Page has been born a daughter, Florence Althea.

Wilbur S. Jenks.—The biography of this prominent attorney of Ottawa is one of interest for it presents the logical sequence of ability seconded by perseverance, a quick perception and keen intuition, attributes essential to success in his profession.

Mr. Jenks was born in Illinois, May 30, 1861. He is the son of John W. and Sarah M. (Lord) Jenks, the former of whom was born in Seybrook, Ohio, Oct. 22, 1823, and removed to Illinois in an early day where he engaged in farming. He married there and in 1878 removed with his family to Abilene, Kan., where he resided until 1896, then removed to Paola, Kan., where his death occurred in 1903. He was a worthy and consistent member of the Methodist church, and politically held the views of the Republican party. Jacob Jenks, the father of John W. and the grandfather of Wilbur S., was a native of Vermont but settled in Ohio in an early day and later became a resident of Roscoe, Ill., where his death occurred. He was a Methodist minister, his service given in the day of the circuit rider. The original ancestors of the Jenks family in America came from Wales, the line of descent being traced back to Joseph Jenks who came over with the Bay State Colony. He was an inventor and made the first dies used by the colony. The first fire engine in the United States was made by him and the contract for the same can be seen in the museum at Boston. The maternal grandfather of our subject was Alfred Lord, a descendant of English ancestors and a native of New York, where he was born in 1787. He removed to Ohio, which was then considered the west, and there spent the remainder of his life as an agriculturist.

Wilbur S. Jenks was reared on a farm and his early educational privileges were those afforded by the common schools of Illinois. After the family's removal to Kansas the long desired opportunity for a college education came and in 1882 he matriculated at the University of Kansas, graduating from that excellent school in 1887 with the first honors of his class. He was elected to membership in the Phi Beta Kappa, an honorary graduate fraternity accessible only to those who have graduated with an unusually high record of scholarship, and but two other students in the classes of 1887 were so honored. Like many other young men of his profession, his first work was that of a teacher and for several years he had charge of high school work in Ottawa and in Abilene, Kan. He then began to read law with Judge Smart of Ottawa, under whose able preceptorship he advanced rapidly and was admitted to the bar. He subsequently entered into partnership with his former preceptor under the firm style of Smart & Jenks, which relation was maintained three years. Since the dissolution of the partnership Mr. Jenks has been in practice alone and his labors have been attended with excellent success. His practice is not confined to the local courts but also extends to the federal courts, and he has been retained as counsel in some very important cases, among which was the settlement of the Rohrbough

estate. Mr. Jenks is a Republican and has represented his district in the state legislature where he was accorded a position of prominence, being retained on three very important legislative committees, the judiciary, railroad, and insurance.

On June 3, 1889, Mr. Jenks and Miss May Hamilton of Ottawa were united in marriage. Mrs. Jenks is the daughter of Edwin Hamilton, a resident of Ottawa who came to Kansas from Ohio in 1881 and gave his attention to agriculture. Mr. and Mrs. Jenks have three children: Leland, a student in the Ottawa University; Helen D., and Robert, both students in the Ottawa Public Schools. Both Mr. and Mrs. Jenks are worthy members of the Congregational church.

Owen S. Samuel, lawyer and county attorney of Lyon county, was born at Arvonia, Osage county, Kansas, Oct. 1, 1882, the son of William and Lillie (Williams) Samuel. His grandfather, Richard L. Samuel, was a native of Wales, who immigrated to America with his family and settled near Emporia, where he engaged in farming and also worked at his trade of stone mason. William Samuel was also born in Wales, where he was reared and received his early education. He came to America in the early '70s and went to Wisconsin. In 1875 he came to Kansas and took up land in Osage county, broke it up and soon had a fine farm. He was thrifty, made a comfortable fortune and has now retired from active life and is enjoying his declining years at his home in Topeka. Mr. Samuel is a Republican in politics, but never aspired to hold office. Owen Samuel's maternal grandfather was a Georgian, born and reared near Columbus. He came to Kansas at an early day and located on a prairie farm in Osage county where he lived until his death.

Owen Samuel received his early education in the public schools, attended the Emporia High School, Emporia College and the State Normal School at Emporia. He decided to become a professional man and to this end entered the Kansas City Law School, Kansas City, Mo., where he graduated in 1903. After receiving his degree he located in Emporia for the practice of his profession. He began to practice with Lambert & Huggins; later was associated with Dennis Madden, and in 1906 opened an office of his own. In 1908 he was elected county attorney on the Republican ticket and in 1910 was reelected. Mr. Samuel is a young lawyer of great promise, highly respected in Emporia, and is regarded as one of the rising men of the Emporia bar. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Modern Woodmen of America and is a member of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen.

In 1906 Mr. Samuel married Ruth, daughter of G. W. Ellis, one of the faculty of the state normal school at Emporia. Mr. and Mrs. Samuel have one child, Owen G.

Thomas W. Morgan, publisher of the "Daily Republic," Ottawa, Kan., was born in Benton county, Missouri, April 18, 1862, and is the son of Thomas T. and Kate (Monroe) Morgan, who were respectively of Eng-

lish and Welsh descent. His father was born in 1820 in a part of Virginia which is now included in West Virginia, and there grew to manhood. His business career was begun in Missouri when a young man, but in 1880 he removed to Eureka, Kan., where he continued to reside until his death in 1890. He was a successful merchant, beginning his business career as a clerk. During the Civil war he was a government employee at Washington, D. C. Politically he was a Democrat, and in church faith was a Presbyterian. William Morgan, grandfather of Thomas W., was a Virginian by birth, and William Morgan, his great grandfather, was one of Washington's staunch supporters during the dark days of the Revolution, and raised and equipped a company at his own expense, and joined Washington's forces. William Monroe, the maternal grandfather of Mr. Morgan, was a life-long resident of Missouri, where he engaged in farming and where as a Democrat he became prominent in political and public affairs. He served as state auditor two terms and also held a number of county and minor offices. His military service was given in some of the earlier Indian wars, in one of which he served as a captain.

Mr. Morgan was educated in the common schools of Missouri and in the high school at Eureka, Kan. For three years he taught school, and then on the Fourth of July, 1884, he bought the "Eureka Messenger," which he continued to publish until 1901 when he sold it and removed to Ottawa, purchasing the "Daily Republic," which he has since edited and published with gratifying success. Mr. Morgan has always been a prominent worker in public and political affairs. For twenty-two years he has been a member of the State Democratic Central Committee, and has twice been a delegate to the Democratic National Convention. He is a member of the state board of penal institutions, and by Cleveland's appointment he was postmaster at Eureka, Kan., from 1894 to 1898. Mr. Morgan is a Knight Templar Mason and a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

On May 10, 1888, Mr. Morgan married Jennie Stillwell, daughter of Robert L. and Sallie (Morin) Stillwell, now residents of Spokane, Wash. Mr. and Mrs. Morgan have a daughter and son, Miriam, a graduate of Ottawa High School, and Maurice, who is a student in the same school.

Ralph A. Harris, owner and publisher of the "Evening Herald," Ottawa, Kan., is a native of Ottawa, where he was born March 12, 1871, to John P. and Sarah E. (Zook) Harris. John P. Harris, the son of Asa and Eliza (Fulcher) Harris, natives respectively of Dutchess county, New York, and Pennsylvania, was born July 24, 1839, in Marietta, Ohio, where Asa had removed with the family of his father, George Harris, in 1817, at the age of six years. Asa Harris removed to Centerville, Appanoose county, Iowa, in 1853, remaining six years, then came to Kansas in 1859 and located a claim near Centropolis, Franklin county, where he engaged in farming until his retirement, followed by his death in Ottawa in 1884. He was a Republican and an Abolitionist, and during the days of the underground railroad he had a station at his home at

Marietta. Reared under the influence of such a strong anti-slavery man, and having removed to Kansas when conditions in that state were so turbulent politically, the sympathy of John R. Harris was wholly for the Union and to serve as one of its defenders he enlisted in November, 1861, in the First Kansas Battery, and for eighteen months was engaged in duty on the frontier, taking part in numerous engagements in the West. In 1863 he was transferred to Tennessee where much of his subsequent service was spent, and took part with General Thomas in the battle of Nashville in December, 1864. At the expiration of his term, he was mustered out as a non-commissioned officer, at Nashville in December, 1864. After the war he returned to the new city of Ottawa, and engaged in freighting which proved unprofitable, then for three years he followed farming and stock raising and in 1877 became president of the People's National Bank, a position he yet holds and his thirty-three years of continuous service in that office speaks eloquently of the trust imposed on him by his co-partners in the business and by patrons of the bank. As a servant of the people in public affairs he has ever evinced the same integrity of purpose. He is a Republican and served his constituency as state senator from 1876 to 1880, not being a candidate for reelection; held the office of county treasurer; was several times a member of the city council of Ottawa, and once served as its mayor; and in 1898 was appointed postmaster, with his son, Ralph A., as assistant.

Ralph A. Harris was educated in the grammar and high schools of Ottawa, with a supplementary training at Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill. Upon his return home he served as teller in the People's National Bank for five years, and was assistant postmaster for nine years. In 1907 he became the owner of the "Evening Herald," having bought it of Henry J. Allen. It is the only Republican paper in Ottawa and under the able management of Mr. Harris it ranks as one of the best daily papers in Kansas.

In 1892 Mr. Harris married Eleanor Shiras, daughter of Peter Shiras of Ottawa, and they have two children, John P. and Sidney, both of whom are attending school in Ottawa. Mr. Harris has served on the Republican central committee of Franklin county and in other ways has served his party's interests. His fraternal affiliations are with the Masonic order, having attained the Knights Templar degree, and with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. His wife and family are members of the Episcopal church.

Herbert W. Chaffee, of Ottawa, a minister in the Methodist Episcopal church, was born in Connecticut, Aug. 11, 1844. His parents were Zelotes E. and Hannah S. (Snell) Chaffee. His father was born in Massachusetts in 1817, but was reared in Connecticut, in which latter state he became a mechanic and later a manufacturer in the city of Moodus, where he died in 1877. He was a son of Emory Chaffee, a native of Massachusetts, and a farmer by occupation. Joseph Snell, the maternal grandfather of Rev. Chaffee, was a native of Connecticut. Both

the Snells and Chaffees are of English lineage, and the first representatives of the families in America were among the early colonists of Massachusetts, settling there as early as 1630.

Herbert W. Chaffee completed a liberal literary education in the academy at Wilbraham, Mass., after which he was employed as a book-keeper for about six years in the city of New York. In 1870 he came to Kansas, settling in Franklin county, where he became a school teacher and a farmer. In 1873 he entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church, and for thirty-three years thereafter effectually labored in the ministry of the church. He has held a number of pastorates in southeastern Kansas, and under his pastoral work the churches he served experienced pleasing progress. For a period of six years, from 1887 to 1893, he was presiding elder of the Ottawa district, in which church relation his labors were no less favorably effectual than as a pastor. During the time he served as presiding elder Rev. Chaffee resided in Ottawa, and for the first year immediately following the close of his services as presiding elder he was pastor of the First Methodist Church at Ottawa, then for four years pastor at Girard, and then pastor at Fredonia for eight years, closing his ministry in 1906, in which year he accepted a superannuated relation in the ministry, and again took up his residence at Ottawa. In 1908 Rev. Chaffee was made the nominee of the Republican party for the office of probate judge for Franklin county, and as such was successful of election. His first term of service in the office was so satisfactory as to secure for him a reelection in 1910. His record as probate judge is one of duty performed with promptness and fidelity.

In October, 1872, Rev. Mr. Chaffee was united in marriage to Miss Jerusha A. Smith, daughter of Joseph Smith, who came from Ohio to Kansas in 1857, bringing his family with him and making the trip by wagon, and settling in Franklin county, and entering a homestead in Ohio township, which he developed into a fine farm, on which he died in 1900, his wife preceding him in death in 1891. They are the parents of two children as follows: Arthur G., of Kansas City, Mo., who is district superintendent of the Aetna Life Insurance Company, and who is a graduate of the University of Kansas, while the daughter, Nellie, is a graduate of Baker University, and now a teacher of English in the Ottawa High School. From 1879 to the present Rev. Chaffee has been a member of the board of trustees for Baker University, and for the last several years he has been secretary of the board.

James W. Davenport, president and manager of the Davenport Dry Goods Company, of Ottawa, Kan., is a man of great industry, undoubted integrity and excellent business acumen, capabilities which have been used to give to Ottawa one of its best and most successful mercantile establishments, with a capital stock of \$30,000. The business career of Mr. Davenport was begun as a delivery boy for Hanes & Manning of Ottawa, in whose employ he remained, advancing step by step, until 1889 when he became a member of the firm. In 1892 he organized the

Davenport-Lathrop Company which was reorganized in 1867 as the Davenport Dry Goods Company and their finely equipped establishment has since retained a large and representative patronage in Ottawa and the surrounding country. He was born in Woodsfield, Ohio, Aug. 11, 1863, the son of John A. and Margaret (Smith) Davenport, the former a native of Virginia whose active business career had been spent as a merchant but who had retired from business before his removal to Kansas with his family in 1872.

James W. Davenport received his education in Ottawa and there began his business career as mentioned. In 1884 he was united in marriage with Margaret Crane, daughter of Dr. Crane, a prominent physician of Leavenworth who died in Idaho. To Mr. and Mrs. Davenport have been born five daughters, who are talented and are receiving the best educational advantages to be obtained. Blanche is a graduate of Northwestern University, Chicago, Ill., and Grace has matriculated at the same university. Margaret, Eleanor and Louise are students in the public schools of Ottawa, the first two being in the high school and Louise in the grades. Mr. Davenport and his family are all worthy and active members of the First Methodist Episcopal Church. Politically, the Democratic party has in him a strong advocate and an active worker in its behalf, but his interest is given wholly through belief in its principles and not for official honors, as he has never sought official preferment.

John Seaton.—Death's fingers closed the eyes of a noble man and opened the portals of eternity when John Seaton crossed the valley of the Great Beyond at his home in Atchison, Jan. 12, 1912. In his passing Kansas lost one of her oldest and best known politicians and Atchison one of her most wealthy and public spirited citizens. His was a life of usefulness. Aside from his eighteen years in the Kansas legislature, which caused him to be known as "the father of the house," his life was full of the unusual and filled with interesting events.

John Seaton was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, June 11, 1834, and when three weeks old was taken by his parents upon their removal to Louisville, Ky., where he spent his boyhood. His father became a soldier under General Scott in the Mexican war and was killed in the storming of Cerro Gordo. Being thus robbed of his parent at an early age Mr. Seaton was thrown upon his own resources, and at the age of fifteen apprenticed himself to learn the machinist's trade. Before he reached his majority he worked as a journeyman in St. Louis. At the age of twenty-two he established a foundry at Alton, Ill., having but \$2.50 which he could call his own, but he prospered and had fifty men in his employ when he removed to Atchison, in 1872. At the beginning of the Civil war he offered his services to his country and became captain of Company B in the Twenty-second Illinois infantry, serving under Grant when that commander fought his first battle at Belmont. Captain Seaton was in command of the skirmish lines which opened that engagement and received a letter from General Grant commending him for the



John Seaton

efficient manner in which he did it. His career as a soldier was filled with deeds of heroism.

Mr. Seaton came to Atchison from Alton, Ill., in 1872. Six months before his arrival the city had voted \$10,000 in bonds to any man who would establish a foundry there. He accepted the bonds and it proved to be a good investment for the city, as he gave employment to 200 men and built up an industry that stands without a peer in its line in the West. The secret of his success was that Mr. Seaton did strictly first class work. For eighteen years he carried his dinner with him to the foundry and worked with his men, although he owned a summer house on the seashore at Orient, Long Island, at the time of his death. No cheap work was ever allowed to go out of his establishment under any circumstances, and no one in the West stands higher than did he with architects and builders. In addition to general architectural work he filled orders for the Santa Fe, Missouri Pacific and Fort Scott & Gulf railroads, such as casting locomotive wheels, smokestacks, steam cylinders, car stoves, etc. He was in business continuously from 1856 until the time of his death, and in all that time never failed to pay his bills at maturity. The business of his establishment at Atchison amounts to \$250,000 annually and the works cover an area of 700 by 400 feet.

Mr. Seaton was a useful man in many other ways, and he always took an active interest in the affairs of state. For a period of eighteen years a member of the Kansas legislature his name is associated with many of the important measures passed by that body. He was the father of the binding twine factory law, which act is responsible for the establishment of a plant at the state penitentiary. He probably did more toward the success of the "Douglass house," during the legislative trouble of 1893, than any other member of the Republican body. As a citizen and legislator he enjoyed the confidence and respect of Kansas people generally, without regard to party affiliations. He was unalterably opposed to trusts, and in general principles to corporations of a private nature, as he believed that corporations generally are devoid of souls.

Besides the widow four children survive Mr. Seaton. They are: John C. of Eldorado Springs; Roy of Atchison; Mrs. W. H. Condit of Kansas City; and Mrs. G. W. Hendrickson of Atchison. Another daughter, Mrs. Nellie (Seaton) Bryan, died several years ago.

William Bell Sutton.—A publication of this nature exercises its most important function when it takes cognizance of the life and labors of those citizens who have risen to prominence and prosperity through their own well directed efforts and who have been of material value in furthering the advancement of the commonwealth. Judge Sutton is best known to the citizens of Wyandotte county and the State of Kansas at large as a distinguished member of the bar to which he was admitted in April, 1870. He is a native of Pennsylvania, born in Indiana, the county seat of Indiana county, Feb. 12, 1849, the son of James and Sarah (Stanborough) Sutton. His ancestors, paternal and maternal, were

among the early settlers of America and numbered among them are men who achieved distinction in the frontier life of those early days, in the commercial era which followed, in the French and Indian wars and later in the war of the Revolution. William Sutton, the founder of the family in America, was born in Warwickshire, England, in 1641, came to the Massachusetts colony about 1660 and settled in Eastham. He was descended from Sir John Sutton, one of the rebellious barons who forced the granting by King John of the Magna Charta in 1215; Oliver Sutton, bishop of Lincoln, who died in 1299, and who officiated at the burial of Queen Elinor, consort of Edward I.; Thomas Sutton (1532-1611), founder of the Charter House of London, the world's greatest charity; and Sir Richard Sutton, one of the founders of Brasenore College, Oxford, were of this family. Judge Sutton is descended from William Sutton as follows: Daniel Sutton, son of William (1681-1761), resided at Woodbridge, N. J.; Zebulon, son of Daniel, born 1707, resided at North Branch, N. J.; Peter, son of Zebulon (1743-1829), enlisted in October, 1775, in the First New Jersey militia, afterward serving in Captain Nixon's company of New Jersey horse and the light dragoons, mustered out Dec. 15, 1782, and in 1798 removed to Pennsylvania, becoming one of the founders of Indiana; Thomas, son of Peter, was born in New Jersey, March 5, 1784, and died in Indiana, Pa., in 1833; James Sutton, son of Thomas and father of Judge Sutton, born in Indiana, Pa., April 23, 1812, and died in that city on Sept. 10, 1870. In his early life he was a merchant, but later became a banker and was president of the First National Bank of Indiana at the time of his death. First a Democrat, he afterward became a warm supporter of Abraham Lincoln and his policies. He was a gentleman of the old school and it is said of him that during his lifetime he never addressed a man by his first name, other than members of his family.

The Stanborough family, from which Judge Sutton is descended on the maternal side, is of Welsh origin and was founded in America early in the Seventeenth Century by Josiah Stanborough, who came from England and settled at Southampton, Long Island, where he died in 1661. Judge Sutton is the eighth in descent from Josiah Stanborough, to-wit: Josiah, the son of Josiah, established the family in Elizabeth, N. J.; Recompense, son of Josiah, Jr., born in Elizabeth, Aug. 22, 1672, married Ann Higginson, a daughter of the Rev. Francis Higginson, the first minister of the Massachusetts colony, who reached Salem on the ship Talbot on June 29, 1629; Josiah, son of Recompense, born in 1716, resided in Elizabeth; Adonizah, son of Josiah, born in Elizabeth in 1746, removed to Wilkes Barre, Pa., in 1774, was associated with Robert Morris in business and in financing the war of the Revolution, and died in Milton, N. J., on May 16, 1823; Rhoads S., son of Adonizah, born in Broadkill Hundred, Del., in 1792, graduated from Lewiston Academy in Delaware, studied medicine and served as surgeon of the Fifth battalion, Pennsylvania militia, in the war of 1812, and later resided at Marietta, Ohio, where he died of yellow fever in June, 1820; Sarah Cook

Stanborough, the mother of Judge Sutton, was born on May 27, 1816, and died on Feb. 28, 1899.

William Bell Sutton secured his early educational discipline in the public schools of his native town, Tuscarora Academy, Academia, Pa., and Elders' Ridge Academy in Pennsylvania, and was then matriculated in Washington and Jefferson College, Cannonsburg, Pa., where he completed the prescribed literary course and was graduated with the class of 1868. Subsequently he read law and was admitted to the bar at Utica, N. Y., in April, 1870. In that city he initiated his legal career and during the years 1870-1880 was successively a member of the firms of Gazzam & Sutton, Sutton & Gray and Sutton & Moorehouse. In 1880 he was elected county judge of Oneida county for a term of six years and completed his service Dec. 31, 1886. The following February he came to Kansas and located at Russell, the county seat of Russell county, where he resumed the practice of law as senior member of the firm of Sutton, Russell & Dollison. In October, 1897, he came to Wyandotte county and has since been a resident of Kansas City. In 1901 he formed with his son, William B. Sutton, Jr., the firm of Sutton & Sutton, recognized as one of the most prominent and influential legal firms in the state. During his practice, which has covered a span of more than forty years, Judge Sutton has appeared in connection with important litigations in both the state and Federal courts. He is especially fortified in his wide and comprehensive knowledge of the law, a man of strong character and distinct individuality, in argument logical and convincing, and of unswerving integrity. He has been successful and his methods have been clean, capable and honest. He has been a life-long Republican; was elected a member of the legislature from Russell county in 1894, and was appointed by Governor Morrill a member of the Kansas State Board of Irrigation, serving during 1895-97. He is a member of Wyandotte Lodge No. 3, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.

On June 8, 1868, Judge Sutton married Miss Agnes Munroe Black, daughter of John E. Black, a banker of Cannonsburg, Pa., and treasurer of Washington and Jefferson College. They are the parents of five sons: Charles E. Sutton of Lawrence, Kan., a member of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, of which he has served two terms as president, and a well known breeder of pedigreed stock; James Sutton of the Anawalt-Campbell Mercantile Company of Harper, Kan., was educated at the State Agricultural College at Manhattan; William B. Sutton, Jr., of Sutton & Sutton, attorneys, Kansas City, Kan., who graduated from Kansas University with the class of 1899, is president of the Presbyterian Brotherhood and vice president of the Mercantile Club of Kansas City, Kan.; Walter Stanborough Sutton, M. D., the fourth son, is a graduate of Kansas University, class of 1900, a fellow of Columbia University, department of zoölogy and graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York with the class of 1907, subsequently interne and house surgeon in Roosevelt Hospital, New York City, located for practice in Kansas City, Kan.,

September, 1909, appointed associate professor of surgery in the medical department of Kansas University the same year and professor of surgery in 1911; Everett B. Sutton, the youngest son, was educated in the engineering department of Kansas University. Mrs. Sutton is a woman of broad culture and refinement and popular in the social circles of her home city in which she is a leader. She is president of the Slavic Mission Board, supported by the Presbyterian churches of both Kansas Cities, and is active and influential in the work of various organizations of the First Presbyterian Church, in which she holds membership.

Edward W. Barker, the mayor and one of the prominent commission men of Burlington, was born in Ireland, Dec. 25, 1848, the son of Benjamin D. and Margaret (Warren) Barker. His parents were also born in Ireland, but were descended from English ancestors. The family came to America in 1850, located in Will county, Illinois, and engaged in farming. Subsequently he moved to Livingston, Ill., where he lived to the hearty old age of eighty-eight years. The family were members of the Methodist Episcopal church and earnest workers in all of its branches.

Edward Barker was educated in the district schools of Illinois and after completing his education started out in life by working on a farm at fifty cents a day. He was ambitious, saved money as he grew older, and decided to take advantage of the opportunities offered in the new country opening up in the West. In 1877 he came to Kansas and bought a small farm on Otter creek. He was industrious, worked hard and soon had as fine a farm as could be found in the country. Mr. Barker is a keen-sighted business man and saw that dealing in cattle was a lucrative industry. He first located in Burlington in 1877, and later bought land on Otter creek where he resided until 1891, when he again removed to Burlington. He buys and sells mules, horses and cattle, registered draft stallions and jacks. He is a lover of good horses and mules, which is a contributing factor to his success. He is also engaged in farming and stock raising, having over 4,000 acres of land devoted to that purpose. He also owns 1,476 acres of valuable land in the winter garden district of southern Texas and 250 acres of which is under cultivation. Mr. Barker has been successful in his business and is regarded as one of the substantial citizens of Burlington. In politics he is a Republican and was elected mayor of the city on that ticket. His religious affiliations are with the Methodist Episcopal church of which he has been trustee for over twenty years; he has also been president of the board of stewards for the same length of time. In 1908 he was elected a delegate to the general conference of the church, held at Baltimore, one of the highest honors which the church can bestow.

Mr. Barker's wife was Bettie E. Tuttle, the daughter of a prominent banker and stockman of Illinois. Her parents moved to Kansas and the father engaged in the loan business at Wichita, and accumulated a considerable fortune before his death. Two daughters were born to Mr. and Mrs. Barker. Iva married Wilson Morris and resides in

Burlington, and Reno May, now the wife of Jesse Harrington, also resides in Burlington. Their husbands are both stock men. Mrs. Barker died on May 30, 1910.

John Carey Fear, M. D., prominent as a physician and public spirited citizen of Waverly, Kan., is the son of a physician and inherited the peculiar mental traits and talents requisite for success in that profession. He was born in Adams county, Ohio, Nov. 9, 1855, his parents being Francis and Mary E. (Sparks) Fear. Francis Fear was a native of Ohio, where he was reared and given an excellent education, his training in the liberal arts and sciences being obtained at the Denison University, Granville, Ohio, and that in the science of medicine obtained at the Cincinnati Medical College, graduating from the latter school in 1849. He began his practice at Dunkinville, Ohio, and continued successfully until 1872 when he moved to Greeley, Kan., practicing there a year and a half, then moved to Westphalia and later to Waverly, where he resided until his death at the age of seventy-seven years. He gave about fifty years to the successful practice of his profession, and was also well known as a Baptist minister. In the Civil war records he will be found numbered among the defenders of the Union, having enlisted in the One Hundred and Eighty-second Ohio infantry, with which he served about one year. He believed in the principles and policies of the Republican party to which he ever gave his loyal support. Peter Fear, the father of Francis and the grandfather of John Carey, was a native of Germany who came to America in an early day and settled in Ohio, where he engaged in farming. Ezra Sparks, the maternal grandfather of John Carey, was a native farmer of Ohio, where he resided throughout life.

Dr. Fear was reared and educated in Ohio, receiving his college education at West Union Normal College, West Union, Ohio, and supplemented this by a course in the science of medicine at Keokuk, Iowa, where he was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1877. He at once began practice at Waverly, Kan., where to the present time he has continued successfully, from both a professional and business standpoint. He now owns two very fine farms, one of them being the old homestead. He is a student of professional works and current medical literature, thus keeping in touch with the latest developments in the science. Not only by literature, but by association with others of his profession, he advances his knowledge, proficiency and interest in the profession, being president of the Coffey County Medical Society, and a member of the Kansas State Medical Society, the Southwestern Medical Association, and the American Medical Association. The stress of professional duties has not deterred him from taking an active part in matters pertaining to the public welfare. He has served five years as mayor of the city of Waverly, five years as township treasurer, and eight years as a member of the city council, proof that he has the esteem and confidence of his fellow citizens. He is equally popular in fraternal circles, being a member of the Masonic order in which he has attained the

Thirty-second degree and has served as senior warden, and at present is Master of Lodge No. 244 at Waverly. He is also a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and of the Knights of Pythias, having been chancellor commander in the last named order.

He was married to Miss Rhoda F. Butler, in August, 1879. She is the daughter of Joseph Butler, a farmer who came from Iowa and settled in Sedan, Kan. Dr. and Mrs. Fear have two daughters, both talented, educated and accomplished. The elder, Jessie, married T. T. Kelly of Waverly, a graduate of the University of Ottawa. They now reside at Ottawa. Ada, the second daughter, is teaching in the Sherman County High School at Goodland, Kan. Both graduated from Ottawa University, have been teachers, and hold life certificates in that profession in Kansas, and Jessie also graduated in music at that institution and later took a post-graduate course in the New England Conservatory of Music at Boston, Mass.

Frank H. Stannard, of Ottawa, Kan., proprietor of the Ottawa Star Nurseries, is a native of Bureau county, Illinois, where he was born Dec. 25, 1857. He is the son of Charles H. and Maria (Kempster) Stannard, the former a native of New York, a master mechanic and farmer, whose years of business activity were spent in the states of Illinois and Pennsylvania, his death occurring from an accident in the latter state in 1877. He was an Odd Fellow and a member of the Baptist church. Alvin Stannard, the father of Charles H., was also a native of New York, his vocation being that of a farmer. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and his death occurred in Pennsylvania. The maternal grandfather of Mr. Stannard was Christopher Kempster, a native of London, England, who came to America in 1846 with his wife, Charlotte (Tribble) Kempster, three sons and one daughter, and he and his sons became prominent contractors and builders in the United States and Canada. Later, one son, Dr. Walter Kempster, of Milwaukee, Wis., became a noted alienist. Christopher Kempster died in Chicago, Ill.

Frank H. Stannard received his education in New York, principally at Jamestown, and in February, 1879, when twenty-one years of age, he came to Kansas, where he began in a small way what has since developed into one of the largest nurseries in the United States. Over 500 acres of nursery stock are grown in Franklin county. Outside of this county, products for this business are grown by Mr. Stannard in New York, Arkansas, and in Shawnee and Pottawatomie counties in Kansas, and carload shipments from these nurseries are made to every state in the Union. At Manzanola and Olney, Col., he has 200 acres of orchards, from which were shipped 45,000 bushels of apples in 1910, requiring eighty cars for shipment. Mr. Stannard has been unremitting in his energy and close application to business, but amid the duties and exactions of his management of such a large and growing business, he has found time to take part in public affairs. As the Republican candidate, he was elected to the state senate in 1906, and to the state legislature in 1908, in which positions he has rendered faithful and efficient service to his constituency.

In 1882, Mr. Stannard was united in marriage with Luceba F. Stanard, who was born in Bureau county, Illinois, a daughter of Hiram A. Stanard, a native of Madison county, New York, and Susan A. Eddy of Chautauqua county, New York. Hiram A. Stanard was a farmer in Bureau county, Illinois, and later in Harvey county, Kansas, where he died. To Mr. and Mrs. Stannard have been born four children: Grace, who died Oct. 13, 1887; George A. and Mabel F., who are students in Ottawa University, class of 1912; and Pearl M., who is a student in Ottawa High School, class of 1912. Mr. Stannard and his family are all active members of the First Baptist Church of Ottawa.

Henry T. Salisbury, M. D., the health officer of Coffey county and one of the prominent members of the medical profession of Burlington, was born in Ontario county, New York, Jan. 10, 1867, and is descended from a long line of patriotic colonial ancestors. His great grandfather, Gideon Salisbury, carried arms in the cause of freedom during the Revolution, and his grandfather, John Salisbury, fought for his country against England during the war of 1812. He lived in New York and there George W. Salisbury, Henry's father, was born and reared. He received such educational advantages as the pioneers could afford for their children and after reaching manhood engaged in farming. He was a sturdy supporter of the Democratic party and worked earnestly in its interests. Mr. Salisbury was a member of the Masonic order. Henry Salisbury's maternal great-grandfather, Cornelius Sawyer, was in the army during the Revolutionary war and fought gallantly for the religious and political freedom, which caused his ancestors to cross the sea and settle in America. His son, Cornelius Sawyer, took up arms against the Mother Country during the war of 1812. John Adams, Henry's maternal grandfather, went to Indiana soon after the Revolution and took land in the unbroken wilderness when it was populated only by Indians, so that he is the true son of the frontier. His mother, Mahala Sawyer, was reared in the new country and there met and married George Salisbury. They reared a family and spent their lives in the State of New York.

Henry Salisbury was educated at the academy at Canandaigua, N. Y., where he graduated in 1883. After graduating he came to Kansas City, Mo., and obtained work, through the influence of his uncle, John Salisbury, in the General Hospital in 1884. He remained there for five years, working during the day and studying medicine at night at the University Medical College, where he graduated in 1890. Immediately after receiving his degree Dr. Salisbury accepted the position of contagious physician on the Kansas City board of health and acted in that capacity for two years. He then decided to devote himself to general practice, resigned from the health department and located at Parkerville, Kan., where he opened an office and soon had a promising practice. About three years later he saw a good opening for a young physician and came to Burlington, where he has since remained. Dr. Salisbury is a very energetic man, is always ready to respond to a call and no storm is too severe to keep him from attending patients. He has built up a lucrative

practice in Coffey county and made a comfortable fortune. At the present time he is the county health officer, is surgeon for the national guards and for the Missouri, Kansas & Texas and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroads. Dr. Salisbury is an ardent supporter of the Democratic party and is one of its most prominent leaders in eastern Kansas. He is a member of the Masonic order and his religious affiliations are with the Episcopal church.

Dr. Salisbury married Sarah F., the daughter of William F. Bellemere, of Pennsylvania. He was born and reared in the Keystone State and served as a drummer boy in a Pennsylvania regiment during the Civil war. Mr. Bellemere is a railroad engineer and makes his home in his native state. One son has been born to Dr. and Mrs. Salisbury. He is fifteen years of age and attends the high school in Burlington.

Fred R. Hammond, secretary and treasurer of the Burlington Lumber Company, was born in Jonesville, Mich., Sept. 11, 1871, the son of William and Mary (Aiken) Hammond. His paternal grandfather, Erastus Hammond, was a native of Vermont who carried arms in defense of his country during the Revolution and against England in the war of 1812. William Hammond was born in the State of New York, where he was reared and received the educational advantages of boys of that period. In 1837 he removed to Michigan and cleared a farm in the almost unbroken wilderness. In 1903, Mr. Hammond came to Kansas but died two years later at Burlington. He was a member of the Prohibition party and belonged to the Methodist church. Fred R. Hammond's maternal grandfather, John Aiken, was born in Ohio; when he attained manhood he became a molder and located at Union City, Mich., where he spent his life.

Mr. Hammond was educated in the excellent public schools of Union City, Mich., and after graduating from the high school went to Chicago, Ill., where he worked for three years, and then came to Kansas. He located at Emporia, started to work for the Emporia Lumber Company and in three years had thoroughly mastered the business. During this time he became ambitious to own a lumber yard of his own. Accordingly he located at Burlington and organized the Burlington Lumber Company, which was incorporated in 1902, with W. W. Brown as president and Mr. Hammond as secretary and treasurer. As Mr. Brown resides at Parsons, Mr. Hammond practically carries on the business. The company is incorporated for \$15,000, and carries a nice surplus. Since 1902 the concern has grown and is doing a fine business. Mr. Hammond is a Republican. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity.

In 1898, Mr. Hammond married Katherine Heidemann, of Emporia. One child has come to bless the home, Miss Dorothy. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Humbert Riddle, a resident of Emporia and a lawyer by profession, was born in Fowler, Ind., Jan. 14, 1878. He is a son of Taylor and Caroline M. (Kious) Riddle. His father was born in Illinois, a son of Jackson Riddle, an early settler of Illinois and a successful farmer and cattleman,

who died at Monticello, Ind. The mother of Humbert Riddle was a daughter of James Kious. In 1878 Taylor Riddle removed his family to Kansas, in which state he and his wife have since resided, Marion being their present place of residence. He has followed agricultural pursuits with gratifying success, and served for a number of years as a member of the live stock sanitary commission. In politics Taylor Riddle is a Democrat. In the days of the Populist political party he affiliated prominently with that party, being chairman of the state central committee in 1898. In an early day he served as deputy sheriff of Marion county.

Humbert Riddle was brought to Kansas by his parents when he was less than one year old, and he was not only reared in the state, but has always resided within its borders. He graduated at the high school of Marion, Kan., and then became the private secretary of Hon. Frank Doster, at that time chief justice of the supreme court of the state. Mr. Riddle remained with Judge Doster for several years, during which he studied law. He was admitted to the bar in 1901, and began the practice of law in the office of Judge Doster, then attorney for the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company. On coming to Emporia he practiced law in the office of the late I. E. Lambert, and then became a member of the law firm of Huggins, Ganse & Riddle, now one of the leading law firms of Emporia. In politics Mr. Riddle is a Democrat, and in 1910 he was the unsuccessful candidate of his party for justice of the supreme court, being the youngest man ever nominated for that office in Kansas.

In 1905 Mr. Riddle married Miss Maude Ricards of Marion, Kan., and they have two children, namely: Caroline L. and Humbert. Mrs. Riddle is a daughter of Benjamin Ricards, a veteran of the Civil war, who languished for eighteen months in the notorious Andersonville prison, being one of the few survivors of its horrors.

Marcus Andrew Crouse, who for almost a quarter of a century was intimately connected with the banking and financial interests of Burlington, and who was recognized as one of Coffey county's most progressive and enterprising citizens, was a native of the Buckeye State, having been born at Circleville, Ohio, Nov. 15, 1845. In the public schools of his native city he acquired a good, practical education, and at the age of nineteen years he began his business career as collection clerk in the First National Bank of Circleville, but remained in that position for a short time only, resigning to enter the Union army, and until the close of the war he served in the quartermaster's department at Chattanooga, Tenn., under Capt. A. R. Kellar. When the war ended he returned to Circleville and became bookkeeper for a wholesale grocery concern. Here he continued until in February, 1870, when he removed to Kansas, locating at Garnett, Anderson county, where he engaged in business as the junior member of the firm of Wittich & Crouse, general merchants, and during the twelve years that he continued in this line of activity he laid the foundation of his fortune. In 1883 he removed to Kansas City, Mo., where he became a member of the private banking

firm of Foster, Crouse & Co. The following year this house closed up its affairs in Kansas City, Crouse and Foster going to Burlington, where they founded the People's National Bank, of which Mr. Crouse was made vice-president. In January, 1893, he was elected to the presidency of the bank and held that office until his death, which occurred on April 27, 1908, and was due to apoplexy.

In 1870 Mr. Crouse was united in marriage at Garnett with Miss Mary L. Bailey, who was born in Ohio in 1846. Her father, Henry Bailey, was a native of Philadelphia, Pa., but went to Ohio while still a young man and established himself in business as a boot and shoe merchant. In 1869 he removed to Kansas, settled at Garnett and engaged in agricultural pursuits. Some years later he went to Oklahoma City, where he died in 1907. He served in the state militia, was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and was in every respect a model citizen. Mrs. Crouse was educated in the Western Female Seminary at Oxford, Ohio, and is a refined and cultured lady. She has large interests, chiefly in Kansas City, where she owns a number of pieces of valuable rental property, but her worldly prosperity has not rendered her proud nor haughty, and for every one she has a kind word of encouragement.

The success of Marcus A. Crouse was due to the fact that he cultivated thoroughly his talent for business, never undertook anything until he had carefully examined it from all sides, and he gave close attention to the little details that in the end bring satisfactory results. Added to this, he was a man of great energy and determination, and when he once launched any enterprise he never thought of turning back. He was an optimist, and in the darkest hours his hope buoyed him up and spurred him on to greater achievements. In his relations with his fellowmen he was never known to turn down a friend, and especially was he inclined to lend a hand to worthy young men who were just beginning the battle of life. Although an ardent Republican in his political belief and a friend to good government, taking a commendable interest in the progress of civic institutions, he was never an aspirant for public office, preferring the certain returns from a well managed business to the precarious emoluments of a political career. His domestic life was ideal, and his death leaves a vacancy in the home and heart of his widow that can never be filled, while Coffey county has lost one of her most upright and honored men.

William Wayman, president of the Emporia State Bank, Emporia, Kan., and a member of the Kansas state legislature, has had a remarkable career. He was born in England, May 15, 1850, and that same year was brought to America by his parents, John and Mary (Reed) Wayman, natives of England, who first settled at Lockport, Ill. There the mother died, as also did the only daughter, leaving two sons—Berry and William. Berry enlisted in the Civil war, and was never thereafter heard from. He enlisted presumably under an assumed name. The father left Lockport and came to Kansas, where he married a second time, and reared a second family.

William Wayman began his independent career when but fourteen years of age. He arrived at Waterloo, Kan., Aug. 15, 1864, alone, bare-foot and without an education. He obtained employment on a farm and then attended school for a short time in Burlingame. He later entered the railroad service and soon gave such evidence of capability and responsibility that he was made a locomotive engineer in 1868. He continued in that position until 1870, when he went to Texas and began the life of a cowboy, which he followed until 1875, and in that time he drove cattle over nearly every trail in the Southwest. In 1875 he returned to Emporia, where he began work by the month. He went in debt for fifty acres of land and soon paid for it. He continued to purchase land until he had 1,800 acres, and in the meantime dealt extensively in cattle. His keenness of perception and accurate judgment also adapted him to the banking business, in which line of activity he has engaged with marked success. He has organized three banks, one at Admire, Kan., in 1888, the State Bank at Allen, Kan., and the Emporia State Bank, of which he is president. The last named bank was organized in 1901 with a capital of \$50,000 and now has a surplus and undivided profit of \$23,000. In addition to his ranch and banking business, he is also the owner of valuable city property in Emporia. Mr. Wayman affiliates fraternally with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and with the Masonic order as a Knight Templar and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. Politically he gives his allegiance to the Republican party, and as that party's candidate was elected to the state legislature in 1910. Mr. Wayman is a man of sterling integrity and strong personality, and richly deserves the honor he has received at the hands of his fellowmen and the success which has attended his years of industry.

In 1875 Mr. Wayman wedded Adaline A. Miller, the daughter of Richard Miller, a pioneer of Kansas who came from Wisconsin in 1854. He was a farmer by vocation and died in 1864. Mr. and Mrs. Wayman have three children, namely: Harry A., cashier of the Emporia State Bank; Lee William, who has a successful abstract and farm loan business at Emporia; and Pearl Adaline, now a student in Lake Forest University, Lake Forest, Ill.

Charles A. Smart of Ottawa is one of the ablest lawyers and jurists of Kansas. He began the practice of law at Ottawa, coming to that city from Wisconsin, his native state, in 1883, in which year he was admitted to the bar. He had read law in the office of A. A. Jackson of Janesville, Wisconsin. He was born in Rock county, Wisconsin, Jan. 5, 1858. His parents were Robert and Euphemia (McArthur) Smart, both of whom were born in Scotland, where they were reared and married, and whence they came with their two eldest children to America in 1849, settling in Janesville, Wis. The father first engaged in carpentering, then farmed successfully for thirty years. His later years were spent in a deserved retirement from active business cares at Milton, Wis. His death occurred in 1903 while visiting his son in Ottawa. His father, Andrew Smart, also born in Scotland, emigrated to America.

settled in Wisconsin, there farmed and resided till his death which occurred in 1880. The maternal grandfather of Judge Smart was Franklin McArthur, a cooper by trade, who was born and reared in Scotland, where he also spent his life. His mother, now past eighty-five years of age, lives in his home at Ottawa. She and her husband were reared in the faith of the established church of Scotland, but in America they were members of the Methodist Episcopal church. They had nine children as follows: Elizabeth (now Mrs. Page); Andrew, of Portland, Ore.; Frank R.; James H.; Charles A.; Ella (now Mrs. Plumb); Effie (now Mrs. Von Poole) and Winfield Scott Smart. The last named died in infancy.

Charles A. Smart first attended the common schools, and then the academy at Milton, Wis., from 1877 to 1882, during which period he also taught eight terms of school. Thus attending and teaching school alternately he was enabled to obtain literary education. He became a lawyer from choice and has been eminently successful. Soon after beginning the practice of his profession at Ottawa he became prominently identified with the Republican party, and in 1885 was elected to his first public office—that of city attorney for Ottawa, a position held for three consecutive terms. In 1888 he was elected county attorney, but failed of reelection in 1890 through the strength of the Populist party. In 1896 he was nominated by the Republican party as its candidate for judge of the district court, and on the face of the returns he was declared elected over the Populist party candidate, S. A. Riggs, who contested Judge Smart's election and in whose favor a Populist senate decided the contest, removed Judge Smart, who had already qualified in the office and had served as judge of the court for three months. In 1900, when the next election for the district court judgeship came about, Judge Smart was given the nomination for the office by the Republican party, and he was successful of election at the polls. In 1904, and 1908 he was reelected to the office. The judicial district is composed of Franklin, Anderson and Douglas counties and known as the Fourth judicial district. Over the courts of this district Judge Smart has presided with a pleasing dignity and fairness, which together with his exceptionally able ruling and decisions, have won for him the distinction of being one of the ablest district court judges in Kansas. An examination of the supreme court reports in cases which have been carried up from the district courts, show that less than fifteen per cent. of Judge Smart's rulings and decisions has been reversed, a percentage which is far below the average number of reversals. Judge Smart's decisions have been characteristic of a profound knowledge of the law, an analytic mind, a broad grasp of the principle of law involved, and in addition thereto, unbiased judgment. He is held in highest esteem by the legal profession, and likewise by the populace, who respect him for his strict regard for the rights and privileges of others, for his fairness, kindness and keen sense of duty and honor as a public official and as a citizen.

In 1885 was solemnized the marriage of Judge Smart, Miss Lola S. Bedford of Wisconsin becoming his wife. Her father, James Bedford, was a native of England, whence he came to America, settling in Wisconsin. Unto Judge Smart and wife five children have been born as follows: Georgia and Lola, graduates of the 1909 class, University of Kansas; Euphemia; Charlotte, and Carolee. The family are communicants of the Congregational church. Fraternally Judge Smart is a Knight Templar Mason, Transced Commandery No. 11, at Ottawa. He holds a financial interest in the First National Bank of Ottawa, and is a director in the Ottawa Mutual Loan & Savings Association.

Frederick A. Meckel, judge of the Fifth judicial district of Kansas, composed of Lyon, Coffey and Chase counties, a descendant of staunch and worthy German ancestors, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, Jan. 20, 1857. His father, Max L. Meckel, came to America from Germany in 1848 and here met and married Maria Halbritter, also a native of Germany and the daughter of August Halbritter, who spent his entire life in the Fatherland as did also Frederick Meckel, the parental grandfather of Judge Meckel. Frederick Meckel was a prominent man in his locality and filled a judicial position. He died at the age of forty-nine. Max L. Meckel and his wife became the parents of five children, of whom Frederick A. is the eldest. They were residents of Cincinnati after their marriage until 1886, when the family removed to Cleveland, Ohio, where the father continued his vocation of lithographer, and where his death occurred in 1868. Both parents were members of the German Lutheran church.

Judge Meckel was reared in Ohio and received his education in the common schools of that state. In 1878, having attained to his majority, he left his early friends and associates and came to the State of Kansas. He first settled in Seneca, Nemaha county, where he began the study of law in the office of Conwell & Clawson and was admitted to the bar in October, 1883, by Judge David Martin of Atchison. He immediately entered upon the practice of his profession alone in Washington county, when he was elected county attorney in 1892, serving one term. In January, 1899, he removed to Chase county and practiced there until elected judge of the Fifth judicial district in 1904, to which office he was reelected in 1908, having previously served two terms as county attorney of Chase county. Judge Meckel has always been a staunch Republican and has taken an active interest in the party's work. Besides his official and professional duties, Judge Meckel has other interests as the owner of a fine farm in Chase county, and a stockholder in two Chase county banks, the Exchange National at Cottonwood Falls and the State Bank at Strong City.

In 1887 Judge Meckel was united in marriage to Miss Jennie E. Bell of Aurora, Ill., who died in 1901. His second wife was Miss Jennie Howenstein of Bellefontaine, Ohio, to whom he was married in 1906. Mrs. Meckel is a member of the Presbyterian church and Judge Meckel affiliates fraternally with the Ancient Order of United Workmen. In

the year of 1906, Judge Meckel removed from Cottonwood Falls to Emporia, which latter city has since been his place of residence.

Edwin F. Morton, the leading cigar manufacturer of Burlington, was born in Wabasha, Minn., Dec. 7, 1855, the son of Edwin and Sarah A. (Beedle) Morton. His father was a native of Maine, who moved to Minnesota at an early day but returned to Taunton, Mass., to be married. Mr. Morton was engaged in the ice business in Minnesota, but in 1857 came to Kansas and located on a farm which he preëmpted near LeRoy. The country was little settled up at that date and the Morton family were among the pioneer settlers. Mr. Morton was a Republican in politics, one of those brave men who played so prominent a part in admitting Kansas as a free state. He was highly respected in the community where he spent so many years of his life and his loss was felt when he passed away in 1904. Edwin Morton was only a child of fifteen months, when his parents located in the Territory of Kansas. He was reared on what was then the frontier, was sent to the schools which the period afforded and struggled manfully to fit himself for the battle of life. After leaving school he assisted his father until 1886, when he started out in life for himself. In January of that year he located in Burlington, where he began the manufacture of cigars. The business has grown in a most gratifying manner and today Mr. Morton employs sixteen people in his factory, the products of which are sold all over the state. In addition to the factory he owns a large pool room and retail cigar store, located in one of the finest two-story business blocks in the town. Ever since opening his factory Mr. Morton has acted as salesman and has spent a large part of his time on the road. He is regarded as a very successful manufacturer and sells a large amount of goods on the road. He is progressive in his ideas, has an up-to-date factory and attractive retail establishment.

In 1878, Mr. Morton married Hattie M., the daughter of John C. Pierce, who was born in Ohio but moved to Kansas at an early day and engaged in the jewelry business. Mr. Pierce now makes his home at Columbus, Ind. Mr. Morton takes an active part in the life of Burlington, is an ardent worker in the Republican party and was elected to the town council and mayor of the town in which position he served four years. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and Mrs. Morton is a member of the Episcopal church.

George K. Janes, M. D., is a successful physician of Williamsburg, Kan., where he has been engaged in professional services since 1884. He was born in Missouri March 11, 1860, and is the son of George W. and Mary E. (See) Janes, natives respectively of Kentucky and Virginia. George W. Janes came to Missouri with his parents in 1852, when he was ten years old. They first settled at Palmyra. He learned the trade of wagon maker and engaged in the manufacture of wagons at Hunnewell where he continued to reside until 1882, when he removed to Pilot Grove where he died in 1906. Both parents were worthy members of the Methodist church. John, father of George W. and grandfather of

Dr. Janes, was a native of Kentucky and a pioneer of that state, but in 1852 he moved to Missouri where he lived until his death. Mary E. (See) Janes was a daughter of George W. See, who removed from Virginia to Monroe county, Missouri, in an early day and spent the remainder of his life there.

Dr. Janes received his literary education in the common schools of Missouri and in a private school at Pilot Grove, that state, the latter school conducted by the Johnson family. Having decided to enter the profession of medicine, he began his preparation by reading two years under Dr. E. C. Davis of Hunnewell, Mo., which study was supplemented by a course at the Missouri Medical College at St. Louis, from which he graduated in 1884. On his birthday of that year he began his practice in Williamsburg, where for the past twenty-six years but three days have passed without a call, and he now has a large remunerative practice. Besides his professional business, he is a stockholder and director of the Williamsburg State Bank and owns a fine farm near Williamsburg. He is interested in all affairs touching the public welfare and lends his aid in every way possible. He served a number of years as a member of the school board and is at present a councilman. Politically he gives his allegiance to the Democratic party.

On Feb. 22, 1888, Dr. Janes was united in marriage to Jennie McConnell, daughter of John W. McConnell, a native of Ohio who moved to Kansas in 1852 and settled near Topeka where he engaged in farming but he now lives near Williamsburg. Dr. and Mrs. Janes have three children: Helen M., who graduated from the University of Kansas in 1909; Warren Knowlton and Jeanice, both attending school in Williamsburg.

Fraternally Dr. Janes is prominently identified with the Masonic order, having been master three terms, with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. The Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights and Ladies of Security, being presiding officer in the last named order at the present time. Both Dr. and Mrs. Janes are church members. He was baptized in the Episcopalian church and she is a Presbyterian.

Asa F. Converse, owner and publisher of "The Globe," Wellsville, Kan., is a native son of Kansas, having been born in Louisburg, Miami county, Sept. 11, 1875. The Converse ancestry is of French origin. The parents of Asa F., John Melvin and Cynthia Caroline (Finch) Converse, were born respectively in Union county, Ohio, and in Indiana. They were married in 1873, and soon after their marriage removed to Miami county, Kansas, and settled on a farm where they resided until his death in 1881. The mother now resides at Ottawa. Melvin Converse gave loyal service to the Union during the Civil war in the Thirty-ninth regiment, Illinois volunteer infantry. In the siege of Petersburg he was captured and sent to Andersonville where he was subjected to the horrors of that noted prison for nine months before his exchange was effected. The maternal grandfather of Mr. Converse was James G.

Finch, a native of New York who came to Kansas in 1869 and settled in Miami county. His death occurred in Ottawa, Franklin county, at the advanced age of ninety-four years.

Asa F. Converse of this record is one of a family of two children, the other being Hope, who resides with her mother in Ottawa. He received his education in the common schools of Louisburg, the high school at Ottawa, and in Ottawa University, graduating from the university in 1898, having completed the scientific course. In September, 1898, he became the owner of "The Globe" which he has continued to publish since then. The paper is Republican in politics, is carefully edited and in all is an excellent news sheet. Mr. Converse has other interests besides the one mentioned, being also a stockholder of the People's State Bank in Wellsville. He is a Republican as indicated, and his fraternal relations are with the Masonic order. He is also actively identified with all public interests of Wellsville and has served on the city council ever since his residence there.

On June 5, 1900, occurred the marriage of Mr. Converse and May, daughter of A. A. Frink of Brown county, Kansas. Mr. Frink was an early settler in Kansas, having come to the state from New York about 1858. Mr. and Mrs. Converse have three children: Adelbert Frink, Carolyn Maude, and Elizabeth Hope.

Charles Lock Davidson.—A pioneer family in any community is of more or less historic interest, no matter if its tenure of residence be of long or short duration. But when a family is not only one among the first to settle in a community, but also continues to reside in it for decade after decade and generation after generation, and certain of its members at all times are leaders in every movement intended to conserve the community's welfare and promote its progress, then that family becomes of special historic interest and prominence. One of the most prominent families of southern Kansas, and, indeed, of the whole state, is the Davidson family of Wichita, established there, in 1872, by the late Stephen Lock Davidson, who had come to the Sunflower State from the State of New York and not only became one of the early settlers of Wichita, but also was a prominent figure in her early history.

Stephen Lock Davidson was born at Ackworth, N. H., Feb. 28, 1814, son of James and Jane Davidson. James Davidson was a son of John Davidson, a Revolutionary soldier who was severely wounded in the battle of Bunker Hill, and whose father, William Davidson, emigrated from the North of Ireland to New England, in 1720, and became the founder of the family in America. Originally the Davidson family lived in Scotland, and it is, therefore, of Scotch descent. It belonged to the Scottish clan of Dhail, possessed a coat-of-arms, and belonged to the nobility. When Oliver Cromwell undertook to solve the Irish question by sending a number of sturdy Scotchmen to the North of Ireland, certain members of the Davidson family were among those chosen for the mission, and this is how the family became established in the North of Ireland. It will thus be seen that the Davidson family is not



C. L. Davidson

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only of good, patriotic Scotch stock, across the water, but that it is, also, of patriotic American descent on this side; since it was represented in the great struggle for American independence, and, consequently, has in it some of the best blood of which the American nation can boast. Stephen Lock Davidson removed with his parents from New Hampshire to the State of New York, when six years old, the trip being made with an ox team. In 1872 he made a business trip to the State of Kansas. Becoming favorably impressed with the Sunflower State, which had then only fairly begun its wonderful career of industrial development, he decided to bring his family thither and make it his future home. He resided during the rest of his life in Wichita. He was a man of large means, devoted his attention largely to the business of loaning money, and was the founder of the S. L. Davidson Mortgage Company, organized in 1885, a concern which was established on a sound, conservative, business basis, and became one of the strongest and best known financial institutions in Wichita. The S. L. Davidson Mortgage Company soon built up a large and lucrative business and became so thoroughly entrenched in a business way as to be able to "weather all the storms" which have beset the financial world during the past quarter of a century, and it is one of a very few similar concerns doing business in Kansas that has been able so to survive. Whether in the midst of crop failure or panic the company has steadfastly maintained a permanency, and it has thus proved itself to be a boon and a God-send to the agricultural development of both Kansas and Oklahoma. Stephen Lock Davidson was twice married, his first wife being Jane Lancaster. Upon her death he married Susan Rhoda Hampton. Four children survive his second marriage: James Oakley is one of Wichita's most honored and substantial citizens; Mrs. A. H. Gossard resides in Kansas City, Mo.; Hon. Charles Lock Davidson is the present mayor of Wichita; and Mrs. Berdine Woolard resides in Wichita.

Hon. Charles Lock Davidson, the second son of Stephen Lock Davidson and his second wife, Susan Rhoda Hampton, was born on a farm near Cuba, Allegany county, New York, Nov. 22, 1859. His mother, Susan Rhoda Hampton, was born in Pennsylvania, of English and Dutch descent. She, too, was of good Revolutionary stock, her maternal grandfather, Stephen Hopkins, serving all through the Revolutionary war as a lieutenant. Subsequently he became an Episcopal clergyman. Charles Lock Davidson spent his early boyhood days in his native New York county. He came to Kansas with the family, in 1872, arriving in Wichita October 22 of that year. From that date to this he has been a resident of the city, and during the forty years which have intervened has been a Kansan first, last and all the time; and he has been at all times active in aiding and encouraging all movements which would promote the growth and welfare of his adopted city and state. He was educated in a primitive public school, in Wichita, and later spent four years, from 1877 to 1881, in the Kansas State University.

In early life the cattle industry gave him ample experience in the saddle, and he was developed into a strong youth and man. In his early manhood he became associated with his father in the mortgage loan business, and along with his father he helped to organize the S. L. Davidson Mortgage Company, in 1885; and by applying to it his fine business talent he contributed largely to its subsequent success. Since his father's death its entire management has devolved upon him, and though the company is incorporated, he owns practically all of its stock. Nearly every other mortgage loan concern in the state, organized more than a quarter of a century ago, has either failed outright and been forced to quit, or else has been liquidated voluntarily. The S. L. Davidson Mortgage Company, however, has been conducted on such conservative lines as to be able to withstand the strain in every panic, and from the date of its organization, more than twenty-five years ago, until a comparatively recent period, it never stopped business for a single day. This condition has been largely brought about through the executive force and fine business ability of Charles Lock Davidson, who has been at its helm as vice-president and manager since the date of its organization. In more recent years, however, owing to the demands of official cares he has not pushed actively the business of the concern, though its corporate existence still remains intact. He has also been interested directly and indirectly with many other leading business enterprises of his city, and perhaps no one of its citizens has had more to do with the development and building up of the new and modern Wichita than he during the past twenty years. In truth he has been one of the foremost in every movement which had for its object the city's progress, thrift and substantial growth. The bulk of the credit for the great change which has been wrought in Wichita, a change which has transformed a great, big, overgrown village into a fine, well organized, well appointed, modern city of nearly 60,000 inhabitants, belongs to Charles Lock Davidson and a few other public spirited citizens of the same type. In this connection it may be said that he was one of the men who promoted the movement which resulted in bringing natural gas to Wichita, and at all times he has been one of the most active spirits in securing the building of railroads through and factories in the city. He was one of the organizers of the Wichita Chamber of Commerce and served three years as its first president. He is also a director of the Wichita Commercial Club. He is one of the leading members of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church of Wichita, and he has been president of its board of trustees and superintendent of its Sunday school for a quarter of a century. He was the designer of its fine, new church edifice on North Lawrence avenue, one of the handsomest churches in the city, and was a very large contributor to its building fund.

Mr. Davidson has also been just as prominent in the fraternal and political circles of Wichita as in its business and religious affairs. He is an Elk, an Odd Fellow, and a Thirty-second degree Mason. He is also a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, and belongs to

various other social and fraternal organizations. While he has been prominent in the social, fraternal, business and religious life of the city it has remained for him to achieve his greatest degree of prominence in the political affairs of both his city and his state. Always a devoted disciple of the Republican party he served one term in the lower branch of the state legislature from Sedgwick county, and left his impress upon some of the most important legislation of the state. He is the author of the bill providing for the present State Tax Commission, which has resulted in completely revolutionizing the former tax system of Kansas, and which has placed the finances of the great commonwealth on a firm and business-like basis. He served for six years as a member of the Wichita city council, under the old régime, and during the whole period of his service therein was chairman of the park commission, and as such worked out and established Wichita's present beautiful park system, of which every citizen of the city is justly proud. It was because of his fine record in every capacity, both public and private, that, when Wichita became ready to enter upon the new commission form of government, in 1909, and the safest and best man was sought to place at the helm, to the end that the new form of government might be safely ushered in and firmly established, Charles L. Davidson was called to the mayoralty. Though pitted against a man of wide popularity and a man who had whatever advantage might be derived from present possession of the office, was a candidate for reelection, and who had the prestige of a very good record behind him, Mr. Davidson was triumphantly elected, and his splendid record as chief executive during the past two years has demonstrated to a nicety the wisdom of the people in calling him to the position. He brought to the office of mayor the same business ability which he had displayed in his private affairs, and the result has been that the city's affairs during the past two years have been conducted in a wise, conservative and business-like way. Himself a broad minded man he does things on a broad scale and his administration as mayor of the city of Wichita will ever be noted as one in which many stupendous municipal undertakings were projected and accomplished, undertakings which, to an executive of smaller caliber, would have appeared staggering and would have been summarily dismissed as being wholly unfeasible, impractical, and altogether out of the question. Not so with Mayor Davidson. No municipal undertaking, however arduous the task to accomplish it, appeared too colossal to him, if he was persuaded to believe that by its accomplishment he would place another important spoke in Wichita's municipal wheel and add another laurel to the city's already fair name. The result has been that Wichita has made greater strides in the matter of municipal progress during the last two years than she ever made before in a similar period, and in this respect she has undoubtedly outstripped every other city in the United States whose population is equal to that of her own. When Mr. Davidson took charge of the office of mayor he found the city treasury empty and a deficit of over \$300,000. These debts have all

been paid and there is now a surplus in the treasury, in spite of the fact that public improvements have been advanced as they never have been before, and things have been accomplished on a scale never before dreamed of by the residents of the city. The dam on Little river has been built at a cost of \$30,000, forty-six miles of streets have been paved, more than 100 miles of sewers are being built, thirty miles of water mains have been laid, and the city has voted bonds and the land has been bought on which to build the new city workhouse and jail. But, perhaps, the stellar accomplishment of Mayor Davidson's administration has been the building of the Great Forum, which is the pride of every citizen of the city. Recently completed at a cost of \$175,000, with a seating capacity of 5,500, the huge, but beautiful, fireproof structure, built of stone and steel, would be a credit to a city four times the population of Wichita, and indeed there are but few cities, even in the 200,000 class, that can boast of so fine an auditorium as that lately completed in the city of Wichita. But this is how they do things there, for the Wichita spirit is rife; the ambition to achieve 100,000 population soon is keen; and when it has behind it such a powerful directing force as the personality of Charles L. Davidson no task is too herculean for it to attempt.

Mr. Davidson was married Sept. 15, 1882, to Miss May Louise Throckmorton, then of Wichita, but a native of Martinsburg, Va., who has been his patient and devoted helpmeet from that time to the present. The fruits of this marriage are two living sons: Stephen Lock, born Feb. 28, 1884, on the seventieth birthday of his paternal grandfather, whose name he bears; and Throckmorton, born in October, 1892. An only daughter, Louise by name, died in childhood.

Mr. Davidson was the organizer of the Kansas League of Municipalities and is serving his second term as its president. He is also vice-president of the American League of Municipalities. In spite of the enormous demands on his time, occasioned by both public and private interests, he is fond of recreation, is a true sportsman, an ardent autoist, and frequently indulges himself in the pleasures derived from the rod and gun. His home, at No. 1326 North Lawrence avenue, which he erected several years ago, is one of the most palatial and truly delightful homes in the city. Located in one of Wichita's most select residence sections and built in Colonial style, its stately porch columns and general appearance indicate that it was designed for comfort, rather than to startle the eye with novel creations of showy architecture.

At the time of this writing (March, 1911,) Mr. Davidson's term as mayor is drawing to a close, and despite the fact that great pressure has been brought to bear on him by the Wichita public to remain in the office for another term, he has decided not to do so, and at the end of his first term will retire, out of choice, to give his undivided attention to his private affairs, believing that the new form of government has been so thoroughly established that the administration of the city's affairs may be safely entrusted to other hands. It is doubtful, how-

ever, if he will be permitted to enjoy the seclusion of retirement very long, for he is a natural born leader of men, possesses a high order of executive force and administrative ability and is a good organizer, and such men are needed in public office. Indeed, already, even before the relinquishment of the mayor's office and more than a year in advance of the next state primary, there is a concerted movement among his friends and admirers, all over Kansas, demanding that he shall allow his name to go before the next state primary as a candidate for the office of governor. Mayor Davidson may never achieve that high honor. He may not receive the nomination to be his party's standard bearer, and may never be chief executive of the state; for it is a high honor and there will naturally be others who will aspire to reach it. But it is a safe statement that just at this time his name is more frequently mentioned in connection with the successorship to Hon. Walter Roscoe Stubbs than that of any other man in the state. And it is equally a safe statement that should his friends be triumphant in their efforts to place him in the gubernatorial chair, the State of Kansas can be assured of a safe, wise, conservative and thoroughly business-like administration, for he is a big-brained, large-hearted, wide-gauged man, with broad ideas, large capacity, strong will, and possesses a quality of resolution and executive force that is absolutely essential in successfully administering the affairs of a great office.

Martin Finley Getchell of the lumber firm of M. F. Getchell & Company, Williamsburg, Kan., is a native of Wisconsin where he was born at Fon du Lac, Aug. 8, 1868, to Thomas and Lottie R. (Swift) Getchell. The Getchell family is of German lineage. Thomas Getchell was a native of New Hampshire, where he learned the trade of cooper and during the Civil war he was a captain in the Thirty-second Bucktail regiment, that guarded Lincoln. Immediately after the war he moved to Wisconsin and remained there until 1876 when he came to Princeton, Franklin county, Kansas, where he engaged in the lumber business and in 1886 came to Williamsburg where he resided until his death in 1893. He was an honored member of the Grand Army of the Republic, an ardent Republican active in behalf of the party. The maternal grandfather of Mr. Getchell of this record was Charles Swift, a farmer and a life-long resident of New Hampshire.

Martin F. Getchell received his education in the public schools at Princeton and Ottawa, and also attended the business college at Lawrence, from which he graduated in 1888. After graduating he accepted a position with the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad as agent and operator, continuing with that company ten years and then resigned to engage in the lumber business at Williamsburg, where he now does an extensive and successful business handling finished material for builders as well as rough lumber for all kinds of construction. He also owns valuable farm land and city property and is a manager of the Missouri & Kansas Telephone Company, which line he sold to the Bell Telephone Company in 1904. Politically, Mr. Getchell is a Republican and has

filled the office of trustee of Williamsburg township and is now serving his second term as mayor of the town of Williamsburg. He is a member of the Masonic Lodge No. 224 at Williamsburg, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks No. 803 at Ottawa.

In 1891 Mr. Getchell wedded Mamie Towle, daughter of Joseph Towle, a native Virginian, who was postmaster at Williamsburg, Kan., for twenty-five years. She died in 1894 and in 1904 Mr. Getchell was united in marriage to Lillian Plowman, daughter of D. H. Plowman of Caney, Kan. Mr. Plowman is a native of Illinois but removed to Caney, where he engaged extensively in the dairy business and where he has become a prominent citizen. At the present time he is a member of the Caney school board. Mr. and Mrs. Getchell have three children: Wayne, Elizabeth and Ruth. Mrs. Getchell is a member of the Presbyterian church. During Mr. Getchell's identification with the business interests of Williamsburg he has won recognition by his excellent business discernment, ability and enterprise as one of that town's most influential business men and both Mr. and Mrs. Getchell are prominent in social circles.

James H. Ransom, Ransomville, Kan. The subject of this record is one of the many eastern men of ability and energy who have contributed so largely to the development of Kansas as an agricultural and commercial state, and have helped it to rank among the first of the Union in its civic progress. Mr. Ransom was born in Chautauqua county, New York, Nov. 15, 1836, his parents being Willard and Marietta (Briggs) Ransom, both natives of Chautauqua county. Willard Ransom became a very prominent citizen of Panama, that county, where his whole active career was spent as a physician, and where he was also postmaster for a number of years. He was a member of the Methodist church, and was a Democrat as was his father, Cyrus Ransom, a native of Virginia, who removed to New York and spent his life there on a farm. Both the paternal and maternal ancestors of James H. Ransom were of English descent. James Briggs, the father of Marietta (Briggs) Ransom, was an early settler in Chautauqua county and in 1849 joined the California gold seekers, making the journey overland with an ox-team. He experienced the same sad fate that befell so many others and never returned.

James H. Ransom was reared in Chautauqua county and educated in the schools there. Upon reaching his majority he began his independent career as a clerk in a store, later going to the oil fields of Pennsylvania where he was employed five years. The West with its wealth of opportunity for the young man of energy and determination was luring, and in 1866 Mr. Ransom came to Kansas, became a contractor and builder of railroads, continuing the business to the present time with great success. His first contract was for the Lawrence & Carbondale road, began in Douglas county. Upon the completion of this work he bought a large farm near Ransomville, Franklin county, where he has a beautiful home. After his removal to Ransomville he engaged in the

coal business, there being valuable deposits on his own farm and those adjoining, but has continued the contracting business with A. L. Cook as a partner, the firm name being Ransom & Cook, with offices at Ottawa, Kan. They are at present engaged on large contracts for the building of a reservoir at Chanute, Kan., for the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad, and the building of a double track for the same railroad in northeastern Missouri. Besides the extensive interests mentioned, he is conducting a large dairy business on his farm and also raises some fine blooded live stock. Mr. Ransom is known as a progressive and public spirited citizen, always interested in movements for the improvement of conditions, political, educational and industrial. He was twice elected on the Republican ticket to the state legislature, where he gave his constituents' interests the same consideration that he gives to his own business interests. He thus deserves the high esteem in which he is held by his friends and fellow citizens.

In 1862 Mr. Ransom was united in marriage to Eunice Glidden of Panama, N. Y., who was summoned to the life eternal in 1901. To them were born two children: Myra, who married B. D. Bennett of Ottawa; and Willard, who is located in Davenport, Iowa, where he is a member of the Bettendorf Axle Company. Mr. Ransom's second marriage was to Edith Kessinger of Cincinnati, Ohio, daughter of Charles Kessinger of that city. Mrs. Ransom is a member of the Baptist church.

William Thadeus McCarty, lawyer, was born in Fauquier county, Virginia, Dec. 15, 1838, the son of William T. and Hannah (Fox) McCarty. The McCarty family is of Scotch-Irish ancestry, coming to this country from the north of Ireland, and settling in Virginia, where the paternal grandfather of Mr. McCarty, Washington McCarty, was born, and where he became an extensive planter. He was a cousin of Col. John McCarty, who was killed at Bladensburg, Md., in a duel with Colonel Mason. The father of Mr. McCarty was born in Loudoun county, Virginia, where he was educated, and became a well-to-do planter. He was a type of the polished Virginia gentleman, and in politics was an "old line Whig." He married Hannah Fox, whose father was a native of England and a direct descendant of Charles James Fox, who was a member of Parliament and afterward one of the Queen's counsels.

William Thadeus McCarty received his literary education at the Bloomfield Academy in Albermarle county, Virginia, and then entered the law department of the University of Virginia, where he was a student when the Civil war came on and was one of the students who formed a company in 1861, which was mustered into the Confederate army in April and began active service in July under General Wise. The company was disbanded in December of 1861, and Mr. McCarty returned to his home at Warrenton, Va., and there assisted in raising a battery of which he became lieutenant soon afterward. With his command he participated in many of the fiercest battles of the war, including Seven Days around Richmond, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, battles of the Wilderness, the siege of Petersburg and Richmond, and at Gettysburg he

commanded his battery, and soon after he was promoted to a captaincy. At the battles of Fredericksburg and Spottsylvania Court House his horse was shot from under him but he himself was never wounded during his army services, nor was he ever absent from duty. He served under Generals Lee and Jackson, and was present with General Lee at the surrender at Appomattox. After the close of the war Mr. McCarty returned to the parental home, and found the plantation of his father, on which the Union soldiers had camped, in a ruined condition. The Union soldiers had burned the barn, fences and timber, and had confiscated cattle, hogs and horses. The family was without money. Young McCarty sat to work to rehabilitate the plantation. He replaced the fences by splitting rails, built a small barn, managed to buy a team of horses and raised a crop. It was a heart breaking effort for him to rebuild the once beautiful home, but he went about the task with a will, and succeeded in a gratifying measure. He desired to finish his education interrupted by the war, and with Allen Forbes, a noted Virginia lawyer, resumed the study of law. In the fall of 1866 he successfully passed an examination under three judges and was admitted to the bar of his native state. He decided to go to Texas and there engage in the practice of his chosen profession, but on his way to that state he stopped to visit an aunt at Oxford, Miss. He had a letter of introduction to L. Q. C. Lamar, dean of the law department of the University of Mississippi, who induced him to take his degree, which he received in 1868.

While a student at Oxford, Mr. McCarty met Olive C. West, the daughter of A. M. West, a general in the Confederate army, at that time president of the Mississippi Central railroad, and also a prominent planter and politician, a member of the Mississippi legislature, and who had been elected a member of Congress, but was not allowed to take his seat. Mr. McCarty married Miss West Oct. 20, 1867. In May, 1869, he came to Kansas on a prospecting trip, and decided to locate in Emporia, where he established a residence and opened a law office. He was associated with H. C. Cross one year in the practice of law, and then with E. W. Cunningham until the latter was elected to the supreme bench in 1891. In politics Mr. McCarty has always been a Democrat. Soon after he came to Emporia he was elected a member of the city school board, then city attorney, and later was twice elected county attorney for Lyon county, being the only Democrat ever twice elected to the position in his county, which was then as in later years strongly Republican. In 1906 he was elected judge of the probate and juvenile courts of Lyon county, and was reelected to succeed himself. Declining to be a candidate for a third term, he retired from the office with the universal esteem of his fellow citizens. His popularity has always been due his high sense of justice, right and fairness, together with his efficiency. He is learned in the law, quick to discern the principles involved in any litigation, and readily applies the principles of law to the case in hand. He ranks among the leaders of the Lyon county bar, and stands equally high in the esteem of the public.

Judge McCarty is a Mason, a Knight of Pythias and a member of the Triple Tie, and Fraternal Aid Association. He was reared in the Episcopal church, and throughout life he has been an ardent supporter of this church. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Ten children have been born unto Mr. and Mrs. McCarty as follows: Carrie, the wife of W. H. McBride of Seattle; William C. McCarty of Denver, manager of the Ferguson, McKinney Dry Goods Company; Mason W., in business at Emporia; Wert G., who became a newspaper man of promise, and died in July, 1911, at Tulsa, Okla., where he was editing the Tulsa Post; Alston G., a student in the law department of the University of Kansas; Fay, the wife of H. C. Rankin of St. Joseph, Mo.; Olivia, a student in the College of Emporia; Evangeline and Keith, at home.

Calvin Hood was born in Erie county, Pennsylvania, Sept 13, 1832, and died in Emporia, Kan., Feb. 4, 1910. He was the son of John and Olive (Hall) Hood. John Hood was a tanner and a farmer, and in 1837, when his son was less than five years of age he removed his family to the vicinity of Adrian, Mich., where he developed a farm when that country was a wilderness. There Calvin Hood was reared. His early education was limited to the winter terms at a log school house. At fifteen years of age he entered a general store at Adrian, where he remained five years. His health failing, he gave up his position and went to the Lake Superior copper region, where he preëmpted a claim. During the winters of 1852-53-54 he was trading with the Chippewa Indians where Superior City now stands, and in midwinter, with an Indian guide and a dog sledge, he made a trip on snowshoes of 300 miles to the Lake of the Woods, carrying Indian goods and trading for furs. With health renewed he returned to Adrian in 1855 and there engaged in the mercantile business. In 1859 he removed to Sturgis, Mich., where he was living when the Civil war came on. At the call of President Lincoln for troops in 1861 he promptly offered his services to his country, was commissioned a captain in the Eleventh Michigan infantry, and served throughout the war. His military career was marked by constant devotion to duty and acts of conspicuous gallantry, especially at the battle of Murfreesboro, where he was assigned to an important position in command of the pioneer battalion of his division, with instructions "to hold the place at all hazards." For gallant conduct in pursuance of these orders he was mentioned by General St. Clair Morton, in his report of the battle. He was then promoted to the rank of major. The Eleventh Michigan was one of those famous regiments whose brilliant achievements contributed to the imperishable renown of the Army of the Cumberland. After the war Mr. Hood engaged in mercantile business in Sturgis, Mich., until 1872, when he came to Emporia, Kan. Here he ever afterwards resided. When Major Hood landed in Emporia he had poor health, a large family and \$3,000 in money. But more than that he had a world of grit. He engaged in the Texas cattle trade, at first in a small way, but later upon a larger scale with the late United

States Senator P. B. Plumb. For fourteen years he spent a portion of every winter upon the frontier of Texas, taking the saddle and roughing it with the cowboys. He thus lived among the rough men of the Texas cattle trade of the '70s, and though soft-spoken and self-deprecatory, almost shy in manner, he was respected as one of the men who could always hold his own, and was never crowded. He was a small man, never weighing more than 135 pounds, but among men of great physical prowess he held his own by sheer grit. Nothing ever made him afraid. It was in the cattle business that he laid the foundation of his fortunes. The firm of "Plumb & Hood" was known all over the West, and it was in every big undertaking west of the Missouri—mines, land, banks, cattle, town sites, politics, beef contracts—everything in which energy and thrift could make an honest dollar. Major Hood entered the Emporia National Bank as a director. In 1880 he was chosen president of the bank, and he remained at the head of the institution for twenty-five years, retiring in 1905 from active business cares. In the affairs of the bank he took special pride. In fact it was the particular pride of his life for a quarter of a century. Its twenty per cent. dividends and the rise of its stock filled him with joy. He was one of the first men down in the morning and one of the last to leave Commercial street at evening. He put in a full, busy and altogether happy day. In the banking business he found the thing he could do well and did it, and his fortune climbed up into the hundreds of thousands. Beginning his business career in the West in partnership with Senator Plumb, Major Hood was naturally drawn into politics, and he liked it. He and the senator often "hunted in pairs" politically, and they had no secrets from each other. When Senator Plumb left the senatorial office vacant, Major Hood aspired to it as soon as there was a Republican legislature. He had much of Senator Plumb's strength, and in the legislature of 1895 he held the balance of power which prevented the election of J. R. Burton. The late I. E. Lambert was Major Hood's chief lieutenant and it was Lambert using the Hood strength who united the anti-Burton forces upon Lucien Baker and made him United States senator. Baker was always loyal to Major Hood, but the intimacy of a life-time friendship was lacking and the two men did not work together. Baker supported Major Hood for governor in the canvass of 1898, but he was not forceful, and the Major relying too much, perhaps, upon the senatorial influence was defeated, though his candidacy was one of good showing. Thereafter he never seriously considered another candidacy, yet he maintained even to the last days of his life a keen interest in politics. With all this, politics was only a small part of his interest in life. Essentially he was a business man. He had a theory in 1905 that he would retire and enjoy life. He sold his stock in the Emporia National Bank—the pride of his life—but the habit of a life-time was upon him—the habit of hard work—and he could not throw it off. Consequently he moved his desk down to the Citizens' National Bank, settling down in his new quarters as if he had always been there, and

in a week was again at work and happy. Here he sat daily until the week before his death. The keystone of his character was loyalty. He was forever helping people. He was a friend to education and church. He was a charter member of the board of trustees of the College of Emporia, and was a member of the board when he died. Many a struggling and worthy college student cherishes his memory, because of aid rendered him by Major Hood. He was generous and charitable, but unostentatious in his giving. For years he was a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Emporia. His fraternal relations rested with the Masonic fraternity, in which he rose to the Knight Templar degree.

In 1856 Major Hood married, in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Miss Fannie T. Platt, and unto them were born five children that grew to maturity: Henry Platt; Clara, who married F. C. Newman, and died in 1893, leaving two children; Grace, now Mrs. Harry Clark of Salt Lake City, Utah; Mrs. Florence Beecher of Colorado Springs, Col., and Mrs. Alice Hood Hammett of Topeka. While the Emporia National Bank was the pride of his life, the joy of Major Hood's life was his family and home. He was a devoted husband, father and friend. He was for years one of the prominent characters of the state—prominent in politics, but better known in the business world. As a banker he was preëminent, and for a number of years served as president of the Kansas State Bankers' Association. In his death there passed away a founder and builder of the great commonwealth of Kansas.

Henry Platt Hood, son of the late Maj. Calvin Hood, was born in Michigan, Oct. 4, 1857. He obtained a high school education and began his business career early in life by engaging in the cattle business, first being associated with his father. Later he bought a ranch in New Mexico, and in the cattle business he has continued with gratifying success. Aside from this form of business he holds an interest in the Citizens' National Bank of Emporia, which is his resident city.

In 1882 he married Miss Martha Walkup, the daughter of James R. Walkup, a Virginian, who served in the Union army during the Civil war and came to Kansas in 1869. In politics Mr. Hood is a Republican, and he served as a member of the State Sanitary Board under Governor Bailey.

Walter J. Costigan.—In Ulster county, New York, and situated on the Hudson, is West Park, the location of the old Abraham Frothingham estate, one of the earliest established among those beautiful homesteads that are to be found along the Hudson. Here Walter J. Costigan was born on Jan. 23, 1854. His parents were Patrick and Julia (Burgoyne) Costigan. His father was a native of County Kilkenny, Ireland, and his mother was born in Queen's county, Ireland. Although natives of different counties, they were born and reared in the same vicinity, and married in their native land, coming soon after their marriage to the United States. During his first few years in this country the father was a common laborer on the above referred to Froth-

ingham estate, and then for twenty years the superintendent of the estate. In 1877 he came to Kansas, and located on a farm about seven miles northwest of Ottawa, where he resided and followed farming until his death, which occurred in 1911. He lacked only a few weeks of being eighty-eight years of age at the time of his death. His wife died some twenty years earlier. She was an educated and cultured woman, possessed of sterling qualities of heart and mind, a devout member of the Roman Catholic church and reared her family in that faith. She was amiable and faithful as a friend and mother, and the force of her character left its impression not only upon her children but also upon those who came in touch with her exemplary life. She was the mother of eight children. John, a supereminent character, who became a page in the New York legislature, serving as such until really too old and large to longer hold the position, later becoming a proficient book-keeper and manager in New York City. On account of failing health he left New York City, and came to the parental home in Kansas, where he died and was buried. Michael Costigan died in New York state at the age of twenty-three years. Walter J. is the subject of this sketch. Solomon P. Costigan preceded the family to Kansas, coming to this state in 1874, and settling on a farm in Franklin county, where he has since resided, following successfully agricultural pursuits, and serving with distinction as sheriff of the county for two terms. Richard T. Costigan is a prominent farmer of Franklin county. Eliza Costigan became a member of the order of the Sisters of Mercy, and died at the age of twenty-three years while in the service of the order at Pittsburgh, Pa. Mary Costigan became the wife of O. C. Bodley, a former banker of Ottawa but now of Kansas City, Kan., and she died when only twenty-one years of age. Julia Costigan, the youngest of the family became the wife of Thomas McCarty, a prominent farmer of Douglas county, Kansas, and died only recently.

Walter J. Costigan was reared at West Park, New York, was educated in the local schools, in the New York State Normal School at Albany and under private tutors. Early in life he obtained a teacher's license, but never taught school. He was, from his boyhood, frail in body because of which his mother, brothers and sisters sacrificed much that his health, education and happiness might be best conserved. He was educated to become a civil engineer, a calling he did not long follow. He then learned the printer's trade, his purpose being to gain the educational training it would afford, and to the period of four years devoted to it Mr. Costigan points with considerable pride. Throughout life he has continued a fondness for setting type. After serving at the trade four years, never intending to follow it, he gave it up and came to Kansas with the family in the fall of 1877, has since resided in the "Sunflower State." He soon drifted into the newspaper work, in which he gained an enviable reputation as an editor and writer. He began his newspaper career on the "Ottawa Journal," owned and published by E. H. Snow, who afterward served two terms as state printer at Topeka.

where, during his service as state printer he published what was at first known as the Topeka edition of the "Ottawa Journal," and later as the "Topeka-Ottawa Journal," an issue which did much to promote Populism in Kansas. Mr. Costigan had a great deal to do with the editing of this paper, and in shaping the political sentiment of the people during the time. He took exception to the politics and administration of Governor Leedy, and for ten weeks in 1898 published at Ottawa "Costigan's Weekly," mainly for the purpose of opposing Leedy and Leedy's politics. He then quit politics and began the practice of law at Ottawa. He was reared a Democrat, but espoused the cause of the Greenback party, and still believes in the principles it advanced. He became a potent factor in the Populist party as a newspaper man. He now trains with the Democratic party, but has voted for many Republican candidates for office. At Ottawa and in the law office of A. W. Benson and C. A. Smart, the former now a judge of the Kansas supreme court, and the latter a district court judge, Mr. Costigan studied law, and in 1898 he was admitted to the bar. He has won an enviable reputation as a lawyer. While his practice has been general, and extended to many counties in the state, Mr. Costigan has been retained on the defense in many of the most noted criminal cases in Kansas. He is now devoting his time almost exclusively to the civil practice, quitting the criminal practice, owing not so much to the expressed law in the statutes of the state, as to the rulings of the courts which render conditions in the district courts unfavorable to the practice of criminal law, especially in reference to the change of venue. Never taking a case in which he believes the accused guilty, or in which he believes his client has not a just cause, he enters into his work with an earnestness and fidelity as if his client's cause were his own. Fearless, and prompted by a deep sense of right and justice, Mr. Costigan does not hesitate to denounce unfairness on the part of either opposing counsel or the court. For this reason he is perhaps not what might be termed a popular lawyer with his professional brethren. But his keen sense of justice, together with his fidelity to any cause he may espouse, has gained for him not only public popularity, but a confiding and constantly increasing clientage. He has frequently rendered, without fee, professional service in behalf of the poor and unfortunate, whose cause he believed to be worthy. Generous of heart he has been a liberal contributor to charity. He is happiest when he can contribute to the happiness of others. He is an ardent and strict adherent to the faith of the Roman Catholic church, but is not a church bigot. His only fraternal relations are with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He enjoys life, and his life has been an exemplary one. Mr. Costigan has never married.

Charles McKinley, M. D., a talented and successful physician of Strong City, Kan., is a native of Indiana, having been born in Knox county, that state, Oct. 30, 1874. He is the second son of Robert McKinley, who was born in Knox county, Indiana, in June, 1840, and was educated in the public schools of that county. He became a farmer

and was married in 1867 to Miss Julia Haupt, the daughter of Jacob Haupt, a native farmer of North Carolina. Three children were born to Robert and Julia (Haupt) McKinley: William, who was born in 1869 and now lives at Oklahoma City, Okla.; Charles, of this record; and Jacob, who died in infancy. The father now resides at Greensburg, Kiowa county, Kansas, where he continues to follow his vocation of farming; the mother died in 1877 in Knox county, Indiana.

Dr. McKinley was educated in the public schools of Kiowa county, Kansas, and at the Kansas State Normal School at Emporia and graduated from the latter school with the class of 1898. He had determined upon the profession of medicine as his life work but prior to taking up its study, he became a teacher and taught four years—two years at Caney, Kan., and two years at Independence. He then matriculated in the medical department of the University of Kansas as a medical student and was graduated with the class of 1906. On being graduated Dr. McKinley located at Strong City, Kan., where he began the practice of his profession and has already won a due measure of success and a representative patronage.

Dr. McKinley was united in marriage March 13, 1909, to Miss Harriett Doolittle, the daughter of John Doolittle, a successful merchant at Elm-dale, Kan. Dr. McKinley was elected coroner of Chase county as the Republican candidate in 1908 and reelected in 1910 and is also county health officer. Fraternally, he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and belongs to the Chase County and Kansas State Medical associations.

James Kerr Cubbison, a distinguished member of the bar of Kansas, a citizen who has served in both branches of her legislature with honor and distinction, and as a public speaker of more than state-wide reputation, was born in Harrisville, Butler county, Pennsylvania, Nov. 16, 1860, the son of J. N. and Mary (Kerr) Cubbison. His ancestors, paternal and maternal, were early settlers in America and numbered among them are men who achieved distinction in the frontier life of those early days, in the French and Indian war, in the war of the Revolution and in the commercial era which followed. Judge James Kerr, the maternal grandfather of the subject, was one of the pioneer iron founders of Pennsylvania, a member of her state senate and leader of the anti-Cameron forces. J. N. Cubbison, the father of the subject, was a merchant of Harrisville, a veteran of the Civil war and had three brothers who also served in that conflict, two of whom were killed in battle. A son of Lieut. Donald C. Cubbison is a graduate of West Point and is now serving with the First light artillery, U. S. A.

James Kerr Cubbison received his early education in the public schools of Harrisville and later entered Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa., graduating with the class of 1884. He read law in the office of Hon. J. H. Osmer of Franklin, Pa., a member of Congress from the Twenty-fifth district, and was admitted to the bar in the spring of 1886. The following summer he was employed as a reporter on Kansas City papers.

In the fall of 1887 he located in Eldorado, Butler county, Kansas, and engaged in the practice of his profession with Hon. A. L. L. Hamilton, under the firm style of Hamilton & Cubbison. In the spring of 1891, with Mr. Hamilton, Hon. J. B. Clogston and D. B. Fuller, the firm of Hamilton, Clogston, Cubbison & Fuller was formed. Offices were maintained in Eldorado and Kansas City, Kan. Mr. Cubbison removed to the latter city, where he has since resided. In 1893 he withdrew from that firm and with Clinton Angevine, formed the firm of Angevine & Cubbison, a partnership continuing until 1906, when Hon. W. G. Holt, who had recently resigned as district judge, was made an associate and the present firm of Angevine, Cubbison & Holt was formed. This firm is recognized as one of the most prominent and influential in the state and includes among its clients a number of the most important financial and industrial corporations of the two Kansas cities. They are attorneys for Armour & Company, Swift & Company, Swartzchild & Sulzberger, the Inter-City Viaduct Company, the Kansas City Terminal Railway Company, the Inter-State Bank, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company, and other large interests. During his practice Mr. Cubbison has appeared in connection with the most important litigations in both the state and federal courts. He is conceded by fellow members of his profession to be one of the most able lawyers of Kansas, a tireless worker and a man of the highest integrity. He has since coming to Kansas taken an active part in political affairs and has been several times honored with public office in which he has served with honor and distinction. He was the Butler county candidate from the Topeka district for Congress in 1889 to fill the unexpired term of Hon. Thomas Ryan; was elected to the legislature in 1892 and reëlected in 1894; was elected in 1898 for a third term, and in 1900 was elected to the state senate. In the session of 1893 he was made temporary chairman of the house and organized the fight against the Populists; was chairman of the house committee on judiciary that session; a member of the committee on cities of the first class in the sessions of 1895 and 1899; and of the senate committee of cities on the first class in the sessions of 1901 and 1903. He has been a life-long Republican and as a public speaker has attained wide and favorable attention. In the campaign of 1900 he accompanied and introduced Theodore Roosevelt on his tour through Kansas. A speech delivered at a banquet of the Marquette Club of Chicago caused him to be invited as principal speaker on the lake trip of this club in the campaign of 1908. The steamer Theodore Roosevelt was chartered by the club, and the principal ports of Lake Michigan were visited.

Mr. Cubbison married on June 16, 1888, Miss Julia Kretz, a member of one of the pioneer German families of Buffalo, N. Y. They are the parents of four children: Paul Kenneth, a student in the law department of Kansas University; Edith, attending Lorretta Academy, Kansas City, Mo.; James Kerr, Jr., and Justine. Mrs. Cubbison is a woman of broad culture and popular in the social circles of her home city in which

she is the leader. Mr. Cubbison is in all respects a high type of the unassuming, conservative American, diligent in his various duties and commercial affairs and conscientious in all things.

Sumner W. Pierce, of Junction City, president of the Central National Bank and one of that city's leading capitalists, has been identified with various business enterprises which have had a direct and important bearing upon the development and progress of his adopted city and state. He was born in Cooperstown, N. Y., May 24, 1851, a son of Benjamin and Polly (Bowen) Pierce and a descendant of two old New England families, which were established in America early in the Seventeenth Century. The Pierce family originated with one of that name who settled in Rhode Island and married there. His son, John Pierce, had five sons, the youngest of whom, Mial Pierce, was born in the town of Dover, Dutchess county, New York, in May, 1766. Mial Pierce married Isabel Chase of Pittstown, Rensselaer county, New York, and to them were born thirteen children, the youngest of whom, Benjamin, was the father of Sumner W. Pierce. Benjamin Pierce, born Sept. 30, 1804, married Polly Bowen, who was born Sept. 29, 1808, and lived in Middlefield, Otsego county, New York. The Bowen family was founded in this country by Griffith Bowen, who emigrated from Langerrith, Wales, in 1638, and joined the Massachusetts colony at Roxbury, Mass. His brother, Lieut. Henry Bowen, followed soon after and also settled at Roxbury, where he married a daughter of Isaac Johnson. Lieutenant Bowen fought in the Indian wars of his time, in the company of Isaac Johnson, and later became a promoter of the Connecticut colony. The line of descent, from Lieut. Henry Bowen to Sumner W. Pierce, is as follows: Isaac, son of Lieutenant Bowen, was born in Roxbury, Mass., April 20, 1676, and died Jan. 1, 1727; Henry, son of Isaac, was born in Farmington, Mass., June 30, 1700, and died at Woodstock, Conn., Jan. 1, 1758; his son, Silas, was born in Woodstock, Conn., April 7, 1722, and died Feb. 16, 1790; Henry, son of Silas, was born at Eastport, Conn. March 9, 1749, and died Dec. 8, 1830; his son, Henry, known as "Deacon Henry," was born Sept. 10, 1780, and settled in Otsego county, New York, where he became an influential farmer. He was the father of Polly Bowen, the mother of Mr. Pierce. The Bowen family has furnished men of prominence in the civil, professional and political life of the country, as well as members who served in the war of the Revolution. Benjamin and Polly (Bowen) Pierce were the parents of thirteen children: Cynthia Ann, born Sept. 25, 1827; Laura Elvira, born March 8, 1829; Henry Bowen, born Sept. 10, 1830; Sabrina M., born Dec. 25, 1831; Horace Milton, born Jan. 5, 1834; Alfred Clark, born Sept. 13, 1835 (see sketch); Elmer Wood, born Nov. 2, 1837; Ellen, born July 29, 1839; Marcia, born May 1, 1841; Silas E., born Jan. 11, 1844; Arthur S., born Feb. 28, 1846; Amy L., born May 5, 1848; and Sumner W., born May 24, 1851, is the youngest.

Mr. Pierce was reared in his native town and was educated at Coopers-town Seminary and at St. Lawrence University, Canton, N. Y. En-



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dowed with the proverbial Knickerbocker traits of thrift and industry, and believing in the greater opportunity of Kansas for the young man, he came to this state in 1870 and joined his brother, Alfred C. Pierce, at Junction City, where he began a business career which subsequently became one of exceptional success. He first entered the real estate, loan and insurance office of his brother, Alfred C. Pierce, where he was employed one year; he then, with borrowed capital, established a music, insurance and sewing machine business in a small frame building on his brother's lot, where the Woodman Hall is now located. The first year's business showed the profits on the wrong side, but perseverance is also one of his traits and, besides, he was learning. He was proprietor, bookkeeper, traveling salesman, clerk and janitor, and slept in the back end of his store. Piano sales were slow in those days, and after keeping his first piano in stock several months he traded it for a lot on Washington street, to which lot he removed his store building. The following is an incident illustrating the vicissitudes of a sewing-machine salesman in early days. While acting as salesman, one day, he loaded two sewing machines in his covered machine wagon and started north. His first call was at the home of ex-Governor Harvey, where he obtained permission to leave a machine on trial. Being unable, physically, to carry a machine complete, he was obliged to take it apart and deliver it in sections. He intended delivering the other machine at a ranch, several miles north of Milford, but night overtaking him he tied the colt he was driving to the wagon and camped therein. The next morning the colt was found at a farm house, some miles away. A night in a straw stack was of common occurrence. His business prospered, nevertheless, and in 1880 he began making loans on real estate and selling the mortgages in the East. In 1884 he organized the Central Kansas Bank, with a capital of \$50,000, and bought the business and fixtures of the J. Monroe Smith Bank. This bank was incorporated under a state charter and Mr. Pierce became its cashier, while his brother, Henry Bowen Pierce, became its president. In 1886 he purchased his brother's interest in the bank and then became its president; this bank was organized as the Central National Bank, in 1890, with a capital of \$100,000, and with Mr. Pierce at its head as president, under whose conservative, yet energetic, management it has become known as one of the soundest financial institutions of the state. It has a surplus of \$30,000 and deposits of \$500,000, and in November, 1910, the business was removed to its new home in the elegant new bank building, just then completed, which is one of the finest of its kind in the State of Kansas. In 1910 was organized the Union State Bank, of which Mr. Pierce is also president. This institution took over the savings business of the Central National Bank, as well as the real estate, loan and insurance business of Mr. Pierce, established by him in 1880. In November, 1908, Mr. Pierce organized the Junction City Creamery & Cold Storage Company, of which he served as president until 1910, when he sold his interests to W. F. Jensen. It is now known

as the Jensen Creamery Company and, in 1909, the butter output was 500,000 pounds.

Mr. Pierce is justly credited for the promotion and success of the Junction City Electric Railway, Light & Ice Company, which has done so much for the advancement of the city. He has been a director and treasurer of this company since it was organized, in 1900, and financed the proposition when it required both nerve and capital. The project had long been contemplated, but it was not until Mr. Pierce announced to the small group of men interested in the project that, if a company were organized, with a capital of \$80,000, and would pay in 20 per cent., he would cash its bonds to the amount of \$60,000, which made it possible to make the dream a fact. The plant was completed and began operations in August, 1901; it was succeeded, in 1909, by the Union Light & Power Company, of which Mr. Pierce is treasurer. He is a director of the Jensen Creamery Company, capitalized at \$50,000. Politically he is a Republican, but does not take an active part in party affairs. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and of the Church of Christ, Scientist. He has been a resident of Junction City continuously since 1870, except the period from 1890 to 1895, when he removed to Kansas City, Mo., and organized the Provident Loan-Trust Company, of which he became president, and during all of those years his energies have been directed toward the development and progress of his community, not only in a commercial way, but also in every way which would contribute to the general public welfare. He therefore richly deserves the stronghold which he has upon the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens and business associates.

On Jan. 14, 1874, Mr. Pierce was united in marriage to Miss Anna E. Manley, a daughter of Charles Manley, a merchant of Buffalo, N. Y. Mrs. Pierce came to Kansas in 1870 with her mother and brother. To Mr. and Mrs. Pierce have been born four children: Lulu Belle, born Dec. 30, 1875, is the wife of Hale P. Powers, a salesman for the Jensen Creamery Company of Junction City; Horace Manley, born Aug. 25, 1882, is cashier of the Union State Bank and assistant cashier of the Central National Bank of Junction City; Charles Sumner, born in October, 1874, died in April, 1877, and Clarence Earl died in infancy. Mrs. Pierce is a woman of charming grace and culture and their beautiful residence on the hill, known as "Sumner Hall," is the scene of many social gatherings, where their hospitality is greatly enjoyed by their many friends.

Charles N. Converse, vice-president of the First National Bank of Ottawa, Kan., was born in Clinton, Ill., June 22, 1863. He is the son of Henry E. and Clara (Weaver) Converse, the former of whom was born in Woburn, Mass., Jan. 8, 1836, and was a railroad engineer. He was a conductor on the Chicago & Alton railroad during the Civil war, and for a short time after that he engaged in farming but soon returned to railroad service and was thus employed until his retirement, followed

by his death at Burlington, Kan., Jan. 8, 1909. He was the son of John Converse, born Feb. 14, 1813, whose father was also named John. The original ancestors of their family in America came from France. The maternal grandfather of our subject was Solomon Weaver, who emigrated from Germany while very young and settled near Clinton, Ill., where he engaged in farming and where he died in 1883.

Charles N. Converse was afforded the advantages of the common and high schools at Clinton, Ill., and also attended the University of Illinois at Champaign. After completing his course at the university he entered the employ of the Dewitt County National Bank at Clinton, but later came to Kansas, where he has since been identified with banking institutions in different parts of the state. For two and a half years he was identified with the McPherson Bank at McPherson, but at the expiration of the period noted he severed his connection with the bank and took up farming in order to regain his lost health. He took up the third claim in Stevens county and laid out the town of Hugoton, now the county seat of that county. He built the first house in the town, hauling the lumber for its construction sixty-five miles. After one year in Stevens county he sold his claim and came to Waverly, where he organized the Bank of Waverly, and then went to Burlington and organized the Farmers' National Bank of that city. He owns one-third of the stock, and is vice-president of the First National Bank of Ottawa, the oldest bank in the city, having been organized Sept. 23, 1870, and now holding its third charter. Besides the interests mentioned he has extensive lumber and realty interests in Oklahoma, and is a member of the board of directors of the Osage Fire Insurance Company.

On May 14, 1884, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Converse and Miss Fannie Pickrell, daughter of William O. Pickrell, a native of Kentucky, who removed to Kansas in 1866. Mr. and Mrs. Converse have two daughters, Clara L. and Helen R. Clara was graduated from the University of Kansas, in June, 1910, and in 1911 expects to become a missionary in a foreign land. Helen is attending school.

Mr. Converse is a member of the Kansas State Historical Society, and under Governor Bailey was appointed regent of the University of Kansas. His fraternal affiliations are with the Masonic order, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the United Commercial Travelers, the Knights of Pythias, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He has attained the Thirty-second degree and the Knights Templar degree in Masonry and has filled all the offices in the Blue lodge. Mr. Converse is a Republican in his political views. He and his family are consistent and devoted members of the Presbyterian church.

Andrew McLaughlin, editor and proprietor of the "Sabetha Herald," one of the most progressive and best edited weekly papers in northeast Kansas, is a native Kansan. He was born in Hiawatha, in 1882, and is the son of Thomas McLaughlin, a well known banker of that city. There he was reared and educated and at the age of ten he began his newspaper career in the office of the "Hiawatha World," which is owned and

edited by his uncle, Ewing Herbert, one of the best known newspaper men in the state. Therefore before Mr. McLaughlin had reached his majority he had fully decided to enter the field of journalism. In July, 1909, he purchased the "Sabetha Herald," the leading paper of Nemaha county. Mr. McLaughlin has inherited from his Scotch-Irish ancestors a tenacity of purpose and a determination to win that is reflected each week in every one of the sixty columns of carefully selected matter that appears in the "Sabetha Herald." He belongs to that younger school of Western newspaper men whose ideas on local, state and national issues have accomplished much towards advancing better ideals of government. As an evidence of Mr. McLaughlin's success as an editor it might be well to state that during his first two years' control of the "Sabetha Herald" he added 450 new subscribers and installed about \$3,500.00 worth of modern equipment to the plant, including a standard Mergenthaler linotype machine.

June 28, 1905, Mr. McLaughlin married Miss Florence Albee of Hiawatha, Kan., where she was born, reared and educated. For five years prior to her marriage Mrs. McLaughlin was a teacher in the Hiawatha schools. Mr. and Mrs. McLaughlin have one child—Emily Jane. Politically Mr. McLaughlin is an active Republican, and fraternally he is a Royal Arch and a Knight Templar, having been eminent commander of Hiawatha Commandery, No. 13, and at the time was the youngest eminent commander in the state. He and wife are both members of the Congregational church.

Albert W. Slater, a Nemaha county pioneer, one of the original "Home Association" settlers that founded old Centralia, and a prominent banker and one of the founders of new Centralia, is a native of Sullivan county, New York, where he was born April 19, 1829. He is the son of Merenus and Lucy (Gorton) Slater, and at an early age he was apprenticed to learn the tailor's trade. After mastering it he worked in Binghamton and other places at tailoring for thirteen years, and finally went into business for himself at Binghamton, N. Y., where he remained until along in the '40s, when he disposed of his business and removed to Iowa. There he engaged in farming for about one year, when he decided to return to New York State, and for the following three years he operated a farm about four miles from Goshen, N. Y. In March, 1858, he again started westward, locating in Galesburg, Ill., where he remained until fall. It was while he was sojourning in Galesburg, Ill., during the summer of 1858, that Mr. Slater formed the acquaintance of the men who were the organizers of what was known as the "Home Association" of Kansas. This organization was formed for the purpose of colonizing settlers on a tract of land six miles square, which the association had purchased in the southwestern part of Nemaha county, and had divided into lots, consisting of village lots, ten-acre lots and a homestead of 160 acres. The Home Association was duly incorporated and received a charter from the Territory of Kansas in 1857. In the summer of 1858 the lots were auctioned off in the city of Galesburg to the highest

bidder and Mr. Slater thus purchased a village lot, a ten-acre lot and a quarter-section for a homestead. He decided, however, not to start west until after the state election, as he had become particularly interested in the great battle for supremacy that was being fought by Abraham Lincoln against slavery and Stephen A. Douglas for state's rights, by attending their joint debate in Galesburg. Therefore he remained there to cast his ballot for the Free-soil party, and the day following started for Kansas. Immediately after his arrival at Atchison, the trip having been made to that point with two wagons, in which his family and household effects were hauled, Mr. Slater found a temporary home for his wife and children until he could build a house on his 160-acre tract in Nemaha county. After locating his family he drove on to his future homestead, and during the late fall and winter of 1858-59 he erected on his land a substantial one and one-half story frame house, which is still standing and occupied and in a good state of preservation. In the spring of 1859 he moved his family into their new home, which was destined to be the scene of much of Mr. Slater's success in life, as he at once turned his attention to practical farming and stock raising, both of which under his able management proved very profitable. Years passed and before long the Home Association became extinct, the village of Centralia ceased to grow, and its founders gave up the plan of establishing a "Utopia" on the wild prairies of Kansas. Then a new railroad was built through the county a few miles south of old Centralia, and following the suggestion of Adrian Holbert, his father-in-law, Mr. Slater at once aided in organizing a new Centralia town site company, purchased a quarter-section of land near the railroad and secured the location of the depot on its present site by donating to the railroad company a bonus of half of the town site lots. Mr. Slater at once built a residence in new Centralia, to which he moved, and from that day to the present time he has been one of the most energetic and active promoters of the town. He has helped to organize two banks in Centralia, and is president of the Citizens' State Bank, one of the soundest banks in Nemaha county. He also helped organize a bank in Goff. He aided in organizing and is president of the State Bank of Vermillion, and is a leading stockholder in a building and loan association at Blue Rapids, of which he is also vice-president. He also owns valuable business properties in Centralia and is one of the largest realty holders in that section of the county.

In 1855 Mr. Slater was married to Miss Marietta H. Holbert of Goshen, N. Y., the daughter of Adrian Holbert, a prominent citizen of that place. Two daughters were born to this union: Ella H., who married Albert Rodgers of Middletown, N. Y., and Jennie, who died in early womanhood unmarried. Both Mr. Rodgers and his wife are now deceased. They also became the parents of two daughters, the eldest of whom, Sadie May, was married to Allen A. Marvin of Seneca, and to them were born three children: Erma Mae, Etta Louise, and George Albert. Lena G., the second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Rodgers, mar-

ried Lawrence M. Sullivan of Atchison, Kan., and they have two children: Velna G. and Verena K. Politically Mr. Slater has always been an active Republican. He has always been a conspicuous figure in local politics. In the various political conflicts which he has witnessed he was always found on the firing line of staunch Republican principles. He cast his first vote for Henry Clay for president before he was twenty-one. He has frequently been honored by being elected to local offices, among which was that of mayor of Centralia for several years. He is also a Master Mason, and both he and his wife, who died Aug. 4, 1908, were lifelong members of the Congregational church. While Mr. Slater has nearly reached his eighty-third birthday he retains his vigor to a remarkable degree and is as active in all his various enterprises and interests as though he were a man of forty.

Daniel J. Fair, a late pioneer resident of Sterling, Kan., and one of the most prominent and substantial citizens of Rice county, was born on a farm in Indiana county, Pennsylvania, Aug. 22, 1847. His youth was spent in the outdoor and health-giving life of the farm and his education was acquired in the district schools near his home. After the death of his father he removed to Wisconsin, where he had an elder brother. Having earned the necessary money for a three-months commercial course he attended a business college at Sparta, and shortly after graduating sought employment at different points along the Mississippi river. With a small capital saved from his wages he joined his brother, A. C. Fair, in a little retail lumber yard at Andalusia, Ill., below Rock Island. This was Mr. Fair's first experience in the lumber business and it was not an extensive one. In the spring of 1870 the brothers sold out their interests and removed to Texas, where they engaged in the cattle business for a short time. Later, for six months, they conducted a dry goods store at Lebanon, Collin county, Texas, but in 1872 Mr. Fair returned to Eau Claire, Wis. It was in June, 1872, that he came to Sterling, Kan., and while possessing at that time a capital of \$1,700 he at first secured employment by the month with Edwards & Kinney, lumber dealers there. In the fall, however, being convinced of the brilliant future of that part of Kansas, he purchased the interest of Mr. Kinney and the firm of Edwards & Fair was formed. This style of firm continued until 1878, when a brother of the senior member bought into the concern and it became Edwards Brothers & Fair. In 1884 this partnership was dissolved and Mr. Fair became sole owner. A branch yard had been established at Nickerson, and later he established branches at Burlingame, Partridge, Abbyville, Stafford and Hutchinson. He was also the principal holder of the interests of the Fair & Shaak Mercantile Company, with lumber yards and hardware stocks at Raymond and Sylvia. In all of those places he was well known and highly respected. Besides his lumber interests his holdings in farms and lands were also extensive. He was a broad minded man who never neglected his business interests and was a leader in the enterprises of every place where he had any dealings.

He was married to Miss Demia Walker, in 1874, from which union there were four sons: C. E. Fair, D. J. Fair, Jr., N. R. Fair and Wilber Fair, the last named having died when an infant. D. J. Fair and C. E. Fair, the two older brothers, succeeded their father in business and perpetuated his name by organizing the D. J. Fair Lumber Company (Incorporated), shortly after the death of Mr. Fair, Sr., on May 16, 1905. Under their management the business has grown to still larger proportions. D. J. Fair II was born in Sterling, Kan., on June 14, 1876, and after graduating from the high school at Sterling he finished a three-years preparatory course in the University of Kansas at Lawrence, following which he took a three-years course in law at the Chicago Kent Law School, Chicago, Ill. Upon completing one year of post-graduate work in that institution he received his degree of Bachelor of Laws on May 26, 1898. Returning home he later engaged in business in Sterling and is now the president and general manager of the D. J. Fair Lumber Company (Incorporated). On April 2, 1907, at the age of thirty-one years, Mr. Fair was chosen mayor of Sterling by the largest vote ever polled in that city. Nineteen years before his father won in a similar contest and served as mayor of Sterling one term. At the expiration of the junior Mr. Fair's first term he was reelected by a still larger majority and had the distinction when first elected to that office of having been the youngest and the first native born mayor of Sterling. While still in his second term as mayor the people of Rice county chose him as their representative for the Seventy-ninth district in the state legislature as a "Progressive Republican," and during the session of the legislature of 1911 he was chairman of the committee on rules and a member of the judiciary and military committees, serving faithfully and well his constituents.

On Nov. 24, 1910, Mr. Fair was married to Miss Margaret Ebright and they took up their residence in the old home of Mr. Fair's parents. On Sept. 10, 1911, a son was born to Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Fair II and the name has been perpetuated by making the son D. J. Fair III. Mr. Fair is a Thirty-second degree Mason, holds membership in the Consistory at Wichita, Kan., and is also an Elk.

John L. Mowder, Sabetha, Kan., a prominent farmer and capitalist of Nemaha county, is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in Lycoming county, that state, Jan. 6, 1839. He is descended from stanch Scotch ancestry on the paternal side, and is of German descent on the maternal as his mother was born in Württemberg, Germany. His parents were Joseph and Judith (Straub) Mowder, the former a native of Pennsylvania and a nephew of the noted English economist and financier, Alexander McCullough. When Mr. Mowder was yet a boy he accompanied his parents from Pennsylvania to Illinois, locating near Havana, and becoming pioneers of Mason county. There he was reared on a farm and received but little schooling in his youth. But by diligent study he equipped himself for teaching and taught six terms of school, in all of which he demonstrated that he was a master of mathematics. In

1858 he crossed the plains with a wagon-train to Denver, Col., and on that trip he passed through the northeast portion of Kansas. He made another trip in 1859, and it was on that trip west that he filed on the quarter-section that is today his homestead. He spent the winter of 1859 on the Frazier river and in the spring he went to Denver, where he worked until about the 10th of July, when he started east through Kansas with a mule team. It was the year of the drought and on many days he traveled as many as forty miles before he could find water. However, he reached his land, proved up on his claim and returned to Illinois. On his return home he was elected sheriff of Mason county, Illinois, and after his term of office expired he was employed by the United States government to assist in a topographical survey of portions of Texas, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Colorado.

In 1867 he was married to Miss Julia A. Shealy, who accompanied her parents to Illinois when she was a girl. In 1872 Mr. Mowder loaded his household effects into two wagons, hitched four mules to each wagon and started for Kansas. He arrived at the shack on his quarter-section April 30, 1872, and at once set to work to develop a home. He had left a fine farm, valued at several thousand dollars, in Illinois, all of which he had secured through his own individual efforts, as he began life empty handed. While Mr. Mowder's principal reason for locating in Kansas, when he did, was to find if possible, a locality in which he would regain his health, still he was quick to realize that this country possessed natural advantages, superior to many other sections of the country and his prophecy of its present-day development has been fully verified. During his long residence near Sabetha he has devoted most of his time and attention to farming and stock raising, in which vocations he has met with merited success. As time passed and he accumulated surplus funds, he not only loaned money to worthy applicants, who furnished acceptable security, but to many a poor young man starting in life, whose honesty alone was sufficient security for Mr. Mowder. He also assisted in organizing local banks, and at present is a stockholder and a director in the National Bank of Sabetha and a stockholder in the State Bank at Bern, Kan. He mastered the blacksmith's and wheelwright's trade when a boy under the eye of his father, who was skilled in each trade, and during his residence in Kansas he has always done his own blacksmithing. Mr. Mowder has always taken an active interest in national issues and especially in our monetary affairs. It was when the Greenback party was attracting attention that he began the scientific study of the money question, and ere he had exhausted his resources in the way of both American and European writers on the subject he had become convinced that the issue of all money by any government should be based upon the quantitative theory, wholly, and should bear a true relation to a nation's combined products, which are exchanged for the nation's money. Mr. Mowder has contributed many logically written articles on finance to the leading publications on monetary affairs and is regarded an authority on the subject. He has also made a special study

of atmospheric conditions and can foretell the weather several days in advance. He is an interesting conversationalist and is frequently called upon to address public gatherings.

His marriage to Miss Julia A. Shealy, in 1867, was blessed with five children: Katie, Ethel, Jennie, Annie, and Maurice J., the latter, who is married and is residing on a part of the homestead, has two children: John L., and Florence. Politically Mr. Mowder may be classed as an independent. He has held various local offices and has served as trustee of his township several times. He began life a poor boy, but by dint of perseverance and industry he has accumulated a competence in an honest and honorable way. He ranks high as a citizen and as a friend of his poor but deserving neighbor.

Clarence A. Crowley.—It is an old saying that a young lawyer must leave home and go among strangers in order to build up a successful legal career. While this is often the case there are marked exceptions to the rule, and the life and achievements of the man whose name introduces this sketch prove that a young man of the right temperament and application may become prominent and honored as a lawyer in the very locality where he first saw the light of day. Among the many rising young attorneys of Kansas few stand higher in their profession than Clarence A. Crowley, Morris county's well known prosecuting attorney. Sixty years ago his grandfather, Allen Crowley, came to that old historic town of Council Grove and thus was one of the pioneers of the Neosho Valley. There he became one of the most progressive and prosperous farmers of that locality and when he died left a large family of sons, daughters and grandchildren. The Crowley family is of English origin—first coming to Virginia and afterwards to Tennessee. Before coming to Kansas they lived for a time in Clay county, Missouri.

Clarence A. Crowley was born at Council Grove, July 28, 1880. His father was Augustus Crowley, long a well known merchant of that city, and his mother, before her marriage, was Fanny Price Roberts of Clay county, Missouri. Clarence was reared in the indulgent and popular home of his parents right on the banks of the Neosho and, being somewhat frail in his youth, early took to books and was an apt student and always popular with the young people of his native city. His desire for an education took him through courses of study somewhat varied in their scope—one year at the Agricultural College at Manhattan, one year at Washburn College, Topeka, and two years at the College of Emporia. During his school life he developed an independence along lines of study and thought and his keen originality chafed somewhat when held in check by obsolete forms or hindered by the consideration of dead issues. Mr. Crowley began the study of law during vacation periods and was admitted to the bar before he was of age. For a time he was a partner of ex-Judge M. B. Nicholson and afterwards in company with Senator George P. Morehouse formed the law company of Morehouse & Crowley, which for several years was one of the leading law firms of that section of Kansas. Senator Morehouse moved to Topeka and Mr. Crow-

ley being elected county attorney of Morris county, the firm dissolved, and since that time Mr. Crowley has been practicing alone. For a young man his legal experience has been of a wide range and has embraced litigation of the most intricate and important character. His large per cent. of successes, both as a trial lawyer and before the supreme court evinces the labors of a close student of legal principles and industry as a practitioner. He was elected county attorney of Morris county in 1910 and has made a safe, efficient and vigorous public prosecutor. He always refuses assistant counsel, when appearing for the county and state, no matter how many or able are the attorneys for the defense, believing that a county attorney should have the legal ability and energy to enforce the criminal laws without calling upon the county commissioners to go to the expense of hiring assistants. This has made Mr. Crowley popular with the people, who have found that he has the legal ability and force to cope with the best legal talent of the state. Mr. Crowley is possessed of a keen perception and has a careful and analytical legal mind which serves him well in his chosen profession. While able to care for himself in the hurly-burly of a law suit he never loses sight of the real law in the case and the equitable rights of all parties concerned. One of his strong points as a lawyer is that he is never boisterous or domineering in his methods and never becomes excited or loses his head during the trial of a cause. Possessing, as he does, this judicial temperament, although yet young in years, he has already been favorably mentioned for the position of district judge, a position his many friends confidently expect him to fill some day. Mr. Crowley is prominent in Masonic circles, being a member of Chapter 60, Royal Arch Masons, Knights Templars, Commandery 32; and also a member of Isis Temple, Mystic Shrine of Salina, Kan.

On Oct. 22, 1902, he married Miss Pearl Hainer, daughter of D. W. Hainer of Emporia, Kan. Mrs. Crowley's lineage goes back to prominent New England Colonial and Revolutionary families, and she is active as a Daughter of the American Revolution and in other social and civic organizations. They are both members of the First Congregational Church of their home city. Mr. and Mrs. Crowley live in a neat little cottage well up on the slope of Old Belfry Hill, right where the famed Santa Fe trail climbed up to the level of the highland ridge on its way to the far Southwest. Here they can look down upon the historic little city of Council Grove, partially hidden in woodlands, bordering both sides of the beautiful Neosho. Here they can see the very groves and dells where Mr. Crowley played in childhood and muse upon and relate to their friends the fascinating legendary lore of that famous valley.

Arlon B. Crum, lawyer, a prominent member of the bar and city attorney of Lyndon, was born in Osage county, Kansas, Aug. 20, 1874, the son of Thomas J. and Mary J. (Barnes) Crum. His father was born and reared in Scott county, Indiana, where he attended the schools provided by the sturdy pioneers who settled the frontier. When the call came for volunteers at the outbreak of the Civil war he enlisted in the

Twenty-second Indiana and served until mustered out of the service after the war was over. Like so many young men of that day Mr. Crum determined to seek his fortunes in the West and came to Kansas in 1873. For a number of years he was engaged in the mercantile business at Quenemo but gave it up to become a banker and still devotes his time to banking.

A. B. Crum received his elementary education in the public schools and after graduating from the high school determined upon a professional career. He entered the law department of the University of Kansas, at Lawrence, where he graduated in 1897. After looking around he decided to locate at Lyndon and opened an office there the same year. In 1898 Mr. Crum was elected county attorney of Osage county and served eight years in that capacity. He has built up a good practice and is regarded as one of the rising men of his profession.

In 1902 Mr. Crum married Alice Olcott, and four children have been born to this union, two boys and two girls. Mr. Crum is a Thirty-second degree Mason and belongs to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

O. J. Potter, the cashier of the Easton State Bank of Easton, Kan., and a member of the school board, was born at Potter, Kan., Jan. 13, 1875, the son of Moses and Mary (Womach) Potter. Moses Potter was born and reared in Kentucky and received the education afforded by the early settlers in the West. His family moved to DeKalb, Mo., and in 1857 the father, Thomas Potter, with his nine sons and one daughter, came to Kansas. They preëmpted land in Atchison county, where the town of Potter is now located and opened up one of the early settlements in that region. The old homestead is now owned by Joseph Potter, one of the original family. Moses Potter tendered his services to the government at the outbreak of the Mexican war and served with honor until mustered out of the army after peace was declared. He was a farmer and engaged in that vocation all his life. In politics Mr. Potter was a Democrat and was a local leader of that party in Atchison county. He died in 1902 and Mrs. Potter now resides with her daughter.

O. J. Potter was one of a family of ten children. He was reared on his father's farm, leading the healthy normal life of a country boy and shared all the hardships and privations incident to securing an education on the frontier. After finishing the public schools he studied at Stanberry Normal, at Campbell University, Holton, Kan., and then went to the Warrensburg State Normal School at Warrensburg, Mo., to prepare himself for a teacher. Upon his return from Missouri Mr. Potter taught for eight years in Leavenworth county but resigned in 1904 to take charge of the Lambert Lumber Company's branch yard at Easton. He was a natural business man and met with marked success in this position. In 1906 he was offered and accepted the place of cashier of the Easton State Bank and has since served in that capacity. Mr. Potter is still young but is making a successful banker and is one of the rising men in the banking business.

On Aug. 24, 1868, he married Nora Hawes of Stanberry, Mo. Mr. Potter is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, and a well known member of the Bankers' Association.

W. M. Mills, Osawatomic, Kan.—Among the great natural resources of Kansas that have contributed so largely towards its commercial supremacy and the building up of a great commonwealth are its oil and natural gas fields and in connection with their development no name is better known in Kansas than that of W. M. Mills. He is an Eastern man, having been born on a farm in Clarion county, Pennsylvania, in 1851, the son of Michael and Nancy (McClure) Mills, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania. The father died there in 1892 and the mother then came to her son in Kansas and resided with him at Osawatomic until her death, July 4, 1911, at the advanced age of eighty-four.

Mr. Mills grew up in the midst of the oil fields of Pennsylvania. Actively entering the oil business at the age of eighteen he put forth every effort to make his mark in that branch of industry and now can look backward upon a career that has been eminently successful. Energy and ambition have ever been marked characteristics of him. From the robust, out-of-door life of the farmer boy he developed a rugged physique which, with great nervous energy, a keen and shrewd business mind and the courage and ambition to do, have proved assets of inestimable value to him as a business man, and he has pursued his line of endeavor with a vim and energy that have made his record a remarkable one for accomplishment. His efforts were more or less successful in the oil fields of New York and Pennsylvania, where he operated until 1884, when the great decline of oil to fifty cents a barrel caused him to look for newer territory. Horace Greeley's advice, "Go west, young man, and grow up with the country," determined the course of his future as it did that of many another young man, and accompanied by his wife he came to Kansas. The first two years were spent in prospecting and during that time he carefully examined every nook and corner of this state, visiting nearly every county, his itinerary including Topeka, Abilene, Salina, Emporia, Hutchinson, Wichita, Coffeyville, Winfield, Independence, Cherryvale. Being favorably impressed with Cherryvale as a section offering indications of oil he had leases printed and was about to begin securing land in that section when by chance he picked up a Kansas City paper, in which appeared a graphic description of the discovery of a big gas flow on the Westfall farm east of Paola, Miami county. A visit to the scene substantiated the report and with characteristic promptness he abandoned for the time being the southern Kansas field and at once set about securing leases in Miami county. After devoting some time to this work he had shipped to him from Lima, Ohio, a standard rig and commenced to drill for gas at a point one mile east of Osawatomic. That was in the fall of 1886. Success crowned his efforts. Following the first gas well, an excellent one, many others were put down in succession and produced a liberal supply of gas. A

franchise for the city of Osawatomie was secured, the town piped, and from that time to the present the city has been supplied from the local field with natural gas for all purposes. Mr. Mills has never lost faith in the possibilities of southern Kansas as an oil field and as that had been his quest in Kansas he returned to Wilson county, in 1891, and leased over 18,000 acres of land. In 1892 he put down the Norman well near the Verdigris river at Neodesha, which proved a good well, as did another put down near Fall River. These were the first oil wells found in Kansas and was the pioneer step in opening up the great oil fields of Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas, in connection with which Mr. Mills is aptly termed the "Colonel Drake of the West." That was a good beginning but all was not yet accomplished. He lacked the means necessary to develop the business and place it on a paying basis. He returned East to interest capital in the venture if possible and for that purpose made numerous trips to different points in Pennsylvania and New York, but he found it very difficult to inspire men of capital with any confidence in Kansas as an oil field. Finally, however, he succeeded in interesting a number of Pennsylvania oil men to the point of organizing a company to develop the Wilson county field, the company being composed of W. M. Mills, C. J. Leeper, W. L. Armstrong, T. C. Hulings, John A. McGee, Porter Haskell, A. J. Wallace, George Wagner, A. G. Corbett and J. M. Bartlett. The company was organized in 1892, but its usefulness began and ended with its organization, for it never gave any financial help. Undaunted with these discouragements and failures and with supreme faith in the ultimate result of his efforts he continued trying to interest financiers by personal interviews or by correspondence, among whom were such well known men as William Fee of Bradford, Pa.; W. J. Berlin of Elk City, Pa.; J. L. Anderson of Titusville, Pa.; W. P. Logan of Lima, Ohio; H. K. Clark of Clarion, Pa.; and B. E. Mitchell of Buffalo, N. Y., all experienced oil men with plenty of available capital. All efforts were fruitless, however, until he secured the attention of Guffey & Galey of Pittsburgh, Pa., whom he induced to come to Kansas with him and investigate the proposition. Being pleased with the outlook a partnership was formed under the name of Guffey, Galey & Mills and active operations to develop the Kansas oil fields were begun on a large scale. About twenty wells were drilled in the vicinity of Neodesha, and after a time Guffey & Galey purchased the interest held by Mr. Mills. He then leased 18,000 acres of land in the vicinity of Elk City, Montgomery county, where the drilling resulted in only dry holes. From there he returned to Miami county, which has been the field of his operations since that time. At Spring Hill gas in good quantities was found but drillings at Olathe, Johnson county, and at Lawrence, Douglas county, did not show gas, so the latter fields were abandoned. His identification with the development of these great natural resources in Kansas has now passed the quarter of a century mark and he has seen his judgment of the Kansas field fully verified, it now being a part of one of the largest oil producing sections

of the world. He has drilled over 400 wells in the West and to him is due in no small measure the standing which Kansas has as an oil producing state, he being fittingly termed the pioneer oil man of Kansas.

In 1874 Mr. Mills wedded Miss Linnie S. Boyington. In 1906 he erected on First street, in Osawatomie, a fine residence of a style of architecture that is modern and imposing and with all the various appurtenances of a model home. It is one of the handsomest residences in the state and is often the scene of gracious hospitality extended by both host and hostess to their many friends. Fraternally Mr. Mills affiliates with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights and Ladies of Security.

Walter F. Swift.—As one of Franklin county's most successful financiers, the brief biography of Mr. Swift will be read with both pleasure and profit, for it recites his perseverance, determination and tireless energy throughout a long business career of fifty-one years, with the usual result, success. He was born in New Bedford, Mass., March 25, 1845, and was descended from seafaring people of New England, the ancestors of whom were originally from England. His parents were Charles D. and Mary Howe (Crane) Swift, the former born on Cape Cod, and began to go to sea when eight years of age. He became the owner of whaling vessels and increased the number until he had a fleet of twenty vessels engaged in the hazardous business of whaling. For twenty-seven years he was thus engaged, when he retired to private life and later died at the age of seventy years. Job Swift, the father of Charles D., and the grandfather of Walter F., also followed the sea, having been captain of a coastwise vessel. The mother of Mr. Swift, who bore the maiden name of Mary Howe Crane, was born in Dorchester, Mass., and died when seventy-nine years of age.

Walter F. Swift received his education in the common schools of his native state, but at the age of fourteen years he initiated his business career by securing employment as a clerk in a dry goods store in Arlington, Mass., for a remuneration of \$50 per year and board, and remained there three years. From 1862 to 1866 he was in similar employment in different New England cities—one of them Boston. A shoe merchant from Leavenworth, Kan., went to Boston to buy his goods and visiting Reading met Mr. Swift and induced him to come to Kansas. He was in the employ of this merchant for three months and then came to Ottawa, where he bought an interest in a dry goods store, but sold it after three months and began to clerk in the hardware store of Smith & Case. Having bought the Case interest, in 1868, he continued as a partner with Horace J. Smith until 1871, when the partnership was dissolved. In 1874 Mr. Swift again bought a hardware store, which he conducted successfully for twenty-five years, during which time he built the Swift building and warehouse in Ottawa. Upon his retirement from the hardware business he became interested in life insurance and in 1889 wrote \$150,000 worth of policies for the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee. In 1890 he wrote \$154,000, and the

business has so increased that his books for 1910 show \$3,000,000. He organized a bank at Waverly, Kan., and also organized the Farmers' National Bank at Burlington, Kan., where the first day's deposits amounted to \$33,000. In 1908 he sold his interest at Burlington, but is proud of the bank's success, for it has been very prosperous. Besides the banking interests mentioned Mr. Swift holds stock in the First National Bank of Ottawa, certificate No. 1 having been issued to him in 1870. Besides the interests mentioned Mr. Swift owns valuable city property. In 1866 he helped to organize the Franklin County Agricultural Society, which held its forty-fourth annual fair in October, 1910, and is regarded as the most successful agricultural society in the state. He is deeply interested in all matters pertaining to the public welfare, but is averse to holding public office, the only position he has been induced to accept having been that of a member of the board of education.

Mr. Swift has been married three times. He was first united with Miss Amanda P. Pickrell, who was born in Springfield, Ill., and died at Ottawa in 1872. Her father was Jesse Pickrell, a close friend of Abraham Lincoln. Mr. Swift has a sacred relic in the form of a letter written by Mr. Lincoln to Mr. Pickrell, requesting the latter to get as many voters to the polls as possible in order to elect a Mr. Palmer to office. Mr. Swift's second marriage was to another Springfield lady, Miss Bertha Burkhardt, daughter of James Burkhardt. To this union were born two sons. The elder, Charles Delano, has traveled extensively in Europe, enlisted in the Spanish-American war in the spring of 1898 and was assigned to Troop C, Second United States cavalry, and remained in service until the close of the war. He is now in Los Angeles, Cal. William A., the second son, is in the lumber business at Beloit, Kan.

After the death of his second wife Mr. Swift married Miss Pickrell, a sister of his first wife. Mr. Swift is a man of generous impulses, ever ready to help any deserving individual or to assist in any good and laudable cause. He is justly held in high esteem by the citizens of Ottawa for his influence for good in all movements for the moral and material advancement of that city.

Myron A. Limbocker, the vice-president of the People's National Bank of Burlington, was born in Pottawatomie county, Kansas, Nov. 9, 1876, the son of John N. and Mary J. (Bignall) Limbocker. John N. Limbocker was born in the State of New York, where he was reared and educated. He became a farmer there, but believing there were more opportunities in the West came to Kansas in 1859. Locating in Pottawatomie county he broke one of the first prairie farms in that vicinity and lived in Pottawatomie county twenty years. During the Civil war he served in the state militia and took part in skirmishes during Price's raid. In the twenty years Mr. Limbocker lived in Pottawatomie county he was actively engaged in all local affairs, holding several county offices. He believed in reform ideas in politics, worked hard in the interests of the people as a whole and stumped the state a number of times. In 1879 he gave up farming and engaged in real estate and loans in Man-

hattan, Riley county, and always took part in the political life of the locality. Mr. Limbocker died in 1910.

Myron A. Limbocker was educated in the public schools, graduated at the agricultural college at Manhattan and then entered the law department of the state university at Lawrence, where he graduated in 1897. He went to Kansas City, Kan., and became associated with the firm of Moore & Burger, in the practice of his profession. Mr. Limbocker was offered and accepted the position of cashier of the Farmers' State Bank of Quenemo in 1901. Within a short time he organized the State Bank of Pomona and was its cashier until 1909, when he was offered the vice-presidency of the People's National Bank of Burlington. In 1910 he became manager of the institution and still holds that office. The bank is capitalized at \$75,000, has deposits of \$450,000, and is one of the most substantial and reliable banking houses in the state. Mr. Limbocker is a progressive business man, believes in modern methods and is a popular member of the Bankers' Association. He is a member of the Masonic order, being a Knight Templar and a member of the Mystic Shrine, and also belongs to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is a staunch adherent of the Democratic party, and ran on the Democratic ticket for state senator from his district, though it is Republican, and was defeated by only a small majority. Mr. Limbocker is popular among his business associates and an earnest worker in the interests of his town and county.

In 1899 Mr. Limbocker married Amy C. May. Her father was born in Illinois but came to Kansas in 1869 and opened up a farm in Osage county. One child has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Limbocker, May, who is six years of age. The family are members of the Presbyterian church.

Charles Sumner Risdon, superintendent of the public schools of Independence and one of the well known educators of Kansas, is a native Kansan and a son of which the state may well be proud. He comes of mixed Scotch and German blood and combines most admirably the best characteristics of both nationalities. He was born on a farm in Clay county, Kansas, Jan. 3, 1874, son of James T. W. and Mary Catherine (Rumple) Risdon, the former born in Tiffin, Ohio, and died in Clay county, Kansas, in 1882, aged forty-seven years. He was a farmer by occupation and of Scotch lineage. The mother, who now resides in Topeka, was born in Columbus, Ohio, of German parentage. She went with her parents to Iowa, in which state she and James T. W. Risdon were married, and continued to reside until they came to Kansas in 1873 and located in Clay county. Unto them were born seven children—four sons and three daughters—Charles S. being the sixth child in the family. He was reared on the farm, where his parents located, in 1873, and led the average life of the country boy, attending the district school in winter and working on the farm with his father and brother in summer. He grew up care free, healthy and self-reliant, as do most boys reared in a new and progressive farming community. His parents



A. P. Davidson

were anxious that their children should have every advantage and equipment for the battle of life, and since Charles S. had determined to become a teacher they sent him to the State Normal School when sixteen years of age. After leaving that institution he taught for two years, but desiring still further educational training he entered the Salina Normal University at Salina, Kan., where he graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, in 1898, and two years later the same institution conferred on him the degree of Master of Arts. From 1898 to 1902 Mr. Risdon was principal of the schools at Thayer, Kan., but resigned that position to accept the superintendency of the Independence city schools, which latter position he has since held. He has met with marked and gratifying success in his chosen profession and is recognized as one of the ablest educators in Kansas. He is a member of the Montgomery County Teachers' Association, the Southeastern Kansas Teachers' Association, the Kansas State Teachers' Association and the National Educational Association, having been an active member of the last named since 1902. In 1909 Mr. Risdon was president of the Kansas State Teachers' Association—a position which he filled with dignity and great credit to himself. He has always voted the Republican ticket, but takes no active part in politics and is not bound by party ties in local elections, believing that the best man should hold office. His fraternal affiliations are with the Masonic order, being a member of Fortitude Lodge, No. 107, Free and Accepted Masons, of Independence.

In 1898 Mr. Risdon married Myrtle May Starr, daughter of John Charles and Wilhelmena Starr, both of whom are of German descent. Mrs. Risdon was born in Iowa, is a lady of refinement and culture and a beautiful home maker. Three children have been born to Charles S. and Myrtle Risdon—Myrtle Anita, Mary Catherine and Wilhelmena Christina. The family are members of the Presbyterian church.

George W. Crane is a member of a family whose name has been identified with the history of Kansas and the city of Topeka since 1855, and during the forty-seven years that he has himself been a citizen of the state he has seen it pass triumphantly through all of its political and financial crises, from each of which it has emerged a stronger and more progressive state, and no one is prouder of its rank today among the first states of the Union than is Mr. Crane. He was born at Easton, Pa., Aug. 25, 1843, and is a son of Dr. Franklin L. Crane, who was a prominent surgeon and dentist of Easton until he became a member of the Topeka colony in the spring of 1855, after having visited the state in the fall of 1854. Dr. Crane became secretary of the Topeka Association and did much of its work. To him is due the credit of securing the broad thoroughfares of which Topeka citizens are so justly proud and which he surveyed. During the Civil war he rendered loyal service as a true son of the republic in Company E, Eleventh infantry. Soon after his enlistment he was detailed as hospital steward and was placed in charge of the smallpox hospital at Hildebran's Mills, Ark., where he did a brigade surgeon's work, but never received more than the pay

of a private soldier. George W. Crane's mother was Mary Elizabeth Howell, who died when her son, George, was but a babe. Upon the death of his wife Dr. Franklin L. came to Kansas, and George was placed in the care of an aunt in Canada, with whom he lived until he, too, came to Kansas, March 1, 1865. At the close of a year's employment as a clerk in the store of his brother, Jesse H. Crane, then post trader at Fort Larned, he became a market gardener in Topeka and cultivated for three years the grounds on which are now located the yards and freight depot of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company. In 1868 he opened a book binding and blank book making business with J. Y. Byron as a partner, and in the summer of 1869 also became identified with the "Daily Commonwealth" and was manager of that newspaper for the firm of Prouty, Davis & Crane, Mr. Crane being the owner of a one-third interest in the business. The firm, Crane & Byron, unfortunately suffered the loss of their entire stock in the burning of the big Ritchie Block in November, 1869. In a few months the business was renewed, only to be again completely destroyed when the Commonwealth building burned in the fall of 1873. Undaunted by these misfortunes, and with courage and zeal, Mr. Crane renewed the struggle, this time alone, and continued the business until 1888, when he organized the George W. Crane Publishing Company. This company continued on a large scale the business of printing, binding and publishing, and established a large and lucrative trade throughout Kansas and adjoining states. For the third time the business experienced the misfortune of a disastrous fire and was entirely wiped out in 1889, when the magnificent Keith Block, occupied exclusively by the Crane Company, was completely destroyed. In each of these fires but a small portion of the loss was covered by insurance, for in the fire of 1869 the loss was \$10,000, with an insurance of \$4,000; in 1873 the loss was \$47,000 and the insurance \$29,000; and in 1889 the value of the property destroyed was \$135,000, with an insurance of \$50,000. This heavy loss compelled an assignment, which was closed up in 1893, after being conducted by Mr. Crane under the assignee. The business of which he is manager is now conducted as a corporation. The indomitable courage and recuperative genius which have been manifested by Mr. Crane when overwhelmed with disaster have been of such a remarkable type as to merit the admiration and approval of not only his friends and business associates, but of his competitors as well. The business has again become firmly established and does a very large publishing business, in addition to commercial printing and book making, and has published many of the state school books used under the "State Uniformity" law. Though an ardent and active Republican in politics, Mr. Crane has never held any public office. He was, however, nominated for state printer in 1893 by the Republican legislative caucus, but was defeated in the election by one vote, the Democrats and Populists having a majority on joint ballot.

In June, 1870, Mr. Crane was united in marriage to Ella Rain, the daughter of Silas and Minerva Rain, and to them were born two chil-

dren: Frank S., who is associated with Crane & Company as treasurer and superintendent, and Edna. Mrs. Crane died in April, 1881, and Mr. Crane subsequently married Miss Fannie Kiblinger, on Nov. 7, 1882. Not only has Mr. Crane been a witness of the growth of Topeka during the past forty-seven years, and has been an active factor in its development by contributing his full share to the civic and commercial life of the city.

Edwin B. Packer, M. D., one of the leading and oldest physicians of Osage City, was born at Columbia, Ohio, May 26, 1855, the son of Benjamin and Barbara (Rosenburg) Packer. His paternal grandparents were natives of England, and while on their way to America their son, Benjamin, was born on the ocean. After landing in the United States they located in Ohio. Barbara Rosenburg was a native of Pennsylvania. His father was a millwright and bridge builder; he came to Ohio at an early date and engaged in business there until his death, in 1855. When Edwin Packer was a boy he lived in Iowa for three years and in 1869 came to Kansas and located at Osage City, as he was engaged as a surveyor by the general government. At that time Osage City had few inhabitants. There were no houses and the only means of travel was by stage on the Southwestern Stage line. He had received a good common school education and early determined to devote his life to the practice of medicine. He graduated from the Cincinnati Medical School and immediately opened an office in Osage City. He took great interest in his work and soon had a growing practice. Today he is the oldest resident and leading physician of his city. Dr. Packer has always taken great interest in the welfare of his community and of the state. Seven times he has been chosen councilman and served on the Republican county central committee, of which he was nominated and elected chairman. Dr. Packer has been a member of the State Board of Health and of the State Board of Registration and Examination for physicians. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and of the Presbyterian church, of which he is a staunch supporter and to which he contributes liberally.

In 1878 Dr. Packer married Mary E. Ferris, the daughter of John and Elizabeth Ferris of Lecompton. Mr. Ferris served in the Union army during the Civil war and gained a well deserved reputation for bravery in battle. After the close of the war he was sent South and served in a civil capacity for some time. He was a well known and prominent citizen of Lecompton, took an active interest in the welfare of the city and a leading part in the political life of the time. He served as mayor of Lecompton and was then elected justice of the peace, which position he held for years. One child has been born to Dr. and Mrs. Packer, a daughter, Pearl.

David B. Moore, M. D., a prominent physician of Osage City and one of the medical examiners of the pension board, was born in St. Joseph county, Michigan, Sept. 9, 1841, a son of Henry R. and Lydia (Burton) Moore. His grandfather was a Pennsylvanian who served in the war

of 1812 and took part in the battle of New Orleans. He was a Republican and had the honor to vote for John C. Fremont, the first Republican nominee for president. James Moore moved to Ohio, later to the State of Michigan and, in 1850, to Iowa, where he died at the age of ninety-six. Henry R. Moore, father of D. B. Moore, was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and accompanied his parents to Ohio when a boy. He received the education afforded by the pioneer schools of that day and read law with Judge Cowen, was admitted to the bar and practiced for a while in Ohio, but abandoned it to engage in mercantile pursuits. He moved to Michigan and remained in business there until 1850, when he removed to Louisa county, Iowa, and remained in business there until his death, in 1855. Dr. Moore's maternal grandfather was born in Virginia; he moved to Michigan at an early day and lived in that state until his death at a very advanced age.

Dr. Moore received his elementary education in the public schools and then entered the Presbyterian College at Washington, Iowa, graduating in 1860. He began to study medicine, but at the first call for volunteers, at the outbreak of the Civil war, enlisted in the Union army. He served in the West under John C. Fremont and Generals Schofield and Logan. In 1863 he was discharged on account of ill health. While in the army Dr. Moore took part in many of the severest battles fought in the West. At the close of the war he came to Kansas and settled on a piece of land near Quenemo, remaining there until 1871, when he moved to Cloud county. There he engaged in the practice of medicine until 1895, when he located at Osage City. Dr. Moore has built up a large practice; he was appointed a member of the medical examiners of the pension board, in 1902, and in 1909 was appointed health officer, both of which positions he still holds. He is a member of the Kansas State and American Medical societies; is a member of the Masonic order, being past master of Signal Lodge, No. 141, Osage City, Kan.

In 1863 Dr. Moore married Emaline Little of Iowa. Her maternal grandfather, Benjamin Britt, served with distinction in the war of 1812 and was buried with military honors. Two daughters have been born to this union: Mary is the wife of Dr. S. S. Pigman of Concordia, and Irene M., is the wife of Charles E. Abell. The family are members of the Presbyterian church.

Peter Shiras, vice-president of the People's National Bank of Ottawa, Kan., is one of the ablest and best known bankers of the state. He came to Kansas, in 1872, locating at Ottawa, where he has since resided. For nearly forty years he has been connected with the People's National Bank. On coming to Ottawa he became a stockholder in this bank and its vice-president, in which relation to the bank he has rendered an active and invaluable service in building up the institution, which has been guided in safest channels and has become one of the strongest banks of Kansas, having a capital stock of \$50,000 and a surplus and earnings of \$50,000. Mr. Shiras has been continuously and actively connected with the bank since his coming to Ottawa. Perhaps no other

banker has been connected with any one bank in Kansas as long as Mr. Shiras has been connected with the People's National Bank of Ottawa. There is not a bank or banker now in Kansas City, Mo., that was there when Mr. Shiras entered the People's National Bank. Before coming to Ottawa Mr. Shiras was engaged in the banking business at Manchester, Ohio, as a member of the banking firm of John Ellison & Company, with which firm he became connected Jan. 1, 1866, just after the close of the Civil war, in which Mr. Shiras served as a sergeant for three years in the Army of the West, enlisting at the beginning of the war in the Fourth Ohio cavalry. Mr. Shiras rendered true and valiant service in the defense of the Union. He has for years been active in the Grand Army of the Republic.

Mr. Shiras was born in 1843 at Center Furnace, Ohio, but was reared and educated principally at Cincinnati, Ohio. He is of Scotch ancestry. The first representatives of the Shiras family in America came from Scotland, settling in New Jersey, removing thence to Pittsburgh, Pa., where was born William M. Shiras, Sr., the father of Peter Shiras, the subject of this review. From Pittsburgh William M. Shiras, Sr., removed at an early date with his father-in-law, James Rodgers, to Lawrence county, Ohio, and engaged in the manufacture of iron at Center Furnace, erecting and operating one of the first charcoal furnaces in Ohio. William M. Shiras, Sr., subsequently removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was engaged in the wholesale grocery business with Henry Hanna until his death in 1862. In 1836 he married Elizabeth Rodgers, a daughter of James Rodgers. She was born at Hanging Rock, Ohio. Unto the marriage four children were born, one of whom was Peter Shiras, whose name introduces this personal sketch.

In 1867 Peter Shiras and Rachel Ellison were united in marriage. They are the parents of five children and have thirteen grandchildren. Their children are as follows: Edna, the oldest, is the wife of Frank G. Blair, a resident of Tuscaloosa, Ala., where he is a coal mine operator, and who is a son of the late esteemed A. M. Blair, for years president of the First National Bank of Ottawa; Fred M. Shiras, the second child and oldest son, is the competent cashier of the People's National Bank, married Addie Cummins of Akron, Ohio; Eleanor, the second daughter, is the wife of Ralph A. Harris, editor of the "Ottawa Daily Herald," and the son of John P. Harris, the president of the People's National Bank; Marie, the third daughter, is the wife of Dr. Alston Fitts of Tuscaloosa, Ala.; Oliver Shiras the youngest son, is president of the International Electric Fixture & Contracting Company of St. Louis, Mo.

Mr. Shiras is a Republican in politics and is a supporter of the progressive wing or faction of the party. He is also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and as a citizen he is highly esteemed. He has contributed of his means, time and influence to the progress and growth of Ottawa. He is a heavy stockholder in the People's National Bank, owns valuable farm lands, and also considerable

property in the city of Ottawa. He is respected for his strict regard for honesty and fair dealing in business transactions, and as a citizen he is honored by all who know him.

Bror Anton Rosenquist, the popular and well known postmaster of Osage City, was born in Sweden, Oct. 10, 1859, the son of Carl J and Charlotte (Fogelberg) Rosenquist, both of whom were natives of Sweden. The father was a shoemaker and taught his son the same trade. In 1879 Bror Rosenquist immigrated to America and located in Osage City. The next year his father came to Osage City and worked at his trade until his death, in 1882. For some time after coming to Kansas Mr. Rosenquist worked at the shoemaking trade, then became a coal miner, but gave that up to learn the mercantile business. He clerked in a store several years and then bought a store of his own. In November, 1901, he was made postmaster of Osage City, which is a second-class postoffice, and sold his interest in the store he had run for four years. At the present time Mr. Rosenquist is serving his third term as postmaster. He has always taken an interest in public affairs, both of city and state, and for six years represented his ward in the city council. Mr. Rosenquist is a member of the Masonic order, of the Knights of Pythias, and belongs to the Swedish Baptist church.

June 24, 1881, he married Carrie Scofield, whose parents were natives of Sweden, and came to America at an early day. Seven children have been born to this union—five girls and two boys. Mr. Rosenquist believes in higher education and has sent the two elder girls to the State Agricultural College, at Manhattan, Kan., where they graduated with credit.

Thomas M. Zane, M. D., an honored member of the medical profession of Osage City, who has served as surgeon of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad for twenty years, was born in Putnam county, Indiana, in 1852, the son of Nathan and Anna (Etter) Zane. The Zane family located in Ohio at an early day and were the founders of Zanesville. Thomas Zane, the Doctor's grandfather, was reared in Ohio but moved to Indiana, where he took part in some of the early Indian wars. Elizabeth Zane, a member of the family, was a prominent figure at that time, as she managed to have ammunition sent to the men who were fighting against the Indians, in protection of their homes and families. Nathan Zane was born at Zanesville, Ohio, learned the wagon maker's trade and moved to Indiana, where he spent his life. Dr. Zane's maternal grandfather was an "old line" German farmer, who owned a considerable tract of land near Greencastle, Ind., where he raised fruit on an extensive scale. He was a strong minded man, and a member of the "Know Nothing" party, in which he was an ardent worker.

Dr. Zane received his literary education in the public schools of his native state. He determined to devote his life to the study of medicine and entered the Missouri Medical College, at St. Louis, in 1875, receiving his degree in 1877. Believing that there were more opportunities for a professional man in a new and less populous state he came to Kan-

sas, in 1885, locating at Cottonwood Falls, Chase county. In 1890 he moved to Osage City, where he has built up a satisfactory and constantly increasing practice. He has devoted considerable time to hospital work at St. Mary's Hospital, Emporia, Kan., and now gives especial attention to that branch of medicine. He has been surgeon of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad for years and served in the railroad hospital at Topeka as interne. Dr. Zane joined the Masonic order in Indiana, when he was only twenty-one years of age and served as master of the lodge for ten years. Although a very busy man the Doctor takes interest in public affairs and politics. He believes it the duty of every man to exercise his right of suffrage. He has served as the mayor of Osage City for four years.

In 1874 Dr. Zane married Mary E. Hinote of Manhattan, Ind. Six children were born to this union: Harry S., who is an engineer of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad; Ralph R., the western manager for the Eli Lilly Drug Company at San Francisco; Arley, an electrician, and three daughters: Anna, Nellie and Mildred, who are in school at Abilene, Kan. Mrs. Zane died in 1889, and the Doctor married as his second wife, Helen Buttler of Osage City, Kan.

Schuyler Colfax Crummer, member of the state tax commission, was born in Jo Daviess county, Illinois, March 7, 1862, the son of James and Martha (Tartt) Crummer. His father, a native of Delaware, born in June, 1824, son of Thomas Crummer, was engaged in mercantile business for a time and later became a farmer on the Illinois farm where his son was born and reared. He died in Belleville, Kan., in October, 1890. His wife, Martha Tartt, was born in Kentucky, in 1826. Her death occurred in 1865 at Elizabeth, Ill., when her son, Shuyler, was but three years of age.

Schuyler Colfax Crummer came to Kansas in 1881 at the age of nineteen, located in Republic county and has continued to make his home at Belleville, in that county, since that time. Previous to his removal to Kansas he had lived in his native Illinois county and had there received an education in the public schools. In Belleville he began immediately to hold positions of public trust, serving first as deputy county clerk and then as deputy county treasurer and, in 1883, accepting a clerkship in one of the banks. He remained in the employ of the bank, holding various responsible positions until 1894, when he became proprietor of Hotel Republic, the leading hostelry at Belleville, and was occupied with its management for six years. Mr. Crummer has always taken an active interest in political affairs and has rendered the Republican party of Kansas much valuable service as a campaign worker, serving as chairman of the Republican county committee of Republic county, in 1900, and in 1906 was made chairman of the Republican state central committee, when he successfully conducted his party to victory in the gubernatorial campaign of Hoch and Harris. On March 1, 1901, he was appointed deputy bank commissioner under Morton Albaugh, and removed with his family to Topeka, where he has since resided, but he regards

Belleville as his home and continues to cast his vote there. He resigned from the position of deputy bank commissioner in May, 1906, when he became chairman of the Republican state central committee. In December of the same year after the election of the Republican nominee, Governor Hoch, he was appointed private secretary to the governor and served in this capacity until he resigned, in July, 1907, to accept a membership on the state tax commission.

Mr. Crummer was married, February 6, 1883, to Miss Clara Bowling of Waterville, Kan. They have one child, Lillie Clara, who is now twelve years of age.

Newman Waring, postmaster at Ottawa, Kan., was born in Mansfield, Ohio, April 7, 1849, a son of George W. and Eliza (Roop) Waring, the former a native of New York state and, when a young man, moved to Ohio, where he married and engaged in the mercantile business. He was a staunch Democrat, by which party he was elected recorder of Richland county, Ohio, and also held other public offices. He died in Mansfield in 1890, aged seventy-five years. Henry Waring, the father of George W., was a native of England, but came to America when a boy and settled in Pennsylvania, where he learned the tanner's trade. He was a Revolutionary patriot. From Pennsylvania he moved to New York, thence to Ohio, where he died.

Newman Waring was reared in Ohio and educated in the common schools of that state, which training was supplemented by a business course at Mansfield. On completing that course, he learned the printer's trade and then came to Kansas in 1869, then twenty years of age, locating in Ottawa. He was wholly dependent upon his own resources, being without capital, and his success in life has been due to his own perseverance, energy and endeavor—a success always more to be appreciated than that obtained by the assistance of capital and other advantages. He began work on the first paper published in Ottawa—edited by P. Fales and C. G. Patterson—and remained in that position until 1870, when he laid the foundation for the Ottawa Herald, which paper he established for Harrison & Tone of Cincinnati, Ohio, and which he managed up to 1875. At that time he began work on the "Ottawa Journal," published by E. H. Snow, but in 1880 he established a job printing office for himself, which proved a prosperous venture, and which business he continued until his appointment as postmaster, Feb. 28, 1907, under President Roosevelt, to which position he was reappointed, March 3, 1911, by President Taft, and he has given the people of Ottawa and the government most efficient service. He published Ottawa's first city directory in 1878.

In 1872 Mr. Waring was united in marriage with Miss Catharine Sharp, a native of Scotland and a daughter of Andrew Sharp, who came to America and settled in Kansas in 1869, where he was an agriculturist and where he died in 1896. To Mr. and Mrs. Waring were born four children: Amey E., Le Roy N. (died, aged twenty-three years), Andrew B. and Catherine E., who, with their father, mourn the death of Mrs.

Waring, which occurred in 1908. Amey E., a graduate of the Ottawa High School and of Ottawa University, is assistant postmistress. Andrew B. is a successful dentist in Kansas City, Mo., and Catherine E. is at home. Mr. Waring has always been a Republican and has been active in behalf of his party. He is identified with the Presbyterian church as a member and affiliates fraternally with the Knights of Honor.

Frank O. Hetrick, D. D. S., a very successful practitioner in Ottawa, Kan., was born Oct. 5, 1859, in Mansfield, Ohio. He is the son of Isaac and Mary Elizabeth (Black) Hetrick, the former a native of Maryland who moved to Ohio with his parents in 1814 and at maturity engaged in farming, but later entered the Baptist ministry, having been ordained in 1865, and to that profession he devoted practically the remainder of his life. He was born in Baltimore, Md., June 15, 1810, his parents being Jacob and Sarah (Lemon) Hetrick, natives respectively of Germany and England. Jacob Hetrick engaged in farming near Baltimore for some years, then removed to Richland county, Ohio, where he followed the same occupation, and where he resided until his death at the age of eighty-six years. Sarah (Lemon) Hetrick was descended from a prominent English family, her father having been for many years a member of the house of commons in England, and speaker of that body for sixteen years. During the residence of Rev. Isaac Hetrick in Ohio, he served twenty years as justice of the peace, and also served two terms as a member of the Ohio legislature at the time that James A. Garfield belonged to the state senate. In 1867 he came to Kansas and devoted himself zealously to the profession to which he believed himself divinely called. The cause of Christ and the uplifting of his fellow man was always his greater consideration, and the remunerative reward a far less one. His field of labor was principally in Franklin county, where he established a great record of usefulness, having organized and established six churches, and having built four houses of worship. He was also chosen to serve as moderator of the Miami Baptist Association. His death occurred in Ottawa in 1891. The maternal grandfather of Dr. Hetrick was Peter Black, a wealthy merchant of Terre Haute, Ind., where he died.

Dr. Hetrick received his common and high school education in Ottawa and supplemented this training by a course in dentistry under Dr. W. J. Newton in 1878, and in this way he gained his first knowledge of the profession. He begun his practice in Ottawa in 1880 and in the profession which he selected as his life work Dr. Hetrick has attained a success that entitles him to rank among the foremost dentists of the West. His services are not confined to Ottawa and vicinity but are sought from all over the state and even from other states. Everything pertaining to his profession enlists his sympathy and attention and he has kept in the foremost rank by taking special courses, by close reading of the best journals pertaining to dentistry, and by association with others of his profession as a member of the National and State Dental associations, the State Board of Dental Examiners, of which he has served

as secretary for three years, and the National Board of Dental Examiners, having served as president of the last named organization. His political allegiance is given to the Republican party and in its behalf he has acted as chairman of the Republican central committee of Franklin county. Interested in all public enterprises, Dr. Hetrick has always supported plans for the benefit of his home town and county and has ever had the esteem of his fellow citizens. In April, 1899, he was elected mayor for a term of two years, at the close of which he was reelected for a second term. As mayor he rendered efficient service. The fraternal affiliations of Dr. Hetrick are with the Masonic order, being a member of all the branches and having served as eminent commander in the Knights Templars Commandery. He is also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Both Dr. and Mrs. Hetrick are zealous and devoted members of the Baptist church.

On Dec. 31, 1881, Dr. Hetrick married Hattie O. St. Johns, daughter of Mercena St. Johns, a native of New York state. Mr. St. Johns removed from New York state to Kansas in 1858 and continued his trade of shoemaking until 1861, when he joined the Union's defenders, enlisting in Company M, Eleventh Kansas, with which he served during the war.

James W. Watkins, ex-mayor of Quenemo, and one of the progressive and prosperous business men of that place, was born in Arkansas, Oct. 26, 1857, the son of R. W. and Mary A. Watkins. His father was a natives of Alabama, who immigrated to Arkansas in 1855 and engaged in farming. Just at the opening of the Civil war he came to Kansas; opened up a prairie farm in Douglas county and at the same time worked at the carpenter's trade. He served in the Kansas state militia and also on the school board. James Watkins' maternal grandfather was a Georgian, who came west and located in Arkansas at an early day. Mr. Watkins was only a boy when he accompanied his parents to Kansas. He was reared upon his father's farm and received such schooling as the frontier afforded. Having learned the carpenter's trade from his father he followed that vocation for some years and, in 1890, located in Osage county. For some time he continued to run his farm and at the same time took charge of the construction of houses and other buildings. Disposing of these interests Mr. Watkins opened a restaurant in Quenemo, which he conducted with marked success for seven years. He then entered the real estate and insurance business, in which he is still engaged. Mr. Watkins is a natural business man and every undertaking he started has proved a success. Ever since he first located in Quenemo Mr. Watkins has taken an interest in every movement in the town. In April, 1908, he was elected mayor and at once began to inaugurate improvements which have made Quenemo the fine city it is. At the time he was elected there were a number of undesirable residents there who have been forced to leave; all resorts have been cleared out and fine sidewalks laid on the principal streets. In 1911 Mr. Watkins was elected police judge, which office he now holds.

In September, 1892, Mr. Watkins married Rosa Wattee. Her parents

were Hollanders, who immigrated to the United States and located in Wabaunsee county, Kansas, in 1870. Her father was a farmer by occupation. The family moved to Quenemo some years ago, where Mr. Wattee died. His wife is still living at the hearty old age of eighty-four. Two daughters have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Watkins: Florence, who is a graduate of the Quenemo High School, and Gladys, attending school. Mr. Watkins is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

J. Morton McWharf, M. D.—Among the physicians and surgeons of eastern Kansas who have attained a distinction merited by years of study, observation and practice, is he whose name introduces this sketch. Dr. McWharf was born in Wayne county, New York, Dec. 17, 1841, the son of Theodore and Mary (Stickles) McWharf, both natives and lifelong residents of that county. The father was a cooper by trade and followed that occupation until seventy years of age when he ceased active work and lived retired. He rendered valiant service as a soldier of the Union during the Civil war, serving in the One Hundred and Eleventh New York regiment, which participated in many battles, in one of which—that of Harper's Ferry—he was taken prisoner. His death in 1904, at the advanced age of eighty-five years, terminated a long and useful career. John McWharf, the father of Theodore, was a native of Scotland, who came to America in an early day and settled in Wayne county, New York, where he lived to the remarkable age of one hundred and six years. His occupation also was that of a cooper. The mother of Dr. McWharf was the daughter of William Stickles, a native of Herkimer county, New York, and of German descent, whose vocation was that of a farmer. His death occurred in Seneca county, New York.

Dr. McWharf received his preliminary education in the common schools of New York state and at Falley Seminary, Fulton, N. Y., where he completed his literary education. He then matriculated in the Buffalo Medical College, Buffalo, N. Y., where he graduated, his diploma being presented to him by Millard Filmore, ex-president of the United States. He entered upon the practice of his profession in Chautauqua county, New York, where he continued successfully for eighteen years, then supplemented his previous training by taking some special courses in medicine, after which he removed to Blue Rapids, Kan., and still later to Fort Scott. At the last named city he began his practice as a specialist, treating diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, and continuing there successfully twelve years. He then removed to Ottawa where he has since been located, and where he is the only specialist. Dr. McWharf has ever been a student, desirous of keeping thoroughly posted concerning every advance made in therapeutics, and by observation, experience and the reading of the best medical journals, is in constant touch with the latest developments of the science. He has been not only a wide reader of medical literature but has also been a contributor to various medical journals of articles which have indicated deep professional knowledge, and has delivered many lectures on medical science and other

subjects. He is former president of the Franklin County Medical Society, and president of the Kansas Academy of Science.

In 1866 he was united in marriage with Lucie I. Stryker, daughter of Alfred Stryker, a native agriculturist of New York state. Notwithstanding professional duties, Dr. McWharf has found time to participate in the social, political, fraternal and church life in the places in which he has resided. He and his wife are active and consistent members of the Baptist church and Dr. McWharf has served as president of the Baptist state convention for two and one-half years, the 1910 session of which was held in Atchison, Kan. He affiliates with the Republican party, and as a representative of that party served on the city board of aldermen of Fort Scott. He has also represented his party as a delegate in state and Congressional conventions. In former years Dr. McWharf was prominently active in several fraternal orders. He is also president of one of Ottawa's leading manufacturing concerns, the Ottawa Vault & Construction Company, which, although recently established, is doing a rapidly increasing business.

Elmer Butler, M. D., one of the leaders of the medical profession of Quenemo, Kan., was born in Allen county, Kansas, Sept. 23, 1862, a son of Reuben and Helen (Wood) Butler. His grandfather was a native of Massachusetts who removed to the State of New York, where Reuben Butler was born. He was reared in New York and at an early day immigrated to Illinois and joined the anti-slavery men who came to Kansas in 1858 to assist in its admission as a free-state. After reaching the territory he took up land, engaged in farming and became a member of the Bourbon county militia. Dr. Butler's maternal grandfather was also born in Massachusetts. He removed to New York state, where he was a mill owner and also engaged in farming.

Doctor Butler received his education in the public schools of Fort Scott, Kan., where he graduated at the Kansas Normal College in 1883. Two years later he began to study medicine and in 1889 graduated from the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati, Ohio. After receiving his degree he returned to Allen county and began the practice of his profession. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American war he tendered his services to the government and was appointed hospital surgeon of the Twentieth Kansas regiment. He served a year in the Philippine Islands, under Col. Funston, and was present during some twenty-three engagements. He was present at all the skirmishes around Manila and remained with the army until his health began to suffer. Dr. Butler was mustered out of the service with his regiment, Oct. 12, 1899. On his return to the United States he engaged in the practice of medicine in Bourbon county and also ran a drug store, but in 1906 was forced to leave his business because of poor health. Six months later he located at Quenemo and has built up a gratifying practice. In 1898 he was elected coroner of Osage county and still holds that office. In politics he is a Republican and takes an interest in local and state affairs.

Dr. Butler married Millie Simmonds in 1901. She was the daughter

of William and Jane Simmonds, who lived in Indiana. Four children have been born to Dr. and Mrs. Butler, two boys and two girls. Dr. Butler is a member of the Masonic fraternity and belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Mrs. Butler is a member of the Methodist church.

Thomas Page, proprietor of the Mid-Continent Mills, of Topeka, Kan., is one of that city's best known men of affairs and comes of that sturdy Scotch stock so welcomed to citizenship everywhere. He has had a commercial career of exceptional prosperity and one which appeals peculiarly to the liking and sympathy of the average American, for it is an exemplification of what can be accomplished in our country by pluck, perseverance and industry.

He was born in Fifeshire, Scotland, Sept. 3, 1843, the son of David Page, a linen manufacturer who was also a native of Scotland, born there in 1786, and who was a member of the British army at the time of the battle of Waterloo. Euphemia Black, the mother of Thomas Page, was also a native of Scotland, having been born there in 1801. Neither the father nor the mother ever came to the United States but passed away in their native land where their respective deaths occurred on Feb. 7, 1858, and on Jan. 6, 1881. The Page family had lived in Fifeshire, Scotland, for many generations back and there Thomas Page was reared and educated. At the age of fifteen he was apprenticed to a merchant miller and served four years, by which time he had mastered the miller's trade. Urged by the American promise of opportunity, Mr. Page, in 1866, when twenty-two years of age, crossed the ocean to the United States without friends or influence to help him in a strange land. He first located in Albany, N. Y., where he spent three years engaged at his trade. At the expiration of that period, or in 1869, he traveled westward to Illinois and spent two years as a journeyman merchant miller in the cities of Peoria and Rockford. In 1871 he went farther westward and located that time in Topeka, Kan., which city has remained his home to the present time. There he continued at his trade eight and a half years in the Shawnee Mills, one of the pioneer business enterprises of Topeka and its only flour mills at that time. In 1879 he embarked in the milling business for himself, and in conjunction with the late Willis Norton, built the Inter-Ocean Mills in North Topeka. Mr. Page sold his interest in the Inter-Ocean Mills in the spring of 1892 to his partner, Mr. Norton, and immediately afterward built the Mid-Continent Mills, also in North Topeka, of which he has been the sole owner to the present time. The Mid-Continent Mills have a capacity of 600 barrels of flour per day and though not the largest, is one of the best equipped flour mill properties in the State of Kansas. Besides being the proprietor of the Mid-Continent Mills of Topeka, Mr. Page has other milling interests in Kansas, being president of the Manhattan Milling Company of Manhattan, Kan. He is also interested in other great business enterprises, being president of the Shawnee State Bank of North Topeka, vice-president of the Prudential Trust Company of Topeka, and a stockholder

and director of the Topeka Street Railway Company. He was formerly president of the Freeholders Fire Insurance Company of Topeka, and is now a director of the Western States Portland Cement Company of Independence, Kan.

On March 2, 1880, Mr. Page married Miss Jessie Ewing McLintock, also a native of Scotland, having been born in Stirlingshire, Jan. 26, 1855. Mr. Page met and became acquainted with his wife in Scotland upon the occasion of his first return to his native country in 1878 when he crossed over the water to visit his aged mother, whose health was becoming feeble. The parents of Mrs. Page were John McLintock and Grace Lecky, neither of whom ever came to America. Mr. and Mrs. Page have three children, one son and two daughters, as follows: David Gladstone Page, born Jan. 7, 1881, who is now associated with his father in the milling business; Miss Grace Lecky Page, born March 4, 1884; and Miss Euphemia Black Page, born May 15, 1887. Mr. Page is a Republican in his political views, and while he takes a deep and loyal interest in public affairs of a political nature and always votes on election day, he has never been an aspirant for political honors. He is a member and an elder in the Second Presbyterian Church of North Topeka, and is a member of the board of trustees of the Presbyterian college at Emporia, Kan.

Mr. Page has been a resident of Topeka forty years and is recognized as one of its foremost, influential and public-spirited citizens. In short no enterprise promising benefit to Topeka or its people has failed of hearty encouragement from him. He has recently built a magnificent new residence on a six-acre tract which he purchased in the western part of Topeka. The home is modern, complete and elegant in all of its appointments and is one of the finest in the city. There they will continue their charming and gracious social hospitality of the past. Mr. and Mrs. Page have traveled extensively. They have visited Scotland together six times and upon the occasion of their visit made in 1906 they lived for several weeks in the stone house in Fifeshire in which Mr. Page was born and which his father had built. They have also visited France and Holland, as well as every part of the United States.

William Warner, financier, inventor and manufacturer, was born in Illinois, Feb. 17, 1864, the son of Emory and Priscilla (Ireland) Warner. His grandfather, Hiram Warner, was a native of New York, where he was reared and educated. He married in his native state, and Emory Warner was born there before the family moved to Illinois. Emory was given the educational advantages afforded by the pioneers of that day and when the call for volunteers came at the outbreak of the Civil war, he enlisted in the One Hundred and Eighth Illinois infantry. He died at a hospital in Mississippi and was buried at Baton Rouge, La. William Warner's maternal grandfather was born in Tennessee but moved to Illinois at an early day and spent his life in that state.

William was six years old when in 1870 he went to Coffey county with his mother who remained there two years, then moved to Osage

county. In 1896 he moved to Malvern and engaged in the manufacture of wire fence. Some years ago he invented and patented a woven wire fence which has come into general use in Kansas and the adjoining states, and organized the Warner Woven Wire Fence Company for its manufacture. Two factories have been built; one at Ottawa, Kan., and one at Pueblo, Col. The Kansas factory is one of the largest manufacturing concerns in the state. Mr. Warner is a staunch supporter of the Republican party and is a willing worker in its interests, but his time is too fully occupied by business affairs to accept public office. He owned and operated a large mercantile establishment for eight years at Malvern and was the president of the Citizens' State Bank of Malvern for six years, but gave up both positions to devote his attention to manufacturing wire fence, the demand for which is always far ahead of the output. He owns and operates a lumber yard at Malvern and his land holdings in Missouri are considerable.

In 1894, Mr. Warner married Edith, the daughter of Chester C. Catlin, who is a native of the State of New York. He served in the Union army during the Civil war, was wounded, but returned to duty as soon as he recovered and served until mustered out of the service. In 1880, Mr. Catlin came to Kansas and located in Osage county, where he engaged in farming. He is an ardent supporter of the Republican party and a leader in local politics. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Warner: Grace, who is twelve and attends school, and Wilma, who is two years of age.

Clarence J. Limbocker, banker and one of the leading business men of Quenemo, Kan., was born in Pottawatomie county, Kansas, March 23, 1864, the son of John M. and Mary J. (Bibnall) Limbocker. His grandfather, Harry S. Limbocker, was born, reared and educated in the State of New York, where he entered the Baptist ministry. In 1860, he came to Kansas and opened up a prairie farm, subsequently he removed to Michigan, where he died in 1885. John Limbocker was also born in New York, where he received the education afforded by the public schools of that state. He was one of those pioneers who came to the territory in 1859, to assist in making it a free state. Locating in Pottawatomie county, Mr. Limbocker at once took part in the stirring life of that period. He was elected treasurer of the county and served in the state militia during the Civil war. For some years he engaged in farming and then moved to Manhattan, Kan., where he became a dealer in real estate, remaining in that business until his death in March, 1910.

The subject of this sketch received the education afforded by the excellent public schools and in 1903 engaged in the banking business in Pomona, but two years later sold his interests there, removed to Quenemo and organized the Quenemo State Bank of which he is cashier. Since its organization the bank has been doing a constantly increasing business, which is most gratifying to the men who fostered the undertaking.

In 1887, Mr. Limbocker married Flora Z., the daughter of David

Lemmon, a prominent merchant of Kansas City, Kan. One child has been born to this union, Wayne E., who is fourteen years old (1911) and attends school. Mr. Limbocker is interested in all public questions; especially those pertaining to the city where he makes his home. At one time, he was city assessor and school treasurer. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of the Eastern Star, and both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

August Weide of Stafford, Kan., retired farmer and wealthy land owner, is one of the sturdy German-Americans who has so materially aided in the great development not only of Kansas but of the United States. He was born in Germany, Nov. 27, 1844, the son of William Weide, who was also a son of the Fatherland, born there in 1812. August was one of a family of five, two of whom are dead. As his father owned a farm near Saxon Weimar, the boy grew up in a healthy country environment and received a good German education. Determined to seek his fortune in the New World, when only a boy of nineteen he landed alone in the United States in 1863. He soon located in Milwaukee, Wis., finding employment in a distillery. Within the year he became fired with patriotism and enlisted in Company K, Ninth Wisconsin infantry. During his service Mr. Weide was in several important battles, but was never wounded. In February, 1866, he was honorably discharged at Little Rock, Ark., because of partial disability, having had a sunstroke, which caused him to become slightly hard of hearing. Soon after leaving the army he returned to Wisconsin, located at Green Bay, and there secured a position as setter in a sawmill. For twelve years he followed this occupation, but hearing of the many golden opportunities in the new West he came to Kansas, in 1878, locating first in Saline county. Three months later he moved to Rush county and took up a soldier's homestead. For four years he lived on the claim, making final proof and securing a patent. After gaining title to the homestead Mr. Weide rented land in Pottawatomie county for one year, but again turned to the west and rented land for two years in Barton county. During this time he was thrifty, raised fine crops and prospered in a marked degree. He bought land in Stafford county, now owns several sections in both Stafford and Kiowa counties worth from \$100 to \$150 an acre. Success seems to have followed in his footsteps wherever he moves. Today all his land is under cultivation and highly improved. Since retiring from his farms Mr. Weide has built one of the finest and most modern homes in the town of Stafford, where he is recognized as one of the most enthusiastic and progressive citizens, always planning for the betterment of the city in which he has elected to pass the sunset years of life. In 1910 Mr. Weide organized the Stafford Opera House Company, which erected a modern opera house named "The Weide" in his honor. One of the most important improvements in the southwest is due to the energy of this man, and that was the erection of the first grain elevator in Greensburg, which has been of great benefit to



August Weide

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the farmers of the surrounding country. Mr. Weide is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and the German Lutheran church. In politics he is an enthusiastic Republican and stands for progress in all public affairs, social, educational and agricultural. Mr. Weide favors good roads, as well as all other movements tending toward the uplift of the country and community, and is regarded as one of the most representative farmers in the Southwest.

On Oct. 17, 1867, Mr. Weide was married at Green Bay, Wis., to Caroline Meyer, daughter of August and Amelia Meyer, both natives of Germany, who spent their lives in the Fatherland, where the father died in 1876 and the mother in 1848. Mrs. Weide was born in Germany March 19, 1842. She became acquainted with her future husband before he came to America. He sent for her to come to the United States, in 1867, and their marriage followed. Seven children have been born to them: Bertha, born Aug. 25, 1868, at Green Bay, Wis., married Reuben Nieden, who now lives in Los Angeles, Cal.; Otto, born March 9, 1870, now a prominent farmer in Stafford county; Amelia, born Nov. 12, 1871; William, born Aug. 21, 1873, now one of the well-to-do farmers of Kiowa county; Alwine, born April 25, 1876, the wife of Seph Harmon, a miller at Mowry, Okla.; Emma, born Jan. 4, 1882, the wife of Charles Thompson, a contractor at Stafford; Carl, born Oct. 18, 1884, and died June 29, 1908. Mr. Weide is proud of his children. He has given each of them a good education and started them in business. All the boys have followed the excellent example of the father and are prosperous and progressive farmers.

George D. Stinebaugh.—As a valiant soldier in the Civil war, and as a capable business man of Ottawa, where he has resided since March 24, 1866, Mr. Stinebaugh is well known to the people of eastern Kansas. He was born near Galion, Ohio, Aug. 13, 1840, and traces his ancestry back to Württemberg, Germany, his ancestors being represented among the pioneers of Pennsylvania. There is no phase of an ancestor's life so dear and so treasured by a descendant as that portion in which he served as one of his country's defenders, and few indeed are the descendants who fail to point with pride to the military record of an ancestor, hence no omission should be made of any incident that indicates his military prowess, and a veteran's military record should be made as complete as official records and memory will permit. His grandfather, John, son of Adam Stinebaugh, a Revolutionary soldier, was born in Pennsylvania and served in the war of 1812. When his son, Jacob (who was born in Hagerstown, Md., in 1806), was a child of two years, John Stinebaugh moved to Horseshoe Bottoms on Cheat river near Beverly, W. Va., and there carried on a blacksmith's shop and engaged in the cattle business. He died during a visit to Maryland when his son was a young man of twenty-four. Jacob soon afterward removed to Crawford county, Ohio, married and engaged in farming. He resided there until 1854, when he removed to Williams county, Ohio, and there made his home until 1866, when the entire family settled in Kansas. He

purchased a farm in Franklin county, near the now extinct town of Ohio City, and engaged in agricultural pursuits there until his death, which occurred in 1860, at sixty-three years of age. He was a man of considerable ability; reared under the judicious oversight of his father, who was a man of prominence, he was fitted for life's responsibilities, and during his long career he proved himself to be a man of integrity and intelligence. He learned the blacksmith's trade, but devoted himself principally to farming. He was a member of the Lutheran church. Jacob Stinebaugh married Helena Herslmer, a native of York county, Pennsylvania, of German descent, who accompanied her father to Ohio about 1822 and was there married. To them were born ten children, all of whom attained maturity except one. This father and mother gave an unusual quota to the defense of the Union, for five of their sons saw service during the Civil war. John was a member of Company C, One Hundredth Ohio infantry, and afterwards lived in St. Joseph, Mo., where he died. Henry was a sergeant in the Thirty-eighth Ohio infantry, and died in Ohio from the effects of his army service. Andrew was a member of the Tenth Kansas militia and lived and died in California. Jacob enlisted in the Thirty-eighth Ohio infantry, was wounded in front of Atlanta, and now makes his home in Ottawa. George D. was the sixth in order of birth and his war record is given below; Elizabeth is the wife of H. Towney and lives in Princeton, Franklin county. Mary died in childhood. Mrs. Ellen Goodrich died in Ottawa, Lydia lives in Princeton, Franklin county, and Mrs. Anna Campbell resides in California.

George D. Stinebaugh at the age of fourteen years accompanied his family from Galion to Williams county, Ohio. At the first call for volunteers for the Civil war he enlisted on April 19, 1861, in Company C, Fourteenth Ohio infantry, and was mustered in at Cleveland, Ohio, for three months. Among his first engagements were those at Philippi, Laurel Hill or Beclington, Carrick's Ford, on Cheat river (which was almost on the same ground where his father was reared). He was mustered out at Toledo, Ohio, Aug. 13, 1861. In company with his brother Henry he enlisted in Company H, Thirty-eighth Ohio infantry, and in 1864 they were joined by a third brother, Jacob. Among the engagements of his second term of service were Mill Springs, Stone's River, Perryville, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Chattanooga, Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, Snake Creek Gap, and all the battles of the Atlanta siege. In the battles of Jonesboro, at the first volley, every man within ten feet of him was struck. In the second volley two shots passed through his left leg, another grazed the ankle of his right leg, while a shell grazed the top of his head. About sundown he was carried to the rear and at midnight his leg was amputated on the field. He was sent to a field hospital, where he remained three days, was then transferred to the hospital at Atlanta, then to Chattanooga, afterwards to Nashville, Tenn., thence to New Albany, Ind., later to Jeffersonville, Ind., where he was discharged. As soon as he was able to get around he was given the head clerkship at the hospital and continued in that capacity until

July 14, 1865, when he was honorably discharged at Louisville, Ky. Returning home Mr. Stinebaugh took a course in Bryant & Stratton's Business College at Toledo, Ohio, where he graduated in 1866. He then came to Kansas where he was employed as deputy recorder of deeds of Franklin county. In the session of 1866-67 he served as enrolling clerk of the house of representatives. In the fall of 1867 he was elected county clerk on the Republican ticket, and by reelection each two years, held the office from 1868 to 1880. While acting as county clerk he became interested in the real estate business, and in this he has since engaged. In 1890 he was admitted to practice in the interior department and has since been a pension attorney. He has represented six of the old-line fire insurance companies. For two years he was a member of the city council and served on the school board at the time of the building of Central school. For some time he served as city clerk. He is a member of the Baptist church and affiliates fraternally with George H. Thomas Post No. 18, Grand Army of the Republic.

On Sept. 13, 1868, he was united in marriage with Mary Ann Reese, daughter of James and Nancy (Anderson) Reese, who was of Welsh descent and a native of Lafayette, Ind., but came to Kansas in 1867. Her people were likewise patriotic, all three of her brothers having served in the Civil war and two of them in the war with Mexico. The death of Mrs. Stinebaugh occurred on Jan. 9, 1907, and later he contracted a second marriage when he was united with Mrs. Ida C. Adamson, the daughter of Joseph D. Powers, who served as provost-marshal of eastern Kentucky during the Rebellion. The husband, father and eight uncles of Mrs. Stinebaugh were valiant soldiers in the Civil war. Joseph D. Powers lived in Lawrence county, Ohio, but later removed to Missouri, where he died March 10, 1888. He was an excellent public speaker and took a very prominent part in the affairs of his day. He gave the Republican party his allegiance. Throughout Mr. Stinebaugh's residence in Ottawa, he has ever been a patriotic, public spirited citizen with energies directed toward the development and business prosperity, as well as the general welfare of the people.

Augustus Ralph Ingleman, one of the leading druggists and popular business men of Overbrook, was born in Anderson county, Kansas, Oct. 24, 1879, the son of Augustus P. and Mary (Austin) Ingleman. His father was born in Hanover, Germany, and emigrated from the Fatherland in 1857. Soon after reaching this country he settled in Illinois and engaged in farming. At the outbreak of the Civil war he enlisted in the Thirty-ninth Illinois infantry and served until mustered out. Subsequently he enlisted in the Nineteenth Kansas cavalry and served under ex-Governor Crawford, against the Indians in western Kansas until 1869. Mr. Ingleman liked Kansas so well that in 1870 he came here and settled in Coffee county. He was shot through the heart at the time of the raid on the Waverly bank in 1892. Mary Austin was born in Pennsylvania, and accompanied her parents to Kansas soon after the Civil war.

A. Ralph Ingleman received his academic training in the public schools at Waverly, Kan., graduated from the high school and immediately went to work in a drug store. During his spare time he studied pharmacy, took the state examination, and received his diploma as a pharmacist. In 1899 he removed to Overbrook and in 1904 opened a fine store of his own which has become one of the leading drug houses in the town and county. Mr. Ingleman is a Republican and a member of the Masonic order.

In 1902, he married Anna, the daughter of John and Anna Sullivan. They were natives of Ireland, who emigrated at an early day and located in Douglas county, Kansas, where Mr. Sullivan bought a farm. Mr. Ingleman is progressive in his ideas and takes an interest in all movements that tend toward the upbuilding of the city of his adoption.

Henry A. Platt, Overbrook's popular postmaster and justice of the peace, who has been instrumental in the improvement and progress of the city, was born in Laporte county, Indiana, July 9, 1809, the son of Ely and Fannie E. (Harrison) Platt. His grandfather was a native of Connecticut, where he was a millwright and a prominent member of the Congregational church, serving as deacon at Wallingford for over forty years. Ely Platt was born in Connecticut, was reared and educated there but immigrated to Indiana at an early day. At the outbreak of the Civil war he enlisted in the Fourth Indiana cavalry and served a little over three years, when he was honorably discharged and located at St. Louis, Mo. In 1869 he came to the State of Kansas and settled near the present site of Carbondale, at that time nothing but unbroken prairie. Mr. Platt was a carpenter by trade and built the first house in Carbondale for L. R. Adams. For a number of years Mr. Platt served as constable of Osage county and as he was absolutely fearless he was able to enforce the law at a time when it was little respected in that part of the state by the lawless class who were employed in the coal mines of that section.

Henry Platt was reared near Carbondale and received the educational advantages afforded by the pioneers of that day, when an education was gained only by a hard struggle. But the little primitive school houses fitted men well for the battle of life and existence, as has been proved in the case of Mr. Platt. In 1890 he located at Overbrook and engaged in the hotel business for ten years. He soon became popular, took part in the political life of the town and was elected justice of the peace, which position he has held for nineteen years. In 1897 Mr. Platt was appointed postmaster of Overbrook and is still in office. In 1896 he ran for sheriff on the Republican ticket, but the wave of Populism was sweeping over Kansas at that time, and he was defeated by a small majority. Mr. Platt is a member of the Masonic order, being a Chapter Mason, and both he and his wife are members of the Knights and Ladies of Security.

On Dec. 23, 1880, Mr. Platt married Sarah, the daughter of J. B. and Sophia Cann, of Carbondale. Mr. Cann was an Englishman who immi-

grated to the United States in 1879 and located at Carbondale, where he purchased a farm and worked as a miner. He died at the home of his daughter at Topeka, Kan., in April, 1910. Mr. and Mrs. Platt have two sons: Arthur, twenty-nine years of age, who is engaged as a book-keeper in the postcard department of Arthur Capper's establishment at Topeka, and Irving, twenty-seven years old, who is a successful lawyer at Junction City. The family are members of the Congregational church.

Charles William Crimm, a prominent citizen of Council Grove, was born at New Philadelphia, Ohio, Sept. 21, 1852, the first son of Andrew and Margaret (Hoag) Crimm. Andrew Crimm was a native of Virginia, born there in 1821. When he was ten years of age his parents removed to Ohio, where he was reared and educated. After leaving school he engaged in farming with his father, and followed that vocation. Margaret Crimm was born in Carroll county, Ohio, in 1828, the daughter of Scotch parents, who came to America and settled in Ohio at an early day. Charles was educated in the public schools of Ohio and engaged in the mercantile business there until 1878, when he determined to seek his fortunes in the growing west and came to Kansas. He located at Council Grove and opened a harness factory and store, which became one of the leading mercantile establishments of its kind. In 1889 Mr. Crimm disposed of his business and for some years was connected with different concerns in Council Grove as a salesman.

Mr. Crimm has been twice married. His first wife, to whom he was married in 1878, was Ellen O. James, the foster daughter of E. S. Ferguson, a merchant of Ulrichsville, Ohio. Two children were born to this union—Margaret Ferguson, born Dec. 24, 1879, and Bernice Hoag, born March 14, 1885. The latter has been a teacher in the Council Grove schools since 1903. Mrs. Crimm died on July 10, 1893, and on Dec. 8, 1897, Mr. Crimm married Ella May Street, the first daughter of Linney Howard Street of Council Grove. Mrs. Crimm was born in Ohio, Feb. 7, 1863. Her father was a farmer, who enlisted in the Union army and was killed during the Civil war. In 1873 she came to Kansas with her mother, who is now Mrs. Burris of Topeka. They located in Council Grove, where Mrs. Crimm was engaged in the millinery business for eight years previous to her marriage. An only brother, William R. Street, lived in Iowa. He died, April 19, 1897, at Hinneston, Iowa, leaving a wife and three children. Mr. Crimm is a Master Mason, a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and both he and his family are members of the Presbyterian church and Order of the Eastern Star. The family occupies the house in Council Grove that is seen in the picture which shows the old Indian council oak.

Charles (Karl) Crimm was a soldier in the war of the Revolution. He came to America with the forces of General Lafayette and after the war settled in Virginia. He was the great-grandfather of Mr. Crimm, of this review.

LaFayette C. Jones, a native of Franklin county, Kansas, and one of the most enterprising young business men of Ottawa, is the successful proprietor of the Jones clothing store of that city. He was born in Peoria, Kan., March 21, 1877, to James and Elizabeth (Coburn) Jones, the former a native of Missouri, who came to Kansas when a young man with his father, Abner L. Jones, a pioneer settler in Franklin county, where he entered a tract of wild unimproved land and developed it into a most desirable homestead which continued to be his residence until his death. Abner L. Jones owned and operated one of the first sawmills in the county and in many other ways his name and deeds are intimately associated with the early history of the county. He was a devout member of the Methodist Episcopal church and in that faith he reared his thirteen children. James, the father of LaFayette, continued throughout life in the faith in which he had been graciously reared and became a very prominent and valued member of that denomination. He too, was an agriculturist and resided in Peoria until his death. The maternal grandfather, John Coburn, was a native of Scotland who came to America, settling first in Indiana and later in Peoria, Kan., where he engaged in agricultural pursuits and where he died.

LaFayette C. Jones received the educational advantages afforded by the common schools of Franklin county, but at the early age of thirteen years initiated a business training by entering the employment of H. L. T. Skinner as a clerk in his clothing store at Ottawa, receiving a salary of \$10 a month at the beginning of his service. The fact that he was employed in that store continuously for twelve years, or until Oct. 1, 1902, attests that he had the business acumen, energy and perseverance necessary for a successful business career. In 1902 the incorporated firm of Walker & Jones Clothing Company was formed, and January, 1905, Mr. Walker withdrew from the firm, the style of which became the Jones Clothing Company, with Mr. Jones as sole proprietor, which he has continued to be, doing a constantly increasing business. Mr. Jones has been president of the Commercial Club, and is treasurer of the Business Men's Credit Association. He is a Scottish Rite Mason, and member of the Abdallah Temple, Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

In 1898 he was united in marriage with Addie Bird, from near Homewood, Kan., daughter of Richard Bird, a gallant defender of the Union during the Civil war, whose vocation was that of a farmer and who resided in Olympia in latter years and died there. Mr. and Mrs. Jones have four children—Mabel, Lowell, Gertrude and Richard. Mrs. Jones and the children are attendants of the Methodist Episcopal church of which she is a member.

George Sorensen, the president of the Pioneer State Bank of Burlingame and the local agent of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad, was born in Denmark, July 3, 1861, the son of Soren and Carolina (Nielsen) Sorensen. His father was a farmer in the old country, carried arms in its defense during the war of 1848, '49 and '50, in which two

of his brothers were killed. He was a prominent man in Denmark, served for a number of years as justice of the peace, and was otherwise identified with the progress and welfare of his community. Like most Danes he was a member of the Lutheran church.

George Sorensen received a good common school education in his native land, served in the army two years and then went into the government railway service, where he was employed for five years. In 1881 he immigrated to the United States and located in Delaware, Ohio. Three years later he came to Kansas and settled at Belleville, Republic county. Desiring a better education he moved to Manhattan and entered the State Agricultural College in 1887. He finished the course in two years and at once began to work as an operator for the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad. While the road was building an extension he was sent to MODOC and then to Harveyville, where he remained fifteen months. He was transferred to Peterson and subsequently to Scranton and remained there ten years. In 1900 Mr. Sorensen was made agent of the railroad at Burlingame, which position he still holds. He is a natural business man and was elected president of the Pioneer State Bank of Burlingame in 1910. It is capitalized at \$25,000 and has a surplus of \$3,000. From the first the bank has carried on a large business and is regarded as one of the soundest financial institutions in Kansas. Since coming to Burlingame Mr. Sorensen has made many friends and is one of the substantial business men of the city. In politics he is a Republican. In 1885 Mr. Sorensen married Marie Frandsen, who was born and reared in Denmark, where her father was a farmer. He was in the army during the war of 1864. Four children have been born to this union: Michael, a graduate of the University of Colorado, who is an attorney in Burlingame; George, who is employed in the office of the superintendent of the telegraph lines of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad at Topeka; Lucille and Emil, who are in school at Burlingame. The family are members of the Presbyterian church.

Bernard Warkentin.—To have performed so notable a work as did the late Bernard Warkentin in connection with the colonization of central Kansas would prove sufficient to give precedence and reputation to any man, were this to represent the sum total of his efforts; but Mr. Warkentin was a man of broad mental ken, strong initiative and distinct individuality, who left not only a lasting impression in the field of enterprise mentioned, but was a most potent, though unostentatious, factor in the commercial, religious and social life of Harvey county, where he took up his residence in 1873. He built and operated the first flouring mill within the county, was the founder of the Halstead Mill & Elevator Company and the Kansas State Bank, of Newton, the organization of which was the result of his ideas and efforts, and in the conduct of whose affairs, their policies and operation, his was the controlling spirit from the time of incorporation until his death. Bernard Warkentin was a native of Crimea, Southern Russia, and was born in Altona, a small town near Odessa, June 19, 1847, son of Bernard Warkentin, a

native of Prussia, a miller by occupation, and an influential member of the Mennonite church, who operated a flouring mill at Altona, in the Crimean peninsula, Russia, and was the first to introduce Red Turkey wheat in that district. The son came to America in 1871, and after traveling over parts of Canada, the Dakotas and Minnesota, located in Summerville, Ill. There he married, and in 1873 removed to Kansas, locating in Halstead, Harvey county, then in the first stage of development. He built the first grist mill in the county, a small affair of some ten barrels capacity, which he operated by water power, his mill being built over the Little Arkansas river, which flows through Halstead. In 1878 he organized the Halstead Mill & Elevator Company, of which his father-in-law, Conrad Eisenmeyer, of Summerfield, Ill., was the principal stockholder and for a time president. Under the management of Mr. Warkentin the business was of sound and continuous growth and necessitated enlarging the capacity. This was accomplished in 1886 by the establishment of the Newton Milling & Elevator Company at Newton, of which Mr. Warkentin was made president and manager. A further increase in capacity was made in 1901, when the Blackwell Milling & Elevator Company, of Blackwell, Okla., was organized and a modern mill erected at that point, Mr. Warkentin becoming president and general manager. In connection with the milling interests some twenty elevators were placed in operation in Oklahoma and five in Kansas. From a daily capacity of ten barrels to one of 1,700—from a grist mill to one of the large milling interests of the state, having a reputation for quality excelled by none, whose output was sold throughout the United States and Europe—covers the identification of Mr. Warkentin with Kansas milling. His record in the establishment, conduct and success of flouring mills in central Kansas is without parallel, and he was justly proud of his record as a miller. He had early in life acquired the desire, the habit, and love of work. His shrewd business judgment and keen insight into business affairs—his knowledge of men and things, coupled with indomitable will and energy—enabled him to rank with the leading men in his field of endeavor in the state and to win a national reputation as such that was enviable. The following article from the "Northwestern Miller," of May, 1908, concerning the coming of Mr. Warkentin and of his work and influence in central Kansas, is herewith published in full:

"He was of Mennonite sect, the Mennonites being primarily a religious order originating in Western Prussia. They were a thrifty and well-to-do people and when, in 1783, the Turkish government ceded the Crimea to Russia, Empress Catherine II of Russia looked about for colonists for the new possessions. She was attracted by the Mennonites. These people had become more or less discontented in Prussia, and when she made them an offer of allotments of land, religious freedom, and immunity from military service for one hundred years, a large part of the people immigrated to Crimea. They disappointed Catherine's hopes in that, instead of mingling with other residents of

the peninsula, they kept to themselves and lived exclusive lives. They proved to be excellent farmers, growing wheat almost exclusive of other crops. The grain produced was of the soft variety, and it was not until 1860 that the hard wheat, then grown in another part of Crimea, was introduced into the settlements. The early experiments of the new grain were made by the father of Bernard Warkentin. In the meantime the Mennonites' neighbors had become jealous of their prosperity. In 1870 and 1871 the Franco-Prussian war gave Russia an opportunity to conclude a new treaty, and the amnesty assured to the Mennonites was withdrawn by Russia, Germany stipulating that the people be given ten years in which to emigrate. The prospect of infringement of their rights led the Mennonites to at once look about for a new world for a location and their eyes turned toward America. Several delegates were sent here to find the best locality for a settlement and Kansas was finally determined the most promising section. Mr. Warkentin had at that time a nominal association with the immigration department of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company, and was largely influential in getting his countrymen to settle in Kansas. At one time a party of 1,000 landed in New York determined to go to Nebraska, but Mr. Warkentin was successful in directing them to Kansas. The people were well-to-do and many of them had as much as \$50,000, and there was not an illiterate person among them. They purchased farm lands in 100,000-acre lots. At that time a small body of French settlers were growing hard wheat in central Kansas in an experimental way. The first party of Mennonites had about thirty bushels of seed wheat from Crimea. This seemed so well adapted to the soil and climate of Kansas that more was brought over, and the acreage of the new wheat spread rapidly. Within less than twenty years the new variety had crowded out the older soft winter wheat and it is now the principal grain grown in Kansas, Nebraska and Oklahoma. About eight years ago it was decided that an infusion of new seed wheat would be desirable, so Mr. Warkentin, always an enthusiast in wheat culture, was the executive in charge of the importation and distribution of several thousand bushels of new seed. It is a singular coincidence that Mr. Warkentin's father should have been the first to introduce the Turkey hard wheat among the Mennonites in Russia and that years later his son should have been the most active in bringing the same wheat to America." F. D. Coburn, secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, says of Mr. Warkentin, in the "Saturday Evening Post" of May, 1910: "Thirty years ago Kansas was not much of a wheat-growing state. The question of how much wheat she grew was of little moment to the rest of the markets of the world. At the present time and for ten years past Kansas has led in wheat growing, and much of the credit for making Kansas a great wheat state belongs to one man, the late Bernard Warkentin, of Newton, Harvey county, Kansas. It was through his efforts that the variety which has made the Sunflower commonwealth famous and rich, known as Red Turkey, or Russian hard

winter wheat, was introduced, and through his perseverance and the demands of the white bread-eating public the millers were forced against their will to use it."

Mr. Warkentin held extensive commercial relations aside from his milling interests. He was one of the most active factors in the organization of the Kansas State Bank, of Newton, and served as its president until his death. He was a director of the Halstead State Bank, the Millers' National Insurance Company, of Chicago, the Terminal Warehouse Company, of Kansas City, Mo., and the Western States Portland Cement Company, of Independence, Kan., and he was a stockholder in other corporations. He was an ambitious and tireless worker, conservative in his business methods, and his integrity and honesty were unquestioned. He left at his death one of the large estates of Kansas, an estate which represents the brain, pluck and energy of one man who, with his peculiar natural tact, ever saw the propitious moment and availed himself of it. A member of the Mennonite church, he gave liberally of his time and money in support of the institutions of his sect. Bethel College, of Newton, received from him generous financial assistance, and his gifts in support of the Deaconess Hospital of the order were numerous. While making a tour of the Orient in 1908, accompanied by his wife, he was accidentally shot while on a train and taken to the Deaconess Hospital at Beirut, Assyria. It seemed almost providential that he should be taken to this hospital, a branch of the institution which had always been the object of his deep interest and liberal support. His death occurred on April 1, 1908, some fifteen hours after his injury. The tributes of respect, and in many cases of affection, called forth by the death of Mr. Warkentin have seldom been equaled in the passing away of a citizen. His own standard of life was high, and it was seen in the development of what grew to be, under his direction, one of the most successful milling enterprises in Kansas. In a large measure his life work was finished—it had met to a great extent the fullness of his ambition. But infinitely more precious and of personal consequence to him was the fact that he died rich in the possession of a well earned popularity, in the esteem which comes from honorable living, and in the affection that slowly develops only from unselfish works.

Mr. Warkentin married Aug. 14, 1872, Miss Mina Eisenmeyer, daughter of Conrad Eisenmeyer, of Summerfield, Ill., a native of Germany, a successful miller, as was his father, and a prominent and influential citizen of his country. Mr. Warkentin is survived by his widow, who resides in Newton, and a son and daughter: Edna Wella, a graduate of Bryn Mawr, class of 1898, and the wife of Morris L. Alden, of the law firm of McAnany & Alden, of Kansas City, Kan.; and Carl Bernard Warkentin (see sketch).

In 1910 the Bethel Deaconess Home, a modern and commodious structure for the use of the nurses of Bethel Hospital at Newton, was completed and given to the hospital by Mrs. Warkentin in memory of her husband. To do justice to the many phases of the career of Mr.

Warkentin within the limit of an article of this order would be impossible, but in even touching the more salient points there may come objective lesson and incentive, and thus a tribute of appreciation. In his business life he was the embodiment of honor, as he was in his social and domestic life, the perfection of love and gentleness.

John Winter Blood, a prominent member of the Wichita bar, was born in Toronto, Woodson county, Kansas, Aug. 10, 1877, being the adopted son of Edward D. Blood and wife. His own father was Robert Winter and his mother's maiden name was Susan Ruth Nixon. The latter died when her son John was born, and he was adopted while yet an infant by Edward D. Blood and wife, distant relatives, who were to him the same as parents and whose name became his. He was reared on a farm near Toronto and was educated in a country school, the State Normal School at Emporia and the University of Kansas. He graduated in an academic course at the Kansas State Normal School in 1902; finished a professional course there in 1904; and in 1906 was graduated in the law department of the University of Kansas. Meanwhile, during his late youth and early manhood he taught several terms of school, two of which he taught in the country when seventeen and eighteen years of age. In 1902 he became principal of the public schools at Buffalo, Kan., and it was thus that he obtained the means with which to finish his education. After he graduated in law he spent a few months in the Northwest and then returned to Kansas, locating at Wichita, where he at once actively engaged in the practice of law. Since locating in that city he has been a member of the law firm of McGill, Blood & McCormick, his partners being George McGill and Ross McCormick. Mr. McGill is the present county attorney of Sedgwick county.

Mr. Blood is a Republican in politics. In 1907 he conducted the campaign of the Independent League which resulted in the election of J. H. Graham to the mayoralty and the closing of all the open saloons in Wichita. As secretary of the Republican county central committee in 1908 he managed the Republican campaign of that year for the election of county and state officials. On Dec. 1, 1908, he was appointed by Gov. E. W. Hoch election commissioner and served as such until May, 1909. In 1910 he was appointed assistant supervisor of the Federal census for the city of Wichita, concluding his work in this capacity on July 1 of that year. Mr. Blood is a member of the Sedgwick County Bar Association, and fraternally is a member of the Masonic order, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Knights of Pythias. He is also a member of the Wichita Chamber of Commerce and the Riverside Club, and in church faith and membership he is a Congregationalist.

The Blood family is of English descent, having been established in Massachusetts in 1680. Members of the family have fought in the Revolutionary war, the War of 1812, the Mexican and Civil wars. Edward D. Blood, who served in the Union army during the Civil war, was born at Ellsworth, Me. He came to Kansas shortly after the close of

the war and helped to construct the Union Pacific railroad. He purchased a farm in Woodson county in 1868, located on it in 1875, and died there in 1924. His wife was a Miss Martha Ragleman before her marriage and was born in Pennsylvania. She died in 1902. On Nov. 28, 1911, Mr. Blood married Miss Inf. C. Cole, the daughter of Ludovic R. Cole, for many years general manager of the Bell telephone properties in southwest Kansas. Mrs. Blood is a member of the Congregational church.

Edward W. Hume, president of the Franklin County State Bank, of Ottawa, Kan., is a native of New York state, having been born in Oneida county July 10, 1844. He is of English ancestry, both his maternal and paternal grandparents being natives of England, where they resided their entire lives. His parents were Edward and Jane (Berkenshire) Hume, the former born and reared in England, but came to America in 1840 when a young man and settled in New York state, where he continued to reside until 1852, when, learning of the wonderful advantages of the West, he decided to locate there, and finally settled at Morris, Ill. In his youth he had mastered the trade of wheelwright and machinist, which occupation he followed until in his latter years removing to a farm on which he died in 1856. He was reared an Episcopalian in religious belief and carried with him throughout life those precepts of honesty and integrity taught by that old established church. His beloved wife survived him until called to her reward in 1880.

Edward W. Hume was but eight years of age when he accompanied his parents to Illinois, where he was reared and educated in the common schools. When the great internecine strife between the North and the South began he answered Lincoln's call to suppress the rebellion and enlisted in 1861 in Company G, Thirty-sixth Illinois infantry, under Colonel Greusel, who resigned in 1862 and whose command was assumed by Ed Joslyn. Mr. Hume's service extended throughout the war. He participated in the battles of Pea Ridge, Siege of Corinth, Perryville, Murfreesboro or Stone's River, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, campaign against Atlanta, then the battle of Franklin. He was seriously wounded and captured at the battle of Murfreesboro, but was immediately exchanged and sent to the hospital, where he remained for three months. He served as corporal of his company for some time and later was promoted to the office of sergeant.

After the war he returned to Illinois and engaged in agricultural pursuits, continuing there until 1871, when he came to Kansas and located four miles north of Ottawa on a portion of the large farm which he now owns and which includes over one thousand acres. He has been not only an extensive and successful farmer, but in recent years has devoted a considerable portion of his time and attention to the raising of fine, blooded live stock. These pursuits have been supplemented, however, by activities in other directions, as when, in 1906, he organized the Franklin County State Bank, of which he has served as president since 1908, and the most progressive spirit has distinguished his course in

every undertaking with which he has been connected. The capital stock of the bank is \$10,000, with a surplus and undivided profits of \$1,000. Mr. Hume also owns stock in the First National Bank of Ottawa and is one of its directors.

In 1865 Mr. Hume was united in marriage to Miss Rachel L. Pitzer, daughter of Jacob Pitzer, a native of Ohio who, in 1870, moved to Kansas, where he continued to reside for some time, but his death occurred in Eureka Springs, Ark. Mr. and Mrs. Hume are the parents of four children: Ernest H. and Jacob Sidney live on the farm; Jennie E.; and Flossie M. are at home. Notwithstanding his extensive business interests, Mr. Hume has found time to devote to the public welfare, having served as trustee of Hayes township for ten years, and having represented the Democratic constituency of his county in the various political conventions, state, national and congressional. He affiliates fraternally with the Masonic order, the Odd Fellows and the Grand Army of the Republic, and in all of these orders he is deservedly popular because of his genial disposition and his readiness to aid in any movement for their advancement, the same spirit manifest in business relations as well.

George McGill, one of the representative lawyers of the younger generation in Wichita, is now very ably and acceptably filling the office of county attorney of Sedgwick county. Mr. McGill has spent practically all of his life in Kansas, having accompanied his parents to the state in 1884, when but five years of age. The family removed to Kansas from Lucas county, Iowa, where George McGill was born on a farm Feb. 12, 1879. His father, Tobias McGill, a farmer by occupation, was born in Indiana April 18, 1837, and now resides at Great Bend, Kan., where he located in 1884. He was the son of Tobias McGill, who died when Tobias, the father of George, was seven years of age. Tobias McGill, the grandfather, was born in Ireland. The mother of George McGill was a Miss Farilla Youtsey before her marriage, a daughter of Peter and Mary (Sweeney) Youtsey, who removed to Iowa from Indiana. She died in 1900, aged sixty-one years. Tobias and Farilla (Youtsey) McGill were the parents of nine children, six sons and three daughters. Those living are: George McGill of this review; Hilar Newton McGill, Mrs. Mary Etta Harris, Mrs. Lottie Mosbarger, Elva Edith McGill, of Great Bend, Kan., and Crandon O. McGill, a lawyer at Olympia, Wash.

George McGill was reared on a farm in Barton county, Kan., and was educated in a country school and at the Central Normal School at Great Bend, attending the latter for four years. After graduating from the normal school in 1900 Mr. McGill began reading law in the office of D. A. Banta, of Great Bend, and by careful and diligent study was prepared for his admission to the bar, which took place in June, 1902. He has engaged in the practice of law in Wichita since May, 1904, and his untiring industry, his legal acquirements and his skill as an advocate have gradually attracted attention and gained him a representative clientage in his chosen field of endeavor. In politics he is a Democrat. He served

as deputy county attorney of Sedgwick county from January, 1907, to January, 1911. In the fall of 1910 he was elected to the office of county attorney on the Democratic ticket, overcoming a Republican majority of about 700. He is now serving in that office. He is the senior member of McGill, Blood & McCormick, one of the successful legal firms of the city. He is a member of the Sedgwick County Bar Association and has been admitted to practice in all state and Federal courts. Fraternally he is a member of the Masonic order, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Knights of Pythias. He is also a member of the Wichita Chamber of Commerce. On Dec. 15, 1910, Mr. McGill was united in marriage to Miss Isabel Catherine Fletcher, the daughter of Mrs. Catherine Fletcher, of Ellsworth, Kan., and a native of Ireland.

Howard Wetmore Darling, one of Wichita's foremost citizens, well known throughout the State of Kansas in lumber circles and as the present head of the state Young Men's Christian Association, was born at London, Ohio, Feb. 28, 1856, the son of Dr. Nelson Strong Darling and his wife, whose maiden name was Emma Maria Wetmore. Dr. Nelson Strong Darling, a physician by profession, was born at Chesterfield, Mass., Oct. 4, 1831. He graduated at the Starling Medical College of Columbus, Ohio, and practiced his profession for fifty-five years at London and Columbus, Ohio, and at LaPorte, Ind., where he located in 1866. He died at the home of his son, H. W. Darling, in Wichita, Dec. 9, 1908. He was the son of Thomas West Darling and Theodocia Russell, both natives of Massachusetts. The Darling family, which is of English and Welsh descent, is an ancient New England family, having been founded there prior to the Revolutionary war, some of its members being numbered among the patriots who fought in that war for American independence. Emma Maria Wetmore, the mother of Mr. Darling, was born in Columbus, Ohio, in 1832, and died there on Oct. 8, 1895. She was the daughter of Dr. Charles Henry Wetmore, a native of Connecticut and a graduate of Yale College of the class of 1804, who also was a physician by profession, but latterly he was a man of wealth and a retired capitalist of Columbus, Ohio. His father was Prosper M. Wetmore, the son of Rev. Izrahiah Wetmore, a Presbyterian minister who graduated at Yale College in 1748. The Wetmore family is of English descent and back in the mother country it possessed a coat-of-arms. Prosper M. Wetmore, a brother of Mr. Darling's mother, is now a prominent and venerable citizen of Columbus, Ohio.

Howard Wetmore Darling was chiefly reared and educated at LaPorte, Ind. In his youth he learned the drug business, first as a clerk in a drug store in LaPorte, and later by taking a course in the Chicago College of Pharmacy. For five years he was a drug clerk in LaPorte and Michigan City, Ind., to which latter place he went from LaPorte at the age of twenty. In 1879 he quit the drug business and entered the employ of Coburn, Jones & Company, a large wholesale lumber concern of Michigan City, as a bookkeeper. This proved a turning point in his career, for he has been identified with the lumber business in one capacity and

another, with but slight interruption, ever since, and it was with this firm that he learned his first lessons in a business with which he has since become so prominently identified in Wichita and the great Southwest. Besides its wholesale business in Michigan City, Coburn, Jones & Company maintained a large retail branch in Indianapolis. He remained with this firm for five years, and from the position of bookkeeper was advanced to traveling salesman. In 1884 he became the manager of the Jonathian Boyce lumber business of Michigan City. This connection lasted only a short time, however, when he reentered the employ of Coburn, Jones & Company as a traveling salesman. In 1885, having determined to embark in a business of some kind on his own account, he resigned his position, came to Kansas, and has been a resident of the Sunflower State ever since. He located first at Anthony, where for three and a half years he was engaged in the furniture business. On Dec. 1, 1888, he removed to Wichita, and during the twenty-three years of his residence there he has rapidly forged ahead to prominence, influence and position, until today he is one of the first citizens of that city. Here for two years and a half he was in the employ of the Hydraulic Mills in different capacities. But he did not forget the experience, training and lessons which he had had in the lumber industry back in Indiana, and had an ambition to put all this knowledge to a practical use by embarking in the lumber business for himself. He had the keen foresight to appreciate the value of the red cypress lumber, which is chiefly a product of the swamps of Louisiana, and he was shrewd enough to foresee the possibilities which might result in introducing that class of lumber to the trade in this section of the country. Accordingly in 1891 he embarked in the lumber business in the name of the Louisiana Red Cypress Company, which concern is still in existence, and which does a wholesale business exclusively. The company, of which he is sole owner, has had a most successful career. Besides its main office in Wichita, it has branch offices at Kansas City, Mo., and Oklahoma City, Okla. Mr. Darling is also president of the Arkansas Valley Lumber Company, a wholesale and retail concern, which has its headquarters in Wichita, and he is vice-president of the Oklahoma Sash & Door Company, of Oklahoma City. In politics Mr. Darling is a Republican, but he has never been a candidate for political office. He is prominent in fraternal circles, being a Thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, a Noble of the Mystic Shrine and a Knight Templar. He is prominent in church and Y. M. C. A. circles, being a member, trustee and liberal supporter of College Hill Congregational Church; president of the Kansas State Congregational Brotherhood; a director of the National Congregational Brotherhood, and the present president of the Kansas State Young Men's Christian Association, having received that high honor at its annual meeting held in Pittsburg in the month of February, 1911. He is a member and ex-vice-president of the Wichita Chamber of Commerce, a member of the Commercial and Country clubs of Wichita, treasurer of the Wichita Y. M. C. A., a trustee of Fairmount College and a member of the Southwestern Lumber Dealers' Association.

Mr. Darling was married in Michigan City, Ind., Dec. 13, 1883, to Miss Marietta E. Upson, who was born and raised in Michigan City, the daughter of Daniel Upson, a descendant of the Connecticut Revolutionary family of that name. They have three sons, as follows: Howard Upson, born April 29, 1886; Lyman Strong, born Sept. 23, 1887, and Arthur Burr, born Dec. 28, 1892. The two elder sons are graduates of both Fairmount and Yale, while the youngest son is being prepared for Yale at Phillips Academy of Andover, Mass. Mrs. Darling is very active in church and Young Women's Christian Association circles and is a member of the Society of Colonial Dames. On the maternal side she is a descendant of the distinguished Ames family of Massachusetts, while on the paternal side she is a descendant of Rev. Thomas Hooker, the founder of Hartford, Conn. Mr. and Mrs. Darling have a charming and palatial home in the city of Wichita, one of the finest in the State of Kansas. It was built by them in 1907, is located at the apex of beautiful College Hill, on Douglas avenue, the city's main thoroughfare, and occupies a space of ground which might be considered the most desirable residence site in the city. Built of pressed brick and stone its beauty of design, massive proportions, exquisite architecture, broad verandas and stately columns are such as to excite the eye to instant admiration, while the broad, well kept lawns which surround it, its handsome garage and delightful walks, all combine to make as picturesque a home setting as one could ever hope to see. In view of its splendor and its fine location, it has become one of the sights and architectural beauties of Wichita. While Howard W. Darling has been successful in life, it can be said of him that he is the sole architect of his fortune. Starting with practically nothing, his accumulations have been entirely the result of his business shrewdness in taking legitimate advantage of the value and selling qualities of a certain commodity for which there is a great demand. Viewed from every standpoint, his life has been a success, and the highest tribute that can be paid him is to say that he has reached the goal by employing only the fairest of means and the most honorable methods.

Harry E. Richter, deceased, ex-lieutenant-governor of Kansas, was born at Vermilion, Ohio, in 1846, son of Lewis and Sarah Richter, natives of Germany, the former a German Lutheran minister, whose father was a brother of Herr Jean Paul Richter, the renowned German author. He was reared in the atmosphere of a refined and cultured home, where his early training was of that nature usually received in the correct family life of a Lutheran pastor, and where the principles of morality and religion were instilled into his mind by his parents, thus laying deep and secure the foundation of his character. He was early taught the traits of courage, industry and honesty, so that his time out of school hours was always employed in some useful occupation. He was educated in the public schools of Hamilton, Ohio, and Rushville, Ind., his parents having removed to the latter place a few years prior to the opening of the Civil war. The sentiments and teachings of the Reverend Richter were not in accord with the views of



H. E. Richter

the many friends of slavery and secession who lived near Rushville and those differences brought about many exciting and trying conditions. One evening a company from the Knights of the Golden Circle, a society of Southern sympathizers, came to his home while all of his family were away and offered him violence. The opportune arrival of his son, Harry, a mere boy, and the courage and spirit evinced by him in handling an old-fashioned horse-pistol, a Mexican war relic which he grabbed from the wall, very quickly dispelled the invaders of the Richter home and caused them to beat a hasty and ignominious retreat. When his older brother, the late Prof. Emanuel Richter, of the College of Emporia, went to the war, Harry, fired with the martial spirit of the times, insisted upon going also, and enlisted in Company I, One Hundred and Twenty-third Indiana infantry, with which he went forth to his country's defense when a lad of seventeen years. This regiment was a part of Hovey's Indiana Legion, popularly and affectionately known as "Hovey's Babies," from the fact that all were boys and many of them under eighteen years of age. Although he was not mustered in until 1864 he saw hard and active service from that time until the close of the war. His regiment left the state March 18, 1864, going to Nashville, where it was assigned to the Second brigade, First division, Twenty-third army corps. With his regiment he participated in the campaign of East and Middle Tennessee, the Atlanta campaign, the Franklin and Nashville campaigns, and finally served, at the close of the war, in North Carolina. He was in the battles of Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, Dallas, battles around Atlanta, Franklin, Nashville, Wilmington, and Kinston, N. C. When Sherman had been hammering away ten days in an effort to dislodge Johnston at Kenesaw Mountain and was preparing for a general assault on the Confederate works, he ordered an attack, as a feint, on the right, in front of the Twenty-third corps, to divert the enemy's attention from the main point of attack. Col. John C. McQuiston, of the One Hundred and Twenty-third, was ordered to send two of his companies. He remonstrated and said it would mean annihilation, but was told it must be done. The alternative call for 100 volunteers from each regiment to undertake this dangerous work was made, as it seemed better to wipe out several from each company of the regiment than the two whole companies. When the call was made there was hesitation and no volunteers until Harry E. Richter stepped out in front and said, "I'll go, come on, boys." This heroic example soon brought the required number of volunteers. From that fierce attack but half the brave 100 ever returned, the others being either killed or wounded. Mr. Richter received a wound which caused him to be off duty for about one week, his only lapse from active service. He was mustered out with his regiment at Raleigh, N. C., Aug. 25, 1865, and after his return home took up the study of pharmacy and became an expert druggist. With his brother, F. L. Richter, now of Wichita, Kan., he came to Council Grove in 1871 and there engaged in the business of druggist under the firm name of Richter Brothers.

He was married in 1871 to Miss Carrie W. Miller, of Hamilton, Ohio, and to them were born two children: Bertha, born Nov. 17, 1873, and Earl W., born June 12, 1877. The daughter, Bertha, was married Jan. 1, 1901, to Solomon F. Sherfey, a jeweler and successful business man of Council Grove, and they have two children: Solomon, born Nov. 12, 1904, and Elizabeth, born Oct. 12, 1906.

Mr. Richter was a Republican in politics and achieved a record of a long and efficient party service. Both he and his brother took an active part in the early local political struggles in Morris county and were largely instrumental in changing its Democratic majority to a Republican one. His political career began with his election as councilman of Council Grove and extended over thirty years, growing, step by step, in influence until he was one of the most widely known and respected public men of Kansas. He served several terms as a member of the board of education of Council Grove and filled the position of sheriff of Morris county at a time when that section of Kansas was not the settled country it is now, traversed by lines of railway and connected by telegraph and telephone. The Kaw Indians were then on their reservation adjoining the city, and Council Grove was the leading outpost on the old Santa Fe trail and was a favorite haunt of the Texas cowboy and others who were accustomed to make trouble at frequent intervals. Sheriff Richter possessed the cool head and steady nerve that enforced the law and preserved peace. It was he who trapped and broke up the McDermott-Davis horse and cattle thieving gang and sent six of them to the penitentiary. He also served as mayor of Council Grove three terms, retiring from the position by choice and with a splendid record as an able and efficient executive. He served three terms as a member and as president of the board of directors of the state prison, where his able and business-like management of that great institution's interests gave him added reputation and influence in Kansas affairs. His legislative experience extended through a period of six years—four years in the senate and two years in the house—and at the close of that service he was considered one of the most popular and successful legislators in the state. He was elected lieutenant-governor in 1898 and again in 1900, and filled that important office with signal ability. He was a prominent candidate for the nomination as governor in 1902.

Mr. Richter was an active Mason, being a Knight Templar and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. He was also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and of the Grand Army of the Republic. He was a member of the Congregational church, as are the surviving members of his family, and Mrs. Richter is active in the literary, church and philanthropic work of Council Grove. As a business man Mr. Richter was very successful, was interested in a number of good business enterprises, and possessed valuable business properties. As a citizen he ranked among the most respected and worthy of his city and state. Mr. Richter died Dec. 15, 1911.

Alonzo Eldridge Helm, of Wichita, one of the leaders of the Kansas bar, is a native of Ohio, having been born on his father's farm in German township, Darke county, Jan. 13, 1855, a son of Charles and Matilda C. (Bates) Helm. His ancestors were among the early settlers of America, and among them were pioneers of influence in the development of Ohio and Tennessee. His paternal grandfather, William Helm, was born in Tennessee, but removed to Darke county, Ohio, where he died in 1853. He married Phoebe Thomas, a native of Pennsylvania, born on May 22, 1794, a daughter of Daniel Thomas, who was born in Pennsylvania on Oct. 5, 1765, and died on Feb. 14, 1847. Charles Helm, the father of Alonzo, was born in Darke county, Ohio, Aug. 5, 1828. About 1860 he removed to Randolph county, Indiana, locating near Spartansburg, where he became a successful farmer. At the breaking out of the Civil war he enlisted in the Ninth Indiana volunteer infantry as a private and served with his regiment until the close of the conflict. In early life he married Matilda C. Bates, who was born at Richmond, Ind., July 4, 1834, her father a native of Ireland and her mother of Virginia. Charles Helm died at Hartford City, Ind., at the age of seventy-two years. His widow still resides at Hartford City. They became the parents of the following children: Alonzo E., whose name introduces this sketch; Mrs. Margaret M. Spaulding of Wells county, Indiana; Harvey A., a resident of Mount Vernon, Ohio; Daniel T., a resident of Hartford City, Ind.; George E., also a resident of Hartford City; Mrs. Emily V. Tate of Keystone, Ind.; Mrs. Sarah E. Gilbert of Wells county, Indiana; John M., who resides in St. Louis, Mo.; Mrs. Laura M. Strubble of Van Buren, Ind.; Mrs. Effie C. Goldsborough of Hartford City, Ind., and a daughter Frances, who died at the age of twenty-four years.

Alonzo E. Helm received his early education in the public schools of Randolph county, Indiana. He then entered the Northern Indiana Normal School at Valparaiso when it was established, and graduated as a member of its first class in 1875. Prior to attending this institution, he had engaged in teaching, and after his graduation he followed that profession for some time in the public schools of Bluffton, Montpelier, Warren and Huntington, Ind. In 1882 he was appointed to a clerical position in the office of the first assistant postmaster-general at Washington, D. C., and remained in the postal department until 1887, reading law in the meantime. In 1885 he graduated in the law department of the National University with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, receiving the Master's degree the following year, his diplomas bearing the signature of President Cleveland. On Oct. 11, 1886, he was admitted to practice in the supreme court of the District of Columbia. In September, 1887, he came to Kansas and located at Wichita, where he opened a law office, and where he has since made his home. His early experience as a young lawyer in a strange land was that usually accorded to young attorneys under such circumstances, but by his energy and assiduity he soon became recognized as one of the forceful members of his chosen profession in southern Kansas. It was therefore not long until his clientele included a num-

ber of the leading business concerns of Wichita, and his appearance in connection with important cases, in which he was almost universally successful, gave him a standing second to none as a member of the Kansas bar. In 1900 he took up railway law as a specialty, and since then has given the greater portion of his time to that line of legal study, especially the laws relating to freight rates and tariffs. The present railroad law of Kansas, enacted by the legislative session of 1907, was drawn by Mr. Helm, and after it went into effect he defended it successfully before the supreme court of the state and the supreme court of the United States, thereby adding fresh laurels to his reputation as a trial lawyer. Mr. Helm has rendered service of almost incalculable benefit to the railroad committees of the state legislature, and has assisted materially in shaping the railway legislation of Kansas. In 1910 he appeared as counsel for the Kansas Millers' Association in the famous bleached flour case, which was tried before Hon. Smith McPherson, judge of the United States district court at Kansas City, Mo. Mr. Helm's great activity in recent years, however, has been in connection with matters that have come before the Interstate Commerce Commission, where he has come to be acknowledged as an authority on laws relating to freight tariffs and traffic. He is counsel for the Southwestern Shippers' Traffic Association, which is composed of the commercial organizations in the principal cities of Kansas, Colorado, Oklahoma and Texas; the Denver (Colo.) Consumers' and Shippers' Association; the Kansas Salt Manufacturers' Association; the Wichita Board of Trade; the Wichita Transportation Bureau, and the leading jobbing interests of the city. For many years Mr. Helm has been affiliated with the Democratic party, but has never held but one political office—that of city attorney of Wichita, from April, 1899, to April, 1903. He is a prominent member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; the Sedgwick county and Kansas state bar associations; the Wichita Chamber of Commerce and the Riverside club.

On Feb. 24, 1880, Mr. Helm married Miss Addie Corwin, a native of Franklin, Ohio, and a member of the well known Corwin family of that state, to which Tom Corwin, a famous governor of Ohio, also belonged. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Helm, viz.: Charles C., a commission merchant of Kansas City, Mo.; Ada, wife of Alfred Guy, a merchant tailor of Wichita; Gertrude, a high school student who resides at home with her parents; and Ralph, who died in 1907 at the age of sixteen years. Mrs. Helm is a woman of broad culture, popular in the best circles of Wichita society, and active in various charities.

Myron W. Gilmore, of Topeka, Kan., is president of the Gilmore Construction Company, which does a large and extensive business in municipal construction, especially in street paving, and is also one of Shawnee county's most successful horticulturists. He is a native of the old Bay State, having been born at Greenwich, Mass., Aug. 23, 1851. He comes of stanch English and Scotch ancestors who came to Massachusetts in an early day. His parents were Thomas S. and Elizabeth Adaline (Bailey) Gilmore, both natives of Greenwich, Mass. The former was

reared to agricultural pursuits and was highly respected in his day. He was a member of the Congregational church and politically was first a Whig and later a Republican. He served for over thirty years as a selectman of Greenwich, Mass., and filled many other positions of responsibility and trust. After a long and useful career he passed away in 1893 and is buried at Westboro, Mass. His wife, Elizabeth Adaline Bailey, had died in 1873. She was the daughter of Eben Ocea and Adaline Bailey, both natives of Greenwich, Mass., where they spent their entire lives. The former was the son of Ocea and Sophia Bailey, both natives of Lancashire, England, who settled in Massachusetts prior to the Revolutionary war. Ocea Bailey served as a captain in the Massachusetts line during the Revolutionary war and ended his days in Massachusetts. Thomas S. Gilmore had three brothers and two sisters: George A., of Northfield, Mass.; Charles E. and John F., of Westboro, Mass.; Alice, who died at Greenwich; and Lydia Ann, who married E. P. Bond and had two sons, Rufus and John Bond, the former of whom married and reared a son, John Bond, a banker of Sterling, Kan. Thomas S. and Elizabeth Adaline (Bailey) Gilmore became the parents of seven children: Edward T., of Westboro, Mass.; Elizabeth A. and Mary F., both deceased; Stephen A., of Boston, Mass.; Henry A. and Hervey A., twins residing in Westboro, Mass.; and Myron W., of this review.

Myron W. Gilmore was reared on the home farm and attended the local schools to the age of twelve, when he went to Springfield, Mass., and remained there one year. He then went to New York City and spent one year as a porter in a wholesale fruit and provision house after which he was promoted to the position of shipping clerk, which he filled one year. He then went to Westboro, Mass., where the family had removed in the meantime, and for the next few years he had charge of the home farm. The greatest event of his whole life occurred about that time when on July 25, 1878, he chose for his life companion Miss Etta Wadsworth of Westboro, Mass. She is the daughter of Cyrus and Sarah (Burns) Wadsworth, old and respected residents of Westboro. Cyrus Wadsworth was born there in 1812 and was the son of John Wadsworth, a lifelong resident of Massachusetts and a descendant of an old Massachusetts pioneer. Sarah (Burns) Wadsworth was descended from Revolutionary ancestry, her mother being Hannah Thistle, a niece of the patriot Thistle, who crossed the Delaware with Washington and helped gain the victories at Trenton and Princeton. This honored ancestor's name appears among those who fought at Bunker Hill and with them is recorded on the famous Bunker Hill monument. Cyrus and Sarah (Burns) Wadsworth became the parents of seven children: Benajah, who died at Providence, R. I.; Welcome, who resides at Providence; Etta, born July 21, 1859, who is the wife of Mr. Gilmore of this review; Horace G., who resides in Elk county, Kansas, and three who died in infancy. Mrs. Gilmore was reared and educated amid the refined and cultured influences incident to the prosperous Bay State home and retains to a marked degree the courtliness of manner and correct expression inculcated in her

youth. She is a well known member in church circles in Topeka, being a member of the Central Congregational Church, of which Dr. Sheldon is pastor. Mr. and Mrs. Gilmore have two children. Walton W., born in Chase county, Kansas, June 7, 1882, was educated in the local schools, supplemented by a commercial course in the Topeka Business College and later by a course in mechanical drawing at the Railroad Young Men's Christian Association in Topeka. He married Miss M. Elizabeth Kemper of Topeka, on June 27, 1900, and at present has charge of and is general manager of the Gilmore Construction Company, with headquarters at Lawrence, Kan. The second child, Isadore A., was born Oct. 29, 1887, and was educated in the Topeka graded and high schools, with special work in music, and at present resides with her parents.

Mr. Gilmore's business career, though connected with varied industries, has been very successful. The year following his marriage he spent in farming; then in 1878 he decided to remove to Kansas, having been influenced to that decision of Colonel Johnson's exceptionally fine exhibit of Kansas products which he saw at the Centennial Exposition of 1876 in Philadelphia, Pa. As Mr. Gilmore had acquaintances in Chase county, Kansas, he came to visit them in the spring of 1878 while on a prospecting tour of the state. He was so pleased with the country and its prospects that he brought his family to this state in the fall of 1878 and located in Cottonwood Falls, Chase county. The first year after his removal there he was employed with the B. Lantry Construction Company, but the next year he began contracting independently, his contracts being principally for heavy stone construction work, such as bridge piers, abutments, etc. About that time he traded for a partly improved quarter section of land on which there was a large deposit of good building stone. He improved sixty acres of the land to crops and for the following eleven years did stone contracting, using some stone quarried from his land. During those years he served two terms as township trustee in Chase county. That county having bought a quarter section of land for the county infirmary, Mr. Gilmore was appointed to construct and arrange the buildings, and later accepted the position of superintendent of the farm, which position he filled so acceptably that he was reappointed superintendent of the infirmary five consecutive terms. In 1897 he came to Topeka and soon began taking contracts for street paving and other municipal improvements, in which business he has been actively engaged to the present time. He and his son, Walton W. Gilmore, have averaged \$60,000 a year in contract work, nearly all of which has been municipal and railroad contracts in various sections of the country. They own the finest sand dip in Lawrence and have extensive municipal paving contracts in that city on which they have been engaged for over three years.

During all these years, however, Mr. Gilmore has been deeply interested in horticulture and has given close and special attention to fruit growing. He owns two fruit and truck farms, one of which is located one and a half miles west of Topeka on Munson avenue, and the other,

located four and a half miles northeast of Topeka, is the "Cedar Ridge Farm," which he purchased in 1904 and which at that time had an apple orchard of five acres, the trees of which were seven years old. Mr. Gilmore has made a close and scientific study of the value of spraying and has gained at first hand a fund of valuable knowledge on that subject. He thoroughly believes in the efficacy of spraying and in 1910 made his "Cedar Ridge Orchard" famous, due to its remarkable yield. As stated, it contains five acres on which are 286 bearing trees from which in 1908 he packed 3,100 bushel boxes of apples. He brought this same orchard to yield 5,200 bushels of fine selected fruit in 1910, a car load of which being purchased by a wholesale fruit dealer of Denison, Tex., was pronounced by him to be the finest lot of apples he ever inspected. This is one of the greatest yields on record and demonstrates what a practical horticulturist can accomplish in Kansas, both as to the quantity and the quality of the fruit raised. Mr. Gilmore is also giving considerable attention to the growing of small fruits.

Politically, Mr. Gilmore was reared a Republican but in later years he has manifested a spirit of independence and at present is proud to be termed a progressive Republican. He is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and is also a member of the Kansas State Horticultural Society. Mr. Gilmore has achieved his success in life through perseverance and industry and by giving value received in all of his dealings with his fellow man.

Richard S. Haury.—To the medical profession many accord the position of highest rank and responsibility in the field of professional activity. It is a calling in which success depends upon individual merit, and he who wins distinction must necessarily possess strong mentality, energy, and a keen regard for the responsibility devolving upon him. Dr. Haury, whose speciality is surgery, though comparatively a young man has already demonstrated that he possesses the requisite qualities for an able medical and surgical practitioner. Dr. Haury was born in Trenton, Clinton county, Illinois, Sept. 27, 1872, son of Daniel and Anna (Strohm) Haury, natives of Germany, where the former was born near the city of Munich. Daniel Haury came to America with his father when eleven years of age. The family located in Illinois, where Daniel Haury was married prior to the removal of both families to Harvey county, Kansas, in 1875. The father of Dr. Haury purchased a farm in Halstead township, on which he still resides and which he has developed into valuable property. He is a Republican, and while he takes no active interest in politics has always supported the men and measures of that political organization. John Haury, grandfather of Dr. Haury, died in St. Louis while making a visit in that city. The maternal grandfather, Strohm, was also a native of Germany and immigrated to this country in 1856, locating first in Iowa but later removing to Illinois. He died in Iowa. Richard Haury was graduated at Bethel College, Newton, Kan., with the class of 1889, and then taught school two years, after which he attended the University of Kansas until through the Junior year, when he entered

the medical department of Northwestern University, Chicago, Ill., where he was graduated in 1902. He returned to Harvey county, Kan., where he assumed charge of the practice of his uncle, Samuel S. Haury, for one year. He then located for practice at Mound Ridge, McPherson county. In December, 1905, he became house physician of the Halstead (Kan.) Hospital, where he remained until 1907, when he visited Berlin, Germany, where he completed a post-graduate course in surgery in the Berlin University. He also visited Berne, Switzerland, and spent a short time in surgical work in the University of Berne, under Professor Kocher. In 1908 he returned to his old home in Newton, Kan., where he has since been associated in practice with his uncle, Dr. S. S. Haury. Having especially prepared for surgery, he specializes in that part of their practice and is also a member of the medical corps of Bethel Hospital. He keeps in close touch with the advanced thought and discoveries of his profession. He is a member of the Harvey County Medical Society, of which he is now president (1911); of the Kansas State Medical Society, and of the American Medical Association. On June 1, 1903, was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Haury and Miss Linda A. Krehbiel, daughter of John J. Krehbiel, who, in 1879, came to Kansas from Iowa, to which state he had removed from the East. He settled in Newton, and operated a wagon manufactory for many years. He was intimately associated with Rev. David Goerz, the founder of Bethel College, and has been a generous benefactor of the institution. Dr. and Mrs. Haury have two children—Florence, born Oct. 9, 1905, and Mildred H., born Aug. 17, 1909. The family are members of the Mennonite church. Mrs. Haury is a woman of broad culture and refinement and is popular in the social circles of Newton, in which she is a leader.

Ezra Branine.—A publication of this nature exercises its most important function when it takes cognizance of the life and labors of those citizens who have risen to prominence and prosperity through their own well directed efforts and who have been of material value in the advancement and development of the commonwealth. Mr. Branine is best known to the citizens of Newton and the State of Kansas at large as a distinguished member of the bar, to which he was admitted in 1803. He is especially fortified in his wide and comprehensive knowledge of the science of jurisprudence and has attained a noteworthy reputation in professional circles. Ezra Branine is a native of Illinois and was born near St. Elmo, Fayette county Jan. 16, 1872, son of Joshua and Margaret (Duwiese) Branine. Joshua Branine was born near Greensburg, DeCATUR county, Indiana. He was a farmer and came overland to Kansas in 1874, conveying his family and belongings in the prairie schooner of that time. He located a homestead two miles north of Newton and was one of the pioneers of Harvey county. There he experienced the vicissitudes incident to the pioneer life of that time and became a man of influence in the county. He was a staunch Republican and an active worker in his party's interests. On account of ill health he was forced to retire from active labor during the early '90s and established his resi-

dence in Newton, where he died on Nov. 12, 1898. When a young man he married Miss Margaret Duwiese, a native of Ohio, of French ancestry, who survives her husband and resides in Newton. Mr. and Mrs. Branine became the parents of nine children, all of whom are living: George W., of Kingman county, Kansas, is a well known and successful farmer; Mary C. is the wife of Simeon B. Holderman, of Newton, Kan.; Elmer L. is a farmer of near Hunnewell, Kan.; Charles E., of Hutchinson, is judge of the Ninth judicial district of Kansas; Etta is the wife of Evert Anderson, of Newton, Kan., who is employed by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railway; John C. is a farmer of near Mulvane, Kan.; Ezra is the next in order of birth; Jeannette is the wife of Rev. William J. Shull, of Burns, Kan.; and Annie is the wife of Charles Joseph, of Potwin, Kan., a nephew of William I. Joseph, of Eldorado (see sketch).

Ezra Branine acquired his education in the public schools of Newton. One of a family of nine children, he was not afforded the means nor opportunity to take a collegiate course. His early years were spent on his father's farm, varied by an experience as a district school teacher for one term. He read law under the supervision of his elder brother, Hon. Charles E. Branine, at that time a resident of Newton, and was admitted to the bar in that city in November, 1893, at the age of twenty-one. In October, 1894, he was admitted to partnership with his brother, under the firm style of Branine & Branine, a co-partnership which continued until January, 1909, when his brother was elevated to the bench of the Ninth judicial district. In 1910 Mr. Branine formed, with H. W. Hart, the firm of Branine & Hart, which is the firm style at this writing (1911). The firm of Branine & Hart is one of the most prominent and influential in central Kansas and includes among its clients a number of the most important financial and industrial corporations of that section. Messrs. Branine & Hart are attorneys for the First National Bank, the Newton Milling & Elevator Company, Railroad Loan & Savings Company, Hamlin Supply Company, Kansas Ice Company, and Lehman Hardware Company, all of Newton; the Halstead State Bank, the Halstead Mill & Elevator Company, the Sedgwick State Bank and the Walton State Bank. During his practice Mr. Branine has appeared in connection with important litigations in both the state and federal courts. He is a man of strong character and powerful individuality, in argument is logical and convincing, his methods are clean and forceful, and his knowledge of the law is broad. His law library is one of the most comprehensive in the state, as well as one of the largest, and shows careful discrimination in selection. Mr. Branine has been a life-long Republican and is an active and influential factor in its affairs. He is chairman of the Congressional committee of the Seventh district and of the Harvey county central committee, and has attended as a delegate several state and district conventions of his party.

Mr. Branine married Sept. 4, 1895, Miss Nanie A. Rigby, daughter of the late J. A. Rigby, a brick manufacturer of Concordia, Kan., and one of the most influential men of his county. Mr. and Mrs. Branine are

the parents of two children: Alden E., born Nov. 24, 1897, and Mildred J., born Aug. 4, 1902. Mrs. Branine is a woman of broad culture and refinement and is popular in the social circles of Newton, in which she is a leader. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Branine is in all respects a high type of the conservative, unassuming American, diligent in his professional duties and commercial affairs, and conscientious in all things.

Harry Wallace Horn, a prominent surgeon of Wichita, was born in Wooster, Ohio, Aug. 24, 1874, and is a son of John B. Horn, a successful merchant of that city. The latter also is a native of Wooster, having been born there Sept. 25, 1842. John B. Horn had not yet reached his majority when the Civil war began, but his sympathies were with the Union cause and despite his youth he contributed his share toward preserving the Union by service in the Northern army. He is still living and resides in Wooster. The grandparents of Doctor Horn were John P. Horn and his wife, Barbara Spreng, the former of whom was a native of Hochheim-on-the-Rhine, in Germany, and the latter a native of Alsace-Lorraine, France. These grandparents were married in Wooster, Ohio, in 1837 and resided there until their respective deaths, the grandfather having lived to be eighty-five years of age. Dr. Horn is of German descent on both the paternal and maternal sides. His mother was a Miss Odelia Laubach before her marriage and was born in Pennsylvania in 1850. She, too, is yet living. John B. and Odelia (Laubach) Horn are the parents of three children—Dr. Harry Wallace Horn, of this sketch, and Misses Alice M. and Lillian Horn, both of whom reside with their parents in Wooster, Ohio.

Dr. Horn received his literary education in Wooster, Ohio, having graduated from the high school there in 1891 and from the University of Wooster in 1895, that school conferring on him the degree of Bachelor of Arts. For his professional work he spent three years in study at Rush Medical College, Chicago, Ill., where he was graduated in 1898 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. The following three years were spent as an interne in the Presbyterian Hospital at Chicago, after which for one year he was a resident surgeon of the same hospital. While serving in the last named capacity he was also a fellow in surgery in the University of Chicago. From 1902 to 1906 he was chief surgeon for the Arizona Copper Company and for the Arizona & New Mexico Railway Company with headquarters at Clifton, Ariz. During 1907 Dr. Horn studied abroad and took post-graduate work in surgery in the famed medical schools both at Berlin and Vienna. Upon his return to the United States in 1908 he spent that year and a part of 1909 as chief surgeon for the Cleveland City Railway Company, of Cleveland, Ohio. In July, 1909, he came to Wichita, Kan., and became the partner of the late Dr. G. C. Purdue, which partnership continued until Dr. Purdue's death on April 12, 1910. Dr. Horn then succeeded his late partner as surgeon-in-chief of the Wichita Hospital and as local surgeon for the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company, and for the Kansas

City, Mexico & Orient Railway Company and is still acting in this dual capacity. He is a member of the Sedgwick County Medical Society, the Kansas State Medical Society, the American Medical Association, the Cleveland Academy of Medicine at Cleveland, Ohio, and of the Southwestern Medical and Surgical Association. He prominently affiliates with the Masonic order as a Knight Templar Mason and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine, and his college fraternal associations were as a member of the Phi Gamma Delta and the Theta Nu Epsilon societies at Wooster and of the Nu Sigma Nu fraternity while at Rush Medical College. Dr. Horn is also a member of the Wichita Commercial Club.

On Jan. 7, 1907, Dr. Horn married Miss Nina Given, of Wooster, Ohio, the daughter of P. C. Given, of Wooster, Ohio, and a granddaughter of the late Col. William Given, of the One Hundred and Second Ohio Volunteer Infantry of Civil war fame, and to their union one son has been born, Harry W. Horn, Jr., born Aug. 11, 1908.

Clarence Spooner, a prominent lawyer of Newton, Kan., is another of the strong men of the state who have risen to prominence through the sheer force of their own industry and ambition. He claims New England as his place of nativity, having been born in Southbridge, Worcester county, Massachusetts, Aug. 22, 1856, son of Dr. Benjamin A. and Mary E. (Johnson) Spooner, the former likewise born in the same county and state. Dr. Spooner was a prominent and successful physician, who practiced medicine at Southbridge, Mass., until his death in 1860, the same being caused by exposure endured in his country practice. Clarence Spooner was but a lad of five years when both of his parents died. Having completed a course of instruction in the academy at Wilbraham, Mass., and being dependent upon his own resources, he secured employment in a textile factory at Chelsea, and from this employment earned the necessary funds to complete his education. He then engaged in teaching in the district schools. In 1881 he began the study of law in the offices of Bacon, Hopkins & Bacon, of Worcester, Mass., and was admitted to the bar at Worcester in 1883. In the spring of that year, having determined to avail himself of the greater opportunities for a young man in the West, he came to Kansas, where he taught school one year in Reno county. In 1884 he engaged in the practice of his profession at Newton, Kan., being associated with John Reed, under the firm style of Reed & Spooner. Mr. Reed retired in 1885, since which time Mr. Spooner has practiced alone. Success attended him from the very beginning of his practice in that city and he is now recognized as one of the strongest and ablest members of the Newton bar. Politically, Mr. Spooner is an adherent of the Republican party. He has served as city attorney and as police judge for a number of years, and also one term as a member of the city council. He is attorney for the Missouri Pacific railway and various commercial interests of moment. In the many years of his practice he has appeared in the most important litigations of the local and state courts. He is a member of the Kansas Bar Association.

On Aug. 13, 1889, occurred the marriage of Mr. Spooner and Miss Mary E. Scribner, daughter of George Scribner, a native of Illinois and a pioneer settler of Newton, Kan. Mr. and Mrs. Spooner have a son, Walter Spooner, who is a graduate of Bethel College at Newton, with the class of 1909. Both Mr. and Mrs. Spooner are members of the Baptist church, and both are valued members of Newton social circles.

Eli L. Payne, for twelve years prior to August, 1911, professor of mathematics in the Kansas State Normal School at Emporia, was born in McLean county, Illinois, Feb. 20, 1854. His parents were John W. and Polly J. (Gray) Payne. His paternal grandfather, Jacob I. Payne, was born in North Carolina and removed to Bloomington, Ind., in 1820. He was one of the men who drafted the constitution of Indiana and he taught the first school in Indianapolis during the winter of 1823-24. He died near Bloomington in 1853. John W. Payne was born at the old family home at Bloomington, Ind. In 1878, with his family, he came to Kansas and located on land near Hutchinson. By trade he was a carpenter, and he was also a local Methodist preacher. He was an active worker in the interest of the Republican party and campaigned his native state, Indiana, with Schuyler Colfax. He sold his farm in Reno county, Kansas, after a few years and devoted the remainder of his life to the ministry. He died in Hutchinson in 1902. David Gray, Eli L. Payne's maternal grandfather, was born in Shelby county, Kentucky. After reaching manhood he removed to Indiana, in 1820, and lived to a hale old age in that state, passing away in 1879. Eli L. Payne was educated in the public schools of Indiana and Illinois. After the family came to Kansas he attended the State Normal School, graduating with the class of 1883. He also is a graduate of Lincoln College, of Lincoln, Ill., with the class of 1901, and of Emporia College, with the class of 1903. He was very ambitious, and after completing his undergraduate work took a post-graduate course at the University of Chicago and Indiana University. Upon the completion of his studies Mr. Payne taught school in Iowa and Kansas. He took charge of the schools at Nickerson, Kan., and then was elected superintendent of the Reno county schools. He taught in Hutchinson for some time, but resigned to become assistant instructor of mathematics at the State Normal School at Emporia. Six years later he was appointed professor of mathematics in that institution and remained twelve years as the head of that department. Professor Payne has devoted much time to mathematics, and has lectured in Kansas, Missouri, Indiana and Colorado. He has always taken an active part in institute work, having been conducting them for twenty-five years. He started on the lowest rung of the ladder of educational work and rose to prominence as an educator. He is known as the author of several important works upon mathematics, and has written several text books on algebra and arithmetic. After thirty-five and a half years in the school room he left the profession, in August, 1911, to engage in business, taking with him the good wishes of all people with whom he came in contact during his educational career.

In 1887 Professor Payne married Lizzie E. Cost, of Maryland, and six children have been born to them—Gladys, Ruth and Norma, all graduates of the State Normal School; Dorothy and Howard, in the high school at Emporia; and Marguerite, who entered the high school in the fall of 1910. The family are all members of the Presbyterian church. Professor Payne is enthusiastic over all out-of-door sports and says that he has been a baseball player for forty years. In politics he is a Republican and ran on that ticket for state superintendent of public instruction, but was defeated. Fraternally he is associated with the Modern Woodmen of America.

Henry M. McLachlin, a retired citizen of Paola, was born at Tribes Hill, N. Y., Jan. 10, 1838, a son of William McLachlin, who was born at Sattcoate, Scotland, and Jane McLachlin, born at Newry, Ireland. He was the eldest in a family of eight children and his childhood was passed on a farm adjoining Whitehall, N. Y., in the winter attending school until the age of ten, and in the summer working on the farm, delivering milk to canal boats and doing chores. His father removed to the city where he kept a grocery store, and a year later Henry went to Manchester, Vt., where he secured a contract as driver on a railroad then in process of construction. When winter came he went to Albany, N. Y., and after a short time came back to Whitehall. The next summer he worked on the canal and in the winter drove a team in the iron ore mines at Fort Henry, later clerking in a store at Plattsburg. Leaving there he worked his way to Chicago, and from that city to St. Louis, arriving in 1852, accompanied by his half-brother. He secured a position in a storage and commission house, the first week receiving no pay, the second week only \$3.00, but by strict application to his duties he was advanced rapidly, in a short time becoming one of the managers and having complete charge of the outside department, including the help, and remained with the same house under different owners as long as he stayed in the city. He was thus abundantly repaid for the inconvenience of living for a short time on \$3.00 per week, a sum which barely covered his board, doing his own laundry work himself and pawning his watch for other necessary expenses.

Mr. McLachlin contracted the Kansas fever and came to this state in 1857, making the trip to Kansas City on the steamboat *New Lucy*. He stopped at the Gillis House on the levee, the next day walking to Westport, carrying his valise and having a letter of introduction to Henry Clay Pate, an editor of that place. The same day he walked to Little Santa Fe, and the second day walked to Paola, where he had a letter to Maj. M. McCaslin. From Paola he went on horseback to Miami Mission with Gebou and helped to survey the Indian reservation, while there taking a claim on Middle Creek, which was later sold. He then hauled logs for Phelan & Hopkins at the Mission, lost his oxen during the winter and was preparing to go to Pike's Peak when R. B. Clark offered him four teams of oxen, a wagon and a pony on credit. Then in company with a man by the name of Downie he contracted to

supply the Wagstaff A. Floyd mill, west of town, with logs. They also farmed that season and lived on the west side of the creek. They rose before daylight, cooked enough food to last all day, eating their meals as they walked behind the oxen. In this way he prospered financially, bought more cattle, supplied another mill with logs, and purchased a horse team, with which he broke prairie and hauled freight from Kansas City.

In 1862 Mr. McLachlin married Mary Dolan, of Paola, who was born in Ohio. About this time he extended his freighting operations to Fort Gibson and Fort Smith, later selling his teams and purchasing three lots on Walnut street in Kansas City, where he located for a short time and then returned to Paola. Here he helped to build the barracks west of town, bought horses and mules for the government, giving vouchers in payment, and freighted to Fort Riley. Selling his Paola interests he bought the Mansion House livery stable in Leavenworth, which he sold and bought the A. B. Light livery barn at Paola, selling this property to Knowles Shaw, and with the proceeds establishing a furniture business, both store and factory. Later he was in the mercantile business with his brother, but traded the stock and went to a farm, remaining there two years and returning to Paola to go into the drug business with T. E. Clifton, whose interest he later bought. His farm was traded for Paola property and he erected a brick building and was one of the original owners of the cheese factory, which later became his exclusive property. Mr. McLachlin has been prominently interested in many of the business houses of Paola. He bought the entire stock of the Fair Association and ran the fairs for a number of years; was one of the charter members of the Miami County National Bank; owned the Sponable mill and elevator for some years; bought the stationary store of Smith & Jones and added it to the drug store; added a stock of jewelry; sold half interest in store to J. E. Wallace, and the other half to T. K. Clifton; opened a new drug, stationery, jewelry and music store in partnership with Mr. Wallace; bought the grocery store of Frey & Cavally to get the building, engaged in the business for a number of years, sold it to J. E. Wallace, later bought it back and ran it in partnership with George H. Hall. After selling his mill and elevator he made a trip to Arizona and California and on his return bought one-third interest in the Little Bay Lumber Company at Little Bay, Ark., later becoming half owner in the concern; was for a time president of the local gas company.

Mr. McLachlin retired from active business in 1905. His time is now devoted to looking after his vast properties and loans. His holdings include property in Paola, Osawatomie, Kansas City, Kan., and Kansas City, Mo., and extensive farm lands in different parts of eastern Kansas. He has been busily engaged in developing and promoting the natural resources of the young state and never aspired to office, but has always been a good Republican. He is an Odd Fellow, having passed through the chairs in that order. His parents both died at Whitehead.

N. Y., in 1857, within a few months of each other. He has four living children: John C., of Los Angeles, Cal.; Arthur F., of the Paola Lumber & Coal Company; Sadie M., married to E. S. Boyd, of the same concern at Paola, and Maud B., married to C. M. Emery, a merchant of Paola.

Everard Lester Foulke, a representative member of the Wichita bar and senior member of the well known law firm of Foulke & Matson, is descended from sturdy German and from English ancestors. The Foulke family, which originated in Germany, removed first from that country to Wales, and thence to America. It became established in Gwynedd, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, in 1698 and in religion is identified with the Friends' denomination, Edward Lester Foulke of this review being a birthright member of that denomination.

Mr. Foulke is a native Kansan, having been born at Cottonwood Falls, Chase county, Oct. 25, 1868. He is the son of Watson Foulke and wife, whose maiden name was Olive Sayles. The father, whose life was devoted to agricultural pursuits, was born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, Oct. 20, 1826, and married Olive Sayles at Champaign, Ill., in 1859. The peril of the nation from the cloud of civil war that settled over it in 1861 caused him to leave his young wife and to enlist in the Tenth Illinois cavalry, which was organized at Camp Butler in the latter part of September, 1861, and was mustered into United States service on November 25, for three years. After the war he returned to his family in Illinois and in 1866 removed to Kansas, locating first in Chase county, from whence he removed to Butler county in 1869, becoming one of its pioneers. In 1883 he removed to Reno county where he resided until his death on Feb. 27, 1909. He was a son of Everard and Fannie (Watson) Foulke, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania. Olive (Sayles) Foulke, the mother of our subject, is still living and resides at Haven, Kan. She was born in Ohio about 1836 and is the daughter of Asa and Amy (Ames) Sayles, the former of whom was of English descent and was a ship carpenter by occupation. To Watson and Olive (Sayles) Foulke were born six children, all of whom are living except one son, Merton, who died in infancy. Everard L. Foulke of this review was third in order of birth, the other four children living being: Mrs. Fannie Roderick, of Washington, Kan.; Myron S. Foulke, of Pratt, Kan.; Mrs. Amy Rohel, of Richland, Wash.; and Mrs. Grace Emery, of Castleton, Kan.

Everard Lester Foulke was reared on the farm and after completing the usual common school studies, attended the Wichita High School and Lewis Academy at Wichita. In early manhood he studied law at home and later continued his legal studies in the law office of Fred W. Casner at Hutchinson. Admitted to the bar in 1896, he practiced law one year in Hutchinson and in the fall of 1898 came to Wichita, which has since been the principal field of his professional labors. He is the senior member of the firm of Foulke & Matson, the Hon. Clifton A. Matson becoming his partner in 1896. Mr. Foulke is a member of the

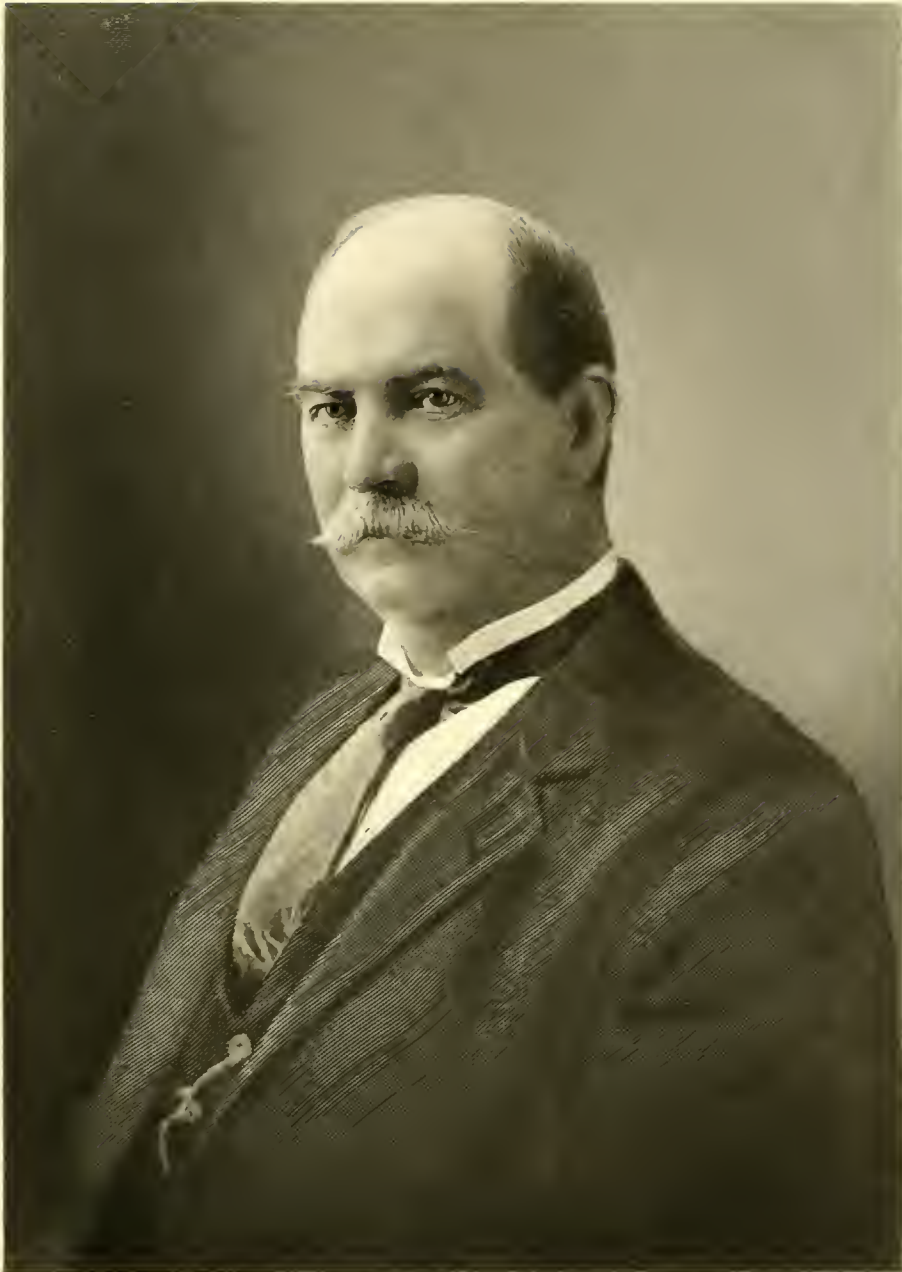
Sedgwick County Bar Association and of the Commercial Law League of America. The firm of Foulke & Matson is well and favorably known throughout the state, numbering among their clients several of the important financial and commercial concerns in Wichita, and they have appeared in connection with important litigations in both the state and federal courts. They have an extensive practice in Oklahoma and have been uniformly successful.

In politics Mr. Foulke is a Republican but has never been a candidate for official honors. He is a member of the Friends' church and is one of three trustees of the University monthly meeting of the church held at Wichita. He is a member of the Wichita Chamber of Commerce, and fraternally is an Odd Fellow. On Jan. 16, 1906, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Foulke and Miss Clara Updegraff of Wichita, but a native of Miami county, Kansas. Mr. and Mrs. Foulke have one daughter, Marjorie Foulke, born Dec. 24, 1908.

Elwood D. Kimball.—The citizenship of Kansas comprises more contributions, direct and indirect, from the New England stock than from any other section of the country, and the New England characteristics are clearly marked in the population of Kansas. While much of the migration from New England to Kansas has been by families who have tarried for a generation or more in New York, Illinois or Iowa, there is still a small stream of direct migration, and included in this stream is Elwood D. Kimball, who, in 1884, came to cast his fortunes with the then young city of Wichita and has remained these nearly twenty-eight years as one of the active and respected business men of the city.

Mr. Kimball was born in Nashua, N. H., Sept. 29, 1859, a descendant from Pilgrim and Puritan ancestors of English origin, who settled in the Old Colony and Bay Colony in 1640 and prior thereto. His parents were John G. and Betsey C. (Spalding) Kimball, both of whom were born, lived and died in New Hampshire.

The subject of this sketch received his early education in the public schools of Nashua, completing his preparation for college in the high school there, after which he entered Dartmouth College and was graduated in 1881 with the Bachelor's degree. In 1884 his Alma Mater conferred on him the degree of Master of Arts. After completing his college course he was a teacher in the Hague Seminary at Red Wing, Minn., and in the Rayen High School at Youngstown, Ohio, where he continued until 1884, near the end of which year he came to Wichita, taking a clerical position in the loan business, and in 1887 became a member of the firm of Little & Kimball, carrying on the Kansas mortgage-loan business. In 1890 the members of the firm organized the Wichita Loan & Trust Company, with which Mr. Kimball continued as treasurer for a time, but later engaged independently in the mortgage-loan business. Mr. Kimball has been identified with the Commercial Club, the Country Club and the Masonic order, having received the order of Knight Templar and the Thirty-second degree of Scottish Rite Ma-



E. D. Kimball.

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sorry, and having likewise identified himself with the Ancient Arabic Order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

Mr Kimball takes a lively interest in historic and genealogical subjects, is a life member of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, and is likewise a member of the Kansas State Historical Society.

On Sept. 12, 1888, Mr. Kimball was united in marriage with Miss Luella A. Johnson, a daughter of Levi L. Johnson, of Burton, Ohio. Mrs. Kimball was born at Burton and graduated at Lake Erie College, Painesville, Ohio. Like her husband, Mrs. Kimball is descended from the earliest English settlers of New England, is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Colonial Dames of America, and Descendants of Colonial Governors."

James U. Brown, late a resident and prominent attorney of Hutchinson, Kan., was born in Bermuda, where his family was an old one of high social standing. As a youth his greatest desire was to obtain a good education. He therefore came over to the United States, and after a thorough preparation entered DePauw (the Asbury) University at Greencastle, Ind. Through his diligence he made great progress in his studies, was active in college work, a leader in his class and became a member of the Phi Delta Theta fraternity, but his health failed and he was advised to go west. Consequently he came to western Kansas just at a time when that section of the state was in its first development. He located in Greeley county, and, although a mere boy, was appointed the first county clerk when the county was organized under the proclamation of Gov. John A. Martin. Mr. Brown soon came to be recognized as a leader of men. He was twice elected to the state legislature; was admitted to the bar, and with his pleasing personality quickly built up a lucrative practice. It was in Greeley county that he met Miss Etta Harden, and on April 26, 1891, she became his wife. When the Spanish-American war came on in the spring of 1898 Mr. Brown enlisted in Company E, Twenty-first Kansas regiment, and was elected first lieutenant of his company. While the regiment was stationed at Chickamauga, Ga., that summer a severe attack of typhoid fever came near ending his life, but the careful nursing of his wife restored him to health, though the effects of the fever were never wholly eradicated from his system. He was a favorite in his company and regiment and was a help and strength to many of his comrades. At the close of the war, when the regiment returned to Hutchinson, Mr. Brown decided to make his home in that city, where he soon became one of the leading citizens in many ways. He was twice elected county attorney and in fact could have had any office within the gift of the people. In politics he was an unswerving Republican, but in his official conduct and personal friendships party lines were entirely ignored. As prosecuting attorney he took the view that it was nobler to save some poor fellow who had gone wrong than to send him to prison, and though his administration of the office was preëminently successful he always tried to redeem the men he prosecuted. He served as chairman of the Republican county central committee, where his qualifications as an organizer came into good play

He was a close friend of Congressman Madison, and at the latter's solicitation he accepted the chairmanship of the Congressional committee of the Seventh district. When it became necessary in 1910 to appoint a supervisor of the census for this district, Mr. Madison recommended Mr. Brown, who received the appointment, and in this position as in all others he faithfully discharged his duties. His private life was above reproach. Having been brought up in the Episcopal faith he was a member of that denomination, served as vestryman of the parish and as teacher of a class of boys in the Sunday school. He was also a strong supporter of the Young Men's Christian Association; was a firm believer in the golden rule and tried to live up to its teachings; and practiced his religion without ostentation or bigotry. A volume could be written of his charitable deeds, but it is sufficient to say that they live in the hearts of those whom he befriended and in the memories of those who knew him best. His death occurred at Hutchinson on April 30, 1911, and was sincerely mourned by a large circle of friends.

George W. Seaman, of Hiawatha, Kan., is a native of the Buckeye State, having been born in Port Clinton, Ottawa county, Ohio, Jan. 20, 1846. He comes of German ancestry on the paternal side and of Scotch-Irish ancestors on the maternal side. His parents were Isaac N. and Julia A. (Hayes) Seaman, the former a native of New Jersey, where he was reared to farm life and who, when a young man, accompanied his parents to Ohio. There he met and married Julia A. Hayes, a native of Saratoga, N. Y., and the daughter of Daniel Hayes, of Saratoga and of the same line as the late Rutherford B. Hayes, ex-president of the United States. After his marriage Isaac N. Seaman first engaged in mercantile pursuits, which he followed both in Ohio and at Attica, Ind., to which place he removed in 1849, when his son, George, was but three years old. His business ventures proved very successful and ere long he not only owned and operated an extensive mercantile business, but also a line of boats plying on the Wabash and Erie canal. But in the midst of his prosperity financial disaster overtook him. Two boat loads of his merchandise were lost on Lake Michigan, and being unable to stem the demands of creditors, he was compelled to sacrifice all he was worth to adjust his obligations. It was under those conditions that he decided to seek his fortunes in the great new West, and in 1854 removed to Iowa City, Iowa, where for the following two years he was engaged in the livery business. In 1856 he decided to make Kansas his future home and started with his family for this state, his objective point for crossing the Missouri river being at Kickapoo. On his arrival there he observed a scaffold erected and on inquiry was told that it was put up by the pro-slavery people for the purpose of hanging every free-state man who dared to cross the river into Kansas. Now Isaac N. Seaman was a Democrat and the Seamans for generations back had been staunch supporters of the Democratic party, but this bold threat against the free-state men was so repugnant to his idea of free American citizenship that he then and there declared his allegiance forever

to the free-state cause and defied the pro-slaveryites to molest him in his belief. He crossed the river and continued westward to a tract of land on Spring creek, about two and a half miles south of what is now the village of Netawaka in Jackson county. There he preëmpted a quarter-section and established a home, being one of the first settlers of that community. He was an active participant in the free-state movement and when the great Civil war came on he and his three sons fought with the Kansas troops in defense of the Union. In 1864, he with his sons, George W. and Isaac N., enlisted in the Fourth Kansas infantry and served until transferred to Company M, of the Sixteenth Kansas infantry, in which command they did valiant service for their adopted state and the nation. Isaac N., Jr., took sick and died at Fort Leavenworth early in 1865. George W. fell a victim to inflammatory rheumatism and in June, 1865, received his honorable discharge on account of disability incurred while in the line of duty and returned home on crutches. Samuel J. Seaman, the eldest son, enlisted in the First New Mexico Volunteers under Col. Kit Carson, the famous scout and Indian fighter. He passed through the war unscathed and returned to his New Mexico home and vocation to meet an untimely death at the hands of the John Hitson gang of outlaws and cattle rustlers. After receiving his honorable discharge in the fall of 1865 the father returned to his home, and in the following year removed to Brown county, Kansas, where he had bought a partly improved tract of land containing 166 acres near Claytonville. This became the family homestead and there Isaac N. Seaman continued to reside until his death in 1885. He was a sturdy type of pioneer and was endowed with a tenacity of purpose that enabled him to survive adversity and to achieve success where many a less courageous man would have failed. After paying his ferryage across the Missouri river on his way to Kansas he had forty cents left, but nothing daunted, he plunged into the wilderness with his family and overcame each barrier to success as he met it. Ere his death he demonstrated his faith in his future in Kansas by acquiring a homestead of 840 acres of fine tillable land in Mission township, Brown county, and left to his helpmate an ample competency for her declining years. The wife and mother survived until 1897, when she passed away at San Diego, Cal., in the home of her only daughter, Mrs. Arabelle Moore, the wife of Isaac Moore, formerly of Jackson county, Kansas, but who later removed to San Diego, Cal. Of the four children Judge Seaman and his sister are the only ones now living.

He spent his boyhood and youth with the family in Ohio, Indiana, Iowa and Kansas and in addition to attending the common schools he took a course at St. Benedict College, at Atchison, Kan. Although he was barely fifteen years old when the Civil war broke out, yet his patriotic ardor prompted him to enlist at the first opportunity, and in April, 1862, he enlisted in the Second Nebraska Cavalry for nine months, but served about fourteen months. After his discharge he volunteered in the Fourth Kansas Battery as a veteran. After four years of faithful

service in defense of his country, he lacked nearly two years of having reached his majority. On his return from the war his first thought was to secure a better education and, as stated, he entered St. Benedict College. After his course there he went to Montana Territory, where he clerked and prospected during the summer of 1866. He then went to Salt Lake City and during the winter of 1866-67 he taught school. During the summer of 1867 he and a partner bought milch cows in southern Utah, drove them to Montana and sold them to ranchmen at a good profit. Tiring of the life so far removed from civilization he decided to return to his old home in Brown county, Kansas and, except for twelve years' residence at Silverton and Red Mountain, Col., he has made that county his home since 1868. He removed to Silverton, Col., in 1880 and while residing there was made city marshal, which position he filled during that wild era to the satisfaction of all law-abiding citizens. He later removed to Red Mountain, Col., and established the "Red Mountain Journal," which he successfully published for four and one-half years, when a disastrous fire not only destroyed the plant, but a fine drug business as well. As he was postmaster at the time, the postoffice was also burned and not having any insurance on his property he was completely wiped out financially. Being physically strong he secured employment in the mines and for a time roughed it as a miner. He then leased "The Silverton Miner," a Populist paper, changed its politics to Republican over the protest of the "Pops" and ran it until 1893. He then returned to Claytonville, as his father had died in the meantime, and took charge of the old homestead and operated it until he received the appointment of deputy sheriff and jailer by Sheriff I. N. Smith. After three years' service as deputy sheriff he again returned to the farm, where he remained until 1905, when he was elected to the office of sheriff of Brown county and was reelected again in 1907, serving the people two terms with general satisfaction. In the fall of 1910 he was elected probate judge of Brown county and is filling that responsible position at the present time.

On Feb. 9, 1871, Judge Seaman was united in marriage with Miss Anna E. Smouse, of Hiawatha, the daughter of Samuel Smouse, a well known citizen of Brown county. Mrs. Seaman is a native of Pennsylvania, where she was born in 1851. She accompanied her parents to Brown county when a girl. To Judge and Mrs. Seaman have been born eight children, two of whom were twins that died in infancy. Those that grew to maturity were: Samuel J., now in business in San Diego, Cal.; Julia B., now the wife U. G. Hauber, a farmer of Brown county; Ella M., the wife of G. V. Koch, a druggist of St. Joseph, Mo.; Frederick H., in the drug business in Kansas City, Mo.; and Alfaretta, who is at home. Judge Seaman has been an active Republican all of his life and while residing in Colorado was a delegate to every state convention. He has served on the local committees and has been a delegate to the state conventions in Kansas several times. Fraternally he is a Royal Arch Mason, belonging to the Mt. Horeb Chapter No. 43, Royal Arch

Masons. He is a past chancellor commander of the Knights of Pythias and was a representative of that order in the grand lodge in Colorado. He is a member of the Life and Annuity Association, of Hiawatha, and of Post No. 130, Grand Army of the Republic, and has served as its commander. He and his wife are both members of the First Presbyterian Church of Hiawatha.

Jacob H. Garey, one of the first physicians of Wilsey and the president of the Wilsey State Bank, was born Jan. 5, 1851, at Berlin, Somerset county, Pennsylvania, of fine old English and Irish stock. He was the eldest child of Nelson and Harriet (Zorn) Garey. His father was born at the same place, Sept. 24, 1820, and died there Jan. 10, 1910. Nelson Garey and Harriet Zorn were married April 17, 1850, and had six children—Jacob, Charles W., Harriet and Catherine, all of whom live at the old home town, and Emma B., widow of J. A. Ritter, of Meyersdale, Pa., and Margaret, wife of I. E. Krissinger, who has a home at South Bend, Ind. Jacob received his elementary education in the public schools at Berlin; graduated from the Commercial College at Pittsburgh and later received his degree of Doctor of Medicine from the Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, Pa. Immediately after graduating from the medical school Dr. Garey came to Kansas and located at Wilsey, when the population was only about 50. During those early days he met with all the discouragements and hardships incident to life on the frontier, but was filled with unbounded enthusiasm for his calling and thought nothing of walking five miles to call on a patient. His practice grew with the growth of the town, until he accumulated a comfortable fortune. He bought land as his means permitted, so that today he is a wealthy man. Dr. Garey was forced to relinquish his practice because of ill health, but was not content to retire from the arena of life at such an early age, and in 1902 organized the Wilsey State Bank, becoming its first president, which position he still holds. The institution is capitalized at \$10,000, with a surplus and undivided profits of \$15,000, and is regarded as one of the soundest banking houses in the state. Holding a considerable amount of stock, Dr. Garey became a director of the bank, and has devoted so much time to his professional work and business that he has never been able to hold office, except as local pension examiner. The Doctor is a Mason, a member of the Eastern Star, member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Modern Woodmen of America. He has always been a public spirited citizen and an important factor in developing the industries of the town. He is a member of the first organization that developed the local natural gas supply, which furnishes the town with fuel. He has never married, but is one of the most popular citizens of both town and county.

Albert Arthur Hurd, special counsel of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad, with headquarters at Topeka, Kan., was born in Lafayette, Starke county, Illinois, Sept. 27, 1849. He comes of good old Revolutionary stock on both the paternal and maternal sides and is the son of Theodore F. and Catharine Martha (Driscoll) Hurd, both deceased.

The former was a merchant during life and was born in Sparta, Sussex county, N. J., and the latter was a native of Litchfield county, Connecticut. A. A. Hurd was reared chiefly in Illinois and was educated in the public schools of that state and at the Northwestern University at Evanston, Ill. At the age of sixteen, he taught a term of school in New Jersey, after which he engaged in various occupations until he took up the study of law in the Iowa State University, Iowa City, Iowa. In May, 1870, he came to Kansas, locating first at Abilene. Almost immediately after coming to Kansas he passed a legal examination at Junction City, was admitted to the bar, and at once began the practice of law at Abilene. A year later he opened a law office in Newton, Kan., which he managed in conjunction with his Abilene office for one year, alternating his time between the two offices as the demands of the growing business required. In March, 1872, he removed to Great Bend, Kan., where he practiced law until January, 1879. However, in 1874 he had become the local attorney of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad at Great Bend, and having been advanced from the position of local attorney at Great Bend to assistant attorney of the Santa Fe railroad at Topeka, he removed to the latter city in January, 1879. He held the position of assistant attorney until 1881, when he was appointed solicitor for Kansas and was placed in charge of all of the legal business of the Santa Fe railroad in the state. He held that position for twenty-four years. On July 1, 1905, he was appointed special counsel of the Santa Fe railroad, which responsible position he still holds.

On Dec. 21, 1885, Mr. Hurd was married to Miss Theodocia E. Oasley of Erie county, Kansas, and they reside at 1134 Tyler street, Topeka, one of the most desirable residence sections of the city.

Politically, Mr. Hurd supports the principles and policies of the Republican party, and served as Abilene's first city clerk while a resident of that city, and as the first mayor of Great Bend, Kan., during his residence in that city. He is a member of the Commercial Club, the Topeka Club, and the Country Club.

William E. Freeman.—The history of Kansas is exceptionally replete with illustrations of the success that men of character, energy and ambition may attain if self-reliant and not afraid to strike hard blows. One of this class of men who, through industry and untiring, pertinacious application has won for himself a distinct financial success and a place among the worthy and representative men of Kansas is William E. Freeman, president of the Exchange State Bank at Dighton. Mr. Freeman is a native of Missouri, born in St. Clair county, Nov. 7, 1874. His father, Ancil B. Freeman, was born in Indiana May 2, 1834, and during his earlier life was a farmer. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company E, Sixty-ninth Indiana infantry. This regiment was mustered in August 9. It left the state the next day for Richmond, Ky., and was engaged in the battle near that place on the 30th, when Kirby Smith's forces captured it almost to a man, after it had lost 218 in killed and wounded. Among the wounded was Ancil B. Freeman, who lost his right leg in

that engagement and therefore was incapacitated for further military service. After his recovery he engaged in the mercantile business two years at Lynn, Ind., removing from there to Roscoe, Mo., in 1868. There he engaged in the live stock business until 1885, when he came to Lane county, Kansas, and located on government land. He continued to be engaged in the live stock business and gave in all twenty-two years to that vocation. In 1900 he retired from active business activities and died at Dighton, May 11, 1904. He served as county commissioner of Lane county two terms and was county attorney one term. Politically, he was a Democrat and took an active interest in the work of his party. He was married in 1856 to Miss Sarah A. Shoemaker, who survives and resides in Dighton, Kan. William E. Freeman acquired his education in the public schools of Lane county and at the Central Kansas Normal, where he graduated with the class of 1897. Following his graduation he served eight years as deputy county clerk of Lane county. In the meantime he was conducting a cattle ranch in Lane county. After completing his official duties he gave his whole attention to farming and stock raising until 1910, when, with Elisha S. and Fred F. Freeman, his brothers, he organized the Exchange State Bank of Dighton, of which he became president and still occupies that position. His brother, Fred F., is cashier. The bank was organized with a capital of \$10,000. These brothers started in 1895 with \$200 borrowed capital. Today they are numbered among the most substantial citizens of Lane county where, besides their banking interests, they own valuable ranches and are among the largest cattlemen of the county. Mr. Freeman affiliates fraternally with the Masonic order.

Robert W. Stafford, the manager of the Lambert Lumber Company of Easton, Kan., and a member of the city school board, was born in Franklin, Neb., April 7, 1878, a son of J. C. and Rachel (Murray) Stafford. His parents were born and reared in Tennessee. At an early day J. C. Stafford immigrated to Nebraska and was one of the first white settlers of Franklin county. He took up land there, became active in local politics and was one of the men chosen to locate the seat of justice of the county. In 1886 he left Nebraska and came to Easton, where he still resides. Robert is one of a family of four children, having one brother and two sisters. He was educated in the public schools of Easton and then went to the Stanberry Normal School, Stanberry, Mo., to prepare himself for a teacher. After graduating he returned to Kansas and followed his profession in Leavenworth. Subsequently he was elected principal of the schools at Easton and served in that position five years, when he was offered and accepted a position with the Lambert Lumber Company. He soon became manager and still acts in that capacity. Mr. Stafford has a natural aptitude for business and has become one of the successful and prominent men in the commercial life of his native town. In 1898 Mr. Stafford married Clara Meyer, who was born in Iowa. Four children have been born to this union: Goldie, William, Thelma and Robert. The family are members of the Methodist Epis-

copal church and Mr. Stafford belongs to the Masonic fraternity, the Modern Brotherhood of America and the Knights of the Maccabees. In politics he is a Democrat, and while he has always been too busy to hold office is an ardent supporter of the party.

J. Frank Smith, postmaster and for twenty-two years editor of the "Observer," Pleasanton, Kan., is a lifelong resident of that locality, having been born in Scott township, Linn county, Sept. 15, 1866. His parents, Silas and Mary (Vermillion) Smith, were both natives of Marion county, Illinois. They came to Kansas in 1865 and took up a homestead in Scott township, Linn county, where the father engaged in farming and stock raising until about 1890. During those twenty-five years he had prospered and had added to the original homestead until he owned a fine landed estate of 640 acres. His children having grown up in the meantime, he decided to sell his realty holdings and remove to Colorado Springs, Colo., where he made investments in city property. He continued to reside at Colorado Springs until 1899, when his wife died, and since then he has made his home among his children, all of whom grew to maturity and are now living: Charles, who lives at Walsenburg, Colo.; Clara, wife of G. W. Kuhn of Danbury, Tex.; Minnie, wife of E. F. Grandon of Greeley, Kan.; J. Frank, the immediate subject of this review; Walter, who resides at Pueblo, Colo.; Cora, wife of Frank Preston of Wellington, Kan.; and Jessie, wife of Dr. H. P. Dooley of Iowa Park, Tex. One son, George W., died at his home near LaCygne, Kan., in 1899, leaving a wife and three children.

J. Frank Smith was educated in the public schools of his native county and at the Kansas Normal College at Fort Scott. He taught school for two years in Linn county, and in 1886 entered the law office of R. W. Blue as a student. About six months later Mr. Blue's son, Clarence, the local editor of the Pleasanton "Observer," fell ill and went to Colorado to recuperate his health. This left a vacancy in the editorial staff which Mr. Smith was called upon to fill. However, he continued to read law until the death of Clarence Blue, when he purchased a half interest in the paper, the other partners being Kenea and Lane of LaCygne. About a year later Mr. Smith organized a local company composed of Pleasanton men, known as the Observer Publishing Company, which purchased the interests of Kenea and Lane. Mr. Smith then became editor and manager of the paper, which during the next four years prospered to such an extent that it was decided to erect the three-story office building adjoining the Bank of Pleasanton, the "Observer's" new home being upon the second floor. In 1901 Mr. Smith bought out his partners and became sole editor and proprietor of the paper. The "Observer" was the first paper published in Pleasanton, having been established on Aug. 24, 1871, by L. K. Zook. It was an eight-page weekly and always advocated the principles and policies of the Republican party. The "Observer" was consolidated with the "Enterprise" Aug. 1, 1911, and Mr. Smith is one of the leading stockholders. The present home of the paper is in the Observer Block, an attractive one-story brick structure with a frontage

of 50 feet and a depth of 100 feet. It was erected by Mr. Smith in 1903 and he is still the owner. It is located on Main street and is also occupied by the United States postoffice and a drug store. In 1901 Mr. Smith was elected county printer, but after serving for a little over a year he resigned his position and in July, 1903, was appointed postmaster of Pleasanton by President Roosevelt. He has given such general satisfaction in that position that he was reappointed in 1907 and again in 1911 and is now serving his third term. In 1903 he attended the meeting of the Kansas Postmasters' Association at Kansas City and in 1904 he was elected secretary at the annual meeting at Lawrence. The following year he was elected president of the association and held that office until 1910. He was one of the promoters of the Southwest Postal Association, which is recognized to be the largest and most influential organization of postal employees in the United States. Mr. Smith is a prominent figure in fraternal circles, being a member of the Masonic order and its auxiliary, the Eastern Star, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, and the Modern Woodmen of America. Politically he has always been a Republican, and his religious affiliations are with the Christian church. In 1900 he was united in marriage to Miss Garrah Marsh of Monnd City, Kan., a daughter of E. L. Marsh, deceased, a pioneer of Iola, where she was born. Her mother died when she was a child, and her father died in 1899. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have three children: Marsh, and Ruth and Rebecca, twins.

William M. Adams, of Spring Hill, Kan., who is engaged in the insurance business there, is one of those veterans who are still with us to link the Civil war period of our country with the present. He is also a Kansas pioneer and has seen this state, like our national government, emerge from the throes of civil warfare and achieve greater development in all the forms of institutional life.

Mr. Adams was born near Monroe, Butler county, Ohio, Dec. 7, 1838. He is the son of Samuel W. and Lucinda (Floyd) Adams, the former of whom was a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Newburg, Orange county, New York. They settled in Ohio in the twenties and continued to be residents of that state until their respective deaths, the father's having occurred in Shelby county in 1845 and the mother's in Warren county in 1854. They were the parents of four children, two of whom grew to maturity: William M. Adams, of this review, and Wilson W. Adams, who now resides in Hurlington, Ohio. The latter, too, was a soldier in the Civil war, having served in the Thirty-seventh Indiana regiment and later in the Ninth Ohio cavalry. His service in the army continued until he became disabled from a rupture and by being shot in the hand.

The parents of William M. Adams removed from Butler to Warren county, Ohio, when he was a small lad. His father was a tanner by vocation and he was reared to farm pursuits, being thus engaged until the opening of the Civil war. At Lincoln's first call for troops on April 15, 1861, Mr. Adams promptly responded to the call by enlisting in the

First Ohio infantry which was organized at Columbus, Ohio, April 18, 1861, with Alexander McD. McCook, an ex-Mexican soldier, as its colonel. It was mustered in April 20, 1861, at Lancaster, Pa., for three months' service and on its arrival at Washington was assigned to General Schenck's brigade of General Tyler's division, Army of the Potomac. It was actively engaged at the battle of Vienna, Va., and at the first battle of Bull Run. Mr. Adams was discharged from service Aug. 16, 1861, by reason of the expiration of his term of service. He reenlisted Aug. 31, 1861, in Company B, Second Ohio infantry, to serve three years. The regiment immediately crossed the Ohio river from Camp Dennison and moved by the way of Paris and Mount Sterling to Olympian Springs in eastern Kentucky. On October 22 it made a forced night march of nearly thirty miles, surprised and totally defeated a band of Confederates under Jack May at West Liberty, inflicting some loss to the enemy in killed and wounded and coming off unscathed. The enemy was pursued to Piketon and with the remainder of the force the regiment marched down the Big Sandy to Louisa, thence to Louisville, Ky., by water. When in March the main body of General Buell's army went to the assistance of General Grant at Shiloh, the regiment was engaged in several small affairs with the enemy on the line of the Memphis & Charleston railroad, the most important of which, at Widow's creek, near Bridgeport, resulted in the dispersion of a force placed to dispute the passage of the creek, and the capture of their camp equipage. The regiment was also with the column that first occupied Bridgeport and destroyed the railroad bridge at that point across the Tennessee river. In the reorganization of the army at Louisville the regiment was assigned to Rousseau's division in General McCook's left wing, and with two divisions of that command participated in the well contested battle of Perryville, losing in the action nearly forty per cent. In the battle of Stone's river it was closely engaged and suffered serious loss. In this action the regiment, with the assistance of Guenther's Battery H, Fourth artillery, captured the colors of the Thirty-second Arkansas. Mr. Adams also participated with his regiment at the engagements at West river and at Chickamauga. While en route to join his regiment at Huntsville, Tenn., Mr. Adams, with 279 other Union men, were captured at Pulaski by Morgan, but shortly afterward were paroled and joined their regiment at Bowling Green. Mr. Adams was in the battle of Murfreesboro and was taken prisoner at the battle of Chickamauga on Sept. 20, 1863. He was detained at the Confederate prison at Richmond, Va., six weeks, from there was taken to Danville, where he was imprisoned six months, then was transferred to the noted Andersonville prison, where four more months were spent in bondage, and finally was taken to Florence, S. C., where he was held five months. From there he was taken to Goldsboro, N. C., where he was paroled Feb. 28, 1865. He received his honorable discharge at Columbus, Ohio, March 25, 1865.

He returned to his home near Franklin, Warren county, Ohio, and engaged at farm work by the month, remaining in the employ of one

man three years. Both he and his employer came to Kansas in February, 1869, and Mr. Adams bought a farm in Spring Hill township, three miles north of Spring Hill, in 1870. He had returned to the East in 1869, however, and when he came back to Kansas he brought with him his bride, Adelia Harris, to whom he was married at Locke, N. Y. She remained his loving companion until her death on Oct. 3, 1903. Mr. Adams engaged in farming in Spring Hill township for eighteen years. In 1887 he was elected clerk of Johnson county and served two terms. He has also served as a justice of the peace nine years. Since 1901 he has been engaged in the general insurance business and has been quite successful.

He associates with his old comrades in arms as a charter member of General Curtis Post No. 104 at Spring Hill and is post commander. He is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is a staunch Republican and has given exclusive allegiance to the Republican party for the past fifty years.

Thomas Allen Pollock, of Kansas City, Kan., a lawyer of splendid reputation, is a native of Kansas, having been born on a farm in Lyon county, Kansas, Dec. 20, 1866. He is of Scotch-Irish parentage, his father, Robert Pollock, having been born in Ayrshire, Scotland, and his mother, Jane (Smiley) Pollock, having been born in Ireland. Robert Pollock came to the United States in his young manhood and was married in Sparta, Ill., to Jane Smiley, who had accompanied her parents from Ireland to the United States when she was but nine years of age. When the Civil war began Robert Pollock tendered his services to the country of his adoption as a soldier for the Union, serving in Company G, Eightieth Illinois infantry, and being twice wounded. He brought his family to Kansas in 1866 and located in Lyon county, where he spent the remainder of his life. He was interested in the growth of the new commonwealth and took a prominent part in affairs touching the public life of his community in the various local official positions which he held. He died in 1901 and is survived by his wife, who resides with her son, Thomas, in Kansas City. To their union were born two sons—Thomas Allen Pollock, of this review, and Robert Pollock, who is now a farmer in Lyon county.

Thomas Allen Pollock was reared on the farm on which he was born and first began his education in a district school. His literary studies were further pursued at the Kansas State Normal School at Emporia and at the University of Kansas at Lawrence. He spent five years in the latter excellent institution, three years in the collegiate department and two years in the law department, and graduated from the latter department in 1889. He began the practice of his profession in Kansas City, Kan., and has there been thus engaged since that time. He is a member of the law firm of Pollock & Little, one of the leading firms of that city. Mr. Pollock gives his allegiance to the Republican party, and as that party's representative has served as city attorney four consecutive years, as city counsellor for four years, and was attorney for

the board of park commissioners three years. He also served a short term as county attorney in 1890. On June 12, 1905, Mr. Pollock was united in marriage to Amelia Alexander, of Lawrence, Kan. Mr. Pollock has attained the thirty second degree in Scottish Rite Masonry, and is a member of the Wyandotte County Bar Association and the Kansas State Bar Association.

Howard Emmett Case, president of the Davidson & Case Lumber Company, is a citizen of high standing in Wichita, where since 1884 he has been prominently connected with the commercial life of the city as executive head of one of its largest and most successful business enterprises, and has taken an active and influential part in every movement for the upbuilding of Wichita and the general welfare of its citizens.

Mr. Case is the descendant, on both the paternal and maternal sides, of old New York families and on his mother's side is of Revolutionary ancestry. He was born at Fulton, N. Y., June 10, 1802, a son of Charles E. Case, a government contractor and a native of Oswego county, New York. The father died in 1867 when forty-four years of age. He was the son of Jonathan and Betsey (Ferguson) Case, both natives of New York state. The mother of Mr. Case was a Miss Susan Hart before her marriage. She was born in Dutchess county, New York, to Philip and Elizabeth (Graham) Hart, both natives of New York state, and died in November, 1876, when fifty-two years of age.

Howard Emmett Case was reared at Fulton, N. Y. He was graduated in Cornell University with the class of 1884 and removed the same year to Wichita, Kan., where he has since resided. He at once entered the employ of the Oliver Bros., in whose services he gained a thorough knowledge of the lumber business. Two years later the firm of Davidson & Case was established and upon the incorporation of the company in 1893, Mr. Case became president of the company, which position he has continued to fill to the present time. This company now owns and operates twenty-two yards located in Kansas and Oklahoma. He has been a director or officer of the Southwestern Lumbermen's Association for years, and in 1911 at its annual meeting at Kansas City, Mo., that great organization honored itself in advancing Mr. Case to the highest office in its gift, that of president. Under his skillful and energetic management the organization, which covers the four states of Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma and Arkansas, enjoyed a steady growth and a period of increased usefulness.

Mr. Case has always been active in the city life of Wichita. As vice-president of the Commercial Club he has given his time, money and ability to the upbuilding of that prosperous city. He served two years, 1908 and 1909, as president of the Southwestern Fair Association, and is further identified with its commercial life as an active vice-president of the Fourth National Bank, the largest bank in Wichita. Politically he is a Republican, but has never been an aspirant for office, preferring to give his time and attention to his large business interests. Fraternally he is a prominent and appreciated member of the Masonic order.

being a 32 Scottish Rite Mason, a Knight Templar and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

On Feb. 2, 1888, Mr. Case married Miss Sarah Elizabeth Blair, of Huntington, Pa. To their union have been born three daughters and one son as follows: Margaret Blair Case, born July 16, 1890, who is now a junior at Smith College, Northampton, Mass.; Helen Dale, born June 5, 1893, who finished her education at Rogers Hall, Lowell, Mass.; Howard Emmett Case, Jr., born April 17, 1897; and Lessley Sarah, born Jan 16, 1902. Mr. Case and his family reside in their handsome home erected in 1901 at 1145 North Lawrence avenue, Wichita.

Percy Thomas Fenn, D. D., Ph. D., rector of St. John's Episcopal Church at Wichita, was born in London, England, June 29, 1805, and was educated in his native land to the age of twenty in the parochial schools of St. Peter's Church and All Saints Collegiate School, both in Kensington, a suburb of London. In 1885 he came to the United States and completed the course at Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y. He then studied the classics and theology under Rev. Dr. Thomas Burgess, of Millbrook, N. Y., and finished his theological studies under him. He was ordained a deacon of the Episcopal church in 1889 by Bishop Henry C. Potter, of New York City, and was ordained a priest by Bishop Potter in 1891. He received the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity from St. John's College, of Annapolis, Md., in 1894; the degree of Doctor of Philosophy on examination at Northern Illinois College, Fulton, Ill., in 1898; and had the degree of Doctor of Divinity conferred on him by Ohio University at Athens, Ohio, in 1900. Attracted to the ranks of the clergy by the irresistible appeal of a noble purpose and a manly method, and being possessed of peculiar ability and great endowments of head and heart, his labors for the advancement of religion have been effective and far reaching. He served as a member of the Associate Mission of Dutchess county, New York, from 1887 to 1889; was rector of St. Andrew's Church at Brewsters, N. Y., from 1889 to 1892; rector of St. John's Episcopal Church at Boonton, N. J., from 1892 to 1895; rector of St. John's Episcopal Church at Essex, Conn., from 1895 to 1898; rector of St. James Episcopal Church at Texarkana, Texas, from 1898 to 1905; and from 1905 to the present time (1911) he has been rector of St. John's Episcopal Church at Wichita, Kan.

On May 12, 1891, Dr. Fenn was united in marriage to Miss Sara Christian Mills, the ceremony being solemnized by Bishop Potter, of New York City. Mrs. Fenn is the daughter of Rev. W. H. Mills, D. D., rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church at Yonkers, N. Y., and is a lady of distinguished American ancestry, her family being descended from Revolutionary stock. Dr. and Mrs. Fenn have two sons—Percy Thomas, Jr., and William Hammond Mills Fenn.

Dr. Fenn is a member of the finance committee of the Episcopal diocese of Kansas and is also a member of the standing committee of the same. He was a delegate to the general convention of the Episcopal

church from 1907 to 1910. He is a clean cut, vigorous clergyman with strong convictions and high principles, and to the pulpit and to the pastoral labors of his church he bestows the example of a high character and all the influence, teachings and blessings of one who is striving for the right to the exclusion of every other consideration. As rector of St. John's Episcopal Church at Wichita, though confronted by obstacles which by a weaker man would have been considered insurmountable, he has wrought a marvelous change and has established a foundation for right and righteousness as firm as bed-rock itself. The signal victory he has won in this parish reveals him to be a man who has an unswerving ambition to do the right regardless of personal sacrifice, and one who has the tenacity of purpose and the strength to follow his convictions. He is recognized as a man of spotless integrity, one whose entire life is in harmony with his profession, and within the pulpit he is a most earnest and able speaker.

Nathaniel Walker, one of the few men living who has the honor of having carried arms in defense of his country, in both the Mexican and Civil wars, has been a resident of McPherson county for more than thirty years and is one of the most highly honored and respected citizens. He was born in Nelson county, Kentucky, June 2, 1829, a son of John and Nancy (Hall) Walker, both of whom were born and reared in the same county. John Walker was born in 1801, his family having been started in America by four brothers who emigrated from Scotland at an early day. Two of them settled in Pennsylvania and two in Kentucky during the Colonial period, and Joseph Walker, Nathaniel's grandfather, served in the Revolutionary army, on the extreme western frontier. The Walker family moved to Morgan county, Illinois, in 1831, and located permanently near Greenfield, Greene county, in the same state, in 1833. The father engaged in agricultural pursuits there until his death in 1886. The pioneer spirit of his forbears caused Nathaniel to seek adventure, and while still a mere youth, he was one of the patriotic men who offered their services to the government during the war with Mexico. He enlisted May 7, 1847, and the necessary number for a regiment being secured, they were mustered into the army, June 21, 1847, at Alton, Ill. The regiment received its name from the state that furnished the greatest number of soldiers to its ranks so that Mr. Walker served in Company D, Sixth Illinois foot soldiers. It was during this war that the lad went, with his comrades, down the Mississippi river, crossed the Gulf of Mexico to Vera Cruz, and from there went on foot to the City of Mexico to join General Scott, but on their arrival found the main army gone and marched back to Vera Cruz, where they were occupied in protecting supply trains. Mr. Walker was promoted to corporal for his ability as a marksman, being the best in the regiment, and for this was appointed regimental gunner, whose duty it was to inspect the muskets and see that they were kept in good condition. The regiment returned to New Orleans and was mustered out of the service at Alton, Ill., July 25, 1848. Mr. Walker

returned home and was engaged in farming until 1853, when he removed to Missouri, locating six miles east of St. Joseph, in Buchanan county, where he learned to be a carpenter. In June, 1856, he staked a claim three miles south of Troy, Doniphan county, Kansas, and moved his family there, in 1857. The next year the land office was opened at Kickapoo, and he filed on his claim and proved it up. The disturbance of the border warfare and the troubles following the repeal of the entry laws caused him to move to Illinois in March, 1861, and there he again responded to the call of his country and, on Aug. 5, 1862, enlisted as a private in Company B, One Hundred and Twenty-second Illinois infantry, serving until mustered out of the service, at Mobile, Ala., July 15, 1865. The last three years of his enlistment he served as regimental butcher. After leaving the army, he again returned to Missouri and was engaged in carpenter work, near St. Joseph. In 1876 he began to farm in Bourbon county, Kansas, and three years later located in McPherson county, where he became the owner of a farm near Roxbury. From 1881 to 1883 he lived in Lindsborg, then came to McPherson, where he followed the trade of carpenter and carried on a contracting business until 1896, when he retired from active life to enjoy the sunset years in a well deserved and earned rest.

On July 25, 1855, Mr. Walker married Margaret, daughter of Benjamin Cornelius, a native of Tennessee, whose grandfather was born in Ireland and emigrated from the old country in 1740, to settle in the Virginia colony. He was a soldier of the Continental line during the Revolutionary war. Benjamin Cornelius was a prominent man in Clay county, Missouri, during the late '20s, and was the first American to settle in Buchanan county, where he located in 1833, Joseph Robideaux, a French trapper, being the only white man on the river at St. Joseph. Mrs. Walker was born near Liberty, Clay county Missouri, March 8, 1832, and reared a family of six children: Sarah is the widow of Arthur McMahan, of McPherson; James W. (see sketch); Mary F. is the wife of Ezra Burt, of Ingalls, Kan.; Charles Lee is a resident of Anna, Ill.; Samuel Lynam resides in Burnal, Kan.; Hattie became the wife of Warren Williams (both deceased) and their son, Edward P., survives them, and is postmaster at Hackberry, Okla. Mr. Walker has lived to see many changes in this state since he first located in Doniphan county. He is an enthusiastic Kansan, and from first coming west has had great confidence in her future. He is one of her oldest citizens, to whom the people of his city point with pride.

James William Walker, the present probate judge of McPherson county, was born near Troy, Doniphan county, Kansas, Jan. 10, 1858, eldest son of Nathaniel and Margaret (Cornelius) Walker. He received his early education in the public schools of Buchanan county, Missouri, and at the normal school at Fort Scott, Kan., where he graduated with the class of 1878. He taught for three months during the winter of 1878, and in 1879 began the manufacture of patent medicines. The same year he became a traveling salesman and came to McPherson

son county, where he located in 1884. He was elected constable on the Democratic ticket the following year and served in that capacity for eight years, reflecting great credit upon himself. He was elected probate judge of McPherson county, in 1892, and filled the office so ably that he was elected a second time by a flattering majority, in 1896. Between the times of his service upon the bench he acted as justice of the peace, and McPherson never had a man who was more capable and better qualified for that office. After retiring as judge, he engaged in the real estate business, in 1899, but disposed of this interest on account of ill health. He served as city clerk, justice and city attorney, from 1906 to 1908, as police judge from 1909 to 1910, and in the latter year was, for a third time, elected probate judge of the county. In a county normally Republican by 1,000, he was given the flattering Democratic majority of 452. He has some twelve certificates of election, which is a fair indication of the high esteem he is held in by the citizens. He has been a prominent member of the Democratic party for years and is one of the earnest workers in its interests. In religious faith he is a Congregationalist and is one of the liberal supporters of the church. He was, for ten years, vice-president of the Farmers' Alliance Insurance Company, a corporation that appreciated his service, and he was a member of its executive board.

On Oct. 27, 1884, Mr. Walker married Christine, daughter of Andrew Sandstrom, a prominent settler and farmer of Smoky View township, Saline county, and elder and one of the founders of the Swedish church at Lindsborg. The following children have born to bless the home of James and Christine Walker: Esther May, the wife of August O. Brunsell, a farmer of Saline county; Hannah, at home; Margaret E., at home; and two children who died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Walker have a host of friends in McPherson, where Mr. Walker is regarded as one of the most substantial, upright and progressive citizens, as he supports every movement for the improvement and upbuilding of the city.

Joshua Hill, for several years an active factor in the development of eastern Kansas, and still extensively interested in the state, is now a resident of Pontiac, Mich. The ancestors of Joshua Hill, as far back as the family genealogy can be traced, were Scotch-Irish and French. They were among the first settlers of Connecticut, from where they went to Sussex, N. J. Luther Hill, father of Joshua, was a man of sterling character and sound judgment, energetic yet cautious, and quite successful in business. He was one of the founders of the Merchants' National Bank of Newton, N. J., and although not a politician, was elected to the New Jersey legislature in 1853. He died in 1873, aged sixty-four years, and his wife, Abbie Hill, died in 1871, aged sixty years.

Joshua Hill was born in Newton, Sussex county New Jersey, Oct. 18, 1847. He received his education at Springdale and at Newton Collegiate and Chester Institute, taking the English course. Later he de-



Joshua Hill

veloped a taste for mathematics, chemistry and Latin. He commenced teaching at seventeen years of age, but after two terms obtained employment in a bank to acquaint himself with that business. In February, 1870, he came to Kansas, located at Fredonia, and was clerk in the Kansas legislature during the session of that year. He took an active part in the early development of Fredonia. From its first years he was secretary of the original town company, a position which made him active in the county seat wars, railroad building and numerous other enterprises in the pioneer growth and progress of that section. He opened the Wilson County Bank at Fredonia in 1871 with \$700 actual cash, which he borrowed from an uncle. This was the first bank in Wilson county and he was its first cashier, and later became president. Subsequently he removed to Parsons, Kan., and organized a bank, serving as its cashier for several years. During one period of his career he was president of the Wilson County Bank, Fredonia; cashier of the Parsons Commercial Bank; president of the Union Loan & Trust Company of St. Louis, Mo.; proprietor of Dunn's Mills, a general store and a cattle ranch at Dun Station (now Lazarus), Kan.; proprietor of a lumber yard and secretary of the Fredonia Town Company. Mr. Hill was a large factor in helping southern Kansas farmers obtain eastern money at low rates of interest with which to purchase and improve their farms. His influence at Fredonia, his first home in Kansas, was fully recognized and the permanent location of the county seat at that place is largely due to his wise management—forestalling the decision of the supreme court, which was adverse to the validity of an election that gave Fredonia the county seat—by immediately securing another election which was legal and in conformity with the law. On another occasion he funded \$45,000 of "Calico Railroad Bonds" of Fredonia city and Center township at forty-five cents on the dollar without any compensation and thus saved the people \$27,000. Mr. Hill has been an officer in several organized and chartered railway companies and was untiring in his efforts to encourage and promote early railroad facilities in southeastern Kansas. He was the Kansas treasurer for the contractors of the St. Louis & Kansas City railroad. While a resident of Parsons he was first to urge an eastern connection by rail in competition with the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railway.

Just after the close of the Civil war Mr. Hill traveled extensively throughout the Southern states, the plains of Mexico, and crossed the desert into southern California, alone among the Apache Indians. On this overland trip he had many thrilling adventures. He has always been a lover of hunting, fishing and outdoor amusements. He loves game and animals, maintains a large park, well timbered and watered by natural lakes, near his Michigan home, and this park abounds with all kinds of game, including buffalo, deer, elk, etc., while the lakes are well stocked with fish. From his Michigan preserve Mr. Hill recently presented the city of Topeka, Kan., with a valuable herd of buffalo, which may be seen at Gage's Park.

Mr. Hill was twice married. On Sept. 3, 1873, Louisa Franks, of Andover, became his wife and two children were born to this marriage. Several years after the death of Louisa Franks Hill, Mr. Hill married Ellen P. Truitt of Lexington, Ky. Mrs. Hill is a graduate of Hamilton College, is a woman of highest culture and refinement, and a prominent society and club leader. They have four children. While Mr. Hill has not been a permanent resident of Kansas for several years, he has not relinquished all of his business interests here, and still loves Kansas as much as he did in the days of yore. His attitude is a notable exemplification of the theory, "Once a Kansan Always a Kansan." Mr. Hill is the author of a book on economics, entitled, "Thought and Thrift," published in 1889.

George McClintock, M. D., one of the popular members of the medical profession of Overbrook, Kan., is a native of the Emerald Isle, born in County Antrim, Ireland, May 1, 1872, son of William and Agnes (Patterson) McClintock. His father was born in Ireland, but was descended from a long line of Scotch Covenanter ancestors and was prominent in church circles. George was the youngest of a family of thirteen children. While still a boy he determined to see life and traveled all over the world. In 1891, at the age of nineteen, he came to America alone and located in Canada. Having decided upon a professional career he began the study of medicine and graduated in the veterinary course of the Ontario Medical College in 1893. The following year he left Canada and came to the United States, locating in Iowa, where he practiced as a veterinary for two years. Becoming more interested in the study of medicine Dr. McClintock entered the medical department of the University of Kansas in 1897 and received his degree of Doctor of Medicine from that institution in 1900. The same year he settled in Overbrook and opened an office. When he arrived in Overbrook he was without money, but with a resolution to succeed he soon had a thriving practice, which has continued to grow in a most satisfactory manner and today he is one of the rising men of his profession.

In 1903, Dr. McClintock married Elsie Butel. Her father is a Frenchman, born and reared in France, but left Europe years ago and came to America, locating near Baldwin, Kan., where he engaged in farming with such success that today he is a wealthy man. One son, now four years of age, has been born to Dr. McClintock and his wife.

Dr. McClintock is a Democrat in politics and is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America. In addition to his professional business, he is interested in a fine lumber yard and grain elevator. Personally he is agreeable to meet and is one of the popular citizens of Overbrook.

Amos Cook, the popular police judge and one of Quenemo's most public spirited citizens, was born in Huntington county, Pennsylvania, in 1840, the descendant of a long line of Revolutionary ancestors. His great-grandfather, Anthony Cook, came to America in the colonial era and later located in Pennsylvania. It is believed that he

served in the war of the Revolution, though no record of his service has been preserved. His son, John, was born near Philadelphia, Pa., and when he grew to manhood engaged in farming and at the same time worked as a locksmith. Miles Cook, father of Amos, was born and reared in the Keystone State. He entered the state militia of Pennsylvania and served in the army during the war of 1812. After the war was over he married Mary Fisher and they immigrated to Illinois at an early day; took up land on what was then the frontier and spent the remainder of their lives in the West. Amos' maternal grandfather, Ludley Fisher, was born in the Fatherland. He came from Germany at an early day and settled in Pennsylvania, where he became a farmer. He was not actively engaged as a soldier during the Revolutionary war, but was a member of the home guard and assisted in obtaining supplies for the army.

Amos Cook spent his boyhood in Pennsylvania and Illinois; received his education in the little log school house that was all the pioneers could afford; enlisted in 1864 in Company C, Forty-seventh Illinois infantry, and served under General Canby in the First division, Sixteenth army corps. He was with his regiment at the battles of Nashville and Fort Blakely and served until mustered out of the service in 1865. Believing that there were more opportunities for young men in the West, he came to Kansas in March, 1866, bought land near Ottawa, broke it up and began to farm. Subsequently he preëmpted 160 acres of government land. In 1870 he moved to Quenemo, where he immediately began to take an active part in local affairs and politics, serving as county commissioner from 1876 to 1880. During that time the fight over the location of the county seat occurred, some of the residents wishing it changed from Lyndon to Osage City. Mr Cook also served as township trustee for several years.

In 1863 he married Louisa, daughter of Mahlon and Mary (Beaver) Anderson. Her father was a native of Ohio, where he lived all his life. He invested extensively in land in Nebraska and held it long enough to sell at a big profit, which made him a wealthy man. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Cook: Owen, who is engaged in farming; Peter; and Essie, wife of Eugene Darling, who lives in Oklahoma. Mr. Cook has been justice of the peace for years and is the present police judge of Quenemo. He is public spirited, contributes liberally toward all town improvements and is one of the most honored citizens.

Orsemus Hills Bentley, one of the prominent attorneys and public men of Wichita, has attained a position of high standing among the people of that city during a residence there of over thirty years, in which time as a member of one of that city's oldest law firms, and by a close identification with its public affairs, he has gained for himself a name as a progressive, public spirited citizen, one who both as to public official and in private life has labored to secure the progress of his city and his state. Mr. Bentley is a native of New York state, having been

born in the village of Favius, Onondaga county, Dec. 19, 1856. He was the son of Gideon Bentley, a farmer and a native of the same New York county, whose wife, also a native of New York state, bore the maiden name of Emma McClethen. Originally the Bentley family lived in Ireland but was of English descent. The McClethens were of Scotch lineage. When Mr. Bentley was three years old his parents removed to western New York, near the city of Buffalo, where he was reared on a farm. He completed his education in Arcade Academy at Arcade, Wyoming county, New York, where he was graduated at the age of eighteen. He then engaged in teaching two years, but in the meantime began the study of law. At the age of twenty he became a student in the office of Bowen, Rogers & Locke, one of the leading law firms of Buffalo, N. Y., where for six months he assiduously devoted himself to his legal studies, which he completed in the office of Col. George H. Safford, of Cleveland, Ohio. He was admitted to the bar at Columbus, Ohio. Shortly afterward, or in March, 1880, he came to Kansas and located at Wichita, where he has since practiced his profession very successfully. He is the senior member of the law firm of Bentley & Hatfield, one of the oldest and strongest legal firms in the city, the junior member of the firm being Rodolph Hatfield, whom Mr. Bentley has had as a legal partner for over a quarter of a century.

On Feb. 8, 1879, Mr. Bentley was united in marriage to Miss Flora X. Harris of Cleveland, Ohio.

In politics Mr. Bentley is a Republican and has served as state senator four years, having been first elected to that office in 1889. While in the senate his career was one of great industry and usefulness, he having secured the passage of the Wichita separate school law as well as other important measures conducive to the welfare of his constituency and of the state. His religious faith is indicated by his identification as a communicant of the Episcopal church. Fraternally his name is prominently identified with the Masonic order, having attained to the Thirty-third degree in Scottish Rite Masonry and being a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. He also affiliates as a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and the Fraternal Aid Association. In the direction of his professional interests he sustains membership in the Sedgwick County Bar Association and he keeps in touch with the public and civic affairs of Wichita as a member of that city's Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Bentley is an extensive traveler and during the year 1911 has covered the country from Caracas, Venezuela, to Vancouver, British Columbia, spending seventy days in South America. Mr. Bentley enjoys the tropics very much as he reads, writes, and speaks Spanish fluently. He is a forceful and fluent writer. He was the author and editor-in-chief of a History of Sedgwick County published in 1911 in two volumes, and he is also a frequent contributor to the local Wichita press, his articles covering a wide range of subjects. His aim as a citizen has ever been to make his life count for good in all of its relations and to live up to the full possibility of his powers of accomplishment, which

sincerity of purpose has brought its own reward, the universal respect and esteem of his fellow citizens.

Davilla N. Goldman, M. D., one of the leading members of the medical profession of Burlingame, was born in Berks county, Pennsylvania, April 25, 1862, the son of Jonathan and Maria (Kemp) Goldman. His great-grandfather, Jacob Goldman, served in the army against England in the war of 1812. Both Mr. and Mrs. Goldman were Pennsylvanians, and lived in the Keystone State all their lives. Davilla Goldman received his elementary education in the public schools of Pennsylvania, then attended college at Myerstown. Like so many young men of the Atlantic states he came west to start in life, and engaged in the implement business at Washington, Kan., until 1895, when he decided to become a physician. He entered the Kansas City Homeopathic Medical College and graduated in 1898. After receiving his degree Dr. Goldman practiced at Clifton, Kan., for one year, then went to Newkirk, Okla. In 1899 he came to Burlingame and has practiced there ever since. Dr. Goldman stands high in his profession, is both city and county physician and has built up a most gratifying business. He is popular as a man and loved as a physician. He is a member of the Masonic order, belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and his church affiliations are with the Presbyterian church of which he is elder.

In 1886 Dr. Goldman married Susan Wathor, at Hollenburg, Kan. Her parents came from Wisconsin and settled on the Indian reservation in Washington county in 1878. Mr. Wathor served in the army during the Civil war. He and his wife were members of the Catholic church. One child has been born to the Doctor and his wife—Mae, who is a graduate of the American Conservatory of Music in Chicago, Ill.

Alva Arthur Hayes (deceased).—The position held by Mr. Hayes as freight auditor for the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company came to him as the result of his years of faithful service with that great company, years in which he discharged every duty and obligation with fidelity to the trust imposed in him and with the aim to excel and to make that department a model of excellence. Mr. Hayes was born on a farm near Sardinia, Brown county, Ohio, Jan. 11, 1870, the son of Dr. Hamer Roswell Hayes and his wife, whose maiden name was Jennie Rebecca Harvey, the former, a physician by profession, born in Ohio, and the latter a native of Hillsboro, Ohio. The mother is still living and resides in Topeka, to which city the family had removed in May, 1875; the father passed away there on Aug. 13, 1887.

Mr. Hayes was reared in Topeka and lived there for thirty five years. His education in the public schools of that city and the high school, in which he was graduated, was supplemented by a course in a Topeka business college. In 1889 he entered the employ of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company in the construction department. From 1890 to 1892 he was a clerk in the ticket auditor's office of the Santa Fe; from October, 1892, to February, 1893, he was

the joint agent at Salina for four railroads, one of them being the Santa Fe; from February, 1893, to the date of his death, he was in the freight auditor's department in the general office building in Topeka. His first position in that department was as statistical clerk; was then a clerk in the claims department; in January, 1902, he was made assistant chief claim clerk; in May, 1907, he was promoted to the position of freight auditor. He was a member of the Association of American Railway Accounting Officers and for two years prior to his death was a member of the standing freight committee of that association. He was also a member of the Freight Claim Association. He was a Republican and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. His fraternal relations were with the Masonic order, in which he had attained the Knight Templar degree; the Modern Woodmen of America and the Royal Arcanum. He was also a member of the Elks Club of Topeka. On Nov. 15, 1911, Mr. Hayes and a number of friends went to Belpre, Kan., to spend the following day hunting quail. On the morning of the 16th he and several others were out looking for quail on a farm near Belpre, when a covey arose almost in the midst of the hunting party, and in the excitement of the moment the gun of one of the men was accidentally discharged, the entire charge striking Mr. Hayes in the calf of the right leg. He was taken to Belpre, seventeen miles in an automobile in twenty minutes, and there he received emergency treatment. The accident happened about 9:30 a. m. and at 6:25 p. m. he arrived in Topeka. He was at once taken to the Santa Fe Hospital, where everything possible was done to save his life. On the morning of the 19th the surgeons amputated his leg, as a last desperate effort to save his life, but in spite of all that could be done, he died on the evening of the 20th, and was buried in the Topeka cemetery on the 23d.

Edward T. Riling, lawyer, was born in Leavenworth, Kan., Nov. 15, 1875, son of John and Katherine (Murphy) Riling, of Irish descent, the father born in Ohio, and the mother in Wisconsin. The parents were married at Leavenworth, Kan., where the father settled before the Civil war and where he was actively engaged as a maker of wagons for the government; yet he took part in the famous Price's raid. In 1856 he took up a homestead in Douglas county, Kansas, the farm still being owned in the family, and on this farm the father died at the age of fifty-two years. He lived with his family in Leadville, Col., for five years, going there in 1879, and then returning to Kansas. For several years he manufactured wagons in Leavenworth, and at one time at Lawrence.

Edward T. Riling attended school at Leavenworth, after his parents returned from Colorado, and when, in 1888, his parents moved to their farm in Douglas county, he was sent to St. Benedict's College, at Atchison, where he spent four years, and afterward managed the parental home farm five years, and in the fall of 1898 he entered the law department of the University of Kansas, graduating in 1900, in which year he opened a law office in Lawrence and began the active work

of his profession. In that same year he was elected to the legislature from the Fourteenth district and served for two years. In 1904 he was elected county judge, but in the last year of his term the office was abolished by legislation. In 1910 he was elected county attorney for Douglas county, in which office he is now rendering creditable services. Mr. Riling has won an enviable reputation as a lawyer and a citizen. In politics he is a Republican, and is numbered among leading local leaders of his party.

In 1907 he married Miss Abbie Fisher, of Michigan, and they have one child, Edward T., Jr.

Ernest Elbert Hamilton, a specialist in diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, is one of the most prominent members of the medical profession in Wichita, and one of the foremost specialists in his line in the state. Dr. Hamilton was born in Halsey Valley, Tioga county, New York, Nov. 2, 1855, the son of Simon V. Hamilton and his wife, who, before her marriage was a Miss Melissa D. Fox. The Hamiltons are of Scotch descent. The father, a native of New York state, as was also the mother, spent the whole of his active career in agricultural pursuits. Both parents are deceased.

Dr. Hamilton was reared on a farm, but when a youth of fourteen years the family removed to Waverly, N. Y., where he completed his literary education and was graduated at the high school. For some time thereafter engaged in teaching, thus earning the means to pursue his professional education, having decided on medicine as his line of endeavor. He was graduated in the medical department of the University of Michigan in 1878 and practiced his profession at Solomon City, Kan., from 1878 to 1880. The next five years he was located at Garnett, Kan., in the general practice of medicine, and then in 1885-86 spent one year in the New York post-graduate school on special work on eye, ear, nose and throat. On his return to Kansas in 1887 he located at Wichita, where for the past quarter of a century he has given his whole attention to the treatment of diseases affecting the ear, eye, nose and throat. By study, observation and experience he has acquired a thorough knowledge of his profession and very ably and successfully handles his extensive and constantly growing practice along his special lines. Dr. Hamilton is a member of the Sedgwick County Medical Society, the Kansas State Medical Society, the American Medical Association, and of the National Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Society. Fraternally he is a Scottish Rite Mason, and in church faith and membership is identified with the First Presbyterian Church at Wichita. He is also a member of the Wichita Chamber of Commerce and of the Commercial Club. He takes a deep interest in all that pertains to the greater development of his adopted city and by twenty-five years of successful business activity has contributed his part toward the prosperity of the city and the increase of its commercial importance.

In 1891 Dr. Hamilton wedded Miss Ora L. Worden, and to their union one daughter has been born, Miss Avis M. Hamilton, who is a

graduate of the Wichita High School, and is now a post-graduate student in that school.

Mathias Hook, one of the leading osteopathic physicians of Hutchinson, Kan., was born in Pendleton county, Kentucky, Sept. 20, 1849, son of James Henry and Sarah A. (Morris) Hook, both born and reared in the same state. The father was descended from the Hook family that located in New England in Colonial days, and subsequently in Maryland, while the mother was of mixed Scotch and Welsh ancestry, and the son has inherited the excellent qualities of both sides of the house. When Mathias was a year old his parents moved to Iowa, when there were few white settlers, and took up land near Keokuk; but in the spring of the following year they moved to Scotland county, Missouri, where they spent the remainder of their lives, rearing a family of sixteen children—nine girls and seven boys—thirteen of whom are living: Phoebe is the wife of John McBride, a practicing osteopath of Guthrie, Okla.; Nancy C. is the wife of A. C. Levengood, of Lewis county, Missouri; Mathias and Henry C., both osteopaths, are located at Hutchinson, Kan.; Susan E., married Jacob Bidleman of Fort Cobb, Okla.; Mary G. is the wife of W. A. Downing, of Kirksville, Mo.; Albert E. is an osteopath at Cherokee, Iowa; John T. is an osteopath at Belding, Mich.; Virgil is an osteopath at Wilksbarre, Pa.; Emma E., widow of Joseph Price, is a graduate of the American School of Osteopathy, with the class of 1901, and practices with her brother, Mathias; Ida M. is the wife of Enoch Jamison, of Green City, Mo.; Rebecca is the wife of Elmer Sanford of Adair, Mo.; and Charles Otis is both a homeopathic and osteopathic physician and surgeon at Fort Worth, Texas. Thus eight of the family are practicing physicians of one of the most modern schools and are doing a great work for suffering humanity.

Mathias Hook remained at home, on his father's farm, until twelve years of age, attending the district school during the winter and working on the farm in the summer, living the usual life of a country boy and growing sturdy and strong. He then became a farm hand and worked until his seventeenth year in the country, when he started to learn the cabinet maker's trade. After learning all branches of wood working he was forced to go to Colorado on account of his health and spent a year in the open, hunting buffalo and making railroad ties. His health practically restored by the out-door life, he returned to North Platte, Neb., where he engaged in railroad work and contracting for fourteen years, nearly always at out-door work. In the fall of 1894 he went to Shawnee, Okla., and was there three years before he went to Kirksville, Mo., to enter the osteopathic school, where he graduated in 1900. Soon after completing his course, he located at Bonham, Tex., but in 1904 came to Hutchinson, Kan., where he has since remained. On July 4, of that year, he located in the Hoke Building. Mrs. Price, who has practiced in Eldon, Iowa, for nine years, is now associated with him and they have built up a gratifying and

lucrative practice, as people come from all the surrounding country for treatment. Dr. Hook is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Kansas Osteopath Association, the Mississippi Valley Osteopathic Association, and the Southern Kansas Osteopathic Association. In religious faith he is a member of the Methodist church, and he has always been a strong Prohibitionist.

In April, 1879, he married Margaret Garner, of London, England, and they have one child, J. Henry, an osteopathic physician at Telluride, Col. Dr. Hook received a severe injury in a street car accident, April 22, 1911, and was obliged to give up his practice. He has spent the time since in Manitou, Col., and has recently located in Colorado City, Col., to a nice practice and still take advantage of the climate. He has developed a destroyer of the tubercular bacilli and has put up a guarantee to cure 95 per cent. of all cases treated or refund the money paid.

Charles H. Crum, one of the leading business men of Quenemo, who has built up a large retail mercantile establishment, was born in Illinois in 1873, the son of H. M. and Virginia C. (Scott) Crum. His father was born and reared in Indiana but came to Kansas in 1873 and located in the Michigan valley. In 1883 he moved to Quenemo and became a merchant. Mr. Crum was always interested in all public questions and politics; for years he was a staunch adherent of the Republican party and was twice elected county commissioner on that ticket. When the Populist party was organized in Kansas he became a Populist and was again elected county commissioner by that party.

Charles Crum was educated in the excellent public schools of the state and after finishing his education learned the mercantile business in his father's store. In 1897 he opened a general mercantile house of his own in Quenemo, and is meeting with gratifying and well-deserved success in his chosen vocation. He is interested in the up-building of his adopted city and is always liberal in contributing toward all town improvements. His political affiliations are with the Democratic party and he is a prominent figure in local politics. He is a member of the Masonic order and with his family belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church.

In 1899 he married Grace, the daughter of H. Leachman, an Englishman, who, since coming to this country, has been engaged as a carpenter contractor. Mr. and Mrs. Crum have two small children.

Walter O. Carter.—To this prominent and progressive hardware merchant of Garden City, Kansas is the state of all states, for here he was born and here he has found success; and it is furthermore endeared to him because his parents and grandparents were among its earliest settlers and gave largely of their energy and ability towards its up-building. Guilford county, North Carolina, was in earlier days largely settled by Friends, many of whom, being decidedly opposed to the institution of slavery and to war, immigrated to different ones of the Northern States prior to the Civil war, especially to Indiana and Ohio.

where they were closely identified with the work of the "Underground Railroad." One of them, John Carter, was a later emigrant and came to the West instead of the North, settling on government land in Lyon county, Kansas Territory, in 1858. Three years later he brought his family. In 1867 he was made superintendent of the Indian schools at Shawnee Mission and also opened a country store at Plymouth, near Emporia, but retired from active business life in 1870 and twenty-one years later, in 1891, passed away at the advanced age of ninety-one. His son, Jacob V. Carter, born June 14, 1833, in Guilford county, North Carolina, was reared on a farm and was educated in a Quaker school. He accompanied his father to Kansas and became a photographer and a dentist at Emporia in 1860. On March 17, 1861, he wedded Eunice Hadley, who shared with him the experiences of pioneer life and traveled life's journey with him to within a few months of a half century. These were the parents of Walter O. Carter. Jacob V. Carter later taught school in the winter and farmed in the summers, and in the latter '60s was township officer in Pike township, Lyon county. In 1882 he was appointed United States agent for the Sac and Fox Indians in the Old Indian Territory, but in 1884 he resigned his position and removed to Garden City, Kan., where, with a brother, N. M. Carter, he opened a hardware store. In 1900 he retired from business and was succeeded by his sons—Walter O. and Ira J.—the present proprietors. He is still living and resides at Garden City, retired. Eunice Hadley Carter, the mother of Walter O., was born at Monrovia, Ind., Aug. 7, 1834, her parents being natives of North Carolina. She was a member of the Friends society by birthright and remained actively identified with that faith throughout life. She was made postmistress at Plymouth, in 1862, and served in a similar capacity, from 1882 to 1884, at the Sac and Fox Indian agency in the Indian Territory. This beloved mother passed away Aug. 21, 1910, at Garden City, Kan. The four children of Jacob V. and Eunice (Hadley) Carter are: Walter O., the eldest; Miriam A., born Jan. 11, 1864, who is now the wife of Rev. E. N. Gause, a brick manufacturer at Caney, Kan.; Ira J., born Sept. 29, 1865, who is the business partner of Walter O., and is prominent in the public life of Garden City, being a member of the city council at the present time and having formerly been president of the city board of education; and William J., born Dec. 31, 1868, a graduate of the Garden City High School and formerly a teacher in the government Indian schools, who is now in the active ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church and is stationed at Susanville, Cal.

Walter O. Carter was born May 10, 1862, on a farm in Lyon county, Kansas. His education, received in the public schools of Lyon county, was supplemented by a course in the Kansas State Normal School at Emporia, and later by another course at Penn College, Oskaloosa, Iowa, a well known Friends' school. Following his student days he farmed for a few years in Lyon county, but in 1884 became an assistant in his father's store at Garden City and in 1900, together with his brother, Ira J., succeeded to the business with which he has since been identified.

The firm is now Carter Bros., and both members are known as business men of more than usual ability. Genial and courteous to their patrons, and known as men of the strictest integrity in their business dealings, they command a large trade and have made their store a distinct business success.

In 1882 Mr. Carter was united in marriage to Miss Flora, daughter of Benjamin Moon, a pioneer farmer of Lyon county, who with his wife came to Kansas from Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. Carter have three children: Ralph L., born in 1883, a merchant at Garden City, is married and has one son; Josephine, born in 1887, is a graduate of the Garden City High School and resides at the parental home; Chester Arthur, born in 1894, graduated in the Garden City High School with the class of 1911, and is now taking a course in mechanical engineering in the Manhattan College. In business affairs Mr. Carter has prospered and is a large property owner. Fraternally he is a Knight Templar Mason and as a citizen is one held in the highest esteem. He is devotedly interested in the upbuilding of his city, having served as its mayor at different times, and is now president of the Garden City Industrial Club.

Arthur E. Topping, who owns and operates one of the best drug houses in Overbrook, Kan., was born at Morrison, Whiteside county, Ill., Nov. 26, 1861, the son of Edwin E. and Rosella (Chapman) Topping. His grandfather, William Topping, was a native of New York, where he was reared, educated and where he married. At an early day he moved to Illinois, where he spent the remainder of his life. Edwin E. Topping was also born in the State of New York in 1831. His education was that afforded by the frontier schools of the period, and at the age of twenty-one he immigrated to Illinois. After the close of the Civil war, when there was a heavy tide of immigration to Kansas, he determined to try his fortune in the young state and located at Sedgwick, where he engaged in farming. Subsequently he became a real estate dealer and a prominent figure in local politics. He died at Sedgwick in 1907. Rosella Chapman was the daughter of Reuben Chapman, who was born in the State of New York, served in the army during the war of 1812 and passed his life in the state of his birth.

Arthur Topping received his elementary education in the public schools and after graduating from the high school entered the pharmacy department of the state university at Lawrence, Kan., where he graduated in 1888. After looking around for a good location he opened a drug store in Overbrook, where he has since been in business. He has built up a fine trade and is one of the progressive business men of Overbrook.

In 1895 Mr. Topping married Mae, the daughter of Samuel and Adaline M. (Lovingier) Marshall. Mr. Marshall was engaged in the carpenter and undertaking business at Baldwin, Kan. Two boys have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Topping. The family are all members of the Congregational church and Mr. Topping belongs to the Masonic fraternity.

Benjamin Bolton, president of the Scranton State Bank, is an Englishman, born at Sheffield, Yorkshire, England, Jan. 7, 1836. His father, Jonathan Bolton, was also a native of England, where he was reared and educated. He was a miner in England and in 1840 came to the United States and located in Pennsylvania. He continued to work in the coal mines around Pittsburgh until his death in 1864. Benjamin's mother, whose maiden name was Ann Herst, was also a native of England.

Benjamin was only four years of age when his parents came to America and he first attended school at Mount Washington, near Pittsburgh. Subsequently he went to school in Pittsburgh. He grew to manhood in Pennsylvania and at the beginning of the Civil war enlisted in the Forty-ninth Pennsylvania infantry, Army of the Potomac. He was on duty at Harrisburg and after Lee's surrender was sent to North Carolina. After his discharge from the army he returned home, but believed there were more chances for a young man in the West and in 1872 came to Kansas. He joined one of the early settlements and developed a farm in Wabaunsee county. For ten miles to the west the county was practically unsettled at that time. The Kansas Indians roamed over the country at will, and it was no infrequent sight to see them hunting and fishing along the streams. Mr. Bolton lived on his farm until 1883, when he started a general store at Paxico under the firm named of Bolton & Bros. and continued in business until 1891, when he sold out and retired from active life. But the habit of a lifetime was too strong and in 1904 Mr. Bolton engaged in banking, becoming the head of the Scranton State Bank. Under his management the business of the institution has enlarged and it is one of the sound financial houses of Kansas. Mr. Bolton is also interested in mining enterprises, having an interest in the High Tariff Mining Company of Joplin, Mo., with his son, C. F. Bolton, and others.

In 1857, Mr. Bolton married Jane, the daughter of William and Isabella Black, who came to America from Scotland. Mr. Black was a miner in the old country and followed that vocation in Pennsylvania. He founded and built up the town of Green Oak, Pa. Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Bolton: Wesley S., engaged in the grain business; William F., who lives in Denver and deals in real estate; John N., who runs a general store at Alta Vista, Kan.; Thomas B., a farmer in Oklahoma; Charles F., cashier of the Scranton State Bank, and two daughters who are married and live in Oklahoma. Mrs. Bolton died in 1899 and in 1903 Mr. Bolton married Elizabeth Hardaker of Newcastle, Pa., and she died in 1904. Mr. Bolton has many friends and is regarded as one of the prosperous and most substantial business men of Scranton.

George Throckmorton, the popular county clerk of Coffey county, was born on a farm about two miles north of Burlington, Kan., March 22, 1862, the son of Job and Catharine C. (White) Throckmorton. His father was born in Ohio, where he was reared and educated. He was one of the pioneer settlers of Kansas, having located in Coffey county

in 1857, about the time the county organization was perfected. There were few white settlers in the region at that time and the Sac and Fox Indians formed the largest proportion of the population. Mr. Throckmorton preëmpted a piece of land on the banks of the Neosho river soon after his arrival in the territory and later bought more land. Burlington was a very small village and had no railroad at that time. Mr. Throckmorton immediately took an active part in the life of the town and county and became a leader in local politics. During the Civil war he belonged to the provost guard. After the close of the war he was elected to the state legislature and served from 1867 to 1871. He introduced the bill in the legislature which made Burlington the seat of justice of Coffey county. In 1874 he was elected clerk of Coffey county, serving two terms, and later was county commissioner. He was one of the original incorporators of the Kansas City, Burlington & Santa Fe railroad, a branch of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe system, extending through the county. Mr. Throckmorton raised, bought and sold cattle and gathered a comfortable fortune. He was an earnest worker in the Methodist Episcopal church, to which he liberally contributed. In 1902 he passed into the last long sleep and left the cares of earth.

George Throckmorton received his elementary education in the common schools of the county, attended Pond's Business College at Topeka, Kan., for a time, and then entered the State Agricultural College at Manhattan. Subsequently he studied in the University of Kansas at Lawrence, then began teaching and followed that vocation for fifteen years. He is the secretary of the Coffey County Historical Association and has held that position since its organization. When a young man he bought a farm, which he still owns. Mr. Throckmorton is a Republican, was elected clerk of the county in 1908, and at the expiration of his first term was reelected without opposition.

In 1884 Mr. Throckmorton married Clara E., daughter of Robert N. Evans, who was born in Ohio and came to Kansas in 1883, engaged in farming and became one of the prominent and influential men of the community. Mr. Evans was a member of the Presbyterian church and one of its liberal supporters. He died in 1891. Five children were born to bless the Throckmorton home: Mary, who is the deputy county clerk; Eva C., at home; Alice, a student at the state normal school; Robert, who has charge of the farm, and Nellie, who is in school at Burlington. Mr. Throckmorton is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, as were his parents.

William Johnston Buchan, one of the oldest members of the Kansas City, Kan., bar, both in point of years and of service, has been a resident of Wyandotte county forty-three years and in that almost half century has seen Kansas forge to the very front among the progressive states of the Union. Mr. Buchan is a native of Ohio, having been born in the city of Ashland, Aug. 22, 1843. He is the son of Alexander Buchan and wife, whose maiden name was Parmelia Chalk, the former of whom was born in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, in 1812, and the latter in Vermont in

1821. Alexander Buchan was reared and educated in Scotland but when a young man he came to Canada and thence to the United States, where he was married to Parmelia Chalk in Ashland, Ohio, which city remained their residence until their respective deaths. Of the children born to that union the following are still living: William Johnston Buchan of this review; John R. Buchan, a physician of Chicago; James A. Buchan and Frank H. Buchan, both farmers in Wyandotte county, Kansas; and Ida B. Buchan, who resides in Kansas City, Kan.

William Johnston Buchan was reared and educated in Ashland, Ohio, but he left school at the early age of thirteen and from that time until the war broke out, was employed at anything he could get to do to earn a living. In November, 1861, he joined Company H, Forty-second Ohio regiment, with which he served as a private until after the surrender of Vicksburg in July, 1863, when he was recommended for promotion by General Grant and was made adjutant of the Fifty-third United States Colored infantry, serving as such until March, 1866, when his regiment was mustered out at Vicksburg, Miss. When he entered the war in the Forty-second Ohio regiment, James Abram Garfield, afterward president of the United States, was its colonel. He served under Garfield in Kentucky; in the Cumberland Gap campaign in Tennessee; in the Sherman campaign in Mississippi; under Grant in the capture of Vicksburg; under Sherman in his campaign at Jackson, Miss., and took part in the capture of Arkansas Post, Ark. From July, 1863, until the spring of 1866, his regiment was stationed at Vicksburg, Miss.

He devoted the summer of 1866 to cotton raising in Tensas parish, Louisiana, but in January, 1867, he returned to Ashland, Ohio, and in March following he came to Kansas and located at Wyandotte, now Kansas City, Kan., where he has since resided. His first work after he located in Wyandotte was that of a brakeman on the Union Pacific railroad between Kansas City, Mo., and Junction City, Kan. After one year's service as brakeman he spent one year with a railway surveying party in the vicinity of Denver, Col., and while thus engaged he spent all of his leisure time in studying law. In the fall of 1868 he returned to Wyandotte, which he considered his home, and entered the law office of Bartlett & Hale, where he continued his law studies until 1870. In March of that year he was admitted to the bar and at once began a law practice which has continued there to the present time—a period of forty-one years. He and his close friend and legal associate, Judge H. R. Alden, enjoy the distinction of being the oldest members of the Kansas City, Kan., bar in point of service. He is a Republican in politics, and was elected to the state legislature in 1872, serving two successive terms in the house. In 1876 he was elected to the state senate and served for sixteen consecutive years, twelve of which he was chairman of the ways and means committee. Fraternally Mr. Buchan affiliates as a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Grand Army of the Republic, and the Kansas Commandery of the Loyal Legion.

Mr. Buchan has been twice married. His first marriage occurred in the early '70s and united him to Miss Libbie McGerry, who died a few years later leaving one son, Frederick E. Buchan, a graduate of the University of Kansas and now a captain of cavalry stationed at Fort Des Moines. Mr. Buchan was married to his present wife, who was a Miss Stella Converse, a few years after the death of his first wife. No children were born to the last marriage.

Henry L. Alden, of Kansas City, Kan., for a number of years judge of the Twenty-ninth judicial district, is the descendant in the eighth generation of two of the most notable figures in the earliest New England history, John Alden and his wife, Priscilla Mullins, both of whom came over in the *Mayflower* and landed on Plymouth Rock in 1620. They were married in 1621 and their wooing and romance is eloquently set forth in Longfellow's "Courtship of Miles Standish."

Henry L. Alden was born in Greenwich, Hampshire county, Massachusetts, May 8, 1847. He was reared on a farm and during his boyhood the greater portion of his time was spent in the cultivation of poor rocky soil which yielded but a meager return for a great deal of hard labor. He was educated in the district schools of his native town, spent two years at Monson Academy at Monson, Mass., and two years at Kimball Union Academy at Meriden, N. H. When eighteen years of age he went to Limestone, Pa., as principal of a private academy, but upon the death of his father in 1867 he returned to Massachusetts and in November of that year came to Kansas, which state has since remained his home. He arrived at Wyandotte (now Kansas City), Kan., on the morning of Thanksgiving day, 1867, and during the first year of his residence there was principal of the city schools. He then began the study of law in the office of Hon. Stephen A. Cobb, and upon his admission to the bar in April, 1870, he formed a partnership with his preceptor, under the firm name of Cobb & Alden, which continued until the death of Mr. Cobb in 1878. The next year he formed a partnership with Henry McGrew, and eight years later the firm became Alden, McGrew & Watson, by the addition of George B. Watson, which partnership continued until Mr. Alden's promotion to the bench.

Judge Alden has won the esteem and confidence of his fellow citizens by years of active public service since his admission to the bar in 1870. He held the office of clerk of the city of Wyandotte two years; was elected county attorney for Wyandotte county in 1872 and was reelected two years later; was elected a member of the house of representatives from Wyandotte county in 1877 and there served on some of the most important committees. In 1882 he was again elected county attorney and in 1888 he became a delegate to the Republican national convention from the Second Congressional district. On March 9, 1891, he was appointed judge of the Twenty-ninth judicial district to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Hon. O. L. Miller; he was elected to that office in November, 1891, and was reelected in 1895, serving in all nine years during which he made an enviable record on the bench. At the

close of his second term he resumed the practice of law. Judge Alden's success at the bar has been marked. As an advocate he has few equals. He knows intuitively the strong and weak points in a case, prepares his cases and tries them well. He has always been courteous to the court and to the members of the bar and has the respect and good will of every lawyer with or against whom he has ever tried a case. As a judge his decisions indicated a thorough knowledge of the law and an unbiased judgment. Comparatively few of his rulings have been reversed by the higher courts.

Judge Alden was married Sept. 13, 1870, to Miss Mary F. Cruise, of Wyandotte, but formerly of Albany, N. Y. To them were born three children: Cora Frances, Maurice Le Roy and Frances Eveline. Maurice L. Alden is a member of the firm of McAnany & Alden, attorneys, and his sketch appears elsewhere in this volume.

Caleb W. Carson, a prominent business man of Ashland and one of the best known citizens of Clark county, Kansas, when a young man left his native county in Illinois, one of the most opulent of that great commonwealth, and came to Kansas to seek the greater opportunities of the newer state. A residence of twenty-five years in this state, attended by a very successful business career, has verified his faith in the future of Kansas and proved him a man of exceptional acumen and energy, for it is one thing to see opportunity and another to seize it.

Mr. Carson was born on a farm in Champaign county, Illinois, Dec. 18, 1859, son of William G. Carson, a native of Vermilion county, Indiana, born June 29, 1829. William G. Carson, whose father was a native of Tennessee, devoted his entire active career to agricultural pursuits in Illinois and died in Champaign county Nov. 10, 1906. His widow, who still survives, bore the maiden name of Martha Jane Bales. She was born in Virginia and is a daughter of Caleb Bales, a soldier of the war of 1812. To the marriage of William G. Carson and Martha Jane Bales were born ten children, four of whom died in infancy. Concerning the six children who survive the following data are consistently incorporated in this record touching the family history: Emily Josephine Carson, born Nov. 10, 1857, is the widow of Eugene A. Ford, a well known lawyer of Garnett, Kan., who died in 1895, survived by his wife and four children; Caleb W. is next in order of birth; Ellen A. Carson, born Aug. 11, 1864, married John I. Lee, of Ashland, Kan., in 1890. Mr. Lee, who is now a successful lumber merchant at Cordell, Okla., was formerly a well known citizen of Clark county, where he was editor of the "Clark County Clipper" ten years and clerk of the Clark county district court four years; he also served as register of the United States land office at Dodge City, Kan., four years, from 1894 to 1898. Mr. and Mrs. Lee had one son who died in infancy; Marcia Carson, born Aug. 9, 1866, is the wife of D. P. Sims, a dentist at Lancaster, Pa.; Miss Villa Carson, born Feb. 23, 1869, resides with her aged mother in Champaign, Ill.; William F. Carson, born June 23, 1873, is a salesman at Woodward, Okla.



L. W. Carson.

Mr. Carson received his education in the public schools of Champaign county, Illinois, which training was supplemented by a business course at Lawrence, Kan., in 1885. In July, 1885, he located in Clark county, Kansas, and there engaged in the real estate and loan business, a line of endeavor that since has engaged his attention more or less. In 1887 he was appointed postmaster at Ashland by President Cleveland and was reappointed to that office in 1894, serving in all eight years. For five years he conducted a general merchandise store in Ashland, but continued his real estate business at the same time. Today he is the largest individual land owner in Clark county and the largest taxpayer as well. He is a business man of fine judgment and great enterprise, vigorous and alert, which qualities, together with conscientious dealing and honorable methods, have won him an enviable success. Not only through his identification with commercial interests in Ashland, but also through a close and deep interest in public affairs, has Mr. Carson gained for himself a name as a progressive, public spirited citizen. He has been a member of the Ashland board of education five years, and in 1909 and 1910 served as mayor of Ashland.

On March 11, 1886, Mr. Carson married Miss Mattie Congleton, of Champaign, Ill. She is a daughter of Columbus W. Congleton and wife, well known and respected farmer residents of Champaign county, Illinois, both of whom were born in Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. Carson have five children—four sons and one daughter—all of whom have, by diligently seeking intellectual attainments, evinced an ambition to be identified with the most progressive and useful branch of society. The eldest son, Paul Congleton Carson, born March 28, 1887, graduated at the University of Kansas with the class of 1911 and is now preparing for the profession of medicine. William G. Carson, the second son, born Jan. 13, 1888, is a graduate of Ashland High School and took a special course at Southwestern College, Winfield, Kan. Frank Lee Carson, born June 23, 1890, is a graduate of the Ashland High School and is now a student at the University of Kansas. Caleb W. Carson, Jr., the youngest son, born Nov. 19, 1891, is a graduate of the Ashland High School and won honor both for himself and his county as one of three representatives of his high school in the state high school debate at Lawrence in 1911. The immigration question was the subject of the debate and the opposing contestants were from Montgomery county, the second county in the state in point of population. The Ashland boys' victory, the trophies of which were a beautiful loving cup and a banner, was state-wide, as the contest in its course before the final meeting had embraced all the high schools of the state. Hazel Ellen Carson, the only daughter, born June 29, 1893, is also a graduate of the Ashland High School, class of 1912. The family enjoys one of the most beautiful and modern homes in Clark county, erected at a cost of approximately \$20,000. Mr. Carson is prominently affiliated with the Masonic order, being a Knight Templar and a Thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason.

Edward W. Badger, one of the prosperous farmers of Osage county, who takes a prominent part in local affairs, was born in Erie county, Pa., June 9, 1850, the son of Anson and Tryphena (Staples) Badger. His grandfather was a native of Massachusetts who served in the army during the Revolutionary war. Subsequently he removed to Pennsylvania and settled in Erie county when it was an unbroken wilderness. He cleared some land, engaged in farming, and spent the remainder of his life in that state. Anson Badger was born in Massachusetts and accompanied his parents to Pennsylvania when he was only a boy. He was reared on the frontier, received such scanty education as was afforded at that period and located at Girard, Pa. Failing health caused him to seek a milder climate and in 1879 he came to Kansas with his son Edward, settled in Osage county and lived there until his death in 1885. Edward Badger's maternal grandfather was born and reared near Auburn, N. Y. He was a farmer and also a Methodist preacher of local renown. While quite a young man he moved to Chautauqua, N. Y., and later to Erie, where he died.

Edward Badger was educated at Girard, Pa., where he attended the academy. He came to Kansas in 1879 and located at Lawrence, where he remained until the following March, when he moved to Osage county and took up land in what was a virgin prairie, the sod never having been broken. There were few settlers and the town of Overbrook had not been dreamed of. Mr. Badger has added to his original farm and now owns a section of as good agricultural land as can be found in the valley. He is progressive in his ideas, takes an interest in the questions of the day, has served as a member of the school board, and belongs to the American Order of United Workmen.

In 1875 Mr. Badger married Mary G. Bart. Her father was an Irish physician who came to the United States and located in New York, but later removed to Erie county, Pennsylvania. At the outbreak of the Civil war he enlisted in the Union army as a private, but was soon promoted. At the close of the war he returned to Erie county, Pennsylvania, and practiced medicine. Seven children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Badger, three of whom are living: Ralph H., who graduated from the high school at Carbondale; Chester A., a student in the University of Kansas at Lawrence, who has taught school for two terms; and Florence Mary, who is the wife of Harry F. Banker, Port Arthur, Tex. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Franklin E. Schenck, M. D., one of the leading members of the medical profession and a prominent public spirited citizen of Burlingame, was born in Pennsylvania, Oct. 28, 1856, the son of Frederick and Mary L. (Holton) Schenck. His ancestors were of fine "Pennsylvania Dutch" stock who came to the United States at an early day. His father belonged to the Mennonite church as did the other members of the family. Mr. Schenck was a farmer and lived all his life in the Keystone State.

Dr. Schenck received his early education in the public schools of Pennsylvania and in 1873 came west and located in Missouri. He was

ambitious and desirous of entering upon a professional career. For a year he attended high school at Kingston, Mo., in order to pass the entrance examination of the state university of Missouri, which he attended for three years. After finishing his literary education he began the study of medicine and entered the Keokuk Medical College, at Keokuk, Iowa, where he graduated in 1882. The same year he opened an office at Wilmington, Kan., but eighteen months later moved to Huntsville, where there was a good opening for a young doctor. In 1901 Dr. Schenck spent a year in post-graduate study at the Chicago Clinical School, Chicago, Ill., and in 1895 came to Burlingame, where he has built up a large and paying practice. Although devoted to his profession, Dr. Schenck believes it the duty of every man to exercise his privilege of suffrage and work for the benefit of the community in which he lives. He is an independent in politics and was elected mayor of Burlingame in 1907, holding the position until 1909. He has been a member of the school board for over fifteen years, and in 1910 was elected county coroner. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church.

In 1882 Dr. Schenck married Emily L. Rouse. Her father was born in Indiana but moved to Iowa at an early day and in 1878 to Kansas, locating in Morris county where he took up land and engaged in farming. He served in the Iowa state militia when a young man. Mr. Rouse now resides in Wabaunsee county. Five children have been born to Dr. Schenck and his wife—two girls and three boys—the youngest two of whom are in school at Burlingame. Since coming to Burlingame Dr. Schenck has made many friends and has won a wide reputation as a skillful physician.

John Redmond, owner and editor of the "Burlington Republican," and one of the well known newspaper men of the state, was born in Coffey county, Dec. 1, 1873, the son of James and Sarah Jane (Geesey) Redmond. His father was born in the State of New York in 1831, and accompanied his parents to Seneca county, Ohio, when only four years of age. Subsequently they went to Indiana and Illinois and then returned to Ohio. James Redmond was educated for the priesthood, but never took holy orders and at the call for volunteers at the outbreak of the Civil war enlisted in the Forty-ninth Ohio regiment. He was promoted to colonel for gallantry in action and served until 1863, when he was severely wounded and relieved from active duty. He never fully recovered from his injury and did not again enter the service. Mr. Redmond decided to devote his life to law, was admitted to the bar at La Grange, Ind., and practiced there for a short time. In 1867, he came to Kansas and opened a law office in Burlington, where he engaged in the practice of his profession until his death in 1904. During his life he was a prominent lawyer, took an active part in politics, served as chairman of the Republican county committee for a number of years, was held in high esteem by members of the Burlington bar, and the members of the Masonic fraternity of which he was a member.

John Redmond was educated in the public schools of Burlington and after graduating from the high school studied law for five years. But he cared more for journalism and went to Emporia, where William Allen White gave him a position on his paper. After remaining in Emporia for several months he went to Topeka and secured a position as reporter on the "Topeka Daily Capital." Subsequently he was a member of the staff of the "Wichita Star" for a year. Leaving that paper he became associated with the "Wichita Beacon" and thus gained a wide experience in all branches of newspaper work. After leaving the "Beacon," Mr. Redmond returned to Burlington and purchased the "Jeffersonian." Meeting with marked success in his chosen profession, he bought up the "Courier and Times" and later the "Republican," consolidated them, and now publishes a daily and semi-weekly called the "Republican." He is a fine business man, liberal and progressive in his views, and is regarded as one of the rising men in the newspaper world. Mr. Redmond has always taken an interest in politics, is a Republican and served as secretary of the Republican central committee before he was old enough to vote. He is a member of the Sons of Veterans.

In 1897 he married Maude Batdorf, whose parents moved to Kansas from Ohio in 1895.

Alva H. Warner, cashier and vice-president of the Garden City National Bank, comes of distinguished colonial and Revolutionary ancestry and is one of the older native Kansans, having been born on a farm in Douglas county, July 23, 1858. His parents, Horatio H. Warner and Jane Northup, were married in New York state, Dec. 30, 1853, and in 1857 came to Kansas, locating on government land in Douglas county, where they resided a number of years. The father, born Nov. 2, 1823, in Otsego county, New York, was a farmer by occupation, and after leaving Douglas county located at Burlingame, Osage county. He died at Eskridge, Kan., in 1893. Having come to Kansas while it was yet a territory, he witnessed all the turbulent days prior to and during the Civil war and took an active and prominent part in the life of that period. When the turmoil and strife of that conflict was ended he was an equally active worker in contributing to the upbuilding and development of the new state. To the marriage of Horatio H. and Jane (Northup) Warner were born four children—Alva H., Clarence A., Frank (deceased), and Adalbert E. Alva H. Warner is a great-grandson of Eleazer Warner, who was a captain in the Continental army during the Revolution, and he is also a direct descendant of Gov. William Bradford, the Colonial governor of Massachusetts, and of Nathan Hale, the patriot.

Mr. Warner received his education in the public schools of Burlingame, Kan., and after student days was a hardware salesman at Topeka and Burlingame for ten years. He then married and went farther west to grow up with a newer part of the state. In 1886 he secured a homestead in Finney county, proved it up and for ten years was very successfully engaged in the live stock business and in the mer-

cantile business at Pierceville, both lines of endeavor being very profitable. For several years after that he engaged in the lumber and hardware business at Garden City; then, in 1898, he bought stock in the Garden City National Bank and became its cashier and vice-president, positions he has continued to fill to the present time. A shrewd business man, he has given to that institution the benefit of his knowledge and ability in matters of finance and has made it a strong and successful bank, establishing for himself and his bank a reputation for the strictest integrity. Garden City is exceptionally favored in the number of enterprising men it numbers as its citizens, men who are ever on the watch for some means to further the development of their city and of Western Kansas. One of the most energetic of these citizens of progress is Mr. Warner, who has already done much and is always willing to contribute his part toward any movement which will promote the welfare of his city. He has served as a county commissioner and as president of the Garden City Commercial Club, and in politics is an active and enthusiastic worker in behalf of the Republican party, but has never sought official preferment. Fraternally, he is a Knight Templar Mason and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine.

On Aug. 16, 1882, Mr. Warner was united in marriage to Miss Jennie, daughter of Morris R. and Ann Eliza (Hilton) Logue. Mrs. Warner, who was born Nov. 18, 1863, on a farm in Bureau county, Illinois, accompanied her parents to Kansas in 1879, and was a teacher in Pawnee county prior to her marriage. Her father was a veteran of the Civil war and died in 1895; the mother died in 1892. They were the parents of ten children—six daughters and four sons. To Mr. and Mrs. Warner four children have been born—three daughters and one son: Edna, born Nov. 2, 1884, is a graduate of the Garden City High School, took a two-years course at the University of Kansas, and resides at home with her parents; Grace, born Aug. 28, 1887, graduated from the Garden City High School, took her Bachelor of Music degree from the University of Kansas, and was married June 21, 1911, to Carl W. Abercrombie, an automobile dealer at Kansas City, Mo.; Orville H., born May 16, 1890, is a clerk in the Garden City National Bank and will graduate in the law department of the University of Kansas in 1912; and Vivian, born July 16, 1892, is a student at Central College, Lexington, Mo. The daughters, by virtue of lineal descent, are Daughters of the American Revolution, and Edna holds her membership in the Betty Washington chapter at Lawrence, Kan. Mr. Warner and his family are citizens of the highest social standing in their city.

Frederic Ketcham Hammers, an able Wichita lawyer, is a descendant of Revolutionary ancestors, the Hammers family, which is of German descent, having been established in the Virginia colony prior to the Revolutionary war in which members of the family fought. He was born in the village of Panola, Woodford county, Illinois, Feb. 15, 1866, a son of George Evans and Mary (Ketcham) Hammers. The father was born in Greene county, Pennsylvania, Oct. 9, 1839, and was the son of

Joseph Thomas and Phoebe (Evans) Hammers, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania. The paternal great-grandfather of our subject was Peter Hammers, who died from an attack of measles at the age of eighty-two. Mary (Ketcham) Hammers was born in New Jersey and died in Panola, Ill., in 1868 when her son Frederic was but two years old. She was the daughter of Rev. Frederic Ketcham, a Baptist minister and a graduate of Hamilton College in New York state. After her death the father married Rachel Evans, who proved a real mother to the orphaned boy. They are both living and now reside on a farm near Clearwater, Sedgwick county, Kansas. Mr. Hammers has one full sister living. She is Jennie H., the wife of W. G. Hull, a farmer of Wichita. He also has three half-brothers and two half-sisters, viz: Brice E. Hammers of Guthrie, Okla.; Robert J. and Lewis A. Hammers of Clearwater, Kan.; Nannie, the wife of John McQuillan of Clearwater, Kan.; and Miss Phoebe Hammers, who is at home with her parents.

When Frederic was ten years of age he accompanied his father's family to Kansas. They located on a farm in Sumner county, where he was reared. He was the recipient of splendid educational advantages having attended both Washburn College at Topeka and the University of Kansas at Lawrence in pursuit of his literary education, and was graduated at the latter institution in 1896 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. His training for law was received at the University of Kansas, and in 1898 Mr. Hammers came to Wichita and spent one year in the office of S. B. Amidon, the county attorney. On Jan. 6, 1899, he was admitted to the bar and since that date has been successfully engaged in his profession in Wichita and has gained a representative and remunerative practice. He is associated with others of his profession as a member of the Sedgwick County Bar Association. He has made some judicious investments in Wichita real estate and now owns some valuable properties in that city.

On Feb. 26, 1902, Mr. Hammers was married to Miss Gertrude Calhoun, a native and a resident of Wichita. Mr. Hammers is a Democrat in his political allegiance, and both he and his wife are members of the College Hill Congregational Church.

Charles J. Garrett, the popular sheriff of Coffey county, was born on a farm near Burlington, May 10, 1857, the son of William and Frances (Dale) Garrett. His father was born in Miami county, Indiana, where he grew to manhood and secured such education as was to be had on the frontier. He was one of those brave pioneers who came to Kansas early in the territorial period and courageously helped to have the state admitted free from slavery. In 1856 he preëmpted 160 acres of land in Coffey county, cleared it of timber, drained it and soon had a fine farm. During the Civil war he served in the Kansas state militia and took part in the skirmishes incident to the Price raid. Mr. Garrett was industrious, and devoted his time to farming, in which he was successful. He reared a family of six children—five boys and one girl. All were members of the Christian church.

Charles Garrett attended the district school. To secure an education in the early days of Kansas meant privation and hard work, but he was ambitious and improved every educational advantage offered during his school days. After leaving school he engaged in farming and lived in the country until 1900, when he was appointed deputy sheriff of Coffey county. Mr. Garrett has always taken an active part in the political life of the county, is progressive in his ideas and popular among his constituents. In 1906 he was elected sheriff on the Republican ticket and still fills that position of trust in Coffey county. Mr. Garrett is a member of the Triple Tie and the Knights of Pythias. There is no more popular man holding office. He is generous and kind-hearted, but does not let his feelings stand in the way of carrying out his duty.

In 1876 Mr. Garrett married Susie, daughter of Jacobson Corbin of Osage county. He was a Virginian by birth but was a Union man in sentiment. Coming to Kansas in 1870, he engaged in farming in Osage county until his death in 1892. Seven children have come to the Garrett home: William; Alfred, the under-sheriff with his father; Edwin, Orville, Erwin, Winifred and Golda. The youngest four are in the high school in Burlington.

Maurice Le Roy Alden, one of the leading members of the Wyandotte county bar, was born in Kansas City, Kan., Oct. 10, 1873, and, except his university period, has spent his whole life there. He is a direct lineal descendant in the ninth generation of John and Priscilla Alden, whose romance lives in literature in Longfellow's poem, "The Courtship of Miles Standish," and it may be interesting to note that Longfellow himself, and also the poet, William Cullen Bryant, were descendants of John and Priscilla Alden. Maurice Alden is the son of Judge Henry Le Roy Alden, also a lawyer by profession, born in Greenwich, Mass., May 8, 1847, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work.

Mr. Alden received his grammar and high school education in Kansas City, Kan., and was graduated in the high school at the age of seventeen. In the fall of 1891 he entered the University of Kansas where he graduated as a Bachelor of Arts with the class of 1895. He then entered the law department of Columbian University of Washington, D. C., now known as George Washington University, where he graduated with the degree of Doctor of Laws in 1897. While a law student in Columbian University, he also served as the private secretary of Congressman O. L. Miller, of the Second Kansas Congressional district and for one year he was assistant secretary to United States Senator Lucien Baker, of Kansas. In 1898 he returned home and at once entered upon the practice of his profession and has since devoted his whole time to it. He is a member of the Wyandotte County Bar Association, the Kansas State Bar Association, and the Jackson County (Mo.) Bar Association. In politics he is a Republican and his religious views are expressed by membership in the First Congregational Church of Kansas City, Kan. He is a member of the University Club of Kansas City, Mo., of the Phi Kappa Psi college fraternity and of the Benevolent and Protective Order

of Elks. For four years he held the office of public administrator of Kansas City, Kan.

Mr. Alden was married Oct. 10, 1901, to Miss Edna Wella Warkentin, of Newton, Kan., the daughter of the late Bernhard Warkentin, a prominent miller of that city. Mr. and Mrs. Alden have two sons—John Alden, born Oct. 12, 1903, and Bernard W. Alden, born July 7, 1908.

Franklin LaFayette Rownd, one of the best known and most prominent citizens of Dighton, Kan., is a native of Indiana, born in Ripley county, Jan. 20, 1851. On both the paternal and maternal sides he is a descendant of sturdy Colonial ancestors. The Rownds are descended from an old English family that traces its lineage to one Rodolphus Rotundus, a prominent officer in the army of William the Conqueror, whom he accompanied from Normandy to England, in 1066. The word "Rotundus" is the Latin term for "round," which became "Rownd" according to the old quaint English spelling, and has remained the family name of his descendants for nearly ten centuries. The American branch of the Rownd family to which Dr. Rownd belongs was established early in Colonial days by an English immigrant of that name who settled near Snow Hill, Worcester county, Maryland. A direct descendant of this immigrant and the great-grandfather of Dr. Rownd was William Rownd, a sea captain, who was born in 1722 and died at the age of ninety-five years. He married and had five sons—James, Jacob, William, Jenkyns and Joshua—the last named of whom was the grandfather of Dr. Rownd. Joshua Rownd was born in Worcester county, Maryland, Sept. 6, 1787, and in September, 1813, married Hannah Shockley, a native of Worcester county, Maryland, born Nov. 23, 1795. They removed from Maryland to Ripley county, Indiana, where they engaged in farming and were among the early pioneer settlers of that state. They were married fifty-one years before death severed their long companionship. Hannah (Shockley) Rownd passed away, in Ripley county, Indiana, Nov. 14, 1864, and was survived by her husband until 1876. They became the parents of fourteen children: Sally, born Sept. 14, 1814; Elijah, born Aug. 12, 1816; Martha, born March 13, 1818; Ara James, born Jan. 24, 1820; William, father of Dr. Rownd, born Jan. 11, 1822; Samson, born April 8, 1824; Robert, born Jan. 8, 1826; Leonard, born May 7, 1828; Zilpha Ann, born April 18, 1831; Hannah, born Feb. 5, 1833; Julia, born July 29, 1835; Lucretia, born Nov. 25, 1838; Ratcliffe, born Sept. 24, 1841; and Charles Marcellus, born Feb. 2, 1843. William Rownd accompanied his parents from Maryland to Ripley county, Indiana, in 1836. On Nov. 25, 1847, near Delaware, Ripley county, he was married to Lurana Nickerson, who was born Aug. 7, 1825. She was a daughter of Abijah and Abigail (Dolloff) Nickerson, the former born in Vermont, Dec. 25, 1790, and the latter a native of New York state. Abijah Nickerson, maternal grandfather of Dr. Rownd, was a farmer by occupation and died in Washington county, Iowa, when 1825. She was a daughter of Abijah and Abigail (Dolloff) Nickerson, passed away in the same state and county, in 1856, when about seventy

years of age. The union of William Rownd and Lurana Nickerson was blessed with seven children: Irena Adelaide, born June 5, 1849; Franklin Lafayette, born Jan. 26, 1851; Washington Abijah, born July 13, 1852; Abigail Ann, born Dec. 18, 1853; William Monroe, born March 31, 1857; Marion Joshua, born Sept. 23, 1859; and Alice Isabella, born Oct. 1, 1862.

Dr. Franklin LaFayette Rownd was reared in Washington county, Iowa, and obtained his literary education in the common schools of his locality and at the Washington Normal School. He was prepared for the profession of medicine at Rush Medical College, Chicago, where he graduated in 1874. He practiced medicine at Allerton, Richmond, and Kalona, Iowa, before coming to Kansas, in October, 1885. He located at Dighton, Lane county, Kansas, where for a number of years he was engaged in his profession, but is now retired from active practice and devotes the most of his time to the management of his business interests. Besides the drugstore at Dighton, he is also interested in banking and farming in Lane county. During his business career of thirty-five years or more, twenty-five of which have been spent in Kansas, he has won both a professional and financial success, and in Lane county, where he is well known, he ranks as one of its most substantial and respected citizens.

On Oct. 7, 1875, Dr. Rownd wedded Miss Martha Flora Cooper, born June 26, 1857, in Mahoning county, Ohio. She, too, is descended from Colonial ancestry. Her grandfather, David Cooper, was born in Maryland, in 1762, and removed to Mahoning county, Ohio, in 1792. There he married Rebecca Armstrong, in 1807, and the following children were the issue of their marriage—Jane, Taylor, Rebecca, James W., Sarah, John, Polly, David, Margaret, Eliza, William (the father of Mrs. Rownd), Robert and Alexander Armstrong. William Cooper married Sarah Jane Dickson, a native of Mahoning county, Ohio. They were the parents of the following children: David S., Martha Flora (Cooper) Rownd, Eva A., Isabel J., James Alpheus, John Q. and Clara Dell. Dr. and Mrs. Rownd have seven children: Frederick Ernest, born Oct. 6, 1876, is deceased; Blanche Evangeline, born Sept. 25, 1877, is deceased; Francis Elmer, born Jan. 27, 1879; Lulu Belle, born Dec. 31, 1880; Estellene Mae, born Jan. 19, 1883; Logan, born Jan. 17, 1886; and Adna Lorene, born Jan. 27, 1892, is deceased. In political affairs Dr. Rownd is a Republican. Fraternally he is a member of the Masonic order, the Modern Woodmen of America, and the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

John D. Frazier, of Burlington, lawyer and the county attorney of Coffey county, was born in Clinton county, Ohio, Sept. 6, 1845. His father, William C. Frazier, was born, reared and educated in Ohio. His mother, Minerva J. Hill, was descended from an old Virginia family. Her parents moved to Indiana at an early day. Mr. Frazier was a farmer and bricklayer by trade. He moved to Indiana in 1855 and lived there until his death in 1895.

John Frazier was educated in the common schools of his native state

and then attended the academy at Frankfort. After finishing his education he taught school. During the Civil war he served in the Thirtieth Indiana infantry and fought in the battles of Franklin and Nashville. At the close of the war he decided upon a professional career and entered an academy at Frankfort, where he graduated in 1870. He then entered the University of Michigan where he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws in the class of 1872. The next year he came to Kansas and located in Coffey county, but about two years later returned to Indiana and opened a law office at Michigantown, where he remained until 1881. Mr. Frazier settled at Burlington on his return to the Sunflower State and has engaged in the practice of his profession ever since. He immediately began to take part in the political life of Burlington and though a Democrat was elected county attorney and in 1910 was again elected to that office. His district is strongly Republican but when he was a candidate for probate judge was only beaten by five votes. Mr. Frazier is a popular member of the bar and has made many warm friends. He has a large and lucrative practice and owns a farm south of Burlington.

In 1875 he married Martha J., daughter of George Kent, who was born in Connecticut. He immigrated to Indiana at an early day and cleared a farm in the wilderness. Three daughters have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Frazier. Mr. Frazier is progressive in his ideas and believes in a broad and liberal education. He has sent all three of his children to Baker University, Baldwin, Kan., where they graduated with credit. One daughter is married and the others are teachers. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

William M. Glenn, of Tribune, state senator from the Thirty-eighth district, was born at Bloomfield, Iowa, Dec. 31, 1860. He is a son of the late John B. Glenn, one of the most prominent and respected pioneer citizens of Harper county, Kansas, who died at Harper, May 22, 1911. John B. Glenn was born in Gallia county, Ohio, April 14, 1828, and in 1852 removed to Bloomfield, Iowa, where he conducted a drug store and also engaged in the banking business until his removal to Kansas, in 1877. He located in Harper county, where he became prominently identified with its settlement and development, and was one of the founders of and built the first house in the town of Harper, now one of the most thriving towns of that county. He served as county surveyor a number of years.

William M. Glenn was reared principally in Iowa and was educated in the public schools of Bloomfield and at the Southern Iowa Normal. He came to Kansas with his parents, at the age of sixteen. During vacations he worked at the printing trade for a time, but early decided upon the profession of law as his vocation, and was admitted to the bar in Harper county, in 1885. In 1887 he removed to Greeley county, where he became one of the organizers of the town of Tribune, the county seat. He there engaged in the practice of law and also in the real estate business, in both of which he has been successful. His residence in

Greeley county began with an active participation in local affairs, in the course of which he gained the thorough confidence of his fellow citizens. A devoted Republican and well qualified for the position, he was elected representative from Greeley county to the state legislature, in 1892, and was reelected to that office, in 1894, his first session as a member of the celebrated "Douglass House," when they had the legislative war. In 1908 he was nominated for state senator, over three other candidates, after a hard fight. His district is the Thirty-eighth, which is composed of eighteen of the southwestern counties, and he was duly elected and his career as a legislator has been conspicuous, both for ability and usefulness. He served as chairman of the committee on legislative apportionment and was the author of the senate bill reapportioning the state into representative districts, which bill became a law and gave to his senatorial district five additional representatives. He also served as a member of the judiciary committee, the committee on ways and means, the committee on state affairs, and the educational committee. He was largely instrumental in securing the enactment of the senate judiciary bill, which abolished drugstore liquor permits and made prohibition absolute, so far as state authority is concerned. He is also the author of the present weights and measure law of Kansas. He has been city treasurer of Tribune fifteen years and was a member of the school board ten years. In 1898 he became owner and editor of the "Greeley County Republican," of Tribune, the only paper in the county, and is still engaged in its publication. He is also vice-president and a director in the First State Bank of Tribune. Mr. Glenn is unmarried and owns and occupies one of the most modern residences in Greeley county, his only sister, Mrs. Madara, presiding as hostess. Fraternally Mr. Glenn is very prominently affiliated with a number of different orders. He was grand master of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Kansas, in 1896 and 1897, and was the representative from Kansas to the Sovereign Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in 1899 and 1900. From 1908 to 1911 he was state consul of the Modern Woodmen of America and was a delegate to the Head Camp of that order at Milwaukee, in 1905, at Peoria, Ill., in 1908, and at Buffalo, N. Y., in 1911. He is also a member of the Masonic order, the Knights of Pythias, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

George T. Beach, superintendent of the Sabetha (Kan.) City Schools, and a well known educator of northeastern Kansas, was born on a farm in Pottawatomie county, Kan., July 25, 1875. He is of English descent and traces his ancestry back seven generations to Thomas Beach, the Pilgrim, who was one of the original settlers of New Haven colony under Davenport. Prof. Beach is a son of Simeon Beach, a Pottawatomie county pioneer who was born in Madison county, Ohio, on Christmas day, 1838. He was the son of Obil Beach, born in New Haven, Conn., in 1807, the son of Obil Beach, born in Goshen, Conn., in 1758, who was the son of Amos Beach, born in Wallingford, Conn., in 1724. Obil Beach, the great-grandfather of Prof. Beach, moved from Vermont to Madison

county, Ohio, in 1817, and died there in 1846. His son, Obil, was ten years old when he accompanied his parents to Ohio. There he was reared and married, and when his son, Simeon, the father of Prof. Beach, was a boy, the family removed to Iowa, and from thence to Pottawatomie county, Kan., in 1858. There Simeon was reared to farm life, and on Christmas eve, 1871, he married Miss Sarah Dunn. They became the parents of seven children, six of whom grew to maturity. They are: Charles of Kansas City, Mo.; George T. of this review; Benjamin C., who died while a student at Baker University in 1898; Wright, who resides on the old homestead in Pottawatomie county; William of Plainview, Texas; and Ruth, now Mrs. Burton Retter of Wakefield, Kan. Simeon Beach, the father, was a veteran of the Civil war, in which he served two enlistments: first in the Seventh Kansas cavalry, and second in the Eleventh Kansas cavalry. He is one of the few yet living who were plainsmen of pioneer days, who hunted and killed buffalo and other wild game, and who had several skirmishes with roving bands of Indians.

Prof. Beach spent his boyhood and youth on the farm, receiving his early education in the district schools. After teaching a year in the district schools, he took a course in Campbell College at which he graduated in 1897 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. During his senior year in college, he filled the position of student-teacher, and had then fully decided on an educational career. With that end in view, he entered the Kansas State University and on the completion of his work there, he not only received the degree of Bachelor of Arts, but also the Master's degree in English and Sociology, both degrees being conferred on him in 1899, and at the same time a teacher's special diploma was granted him. He then accepted the principalship of the high school at Cottonwood Falls, Kan., in the fall of 1899, and remained there one year when he became principal of the Onaga schools for two years. In 1902 he took charge of the Saint Mary's schools and remained their superintendent until the fall of 1905, when he was chosen superintendent of the Sabetha schools, which position he still holds. During the seven years in which Prof. Beach has had charge of the Sabetha schools, they have not only advanced in efficiency, but their popularity has also increased the attendance in a like ratio, and the number of teachers required now is double the number required when Prof. Beach took charge. He has introduced a normal course and also a commercial course in the high school. Agriculture, domestic science and music are each given special attention during the high school course, and it is no exaggeration to class the Sabetha schools as second to none in the state, as to efficiency.

In 1904, Prof. Beach was united in marriage to Miss Rachel Gurtler of Onaga, Kan., and who at the time of her marriage was a teacher in the Onaga schools. She is the daughter of Wesley Gurtler, a Pottawatomie county pioneer. This union has been blessed with one child: Rex Wesley, born in 1910. Politically, Prof. Beach is a Republican.

and fraternally a Mason. He and Mrs. Beach are both members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and he is president of the Sunday School Orchestra Association.

Matthew Edgar Pearson, superintendent of the Kansas City, Kan., public schools, occupies a notable position among Kansas educators and a prominent one among national educators, being president of the Kansas State Teachers' Association and an active member and worker in the National Teachers' Association in its department of city school superintendents. Prof. Pearson has descended on both his paternal and maternal sides from Quaker families who came to America with the William Penn colony. He is a native of Indiana, having been born in Hendricks county of that state, March 8, 1862. His parents are Enos S. and Edith (Stanley) Pearson, the former a farmer and a native of Miami county, Ohio, and the latter born in Hendricks county, Indiana. Both parents are living and now reside on a farm near Gardner, Johnson county, Kansas. Prof. Pearson has two brothers and two sisters, of whom all except the youngest sister were born in Hendricks county, Indiana. They are Mrs. Mattie A. Hill, of Hesper, Kan.; Dr. Walter J. Pearson, a successful physician of Kansas City, Kan.; Horace I. Pearson, a farmer of Johnson county, Kan.; and Mrs. Mary E. Henry, of Kansas City, Kan., who was born in Douglas county of that state.

Prof. Pearson was but ten years old when he accompanied his parents to a farm near Leavenworth, Kan., in 1872. In 1874 the family removed to a farm in Douglas county, where they remained until 1892, when they removed to their present home in Johnson county. Prof. Pearson was educated through the "three R's" period in the public schools of both Indiana and Kansas. In 1879 he entered the University of Kansas at Lawrence, where he spent five years in preparation for his life work, graduating with the class of 1885 as a Bachelor of Didactics. In 1886 he came to Kansas City, Kan., and from that time to the present, a period of twenty-five years, he has been identified with the public schools of that city in one capacity or another. Beginning as a teacher in the seventh grade he was advanced to the position of principal of the Wood school in 1887 where he was retained four years; he was then principal of the Armourdale school three years, after which for eight years he was principal of the Longfellow school and during the last four years of that period he was also supervisor of drawing for the schools of the entire city. In 1902 he was promoted to his present position which is that of superintendent.

On Dec. 31, 1885, was solemnized the marriage of Prof. Pearson to Miss Carrie Davis, of Lawrence, but a native of Hesper, Kan., where she was born Jan. 27, 1866. They are very happily married and have four children living, three daughters and one son, viz: Earl DeWitt Pearson, born Jan. 26, 1888, who is now a teacher in the manual training schools of Kansas City, Mo.; Mary Claudia, born Oct. 10, 1895; Myrle Lorine, born Nov. 23, 1898; and Dorothy Gertrude, born May 11, 1907. The second son, Matthew Russell, born July 10, 1889, died Oct. 5, 1893.

Both Prof. and Mrs. Pearson are members of the London Heights Methodist Episcopal Church of Kansas City, Kan., the former a trustee and treasurer of that church, and for fourteen consecutive years superintendent of its Sunday school.

Prof. Pearson is a member of the fraternal insurance organizations, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He is also a member of the Kansas City, Kan., Mercantile Club. He is a man of great public spirit and extensive influence and has found time aside from his professional duties to devote to the general civic affairs of the city, looking to educational, general municipal and other reforms. He is an active member of the national and state teachers' associations as stated and is recognized as one of the foremost men of his profession in Kansas, an educator of efficiency and excellent administrative talent, and withal a man, strong, wholesome and energetic. Baker University conferred on him the degree of Master of Arts in 1909.

Hugh Jason Smith, who is now serving a four-years term as judge of the court of common pleas and for the past eighteen years has been an active member of the bar at Kansas City, Kan., was born on a farm near Lincoln, Logan county, Illinois, Aug. 23, 1865. He is the son of Denison Smith, a carpenter by trade but later a farmer, who was born at Jamestown, N. Y., and died May 10, 1893, at Argentine, Kan. The mother of Judge Smith before her marriage was Mary Eliza Collins, who was born at Elkhart, Logan county, Illinois, and died in 1907.

Judge Smith was reared to the age of seventeen in Logan county, Illinois, attending a country school, but in 1882 he accompanied his parents to Harrison county, Missouri, where they located on a farm and where he continued to attend a country school two years, after which he taught school for three years. The first two terms were taught in Harrison county, Missouri, and the third term was taught in Argentine Wyandote county, Kansas, in the winter of 1888-9. He had come to Argentine, Kan., from Harrison county, Missouri, in the spring of 1887 and during the following summer he worked at the carpenter's trade there, having gained a knowledge of it by helping his father. In 1888 he completed a course in Spaulding's Commercial School, of Kansas City, Mo., in just three months and nine days and was informed by Prof. Spaulding that he had completed the course in a shorter time than any one of the school had ever done before. From 1888 until 1891 he engaged in contracting in Argentine, where he did some work on the streets and built the city hall which yet stands. In the fall of 1891 he opened a real estate office in Argentine and at the same time began the study of law, being admitted to the bar in April, 1893, since which date he has devoted himself to the law either as a lawyer, as city attorney of Argentine, or as judge of the common pleas court. He served as city attorney of Argentine eleven years, finally resigning that position. In the fall of 1908 he was elected judge of the court of common pleas for a term of four years which he is now serving.

On Nov. 3, 1891, Judge Smith was united in marriage to Miss Minerva

Wight, a very successful teacher of Harrison county, Missouri. Judge and Mrs. Smith have two daughters, Bertha May, born April 27, 1893, who is now a senior in the Kansas City (Kan.) High School, and Mary Lucile, born April 7, 1899. Judge Smith is a Democrat in politics. In the Masonic order he is a Knight Templar, a Noble of the Mystic Shrine, and a member of the auxiliary branch of the Eastern Star. He is also an Elk, a member of the Modern Woodmen, and is a Moose.

Oliver Quincy Claffin of Kansas City, Kan., is a young lawyer of fine ability who entered the profession well equipped for advancement. He is a native Kansan, having been born at Chanute, Neosho county, July 4, 1881, a son of Otis Claffin, who is now a druggist in Kansas City, Kan. The father was born at Haverhill, Mass., Feb. 29, 1848, and gave his services to the Union during the latter part of the great Civil war. At the close of the war he came to Kansas and first located at Kiowa, later removed to Chanute, Girard, Ottawa and thence to Kansas City, Kan., in 1887. He married Mary Jane Blair, who was born in the Province of Quebec, Canada. She too is living. The Claffin family is an old and prominent one in Massachusetts history, one of its members having been Governor Claffin of that state, known as the war governor, who held that office during the Civil war. It is a Revolutionary family, also.

Oliver Q. Claffin was six years old when his parents removed to Kansas City, Kan., from Ottawa. He completed the sophomore year in the Kansas City, Kan., schools and in 1900 graduated from the high school of Kansas City, Mo. In the fall of 1900 he entered the University of Kansas in which he spent four years pursuing the study of pharmacy and law in addition to the regular course. He was graduated in the law department in 1904 with the degree of Doctor of Laws and won the Edward Thompson prize. He at once began the practice of his profession in Kansas City, Kan., where he has since continued. For one year he was the partner of T. A. Pollock after which for two years he was associated with the law firm of McFadden & Morris. Upon the death of Mr. Morris, in 1907, he became the partner of J. E. McFadden, with whom he is still associated.

Mr. Claffin was married Aug. 25, 1909, to Miss Dora Monahan, of Wyandotte county, Kansas, where she was born Dec. 27, 1884. Mr. Claffin has attained a prominent place in Masonry, having attained the Thirty-second Scottish Rite degree. He also associates fraternally with the Benevolent and Protective order of Elks. He is a member of the Wyandotte County Bar Association and of the Union Club.

Arthur N. Rochester, cashier of the First State Bank, of Tribune, Kan., and a prominent man of affairs in Greeley county, is a native of Illinois, born at Bath, June 9, 1879. He is a son of Benjamin F. and Lois (Bonney) Rochester, the former a native of Bath, Ill., where he was born April 16, 1846. Benjamin F. Rochester was a merchant for a number of years and served as postmaster at Bath in the '70s. He removed to Kansas in 1886, and located in Scott county, where he estab-

ished the town of Pence and conducted the first general store of that village. A Republican in politics, he entered actively into the public life of Scott county and, in 1888, was elected probate judge of that county, which office he held four years. He also served as register of deeds four years, as county attorney two years, and was twice mayor of Scott, where he died May 28, 1906. He was married, Dec. 25, 1875, at Bath, Ill., to Miss Lois Bonney, born Oct. 13, 1853, daughter of Rev. Charles A. and Sarah Bonney, the former a Methodist minister at Bath. The mother of Mr. Rochester was a college woman and had taught several years prior to her marriage. Benjamin F. and Lois (Bonney) Rochester became the parents of three children: Ernest Paul, born Aug. 21, 1877, graduated in the law department of the University of Kansas, with the class of 1900, and represented Scott county in the state legislature from 1905 to 1907, he was also county attorney of Scott county four years and is now a merchant at Scott, the county seat; Arthur N. is second in order of birth; and Bonney S., born in October, 1893, resides with the widowed mother at Scott.

Arthur N. Rochester received his education in the public schools of Scott. At the age of sixteen he took up telegraphy and was appointed Santa Fe station agent at Scott, when twenty-one years of age. After holding that position three years he was transferred to Syracuse, Kan., where he remained one year. He then entered the employ of the Missouri-Pacific railroad and for one year was station agent for that road at Scott. In May, 1905, he located in Tribune, Greeley county, where, in the following August, he organized the First State Bank of Tribune and was elected cashier, which position he has held continuously to the present time. It is the only bank in Greeley county and has been very prosperous. Mr. Rochester is mayor of Tribune and, politically, is a Republican. He is an active worker in the rank of his party and is a member of the Republican State Central Committee. Fraternally he is a member of the Masonic order and is District Deputy Grand Master of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Kansas. He is also a Knight of Pythias and an Odd Fellow.

On March 19, 1902, Mr. Rochester was married to Margaret, daughter of J. P. Starr, of Scott City. (See sketch.) Mr. and Mrs. Rochester have two children: Lois W., born Jan. 6, 1903, and Arthur N., Jr., born Feb. 1, 1906.

George Graham.—Nemaha county has produced a number of eminent men who have gained a state-wide prominence and among the number none is more deserving of a place in this history than George Graham, who, after a long and useful career, passed away at his home in Seneca, Feb. 21, 1880. He was a native of Ulster county, New York, born in 1819 to John and Hannah (Gee) Graham, both of whom were descended from staunch Revolutionary ancestors. When George was a boy he accompanied his parents to Tompkins county, New York, where his father followed his trade of shoemaker and where early in life George secured an education sufficient to enable him to teach school. He thus



Alvah

earned the money to give him his first start in life and invested it in standing pine timber in Steuben county, New York. By leasing a saw-mill and cutting the timber into lumber his venture proved successful and he continued until he had purchased and cut about all the available pine in Steuben county. He cleared quite a nice sum of money and with this capital purchased a mercantile business in Addison, N. Y., and was there prospering, when a disastrous fire wiped out his entire stock. Although he carried insurance on his stock the company refused to pay the loss, claiming that the goods were mostly ruined by water. However, Mr. Graham had left a little capital and excellent credit, so that he was enabled to purchase another stock of goods and open another store. Owing to his trouble with the insurance company he resolved to carry his own insurance on his new stock, but within two months after opening his new store it caught fire and burned to the ground, a total loss. This last disaster befell Mr. Graham in the spring of 1857 and left him almost penniless. On looking about for an opening he decided to visit Kansas on a prospecting tour. Therefore, in July, 1857, he paid his first visit to Nemaha county and was so well pleased that he filed a claim on a quarter section of wild land in the eastern part of the county; and on a forty-acre tract of his quarter which he had decided to set apart as one of the four forty-acre lots constituting the original town-site of Albany, he built the first house in that pioneer town. His quarter section lay along Pony creek and was on the trail followed by the late United States Senator James Lane and his men when on their march against the pro-slavery element. John L. Graham, a brother of George, had located in that vicinity and in 1856 had filed on a claim on which he had erected a two-room cabin. After filing his claim George Graham returned to New York for his wife, who prior to her marriage was Miss Mary J. Robison of Dryden, N. Y., and in the spring of 1858, with his wife and the family of his brother, John L., he set out for their far western home. On their arrival there both families moved into John L.'s log cabin and lived together until Mr. Graham had built a house on the forty-acre tract before mentioned. The other pioneers who united with him, by each setting off forty acres of his quarter section for the original town-site of Albany, were the Rev. Dr. Cordley of Lawrence, Kan.; the Rev. R. D. Parker of Leavenworth, Kan.; and Elihu Whittenhall of Steuben county, New York. These men, with Mr. Graham, became the founders of the pioneer village of Albany, which grew and prospered until a railroad was built through the county a few miles south, when Sabetha was founded and Albany, in a few years, passed out of existence. However, Mr. Graham continued to reside there until the great Civil war broke out. In August, 1861, he showed his loyal devotion to the Union cause by enlisting in Company A, Seventh Kansas cavalry, for three years. He was a valiant participant in the fortunes of that command until the expiration of his term of enlistment, when he received his honorable discharge in August, 1864, at St. Louis, Mo. He returned to his home in Albany and, in the spring of 1865,

opened a mercantile business in Seneca in a two-story stone building which he had erected on the present site of the Adams Automobile Company's garage. He was meeting with merited success in his business when in 1868 he was nominated and elected to the office of state treasurer on the Republican ticket. He then removed to Topeka and was a resident of the capital city until the expiration of his term of office, when he returned to Seneca and engaged in agriculture, which he thereafter followed during the greater part of his active career. While he was not a seeker for political honors he was of such a genial turn and of such strict integrity that his party friends were insistent that he should represent them in some official capacity. Prior to his election to the state treasurer's office he had served in both the upper and lower branches of the state legislature, and was also a member of the territorial legislature that met at Lecompton in January, 1859. Even before his removal from New York he had become a recognized Whig leader, being a member of the New York state convention that nominated Washington Hunt for governor. In that convention he met Horace Greeley, Brooks, Granger, and many other noted party leaders of that day. In 1845 he was elected superintendent of schools of Stenben county, New York, on the Whig ticket, and served in that capacity until 1852. In 1871 Governor Harvey appointed him state railroad commissioner of Kansas and in 1867-8 he was one of the directors of the Kansas Northern Railroad Company. During his residence in Seneca he filled many local offices of honor and trust. He was a lifelong member and one of the founders of the Congregational church in Seneca and was ably assisted in his church work by Mrs. Graham, who is also a lifelong member of the church, both being active workers in the church organization from the very first. Prior to his death Mr. Graham was an active member of the Kansas State Historical Society and was serving as one of its directors when he died. On Aug. 19, 1848, occurred the marriage of Mr. Graham to Miss Mary J. Robison of Dryden, N. Y., born July 6, 1828. She is the daughter of Abram and Emma (Stewart) Robison, the former a native of Orange county, New York, and the latter of Cayuga county, that state. Mrs. Graham received a good education in her early life, and at the time of her marriage was a successful teacher in the public schools of the Empire State. Her grandfather, Henry Stewart, served in the navy during the Revolutionary war as an American patriot. After a long and successful career George Graham passed away Feb. 21, 1880, at his home in Seneca and is survived by Mrs. Graham, who resides in her recently constructed cottage on the west half of the old family lot. On June 8, 1884, Mrs. Graham was married to George Hay of Savannah, Ill., where he was engaged in the banking business. They resided in Savannah until 1894, when they removed to California and resided there until the death of Mr. Hay in 1898. Then Mrs. Graham-Hay returned to Seneca to make it her future home and to spend her declining years amid the scenes endeared to her through the many happy years spent there with Mr. Graham, whose noble char-

acter has left its impress upon the community he loved and to which he had devoted the best part of his life in upbuilding. As he had been commissioned captain prior to his honorable discharge from the Civil war, he was always known among his legion of friends and acquaintances as Captain Graham, and after his death George Graham Post, No. 96, Grand Army of the Republic, at Seneca, was named in his honor. In this sketch we have briefly noted the career of one of Nemaha county's honored pioneers in order that future generations may know the sort of men who blazed the way for their posterity.

Richard J. Hopkins, lieutenant-governor of Kansas, a worthy representative of the best citizenship of this great state, is a young man who has had a remarkably brilliant career for one of his years, and the eminence he has already attained bespeaks for him a no less brilliant future. He was born April 4, 1873, at Jefferson City, Mo., but at the age of six years accompanied his parents to what was then Sequoyah, now Finney county, Kansas, where he was reared to young manhood and received his earliest education in the first school house erected in that county. Completing his preliminary education at Garden City, he was graduated in the high school there in 1892, and after teaching one year entered the University of Kansas in the fall of 1893, where he was a student for two years. He then entered Northwestern University, at Chicago, Ill., and was graduated in the law department of that well known institution in 1901. His choice of a profession was a most natural one, for his father, Col. W. R. Hopkins, for years has been one of the best known lawyers of western Kansas and also has set a worthy example for his son as a statesman. That same year he was admitted to the bar of Illinois and for the five years following, until 1906, practiced law in Chicago. Returning to Garden City at that time, he became a law associate of his father as the junior member of the law firm of Hopkins & Hopkins and has since continued to be thus identified. He has a keenly analytical mind, is a capable public speaker, has the peculiar power which comes from deep conviction, and both in his practice and subsequent public career has been a forceful and influential man. In the domain of politics the legal profession is more largely represented than is any other calling, the bar seeming the stepping stone to political preferment under our American system. Governor Hopkins has always given unswerving allegiance to the Republican party, but is unmistakably aligned with that branch of it known as the Progressives, for he is in sympathy with all efforts to purify politics, to raise the tone of public life, and to secure the best there is in government. Governor Hopkins' political career has been short and his rise rapid. In 1908 he was elected to represent Finney county in the state legislature and in the following session of 1909 was elected and served as speaker pro tem of the house. At that session he served as a member of the house committee on banks and banking, which had largely to do with the forming of the present bank guaranty law of this state. He had also other prominent committee connections, having been a member of the

judiciary, forestry, irrigation and legislative reapportionment committees. Such marked ability was shown when filling the position of speaker pro tem that Mr. Hopkins was selected as the logical candidate for lieutenant-governor in 1910. In the primary election in August, he led the Republican candidate for governor in many counties by a majority of from 800 to 900 votes, and in November following was elected to the office by about the usual Republican majority in the state. The same division between the progressives and standpatters occurred in the Republican ranks of Kansas as did all over the country, and by a combination of the latter branch and five Democratic senators the lieutenant-governor, as president of the senate, was for the first time in the state's history deprived of the privilege of appointing the senate committees. Naturally, it was expected that President Hopkins would, in the progress of the session, show resentment in his rulings and otherwise express his displeasure at the action of the senate. On the contrary, he presided over the deliberations of that body with such fairness, ability, and dignity as to secure from every one of the thirty-nine members of the senate words of highest praise and commendation. Senator Francis C. Price, leader of the standpatters at all times, said in open senate: "I have been in touch with this senate for many years, but I know of no presiding officer during that period who has excelled Lieutenant-Governor Hopkins in fairness or parliamentary knowledge, or in capacity expeditiously to conduct the business of this body." In further recognition of his ability, fairness, and courteous demeanor the senate, at the close of the session, presented President Hopkins with a beautiful gold watch, as a token of their genuine friendship and esteem. His was a signal victory, and not only did he win the admiration of his colleagues of the senate, but the course he pursued caused him to grow steadily, day by day, in the estimation and good opinion of the people of Kansas.

Governor Hopkins is a son of Col. William R. and Elizabeth (Murphy) Hopkins, citizens of the highest standing at Garden City. Col. W. R. Hopkins was born in Indiana, in 1846, but removed to Missouri when a boy and was reared and educated in the latter state. He was admitted to the bar at Jefferson City, Mo., in 1871 and practiced law there until 1879, when he removed to Kansas and settled on government land, near Garden City, Finney county. He was one of the first settlers of that county, of which he was also one of the organizers, and he served as its first county attorney. In 1890, as a Republican, he was elected to the Kansas state legislature and was successively reelected, in 1892 and 1894. His service in that body was one of great credit and usefulness. He is the author of the general irrigation laws of Kansas enacted in 1891, and is also the author of the measure appropriating money by the state for the first experiments in irrigation in western Kansas. He was a member of the famous "Douglas House." For many years he has been city attorney of Garden City and is the present incumbent of that office, and for four years was president of the Garden City

board of education. Fraternally, he is a Mason and an Odd Fellow. Col. W. R. Hopkins is a veteran of the Civil war. He enlisted as a private in Company I, Twelfth Missouri cavalry, with which regiment he served throughout the war and was with General Wilson on his famous march from the Tennessee river to Macon, Ga. After the war he returned to his home in Jefferson City and in 1870 was married, at St. Louis, Mo., to Elizabeth, daughter of Capt. Richard Murphy, a large contractor and builder at Jefferson City, Mo. Mrs. Hopkins was born in County Cork, Ireland, Dec. 27, 1849, and was an infant when her parents immigrated to the United States. To Col. W. R. Hopkins and his wife have been born nine children: Edgar, born in 1871, died in 1882; Richard J. is the second in order of birth; Lewis W., born in 1875, a dental surgeon at Garden City, Kan.; Fannie, born Jan. 1, 1878, is the wife of C. M. Colburn, a train dispatcher at Houston, Tex.; Mary L., born June 18, 1880, is the wife of Dennis D. Doty, a capitalist at Garden City, Kan.; William R. Jr., born in 1882, is a machinist at Garden City; Nelle, born in 1885, graduated in the Garden City High School in 1903 and is at home; J. Emmett, born in 1887, is a high school graduate and is a state clerk at Topeka; and Elizabeth Murphy, born Dec. 7, 1889, is a high school graduate and the secretary for her brother, Lieutenant-Governor Hopkins. She did the clerical work for him during his campaign of 1910.

Governor Hopkins was married Sept. 16, 1909, at Eminence, Kan., to Miss Dora May, daughter of D. P. Cathcart, a prominent stockman of Finney county, Kansas. Mrs. Hopkins was born Jan. 12, 1880, is a graduate of Colorado College, Colorado Springs, Col., and is a charming and cultured woman. Of their union was born a daughter, Isabelle, June 17, 1910. Governor Hopkins unites fraternally with the Masonic order, the Knights of Pythias, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is a member of the national Greek letter fraternity, the Sigma Nu. The position he has won in the public life of Kansas has been attained by strength of character and by strict adherence to honest convictions, and the many admirers of his ability are confident that the limit of his capabilities has not yet been reached and that the experience already his has but fitted him for greater eminence in the history of Kansas.

James K. Barnd, one of the most prominent citizens of Ness City, Kan., is a pioneer of Ness county and his career, both before and after coming to Kansas, is replete with incident and interest. He was born Jan. 25, 1845, at Findlay, Ohio, a son of Jacob and Sarah T. (Grate) Barnd. His father, a minister in the Methodist Episcopal church and a lawyer, died in 1846, when his son, James, was an infant. His mother survived until 1863. Mr. Barnd had one brother, Charles G. Barnd, born in 1842 and died Jan. 21, 1906.

James K. Barnd received his literary education in the public schools of Findlay, Ohio, and after the Civil war took a course in law at the University of Michigan, where he graduated in 1866. Though but a

youth at the opening of the war, he was filled with the fervor of patriotism and enlisted, May 20, 1862, in Company G, Eighty-seventh Ohio infantry. Prior to his enlistment, however, and while learning the printing business, he became interested in the theatrical profession and later became associated with Mary Anderson, Louis James, Robert Downing, George C. Boniface and other well known actors of that class. A reminiscient sketch of Mr. Barnd's connection with that profession and of his subsequent career appeared as follows in the "Kansas City Journal" of Jan. 31, 1902:

"How did I happen to take up the profession? I became stage-struck in my youth, while working around a printing office at Findlay, Ohio. I took minor parts in amateur plays at first, and finally got good enough to take leads. That was early in the '60s. When the war broke out I enlisted and served during the early years. Then I took a course in the Michigan University law school, and after that bought a saw mill in Iowa. My legal education did not fit the saw mill, so I sold the mill and went back to Ohio and established a newspaper, which I ran until 1876. I got caught later in a panic and lost my cash. The stage was the only place open to me. I struck Washington shortly after the Brooklyn theater disaster, where hundreds of people lost their lives. Kate Claxton was playing there. It was Dec. 24, 1876. I had gone there to fill an engagement. My first appearance was at a matinee on Christmas day. An incident occurred that I shall always remember. While I was doing my turn a man in the audience fainted. I never knew what caused it, but suppose it was my bad acting. Someone near him called for a glass of water. The Brooklyn disaster was still fresh in the people's minds. They construed the call for water to mean an alarm of fire, and within a moment there was a panic. People began to rush for the door. Scores of people were trampled upon and hurt. I played for two seasons in a stock company that alternated between Baltimore and Washington. I did character acting. Kate Claxton was the attraction part of the first season and Mary Anderson the remainder. Mary was nineteen years old at that time. Robert Downing was responsible utility man, and Cyril Searle, George C. Boniface and Louis James took leading parts. We played one night at Baltimore before the Emperor and Empress of Brazil. . . . In 1878 my throat gave out and I left the stage. I returned to Findlay, Ohio, and took charge of my paper, "The American Patron," which had been run by my family during my absence on the stage. In the fall of that year I decided to come to Kansas. The railroads had issued pamphlets telling what a garden spot Ness county was, and I got the fever to go there. I reckon no man ever had a tougher experience than I did getting there and existing for the first few years. Through my newspaper connections I got transportation for myself and family to Atchison, and myself on out to Ness. Upon reaching Atchison I sent my wife and children to Scandia to stay with some relatives until I got established at Ness. A cousin of mine and a young man whom I had brought up

in the printing office were along. They had tickets to Wichita. I decided to go to Wichita with them and hoof it over to Ness rather than separate. It was December and Kansas was covered with snow two feet deep. We bought some supplies, including grub, blankets and a small tent at Wichita, and fixed up a sled to carry them. The sled consisted of a big coffee box put on runners. When we got fixed out and ready to start we took an invoice and had only \$2 in cash among us. It was a 225-mile trip from Wichita to Ness. The snow was deep and the weather was cold. Except immediately around the small towns farm houses were from three to five miles apart. It was a desolate country—no houses, no trees, no vegetation of any kind—nothing but space and wind, and lots of both. We hitched ourselves up to the sled, tandem fashion, and began the journey. We had not got more than two miles until we became exhausted. The sled runners cut through the snow and made it hard pulling. We converted the vehicle into what is known as a 'mud sled.' It then rode on top of the snow and went easier. We camped that night and had as a guest a preacher who had made a little money on the side by poisoning coyotes. He preached Sundays and poisoned coyotes the rest of the time. It was so cold that we slept with our boots on. The next day we got near Kingman. Darkness came over us and we camped. We almost froze to death that night. The next morning we discovered we had pitched our tent within twenty feet of a fine large dugout, where we might have spent a comfortable night. The next day we got in sight of Haynesville and struck a cozy dugout occupied by a gruff ranchman. He wouldn't let us stay all night. Another ranchman a little farther on took us in. We were tied up there a couple of days by a blizzard. I froze my feet badly and the other boys would have to help me along. They would haul the sled a ways and then come back and get me. Frequently I would ask them to let me perish and they go on, but they wouldn't do it. When we got to Fort Larned we stayed there a week with the soldiers. We did not reach Ness until Jan. 11, 1879. Old man Keller, a frontiersman, took us in. His shack was fourteen feet square. Fifteen of us slept in it that night. I had enough of politics while running my paper in Ohio, and I decided to keep out of it in Kansas, so I got as far away as possible from what I thought might be the county seat. It was in the southwest corner of the county. My cousin and printer friend went with me. We all took claims. Settlers were mighty scarce there. We were thirteen miles from a postoffice, so all of us, about six, got together and decided to have the government establish an office near us. We made application in due form. Under the rules the department would not squander any money on an office. The receipts had to sustain it, including the charge for carrying the mail to and from Pawnee Valley, thirteen miles away. The postoffice was named Newby. The other homesteaders were too busy to carry the mail, so I volunteered to do the work. I made the round trip every week on foot, and the neighbors guaranteed me twenty-five cents a day. Sometimes the receipts

would be that much, but more often they wouldn't, and the neighbors would have to make up the balance. I made that twenty-six-mile trip on foot every week for three solid months for twenty-five cents a trip. The next three months the neighbors gave me a dollar a round trip. I was in clover then. I sent for my family. I built a sod house. Food was scarce with us. We ground our wheat in a coffee mill and made bread from the coarse flour. We also used wheat as a substitute for coffee. It was mighty poor eating. When melons and squashes came in we feasted. My heart failed me often, but my wife's never. I wanted to quit the country many times, but she would never agree to it. Up until the time I was elected probate judge of Ness county, upon the organization of that county in 1880, we never had a table, chair or bed in our Kansas dugout, except crude ones made by myself from poles and willows. I held the office of probate judge seven years. At one time I thought I was worth \$30,000. That was during the boom times. I am not worth so much now. I have three monuments to commemorate my memory when I join the silent majority—the little old soddy where I and my family suffered such hardships and privations, a big stone block in Ness City, in which is located my opera house and my newspaper plant."

The newspaper referred to is the "Ness County News," which Mr. Barnd established in 1884, of which he is still the owner and publisher. It is the pioneer paper of Ness county. In 1902 he was elected to represent Ness county in the state legislature, and during his service was a member of the judiciary local committee. He declined a second election. He is a progressive Republican in his political views. The privations and hardships of his earlier years in Kansas have borne a recompense in later years, however, for Mr. Barnd has prospered in his business enterprises and besides the building mentioned by himself owns other business property in Ness City.

On Oct. 1, 1868, Mr. Barnd was married to Miss Emma, a daughter of Alexander and Catherine Comstock, of Shueyville, Iowa. Mrs. Barnd was born at Marion, Ohio, Sept. 1, 1851. Their union has been blessed with thirteen children—Estella (died in infancy), Mary (deceased), Jacqueline, Caroline, Ella, Samuel, Bertram, Bertha (deceased), Gertrude, Dana (deceased), Isabel, James (deceased) and Richard. Mr. Barnd is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. Through his paper and as a citizen he has taken an active part in advancing the interests of his city, county and state, and by those acts and an upright life well deserves the universal respect he commands in his community.

John Augustus Hale, of Kansas City, Kan., one of the well known members of the Wyandotte county bar, was born at Foxcraft, Me., Aug. 7, 1852, a son of Augustus and Lydia Chase (Fisher) Hale. The father was a native of Portland, Me., and was a seafaring man practically all of his active life. He died in 1863, aged forty-nine years. He was a son of John and Mary (Jones) Hale, the latter a daughter of Dr. David Jones, who served as a surgeon in the Continental army during the

Revolutionary war. Lydia Chase Fisher was born on Nantucket Island, on the coast of Massachusetts, and died in 1865, aged forty-two years. Her parents, Leonard and Lydia (Chase) Fisher, were both members of old representative Massachusetts families, so it will be seen that John A. Hale traces his ancestry back to some of the sturdy New England yeomanry of the colonial era. John A. Hale continued to live in his native town until he was eighteen years of age. He attended the academy there, and later attended a school at Pittsfield, Me. In 1869, his parents having died, he decided to seek his fortunes in the West. An uncle, John K. Hale, was at that time attorney for the Kansas Pacific railroad and resided in Wyandotte county, Kansas, and this was the principal thing that influenced the young man to come to Kansas. He entered the employ of the Kansas Pacific as a timekeeper and continued in that capacity for about eighteen months, when he entered his uncle's law office as a student. After a preparatory course of reading there he went to Bangor, Me., where he completed his legal education, and in 1874 was admitted to the bar in his native state. Returning immediately to Kansas he began the practice of his profession at Kansas City, where he has been engaged in that line of activity for thirty-six years. Although Mr. Hale's practice embraces all sorts of cases, he is especially strong as a criminal lawyer. As an attorney he is tireless and painstaking in looking after the interests of his clients, and this is equivalent to saying that he has been successful from a pecuniary standpoint. He is a member of the Wyandotte County Bar Association, has a high standing as a member of the bar, and is always ready and willing to discharge the highest duties of citizenship as he sees them. Politically he is a Democrat, and his fraternal relations are with the Masonic fraternity, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Pythias and the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

On Nov. 10, 1875, Mr. Hale married Miss Lillian Walker, a daughter of Matthew R. Walker, who was a member of the Wyandotte tribe of Indians, although he had but one-sixteenth Indian blood. He was a brother of William Walker, the provisional governor of the Territory of Nebraska, established a few years before the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, which organized the Territory of Kansas. Mrs. Hale was born on the Wyandotte reservation, and is not ashamed of her Indian ancestry. Mr. and Mrs. Hale have two daughters: Lydia Emily, now the wife of Archibald B. Chapin, of Kansas City, Kan., and Lillian Augusta, now Mrs. Judd Greenman, of Edith, Col.

John Charles Nicholson.—A publication of this nature exercises its most important function when it takes cognizance of the life and labors of those citizens who have risen to prominence and prosperity through their own well directed efforts and who have been of material value in furthering the advancement and development of the commonwealth. Mr. Nicholson is best known to the citizens of Kansas at large as a distinguished member of the bar and through his services to the state in the collection of claims against the federal government. To the citizens

of Newton he is known as the one largely responsible for her present prosperity—who, when made president of her commercial club, secured from President Ripley of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railway a contract, under the terms of which the shops and divisions headquarters of that system located at Nickerson were brought to Newton. John C. Nicholson is a native of Indiana. He was born on his father's farm, near Portland Mills, Parke county, Jan. 2, 1862, son of David and Mary C. (Dickson) Nicholson. David Nicholson was born in the highlands of Scotland, a son of John Nicholson—a shoemaker—and his wife Margaret. In 1840 the family came to America, locating for a time in Pictou, Nova Scotia, later in Baltimore, Md., and in 1845 near Portland Mills, Parke county, Indiana. David Nicholson was engaged during many years of his life as a building contractor, was a boyhood friend of the Hon. Joseph G. Cannon, and built for the latter's mother the Cannon residence. In 1883 he came to Kansas and settled on a quarter-section near Newton. He later removed to Stafford and in 1895 retired from active cares and returned to Newton, where he now resides. He has been a lifelong Republican and has cast his vote for each Republican candidate for president from John C. Fremont to William H. Taft. On March 6, 1861, in Parke county, Indiana, he married Miss Mary C. Dickson, of Scottish ancestry, daughter of Rev. James Dickson, an associate Presbyterian minister, and they celebrated their golden wedding in 1911, surrounded by their children and grandchildren.

John C. Nicholson received his early educational discipline in the public schools of Parke county, Indiana. He was graduated in the Martinsville (Ind.) High School and completed a teacher's course in the Central Normal College at Danville, Ind. From 1882 to 1884 he was engaged in teaching in the schools of his native county, and on the removal of his parents to Kansas in 1883 continued that occupation in Harvey county. In 1887 he entered the law offices of Hon. Joseph W. Ady of Newton (later United States district attorney for Kansas), and took up the study of law. He was admitted to the bar in Newton Feb. 29, 1888, and formed a partnership with his preceptor under the firm style of Ady & Nicholson. Hon. Samuel R. Peters, member of Congress, being admitted to the partnership on July 1, 1890, the firm became Ady, Peters & Nicholson. On July 1, 1895, Mr. Ady was compelled to remove to Colorado for his health, when the firm became Peters & Nicholson and continued as such until the appointment of Mr. Nicholson as state agent, March 5, 1905. During his practice, which has covered a space of nearly twenty-five years, Mr. Nicholson has appeared in connection with the most important litigations in both the state and federal courts and has the distinction of being the only member of the Harvey county bar admitted to practice before the United States supreme court. He is especially fortified in his wide and comprehensive knowledge of the science of jurisprudence, is a man of strong character and powerful individuality, and in his arguments is logical and convincing. His practical activities have not been confined to the practice of law, however, as he

has been the most potential force in commercial and civic development in Newton. In 1895 he was elected president of the Newton Commercial club. The city at that time was in the slough of despondency through the removal of the shops and division headquarters of the Santa Fe system, its population had been greatly depleted, and its commercial activities were dying. Through the efforts of Mr. Nicholson a committee was appointed and instructed to secure, if possible, the return to Newton of the Santa Fe shops and division headquarters which had been located at Nickerson. During a campaign lasting nearly four years and in which Mr. Nicholson spared neither time, energy nor his personal funds, this result was accomplished and he secured from President Ripley of the Santa Fe a contract, under the terms of which the return was made. The credit for this work rests with Mr. Nicholson and his committee, for it was their optimism, pluck, energy and logical handling of the matter which brought conviction to the railway officials of the advantages of Newton as a division point and secured from the citizens of the city the concessions necessary to close the agreement. The Newton of today—one of the most progressive and prosperous cities of Kansas—was made so largely through this arrangement. On March 15, 1905, Mr. Nicholson was appointed by Governor Hoch the representative of the State of Kansas at the national capital in order to secure the settlement of various state claims against the federal government. In this capacity he secured the payment of \$97,000 on Civil war claims, the same being interest and discount on bonds issued to secure funds to equip the volunteer regiments from Kansas in the Civil war; and \$425,000, interest and discount on bonds issued to provide funds for the equipment of troops to repel the invasion of the state and for the suppression of Indian hostilities—a total of over \$500,000. He also secured for the State Agricultural College at Manhattan about 8,000 acres of public lands which the federal government had failed to turn over under the original grant of 1862. It is largely due to his efforts that the citizens of the state, and the members of the Grand Army of the Republic in particular, owe the passage of a bill by which an appropriation of \$200,000 was made for the building of a memorial hall at the state capital. After the Grand Army of the Republic bill had failed in committee (session of 1909), Mr. Nicholson drew a new bill and, with the able coöperation of George W. Martin and W. A. Morgan, secured its passage, although near the end of the session. The building, now in course of erection, is to be the most beautiful structure architecturally in the state and an example of the best in modern fireproof construction. In the year 1911 Mr. Nicholson began the agitation of a good roads plan having for its object a perfect roadway from Winnipeg to the gulf, to be known as the Meridian road. Through his efforts an organization has been formed and every state and county from Winnipeg to the gulf in Texas has its state division organization and its local committees. The most progressive men in the several counties have enlisted in the good work and the preliminaries are well under way. It is proposed to expend a liberal amount

per mile on the highway as a starter, and then to secure a further appropriation from the state and national governments for permanent construction and upkeep, making it a national highway. In furtherance of this project Mr. Nicholson is proceeding with the same enthusiasm, energy and keen business judgment which have marked his past successes. He is secretary of the organization and this last child of his brain is rapidly growing into lusty manhood. Mr. Nicholson is the owner of extensive commercial interests and valuable farm lands. For many years he has been president and half owner of the Electric Light & Power Company of Newton, of which his brother, James D. Nicholson, is secretary and treasurer. He is a director in the Arctic Ice Refrigerating Company of Wichita, also of the Ice Company of Enid, Okla., and the Chautauqua Oil & Gas Company of Kansas City, Kan. He is the secretary of the Consolidated Alfalfa Milling Company of Newton, a director in the Midland National Bank, of which he served as vice-president for several years, and he has been a director of the corporation since it was organized. His political allegiance has been given to the Republican party, and of his party and its policies he has ever been a consistent and active supporter. He has served as chairman and secretary of the Harvey county central committee. Mr. Nicholson was married on Oct. 10, 1891, to Miss Carrie C. Morse, daughter of the late Rev. G. C. Morse, founder of the First Congregational church of Emporia, and president of the first board of regents of the State Normal School at Emporia. Mrs. Nicholson was born in Emporia Jan. 3, 1864, and died March 23, 1899. She was a teacher, a woman of broad culture, and was exceedingly popular in the social and religious circles of Emporia and Newton, in which circles she was a leader. She is survived by a daughter, Mary Morse, born July 23, 1896. Since the marriage of her daughter Mrs. Morse has resided with Mr. Nicholson. On June 25, 1902, Mr. Nicholson married for his second wife Miss Ida M. Hodgdon, of Lyons, Kan. They are the parents of a daughter, Edith, born May 15, 1903. Mr. Nicholson is in all respects a high type of the conservative, unassuming American, diligent in his professional work and commercial affairs, and conscientious in all things. As a man among men, bearing his due share in connection with practical activities and responsibilities of a work-a-day world, he has been successful. His labor in the welfare of his home city and for Kansas justly entitles him to be numbered among her foremost citizens.

Roy J. Grover, vice-president of the Union State Bank at Arkansas City, Kan., is one of the younger native sons of Kansas who have stepped to the fore in the ranks of the state's most progressive business men, ranks that heretofore have been composed almost exclusively of Eastern men. Mr. Grover was born in Pottawatomie, Kan., Feb. 10, 1880, and is a son of Orin W. and Mary Ellen (Davis) Grover. The father, Orin W. Grover, was born in Michigan, but came to Kansas when only four years of age with his parents, who settled in Pottawatomie. He was educated at the Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan and has given

his whole attention to the great basic industry of agriculture in Pottawatomie county, where he still resides and is a well known and respected citizen. He is a Republican in his political views. Orin J. Grover, the grandfather of Roy J., is still living and is one of the oldest and best known pioneers of the state. He is a native of New York state and first saw Kansas in 1849, but at that time, however, he continued his journey westward to the gold fields of California. In 1852 he returned to Kansas and took up a claim in Pottawatomie county where, after an interim of nearly sixty years, he is still actively identified with the industrial and commercial life of the county as a banker at Onaga. He took a very prominent part in the political and public life of the state in his younger days, being an ardent Republican, and has given a number of years of service both as representative and a senator in the state legislature. He was chairman of the state convict board for a number of years and while serving in that capacity was instrumental in securing the employment of convict labor in the coal fields, thus saving the state a great deal of money. Mary Ellen (Davis) Grover, the mother of Roy J., died in 1907. Her father removed to Kansas from Indiana in a very early day and died in this state. She was a devout member of the Baptist church.

Roy J. Grover, after completing the course at the Onaga High School, took a business course at Quincy, Ill. He then returned to Onaga and became assistant cashier of the Onaga State Bank. Later he became cashier of the Wheaton State Bank at Wheaton, Kan., remaining in that position for five years before taking up his duties as vice-president of the Union State Bank at Arkansas City. This bank was established on Jan. 2, 1909, and is capitalized at \$50,000, with a surplus of \$5,500, a very creditable showing considering the short time it has been established and one which reflects much credit upon its capable and energetic officials. In 1905 Mr. Grover married Miss Nellie L. Ingalsbe, a daughter of F. S. Ingalsbe, a native of New York and the son of one of Pottawatomie county's earliest settlers. Mr. and Mrs. Grover have two sons: Dale LeRoy and Orin F. Grover. Mr. Grover is a Republican but takes no active part in political affairs. Both he and his wife are members of the Christian church.

Jesse Devore Wall, of Wichita, Kan., is one of the younger members of the Sedgwick county bar but has already won prominent standing among his professional colleagues. He was born in the village of Clermont, Ind., ten miles northwest of Indianapolis, Nov. 23, 1879. He is the son of Dr. David Wall, who was born in Monongahela county, Pennsylvania, Oct. 15, 1836. Dr. Wall was a graduate of the Cincinnati Medical College, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and began the practice of his profession at Clermont, Ind., but later removed to Indianapolis, Ind., where he practiced until his death on March 19, 1903. During the Civil war Dr. Wall was an assistant surgeon in the Twenty-fifth and One Hundred and Tenth Illinois regiments of infantry. He was the son of Jesse Wall, a farmer and native of Pennsylvania, whose wife was a Miss Sarah Devore before her marriage. On the paternal side Jesse Devore Wall

is a representative of one of the oldest American families, his ancestry in the new world being easily traced back to 1731, when James and Walter Wall, two brothers, came to America from England and settled in New Jersey. Mr. Wall is also a descendant on the paternal side of Col. Richard Sparks, a Revolutionary soldier and hero. The mother of Mr. Wall was a Miss Margaret Ann Moore prior to her marriage to Dr. Wall. She was born in Marion county, Indiana, May 12, 1844, and died at Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 7, 1905. She was the daughter of John and Mary (Burns) Moore, natives respectively of Ohio and Indiana. Mary Burns Moore, the maternal grandmother of Mr. Wall, was of Scotch-Irish descent, her father having come to America from the north of Ireland and having been a cousin to Robert Burns, the loved Scotch poet.

Jesse Devore Wall was reared in Clermont, Ind., to the age of eleven years and then accompanied his parents to Indianapolis, where he received the excellent educational advantages of the public schools, especially Shortridge High School, at which he was graduated. Later he attended Butler University at Indianapolis and the Indiana Law School, where he was graduated May 25, 1905, with second honors in a class of forty-two. Mr. Wall came to Wichita Dec. 2, 1905, to establish himself in law, and from the beginning there has enjoyed a successful practice. For four years he was associated in the law business with the firm of Stanley, Vermilion & Evans, one of the leading law firms of Wichita, but since then has engaged in practice alone. He has been admitted to practice before the supreme court of Kansas and in the United States courts. His political faith is indicated by the zealous support which he accords to the Republican party, in which he has taken an influential part in public affairs of a local nature. He served as secretary of the Davidson campaign committee and as such he conducted the campaign which put Charles L. Davidson into the mayor's office. He also served a term as judge of the police court of the city of Wichita. He is a member of the Sedgwick County Bar Association and fraternally is a 32° Scottish Rite Mason, a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is also a member of the Wichita Country Club and the Riverside Club. In church faith and membership he is a Presbyterian, being a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Wichita.

On Oct. 12, 1909, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Wall and Miss Blanche Edna Royal, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James P. Royal, of Wichita. Mr. and Mrs. Wall have one son, David Royal, born Oct. 27, 1910.

Allison T. Ayres, of Howard, Kan., vice-president of the First National Bank of that city and a lawyer of high standing at the Elk county bar, is a native of Kentucky, born in Madison county of that state, July 14, 1865. He is a son of Dr. Jeremiah Ayres and Margaret E. Douthitt, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter a Kentuckian by birth. Dr. Jeremiah Ayres removed from Pennsylvania to Kentucky in an early day and located in Madison county, where he was an active and

successful medical practitioner until his death in 1901. He was also interested in farming and was one of the prominent and well known citizens of the county. Dr. Ayres was a staunch adherent to the tenets of the Republican party and both he and his wife were devout members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Jamison Douthitt, the maternal grandfather of Allison T. Ayres, was a pioneer settler in Kentucky and was a farmer.

Allison T. Ayres, having determined upon a professional career, was largely dependent upon his own resources in obtaining the higher education which he earnestly desired and deemed necessary in order to be prepared thoroughly for his life work. Having the will he also found the way. He was a student for some time at Ayres Academy at College Hill, Ky., and also attended DePauw University at Greencastle, Ind., one year. He completed his education at the University of Kansas in 1887. He first came to Kansas in 1883 and taught one term of school in Elk county; then he returned to Indiana, and after spending one year there in college and one year teaching in Kentucky, came once more to Kansas and in 1887 located permanently in Howard, Elk county. There, since 1890, he has been actively engaged in the practice of law, and through his ability, energy and integrity has attained to a foremost rank among the professional and business men of his community. He studied law in Howard in the office of his uncle, H. S. Douthitt, and was admitted to the bar in the fall of 1889. He spent the following winter in Texas, then returned and became a partner of his uncle, his former preceptor, and was associated with him in practice until the death of Mr. Douthitt in 1904, since which time Mr. Ayres has practiced alone. He is admitted to practice before all the courts of the state and in the federal courts. He was elected county attorney of Elk county in 1902 and served two terms, or four years. A loyal Republican in politics, he prominently participates in his party's counsels, having served as a member of the Republican state central committee of Kansas for one year and having otherwise been actively engaged in furthering Republican party interests. Progressive and energetic alike in professional work and in business life, he has by persistence and industry become one of the substantial men of finance in Elk county, as well as one of the leading lawyers, and he may have a justified pride in his accomplishments, for they represent the result of wholly his own pluck and merit. Aside from his law practice he became interested in farming and cattle feeding and is now engaged in that line. Horses, mules and hogs are bred on his farms, and he feeds cattle extensively. He is also vice-president of the First National Bank of Howard.

In 1892 Mr. Ayres was united in marriage to Miss Olive Jackson, a daughter of J. C. Jackson. Mr. Jackson, who is a native of Ireland, immigrated to America when but a boy and located in Indiana, where he became a wholesale jeweler and has ever since been engaged in that line of business. He now resides in Elk county, Kansas. Mrs. Ayres is a member of the Presbyterian church.

Amos A. Belsley.—A work of this character exercises its most important function when it takes cognizance of the life and labors of those citizens who have been of material assistance in the advancement of the interests of one of the chief cities of a great state. It is in this connection with the upbuilding of Wellington as its chief executive that Amos A. Belsley has been brought prominently before the public, and his efforts in this field have been of such value as to merit distinctive recognition in this volume. He was elected on April 4, 1911, by the largest majority any candidate ever received for the office of mayor in that city. Being elected on a progressive platform he stands for progress and civic improvement—better water, more paved streets and the general uplift.

Mr. Belsley was born Aug. 24, 1878, at Roanoke, Ill., the fourth son of Peter and Cathrine (Schertz) Belsley. The father, Peter Belsley, was born on Dec. 7, 1841, at Spring Bay, Ill., and was of mingled German and French ancestry, his father having been a native of Germany, while his mother was born in France. He was essentially a self-made man. He began his career as a farmer and by economy and prudent care, though often pushing his way through difficulties, he achieved a distinctive success in that pursuit. Later in life he engaged in coal mining, organizing, in 1881, the Roanoke (Ill.) Coal Mining Company, of which he was president until his death on Oct. 24, 1899. Through his extensive business transactions and his sturdy citizenship he became well known throughout the State of Illinois. Cathrine Schertz Belsley, the mother of Amos A., was born on Sept. 15, 1846, at Metamora, Ill., a daughter of Joseph and Barbara Schertz. To Peter and Cathrine Belsley were born nine children—five sons and four daughters—as follows: Anna H., unmarried and resides in Peoria, Ill.; John J., born Sept. 1, 1869, died Nov. 16, 1900; David C., now in the mercantile business at Roanoke, Ill.; Michael E., a retired farmer at Peoria, Ill.; Mattie E., wife of J. C. Reid of Newton, Kan.; Amos Albert, the subject of this review; Barbara M., unmarried and resides at Peoria, Ill.; Kathryn A., also single; and Benjamin R., a graduate of the University of Illinois, class of 1911.

Amos Albert Belsley was educated in the public schools of Woodford county, Illinois, and at a business college in Peoria. After his school days were ended he returned to the farm, where he remained until Dec. 26, 1902, when he came to Kansas, locating at Wellington. He became bookkeeper in the Farmers' State Bank, which position he held until March 6, 1906, when he resigned on account of ill health and engaged in the loan and real estate business. In July, 1906, he participated in the organization of the National Bank of Commerce of Wellington, and was made a director and assistant cashier, the bank being opened for business December 3 of the same year, serving as such until Dec. 15, 1909, when he resigned and engaged in the loan business on his own account. As a young man he gave evidence of splendid business ability and a large capacity for hard work, and his character and



Quon A. Belsley.

work in the management of his own personal business interests demonstrated his fitness to become administrative head of the city of Wellington. He is very prominently affiliated with different fraternal organizations, being a Knight Templar Mason and past commander of St. John's Commandery, No. 24, Knights Templars; a member and past high priest of Sumner Chapter, No. 37, Royal Arch Masons; a Thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, of Wichita Consistory, No. 2, and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine of Midian Temple, Wichita, Kan. He is also a member and an officer in Wellington Lodge, No. 1167, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, a director and secretary of the Wellington Masonic Temple Company, which has a capital of \$15,000, he being one of the promoters and is the active head of this institution.

Politically Mr. Belsley is a Democrat and is secretary of the Sumner county Democratic central committee. He is a prominent and active member of the Wellington Commercial Club. On Feb. 10, 1909, at Wellington, Mr. Belsley was united in marriage to Miss Kathryn Hazel Herrig, the eldest daughter of John and Bettie Herrig, of Wichita. Mr. Herrig is a merchant at Wichita and has two daughters—Mrs. Belsley, born Sept. 27, 1885, and Marjorie, born Nov. 22, 1895. Their mother died March 2, 1900. Mr. and Mrs. Belsley are members of the Congregational church. Mr. Belsley is a high type of alert, progressive American, diligent in the various duties and business affairs and conscientious in every way. Young, bright and ambitious, it is no ebullition of extravagant hysteria to say that his future is obscured by no sign of shade or shadow.

John Humphrey Butts, one of the largest and most successful business men of southern Kansas, merchant, banker, lumber dealer, large freeholder and builder and owner of the Butts building of Wichita, was born on a farm in Casey county, Kentucky, Dec. 29, 1853. Mr. Butts has descended from good, old Virginia Revolutionary stock. His father, Archibald Butts, who was a farmer, was born in Virginia, and his paternal ancestors had lived in the Old Dominion since before the Revolutionary war, some of them participating in that historical conflict. His paternal grandfather was Ambrose Butts. The family is of English, Scotch, and Irish descent. The mother of Mr. Butts was Priscilla Humphrey, a native of Kentucky, and a daughter of David Humphrey, whose wife's mother was a Miss Jones, said to be related to a Scotch royal family. Priscilla Humphrey was a second cousin of Hon. Lyman U. Humphrey, ex-governor of Kansas. Both parents of Mr. Butts are dead. They came to Kansas in 1869, and spent the remainder of their lives in Butler and Cowley counties. Both died in Butler county, the father in 1901, at the age of eighty-one, and the mother in 1905, at the age of seventy-nine. Mr. Butts was the fourth in a family of nine children, seven sons and two daughters, of whom six sons and two daughters are living. The eldest child, William Clay Butts, died in Trinidad, Colo., in 1904, aged sixty-two years. The eight living children are: David Green Butts, of Leon, Kan.; Johnson Butts, of El Reno, Okla.; Mrs. Lydia Jane

Ward, of Winfield, Kan.; Mrs. Lucinda Snodgrass, of Tulsa, Okla.; James A. Butts, of Muskogee, Okla.; Louis N. and Morris H. Butts, of Tulsa, Okla.

John Humphrey Butts has lived in the State of Kansas since he was sixteen years old, or since 1869. Reared on a farm, he attended the meager country schools of pioneer times and thus procured the rudiments of an education. He learned how to read, write and spell, acquired a little knowledge of history and geography, and became familiar to a limited extent with figures. With these fundamental principles of an education, there was coupled a business capacity that has enabled him to outstrip and go far ahead of scores and thousands of youths who had the advantage of a college education. As for John H. Butts, he never had the privilege of ever viewing the outside of a college, much less of exploring and mastering the mysteries of the inside. In spite of this fact there are undoubtedly many thousands of college bred men who would be glad to swap places with Mr. Butts today, and to occupy his position of influence and prominence in the business world. His case merely substantiates the truth of the time-honored statement that it is not education alone that makes the man. For he, together with countless others, has achieved the grand prize of success without it, and his example should prove to be a source of encouragement to the vast army of young men of today, who are deprived of the advantages of a college education. Mr. Butts was a resident of Butler county, Kansas, for nearly forty years. It was there that he got his "start in life," and it was there that he acquired the bulk of his present fortune, now reputed to be one of the largest and most princely individual estates to be found anywhere in the state. For ten years he lived in Leon, and for eighteen years in Augusta, both towns of Butler county. In Leon he was engaged in the lumber business, while in Augusta he devoted himself to the lumber, hardware and banking business. In 1908 he removed to Wichita, where he became the founder of one of the largest implement houses in the state. This house is still in existence, though in order to have more time for his other large interests, he has lately transferred the ownership and management of this vast implement emporium to his son, J. Arch Butts, who is possessed of a business talent of a high order. The concern, which is conducted in the name of J. Arch Butts, is both wholesale and retail in character, and its business extends over a large portion of southern Kansas and northern Oklahoma. In order the better to accommodate the growing trade of this business, and for the purpose of establishing a source of permanent income to himself on a broad scale, in the year 1910 John Butts, at a cost of several hundred thousand dollars, erected on the corner of First street and North Lawrence avenue in Wichita what is known as the Butts building, in which is combined a business house and an office building, both of large capacity and dimensions. It occupies a space of 100 by 140 feet, having a frontage on North Lawrence avenue of 100 feet and on First street of 140 feet. It is built of concrete, brick and steel, is six stories in height, besides a basement throughout, is

equipped with modern elevators and is absolutely fireproof, being equipped not only with the finest automatic sprinkler system to be found in the world, but in addition it is provided with a 20,000-gallon pressure tank on top of the building for protection in case the city water pressure should fail. The sprinkler system consists of automatic sprinkler heads placed at intervals of eight feet throughout the entire building, from the basement to the attic, including the elevator and stairways. With this double protection against fire the building could not be made to burn up under any circumstances, and in this respect it is the best protected office building in Wichita. The entire first floor of the building is devoted entirely to mercantile purposes, and it is here that the immense wholesale and retail business is located, which includes all kinds of farm implements and machinery, wagons, buggies and automobiles. The Butts building is one of the best constructed office and business buildings in the State of Kansas. It serves as one of the most substantial improvements in the new and modern Wichita and will ever prove to be a lasting monument to the name of its broad-minded owner, who in many ways other than this has shown himself to be a man of large ideas and one who does things on a broad scale. It is to the management of the office part of the building that Mr. Butts now gives a large share of his time. Mr. Butts is secretary and treasurer of the Western Furniture Company of Wichita and he owns a controlling interest in its stock. Besides his large business interests in Wichita he owns extensive lumber and timber interests in Oklahoma, Arkansas and at Mitchell, Rice county, Kansas. In the State of Arkansas he owns 5,000 acres of fine, virgin timbered land in a body, the value of which will be apparent to every one in view of the growing scarcity of that class of lands. While a resident of Augusta Mr. Butts was president and had entire control of the First National Bank of that place for seven years, owning about ninety per cent. of its stock, which interests he sold prior to his removal from that place. In politics Mr. Butts is a Republican, but barring service on the Augusta city council and a few other minor political positions, he has never been a candidate for office. Both Mr. Butts and wife are prominent and active members of the Central Christian church of Wichita and he is a member of its board of trustees. Their residence at No. 1215 North Lawrence avenue, which they erected in 1909, is one of the handsomest and most palatial private homes in Wichita and is a delightful and charming improvement to one of the city's most select residence streets.

Mr. Butts was married in Butler county, Kansas, Dec. 18, 1874, to Miss Clara Alma King, who still continues to be his patient and devoted helpmeet. Mrs. Butts was born in Mercer county, Missouri, February 5, 1860, the daughter of Jacob King and his wife, whose maiden name was Lydia Sophia Miller, both of whom were natives of Ohio. Her father's parents came to this country from Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Butts have six living children—one son and five daughters—as follows: Myrtle, wife of Dr. Harvey A. Hill of Augusta, Kan., whom she married on Aug. 18, 1898, and by whom she has two sons, John Harvey and

Jerry King, aged ten and seven respectively; Jacob Archibald Butts, the only son, married May 15, 1902, to Minnie Ellen Chambers, of Council Bluffs, Iowa, and by her has one son, John Humphrey Butts, aged two years; Moneta, wife of Milton Bosse of Ellenwood, Kan., whom she married April 19, 1911; the youngest three daughters, Hazel, Berenice, and Madeline, are still under the parental roof completing their college education. While neither Mr. Butts nor his wife had the advantage of a finished education, they are giving to all of their children every possible educational advantage in the way of attendance at college. The two eldest children, Mrs. Hill and J. Arch Butts, finished their education at Drake University, Des Moines, Iowa; Moneta is a graduate of the Kansas State University, class of 1910; Hazel and Berenice are both students there now, the former being a member of the class of 1912 and the latter of the class of 1913.

The name of John H. Butts deserves honorable mention in the history of Kansas. Coming to the state in the days of the pioneer, he has tenaciously clung to the Sunflower Ship on both rough seas and calm from 1869 to the present day, and while he was chiefly and personally interested in the building up of his own fortune and the rearing of his family, he has contributed a large part toward the development of the state and her splendid resources. Back in the dark days of grasshoppers, chinch bugs, mortgages, panics, crop failures and almost every other tribulation that has ever beset the pioneers of any state, John H. Butts never took fright and hastily departed as did many others. Instead he bravely stuck to Kansas and to the business he had in hand, and by so doing he not only won out, but he likewise helped to lift the state up to the proud position it occupies today and carved his impress upon her fair name that even time cannot efface. A man of inflexible honesty and of a high order of personal integrity, his life has been a most worthy one, and his career has been such as to stimulate the rising youth to the point of emulation. Having won the much-coveted grand prize, success, the rest of his life should be one continuous session of uninterrupted satisfaction and happiness.

Noah Hayes, M. D., of Seneca, Kan., who for over thirty years has made Seneca and its vicinity the scene of his professional activities, was born in Henry county, Indiana, June 21, 1844, the fifth of eight sons. John D. Hayes, the father of Dr. Hayes, was born in Guilford county, North Carolina, March 23, 1800, and in 1815 joined a number of Quakers from Guilford county who went to Indiana and formed a colony near where is now the city of Richmond. John D. Hayes, then a youth of fifteen, was the only one of his family to join the colony. He grew to manhood there and married, but lost his wife shortly after the birth of their daughter. In 1832 he chose as his second wife Sarah Eliza Fagon, but as their marriage was not according to the strict custom of the Friends' church he was "turned out" formally, but practically he remained a consistent member of his birthright faith until his death, attending the meetings regularly on the "first day" and "fourth day" as he had

always done. With his wife he moved into the woods of Henry county, Indiana, and built a one-room log cabin. He rented his little patch of cleared ground to neighbors while he worked at building houses and barns for them. When there was not work of his trade to do he turned his attention to other kinds of labor. There he and his wife endured all the privations and hardships incident to pioneer life and reared their family. They were simple, religious and upright people, of cheerful and social disposition, who could appreciate equally the humorous and serious sides of life. No better tribute could be paid to their character than that given by their son who, after nearly seventy years of a full and broad experience in life, says that in a comparison absolutely impartial he has never met any one superior in character to his father and mother. They were among the most respected residents of Henry county and had the affectionate regard of all who knew them. These parents often repeated to their children facts concerning their respective family histories, but unfortunately they were not committed to writing and in the fading memory of many years have become lost. The mother of Dr. Hayes was also a North Carolinian by birth, born Nov. 10, 1813, and when an infant accompanied her parents into Guilford county and thence to Henry county, Indiana. They settled near Newcastle, and it was there she met her future husband. John D. Hayes died in 1867, survived by his widow and four of their eight sons.

Dr. Noah Hayes was reared in Henry county, Indiana, and attended the district school near his home, two miles from Cadiz, their nearest postoffice. His advantages were such as the time and place afforded and his curriculum contained the "Three R's" only. Early in 1861 Dr. Hayes, then but seventeen years of age, and two of his brothers enlisted in the Thirty-sixth Indiana infantry. In 1862 a younger brother, also but seventeen years of age, enlisted in the Ninth Indiana cavalry. Though abolitionists by birth and training, the controlling motive of these four sons in so promptly responding to the call to arms was to maintain the union of the states. The oldest brother was discharged because of sickness and died soon afterward. The next oldest was mortally wounded at the battle of Stone's river, Murfreesboro, Tenn. After more than three years of service Dr. Hayes and his younger brother were spared to return to their home. The Thirty-sixth Indiana saw hard and active service. It was in the battle of Shiloh, the siege of Corinth, the pursuit of Bragg through Kentucky, was heavily engaged at Stone's river and also at Chickamauga, and moved with Sherman's army in the Atlanta campaign, taking part in nearly every skirmish and engagement in that movement, and besides these principal engagements, bore a gallant part in many other campaigns of lesser note. At the age of twenty-one Dr. Hayes again became a pupil in the home district school and learned rapidly. In 1866 he attended the Newcastle High School for three months and the following winter taught the home school. In 1870 he was elected county surveyor, having learned the business while working on a farm with an ex-surveyor, and having committed to memory practically the

whole of the United States system of surveying. The neighbors agreed to pay double the legal fees for surveying and furnished a man to carry his instruments from station to station. He carried with him a seal, administered oaths and made deeds in the field, his earnings averaging about \$10 a day, with more work being provided for him than he could do. In 1869 an act of the Indiana legislature made the building of gravel roads and the thorough drainage of the land compulsory, which step marked the beginning of the state's prosperity. Dr. Hayes became ex-officio road surveyor, a day's work measuring the distance a horse would travel, stopping every 100 feet for the driving of stakes. In June, 1871, after having earned and received \$27 at 3 p. m. for the day's work on a race track at Middletown, he laid down his instruments for the last time and never saw them again. They were the property of Dr. Meinsinger, the son of the engineer who superintended the building of the bridge across the Mississippi at St. Louis. The occasion for his sudden leaving was the receipt of a telegram from Commander Charles Francis Hall, of Cincinnati, to whom the government had given the command of an expedition toward the north pole under the auspices of the navy department. Dr. Hayes was unknown to Commander Hall and received his appointment on the strength of a letter which he had written Hall upon seeing in the Cincinnati "Enquirer" an account of the proposed expedition. The letter was an earnest one, a pledge of single-heartedness and fidelity, and secured for Dr. Hayes an experience denied to hundreds of other applicants. Upon receiving his message to "Come" on the afternoon mentioned he left at once for Washington, D. C., and of the expedition, its purposes and accomplishments, his own account is the most interesting.

"Though not popularly known as such, the expedition was the most important that ever explored the circumpolar regions. The scientific societies of Europe and America held to their belief in an open polar sea. Such a sea would imply the presence of animal and vegetable life and would constitute a new and unknown world. The Polaris expedition had for its purpose the discovery and exploration of this sea, if such existed. The ship Polaris carried a remarkable crew from commander to cook. Captain Hall had lived ten years with the Eskimos in the higher latitudes, was master of their habits, language and traditions, and understood all about heavy ice, its movements and dangers to vessels. The sailing master, Sidney O. Buddington, of New London, Conn., had been a whaler in Baffin Bay, its straits and sounds, for thirty years, and the first mate, H. C. Chester, had followed the same business in the same waters for fifteen years. The second mate, Morton, had sailed up the Smith Sound route in two previous expeditions, those of Dr. Kane and Hayes, and with but one or two exceptions every other member was in like manner peculiarly fitted for the duties and responsibilities of the service upon which they had entered. The astronomer, R. W. D. Bryan, now of Albuquerque, N. Mex., had remarkable abilities, both natural and acquired. He established accurately, therefore permanently, the geo-

graphical location of our first winter's quarters, the first achievement of its kind above 80° north latitude. The expedition dispelled the myth of the open polar sea. This was a disappointment to those proteges of great scientific societies who held to the old theory. They seriously questioned the accuracy of our records, since verified, but the 'open polar sea' remained in the school geographies and other maps for many years afterward. The ship was crushed in the ice at Littleton island in the early part of our second winter. We succeeded in getting the wrecked ship on the beach at high tide, where she lay on her beams when the tide ebbed. From the wreck two flat bottomed boats were built, and the following June we started south in these, expecting to meet vessels of the Scotch whaling fleet at Cape York. We were belated in reaching that point, but fortunately for us the the Ravenscraig, one of the ships of the fleet, had also been caught in the ice and delayed. We were discovered by them at a distance of about ten miles, and their masthead, just above the horizon, was seen by one of our officers. Over the sea, jumping from one piece of ice to another, some of the crew made their way to us. Just before we met face to face, they held out their hands, offering tobacco. After a jolly good time hunting for and catching whales, we were landed at Dundee in the autumn following."

While the experience had been satisfactory in the way of adventure, it had not advanced Dr. Hayes financially, and upon his return to Washington he found himself dependent upon the hospitality of the secretary of the navy, who permitted him to board on his private cutter, the Tallapoosa, and kept him on the pay roll until a friend of Captain Hall—Colonel Lupton of Cincinnati—secured a position for him in the patent office. A year later, after taking the civil service examination, he was promoted to assistant examiner, and after a similar period in the latter position he was transferred to the office of the comptroller of the currency. In the treasury department his work was very light. Noting that there were more clerks than needed and having the opportunity and the leisure time necessary for study, he matriculated in the medical department of the Georgetown University, two fellow clerks, ladies, keeping up the little work that came to his desk, such as recording the United States bonds to secure the currency of the national banks. In December, 1879, having voluntarily resigned from the civil service, he located at Fairbury, Neb., for the practice of medicine. A few months later, in the spring of 1880, he went to Leadville, Col., where he was employed part of the time as a transit man with the Denver & Rio Grande Railway Company, and part of the time in surveying claims for mining prospectors. In the fall of that year he returned to Jefferson county, Nebraska, where he remained with a brother until the summer of 1881, when he located at Seneca, Kan., where he has since resided and has been an active and successful practitioner of medicine. He is a member of the Kansas State Medical Society and of the American Medical Association; has been local surgeon of the St. Joseph & Grand Island railroad during all of his residence in Seneca; served as president or

secretary of the examining board for pensions, and has been county physician for a number of years. Fraternally he is a member of the Masonic order and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He became a member of the Christian church in Indiana, but in later years has held to the Unitarian faith, being very liberal, however, in his views on all religious matters. Politically, as nearly as he can be placed, he is an insurgent Republican, a progressive in the truest sense of the term, controlled by his independent opinions of the issues of the day, and practically finds himself a man without a party.

In 1887 Dr. Hayes was united in marriage to Miss Lucy Mary Bogle, of Hustonville, Ky. Two children came to this union: Helen Mary, born Jan. 5, 1890, and Lucius Bogle, born Feb. 27, 1891, both named for their mother, who died a few days after the birth of Lucius. The Bogles were originally of Scotland, but left that country about the time of the severe religious persecution to settle in the north of Ireland. The introduction to Sir Walter Scott's *Rob Roy* gives an accurate account of the early history of the Bogles in Scotland, though under their rightful name of MacGregor, which "By an Act of the Privy Council dated 3d April, 1603, was expressly abolished, and those who had hitherto borne it were commanded to change it for other surnames, the pain of death being denounced against those who should call themselves Gregor or MacGregor." The family was established in this country by William Bogle and his wife Catherine, born Boggs, the grandparents of Lucy (Bogle) Hayes. Both were born of Presbyterian parents in Ireland, in the North Country. Soon after their marriage there they came to America and settled in Mason county, Kentucky, where all of their children except the eldest were born, and where all were reared. John A. Bogle, the eldest child and the father of Lucy, was born at an inn where the parents had stopped on their way across the mountains to Kentucky. He was educated at Center College, Danville, Ky., where he met his future wife, Miss Nancy Cowan, to whom he was married after he graduated from Princeton Theological Seminary. She bore him one son, now Dr. John C. Bogle, of Danville, Ky., and died when he was nine months old. Two years later Rev. John A. Bogle married Miss Chloe Masterson, the youngest daughter of William Masterson of Lincoln county, near Hustonville, where Mr. Bogle had his first and only pastorate, and where he died at the age of seventy-two. He was a man of the most sterling integrity and of rare intellect and accomplishments, who in his religious life had nothing of the traditional austerity of his church (Presbyterian), but a sunny and loving disposition accompanied by a keen and cultured humor which never conveyed a rebuke nor sting. The same traits and graces were characteristics of his wife, who outlived him many years. Seven children were born to them, of whom Lucy was third. Mrs. Bogle was descended from the Bells of Belfast, Ireland. Her great-grandmother, Jean Bell, came as a widow from Virginia and settled at Boonesborough, Ky. Her grandfather, William Masterson, one of nineteen children, came from Virginia to Kentucky with a married sister

after the death of his father and mother. All his people, the Mastersons, Crawfords and Shackelfords, were high-church Episcopalians, while the Bogles were identified with the Southern Presbyterian church. Lucy (Bogle) Hayes graduated at Alexander College, Burkesville, Ky., and Caldwell Seminary, Rome, Ga. She was reared in a cultured Christian home and is remembered and loved by a great many people. In 1899 Dr. Hayes took as his second wife Miss Libbie Swaim of Mound City, Mo., of a good family and widely related to many eminent men and women. The son and daughter of Dr. Hayes are both graduates of the Seneca High School and are now both attending the University of Kansas at Lawrence, where they have as their companion their mother, Mrs. Hayes. Helen has musical talent of a high order and also excels in literature and mathematics, and Lucius is making rapid progress in his studies. Dr. Hayes and his family enjoy a high standing in their community and are highly esteemed by all who know them.

John Oscar Stromquist, of Lindsborg, editor of the "Lindsborg Record," secretary and business manager of Bethany Printing Company and one of the popular and well known business men of central Kansas, was born in Fremont, McPherson county, Kansas, April 4, 1873, a son of John Peter and Matilda (Asp) Stromquist, who were natives of the Smaland province in Sweden, from which locality they came to Burlington, Iowa, in 1863. Later they removed to Galesburg, Ill., and in 1868 settled in Fremont, Kan., where the father became a successful farmer, which occupation he followed until his death, June 6, 1909, and the mother passed away on Feb. 5 of the same year. The father was secretary of the Galesburg Land Company, and in that capacity was instrumental in doing much toward locating the Swedish colony in McPherson county, and he afterward became one of the most influential men in that community. Of the surviving children of this honored couple, Nannie Christina is the wife of G. A. Berg, of Fremont, Kan.; John O. is the next in order of birth; William Alfred resides in San Diego, Cal.; Rev. Luther is a resident of Idaho Falls, Idaho; Peter L. is a farmer and resides at Fremont, Kan.; Edna is a former deputy county clerk of McPherson county and resides at Los Angeles, Cal.; Otto is a resident of Axtell, Kan., and Ida, of Fremont.

J. O. Stromquist was born and reared on a farm, but received a liberal common school education and afterwards attended Bethany Academy at Lindsborg and one year at Bethany College. From 1892 until 1897 he followed agricultural pursuits. In the last named year he received the appointment as deputy county clerk of McPherson county and served in that capacity until 1904, when he was elected to the position of county clerk, being reelected in 1906 and serving until 1909. Upon retiring from the clerkship, in January, 1909, he purchased an interest in the Bethany Book & Printing Company, publishers of the "Lindsborg Posten" and the "Lindsborg Record," becoming editor of the last named periodical and the business manager of the company. He has built up a fine printing business, the plant is equipped with modern machinery, and he has

shown himself possessed of fine executive ability and well adapted to editorial work. Throughout his entire career Mr. Stromquist has shown a decided inclination to politics, and as a leal and loyal Republican served as chairman of the county central committee from 1905 until 1908, besides being otherwise active in party affairs. He is a man of rare literary attainments and possesses all the qualifications of a good editor and companionable gentleman. He is a man of broad general information; is well read, and his powers of observation and assimilation have caused him to be recognized as an authority on all subjects of general interest. He is a man of infinite good humor; possesses a genial disposition, and is popular with the people of McPherson county, which means that he has measured up to the full standard. He is treasurer and also a trustee of the Lutheran church at Lindsborg. On Dec. 15, 1898, Mr. Stromquist was united in marriage to Miss Nancy E., daughter of Andrew P. Renins, of Marquette, Kan., and this lady presides most graciously over their beautiful home. They are the parents of four children: Hazel Leona, born Dec. 10, 1899; Geneva Evangeline, born Dec. 20, 1902; Grace Josephine, born March 28, 1905; and Vivian Andrew, born Aug. 18, 1909.

John Wilson Farnsworth, of Topeka, one of the pioneer settlers of Kansas whose affairs and family have figured prominently for over half a century in the incidents of every-day life which go to make up the story of this great state, came to Kansas in 1856, in that period of storm and stress when the "first families" lived in rude cabins built by their own hands. He was born in Chautauqua county, New York, Jan. 22, 1829, the son of Joseph and Betsy (Burrows) Farnsworth, both natives of Green, Chenango county, New York. The Farnsworth family is of English origin and undoubtedly derives its name from Farnworth, Lancastershire, England, as the name continued to be spelled without an "s" until 1750. The American branch of the family was established in New England by Joseph, Thomas and Matthias Farnworth, three brothers who came to the colonies with the "Dorchester Company." Matthias is the direct lineal ancestor of John Wilson Farnsworth. The first record of Matthias Farnworth appears in Lynn, Mass., in 1657, when he held the office of constable and selectman. He was born in Lancastershire, England, in 1612 and married Mary Farr. They had five children, of whom Matthias, Jr. (1649-1693), was the second. He served in the colonial army during King Philip's war and married Sarah Nutting. Three children were born to this union, of whom Josiah F. (1647-1744) married Mary Pierce. Of their three children Thomas F., who was born April 1, 1731, married Elizabeth Tuttle, of Littleton, Mass., where they lived for a time before joining a company which settled at Ipswich, N. H. They had eleven children, who lived to mature age, and whose descendants are numerous and widely scattered. One of these children, Moses, was born on Jan. 17, 1756, and died Oct. 23, 1837. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary army, as his name appears in the New Hampshire Revolutionary rolls, spelled "Farnworth." He served as a private from New

Ipswich, N. H., being a member of three different regiments. He was twice married—the second time to Ruhamah Beckwith, on Sept. 2, 1703. They had four children, one of whom, Joseph, was born on July 5, 1795, at Green, Chenango county, New York, and died on July 1, 1863. He married Betsy Burrows, also of Chenango county, New York. To this union were born three children, of whom John Wilson, of this review, is the only survivor. When only three years of age his parents removed to Battle Creek, Mich., where his boyhood days were spent. He attended school at Olivet, Mich. One of Mr. Farnsworth's earliest adventures was an overland trip to the Pacific coast. In 1852, accompanied by his brother, he started out with an ox team. They went by way of St. Louis and St. Joseph, Mo., and at the latter place the young men joined a party headed for the western coast. They drove across the plains and over the mountains along the Oregon trail and Snake river route to Dallas, Ore. From there the brothers walked to the gold fields of California. After spending three years as a miner Mr. Farnsworth returned to his home in Michigan by way of the Isthmus of Panama and New York. He brought back \$3,000 in gold and the family still have some of the nuggets which he carried on his return. In 1856 his adventurous spirit led him to Kansas, where he joined the great army of hardy pioneers who were subduing the wilderness and conquering the vast rolling prairies. Arriving at Westport, Mo., he bought three wagon loads of groceries and drove with them to Topeka, where he opened a store on Kansas avenue between Fourth and Fifth streets. It was in this store that the first free-state legislature met, Mr. Farnsworth having to move his stock of goods into the basement in order to make room for the legislators. After conducting a general mercantile business for some time alone, he entered the firm which became known as Murphy, Purley & Farnsworth, which conducted a similar business. Some years later he engaged in the hardware business with "Jake" Smith. His latest mercantile venture was the crockery and queensware business. Mr. Farnsworth has had a long and very successful career as an owner and dealer in Topeka real estate, and is today one of the most extensive real estate owners in that city. In the early days he bought land extensively from the Pottawatomie Indians, some of which land he still owns in North Topeka. In 1857 he preempted a tract of land adjoining Topeka on the east, which he owned for fifty years, selling it in 1907 to the Santa Fe Railroad Company. He has been an interested promoter of several Topeka enterprises, one of the most important being the Bank of Topeka, of which he has served as vice-president and director, and in which he is a heavy stockholder. Mr. Farnsworth has always taken an active interest in the welfare of religious, charitable and educational institutions, being one of the organizers of the First Episcopal Church, in which he is now serving as honorary warden, a life position. He is an honorary trustee of Bethany College and a trustee of Christ's Hospital; has ever contributed generously to the support of these and other kindred institutions; holds membership in the Masonic fraternity, and has been a life-long member of the Re-

publican party. Today he is regarded as one of the "grand old men" of Kansas.

On March 4, 1858, Mr. Farnsworth married Nancy A. Jacobs, a native of Portage, N. Y. She was the daughter of Stephen and Lucinda Winchester (Kingsley) Jacobs, both descended from old New England families. Mrs. Farnsworth was a highly educated woman, being a graduate of Alfred University of Alfred, N. Y. She came to Kansas to visit and while here met and married Mr. Farnsworth. She was one of those brave women of sterling qualities who faced their part in life faithfully and well in that epoch of Kansas history which "tried men's souls." At the time of Quantrill's raid, when Lawrence was sacked and Topeka was threatened with a like fate, the city treasurer gave her the funds, which she buried in a corn field, where they were safe until the scare was over. When Mr. and Mrs. Farnsworth came to live in Topeka there were only thirty houses in the settlement. The winter the first legislature met in Topeka, Governor and Mrs. Robinson made their home with the Farnsworths. Mrs. Farnsworth took a very active part in church and social life. She was a noble, public-spirited woman who had a keen insight into the business affairs of her time. She died Feb. 1, 1908, thus closing a Christian life filled with interest and usefulness. To Mr. and Mrs. Farnsworth four children were born: Gertrude (deceased); Harriet (deceased); Julia Farnsworth Soper, who lives with her father; and Ruth, the wife of Harry C. Ashby, of Tulsa, Okla.

William Corydon Edwards.—A man's real worth to his community, or to his state, is identical with the extent of his services therein and thereto. Thousands, yes millions of good men pass through the period of their earthly career, wholly unknown, save within the circle of their own family or the environment of their own neighborhood. They may be honest, patriotic, brave and true; they may be splendid examples of moral worth; may be perfect types of individual citizenship. Yet they are of no interest whatever, save to their family and friends, for their lives are passed in obscurity, and as the unseen flower of the forest and desert, kissed only by the sunbeams of heaven, blooms in its silent solitude, then fades and perishes forever, so do they pass over the milestones of life, then wither and die, without the world being even cognizant of their coming and going. Though they may have been perfect specimens of God's own noblemen, their presence here was quite as unnoticed as would be that of an additional fly to the insect world. Other men by reason of their special fitness and high traits of character, together with their exemplary habits and moral worth, are frequently called by their fellows to positions of public trust, and while they, too, finally succumb to the ravages of time and pass off the stage of action, yet their good deeds and public services while here leave behind them footprints in the public annals that not even time can efface. A conspicuous example of the latter class is the Hon. William Corydon Edwards, ex-secretary of state, railroad promoter and builder, flawless citizen and the present postmaster of Wichita.

William Corydon Edwards was born on a farm in Tioga county, Pennsylvania, April 12, 1853, the son of David Griffith Edwards, a farmer born in Wales in 1816; came to the United States in 1830 and located on the farm in Tioga county, Pennsylvania (on which the subject was born), where he died in 1879. The mother of Mr. Edwards was Elizabeth Hughes before her marriage to David Griffith Edwards. She was born in Hull, England, in 1828; came to the United States with her parents, Joseph and Nancy Hughes, when she was six years old, in 1834. She died in Tioga county, Pennsylvania, in 1881. The parents of Mr. Edwards belonged to that class of plain, honest, religious, country-folk which form the very bone and sinew of the republic, and they gave to their son, William, a bedrock of high character that has since enabled him to build upon it the excellent type of American citizenship which he so perfectly represents at the present time. William C. Edwards was the third in a family of twelve children—six sons and six daughters—whose names in the order of their ages are as follows: Thomas Hughes Edwards, a lawyer of Kansas City, Mo.; Mrs. Jennie Edwards Williams, of Dodge City, Kan.; William Corydon Edwards, the subject of this sketch; John Griffith Edwards, of Larned, Kan.; Mary Ann, who died in infancy; Joseph Hughes Edwards, of Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Hattie Edwards Ripple, of Dodge City, Kan.; Benjamin Franklin Edwards, who resides on the old homestead in Tioga county, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Elizabeth Edwards Boyer, deceased; George Frederick Edwards, deceased; Mrs. Ann Edwards Watson, deceased; and Alice Minnie Edwards, deceased.

William C. Edwards was reared on the Pennsylvania farm on which he was born. He attended a common school in his boyhood, which was supplemented by one year's training in the Wellsboro (Pa.) Academy, after which he completed a course in the State Normal School at Mansfield, Pa., graduating there in 1874. His health having become slightly impaired through arduous attention to his studies, he then spent one year in Canada recuperating it. He had taught two terms of school in his native state before completing his education, and in January, 1876, he came to Kansas in response to a telegram from his brother, Thomas Hughes Edwards, who at the time was principal of the public schools at Larned, Kan., and wished to relinquish the position in order to enter a bank, and who wired his brother, William C., to come to Larned and become his successor as school principal. He finished the term of school and continued to reside at Larned until the year 1901. During the period of his residence at Larned, after completing the school term, he served as deputy register of deeds; studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1878; practiced law as a member of the firm of Vernon & Edwards from 1878 to 1884; held the office of register of deeds of Pawnee county from January, 1878, to January, 1884, carrying on his law practice at the same time. In 1884 he organized the Phoenix State Bank, of Larned, with a paid-up capital of \$75,000, and he served as its president until 1889 when having acquired other interests that demanded his attention, he closed

up the bank, paying every depositor in full and his every stockholder 124 per cent. on the amount of his stock. Meanwhile, in 1883, he became one of the organizers of the Denver, Memphis & Atlantic railway, served as its secretary during the period of its construction, and later for two years as its vice-president. Always an ardent disciple of the Republican party, he had during all these years taken an active part in its affairs, not only in his county, but also in his district and state. He served two terms in the lower branch of the state legislature, having been elected first in 1884 and reelected in 1886, serving through the regular sessions of 1885 and 1887 and the special session of 1886, but declining a third nomination. In 1890 he was a prominent candidate before the convention for the congressional nomination of his party, and though defeated for this, it served to pave the way for other political honors which were his later on. In 1892 he was the candidate on the Republican state ticket for the office of secretary of state, but he was defeated along with the entire Republican ticket of that year by the combined strength of the fusion ticket composed of Democrats and Populists. In 1894 he was again the candidate of his party for secretary of state and was elected, serving as such one term of two years. In 1896 he was renominated for the office by acclamation, but once more the Democrats and Populists successfully fused their strength and the Republican ticket was defeated. In 1898 he was a formidable candidate before the Republican state convention for nomination to the office of governor, but finally threw his strength to the late Gov. William E. Stanley, which secured for the latter the nomination.

During the years 1897-98-99 he held a responsible position with the Kansas City Southern railway as the associate of Arthur E. Stilwell. In those years he disposed of real estate at Port Arthur, Tex., in the interest of the road, to the extent of \$1,166,000. In the year 1900 he was associated with Mr. Stilwell in the organization and construction of the Kansas City, Mexico & Orient railway, and upon organization of the road he served as one of its directors for eight years, and is still one of its large stockholders. The labor incident to the successful establishment of the Orient railway occupied his attention for several years. Meanwhile, in 1901, he had changed his place of residence from Larned to Wichita. On Jan. 30, 1908, he was appointed postmaster of the city of Wichita by President Theodore Roosevelt and he is now serving in that capacity. The appointment having been made wholly without any solicitation on his part, it affords a fine testimonial of his high standing in his party and of his general moral worth as a citizen. He is president of the Edwards Land & Improvement Company, organized in 1881, with a paid-up cash capital of \$100,000 and general offices located in Wichita. The stock of this concern, which deals extensively in Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas lands, is owned entirely by Mr. Edwards and members of his family, his wife being its secretary and his son, W. C. Edwards, Jr., its vice-president.

William C. Edwards has not only been prominent in the banking, po-

litical and railway affairs of the State of Kansas, but he is also prominent in the fraternal and religious circles of his adopted city and state. He is a Thirty-second Degree Scottish Rite Mason, a Knight Templar and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the Uniform Rank Knights of Pythias; a trustee and a prominent member of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, of Wichita; a member and director of the Young Men's Christian Association, of Wichita; a trustee of the Wichita Young Women's Christian Association and is president of the Wichita Manual Training School. A man of modest demeanor, pleasant manner and high character, whose predominating features are progress, public spirit and a conscientious discharge of duty both in public and private life, he measures up to a high standard of good citizenship, and, though comparatively a young man, he has already carved an impress on the history of Kansas and made a name for himself among those who are so rapidly making of her one of the great states of the American Union.

Mr. Edwards was married April 3, 1878, in Tioga county, Pennsylvania, to Miss Franc C. Mitchell, a member of a prominent family in the Keystone State, a cousin of the late Hon. John I. Mitchell, distinguished lawyer, who served for many years on the district and appellate court benches of Pennsylvania and later in the United States senate from that state. Mrs. Edwards was born in Tioga county, Pennsylvania, Dec. 21, 1855, is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution and is prominent in the social and religious life of Wichita. Mr. and Mrs. Edwards have two living children: William C. Edwards, Jr., received his early education in the public schools of Kansas and is a graduate of Lexington (Mo.) Military Academy and of Kansas State University, and is a civil engineer and architect by profession, who lives in Kansas City, Mo.; and Miss Carrol Elizabeth Edwards, a graduate of the Wichita High School and a student of the Rockford, Ill., Seminary. Mr. and Mrs. Edwards also have two grandchildren—William C. Edwards the third and Searles Edwards, both the children of William C. Edwards, Jr., and his wife, who was a Miss Josephine Searles.

Thornton William Sargent, judge of the second division of the Sedgwick county district court, is an Ohio man, having been born on a farm in Pike county, Ohio, Jan. 12, 1859. He is the eldest son of James and Lydia A. Sargent, both of whom were natives of Pike county. The father, who was a farmer, was born Jan. 23, 1823, and died in Fayette county, Ohio, June 17, 1906. The mother was born Dec. 25, 1833, and died at Columbus, Ohio, April 6, 1898. They were the parents of five children, of whom three yet survive: Thornton William Sargent, of this review; Charles Henry Sargent, of Washington Court House, Ohio; and Samuel Snowden Sargent, of Columbus, Ohio. The paternal grandfather of Thornton W. was James Sargent and his maternal grandfather was Thornton William Sargent, and though they bore the same surname they were but very distantly related. The Sargent family was founded in the United States prior to the Revolutionary war by an emigrant of that name from England, where the family had been established for a number of generations at Snow Hill, a suburb of London.

Thornton William Sargent was reared on a farm in his native county and at the age of sixteen entered the preparatory department of the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio, where he attended one year. Then after completing a two-year course in the high school at Ann Arbor, Mich., in 1878 he entered the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor and was graduated from that well known school in 1882 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He then entered the law department of Columbian (now George Washington) University, at Washington, D. C., where he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1884 and, upon completing a post-graduate course in that institution, had conferred on him the degree of Master of Arts. He was admitted to the bar in the District of Columbia in 1885. Soon after that he came to Kansas, where after a sojourn of three months at Wakeeney, the county seat of Trego county, he located at Wichita and since July, 1886, has very successfully practiced law in that city. In the quarter of a century that has intervened since then he has not only won an enviable success as a lawyer, but has also become one of the most prominent and influential citizens of the city. On separating the Sedgwick county district court into two divisions in 1911 Mr. Sargent was appointed judge of the second division by Governor Stubbs and has proved an able official in that position.

On April 26, 1893, Mr. Sargent wedded Miss Emily Wirth, who was born near Sidney, Ohio. Judge and Mrs. Sargent have two sons: James Wirth, born June 17, 1894, and Thornton William, Jr., born June 22, 1902, both having been born in June and each birthday having occurred on Sunday. James Wirth Sargent, the eldest son, is now a senior in the Wichita High School. Judge Sargent is a Republican in politics. He is a member of the Sedgwick County Bar Association; was one of the organizers and is now a director and was formerly general attorney of the Farmers' and Bankers' Life Insurance Company, of Wichita; and is a member of the Wichita Commercial and the Riverside clubs. In college he belonged to the Zeta Psi fraternity. Judge Sargent was for a time professor of law of contracts in Garfield University at Wichita, now Friends University.

Jabez Bunting Watkins, lawyer, banker, land owner and prominent citizen, was born in Indiana county, near Punxsutawney, Pennsylvania, June 25, 1845, son of James and Barbara (Sprankle) Watkins. His father, a native of Wales, immigrated to America when twenty-five years of age, and died in Pennsylvania when Jabez B. was only eight years old. The mother was born in Pennsylvania of German parents. The first fourteen years of Jabez B. Watkins' life were spent in Indiana and Blair counties, Pennsylvania. Then, with his mother, brothers and sisters he removed to Fairfax county, Virginia, where, in a cabin of two rooms and an attic, they resided during the stirring scenes of the Civil war. Many times young Watkins was forced to resist the depredations of the Confederates, and from his home he plainly heard the roar of cannon in both battles of Bull Run. Eight days after the first



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engagement at that place the Confederate "Black Horse Cavalry" took four of the Watkins' horses, but with the aid of a hired man, Mr. Watkins recaptured the animals, outran the four pursuers and safely hid the horses in the woods. A sister of Jackson, the man who killed Colonel Ellsworth, was Mr. Watkins' school teacher, and at the funeral of Colonel Ellsworth—during a delay incident to the forming of the funeral procession—young Watkins rested on a wheel of President Lincoln's carriage. He never had a speaking acquaintance with Lincoln, but during those stirring times had many opportunities of seeing him, and he heard him deliver his inaugural address in 1861. He was in the rotunda of the capitol at Washington when the vote was taken upon the impeachment of Andrew Johnson.

In 1864 Mr. Watkins went North to attend school, and graduated in the law department of the University of Michigan in 1869. During his school days he taught six terms of school in Virginia, Pennsylvania, Illinois and Wisconsin. From 1870 to 1873 he practiced law at Champaign, Ill., where he developed a large business in the examination of lands and real estate titles. In August, 1873, he removed to Lawrence, Kan., where he has continuously resided throughout a singularly prosperous business career. He established a branch of his business in New York in 1876, in London in 1878, at Dallas, Tex., in 1881, and in 1883 incorporated his business as the J. B. Watkins Land Mortgage Company. Since 1872 he has invested \$12,000,000 in land mortgages. In 1882, in London, he organized the North American Land & Timber Company. The next year he bought from the state and United States governments 1,500,000 acres of land in southwest Louisiana, and for the development of this tract, in 1890, he built, owned and operated 100 miles of railway from Lake Charles to Alexandria, La. He owned all of the town sites on this railway, and all of the deeds given for lots sold contain a clause forbidding forever the sale of intoxicating liquors on the premises. This provision has been sustained by the courts. Lake Charles owes its growth from a small hamlet to a thriving city largely to the activity and foresight of Mr. Watkins. He is president of the J. B. Watkins Land Mortgage Company and of the Watkins National Bank.

In 1911 he surrendered his interest in the North American Land & Timber Company for property and cash to the amount of \$800,000. In the States of Kansas, Louisiana and Texas he owns and is largely interested in 294,000 acres of land. In 1911 he built one of the most modern and handsome residences in the country, situated on Mount Oread, overlooking as grand a view as there is in the United States. The residence is named "The Outlook." Mr. Watkins cast his first vote for Horace Greeley for president and since that time has affiliated with the Democratic party. In 1896 he published "The True Money System for the United States."

In Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 10, 1909, Mr. Watkins married Elizabeth Josephine, daughter of Dr. V. G. Miller, of Lawrence, Kan. Mr. Wat-

kings was named in honor of Jabez Bunting, a noted Methodist minister, who is buried in the Wesley churchyard in London, England. Across the road from Rev. Mr. Bunting's grave lie the bodies of John Bunyan, Daniel DeFoe and Isaac Watts, authors respectively of "Pilgrim's Progress," "Robinson Crusoe" and "Gospel Hymns."

Andrew Jackson Hunt.—The semi-centenary of Kansas's statehood found her an acknowledged leader among her sister states in agricultural production and wealth. Her one commercial activity which approaches her wonderful development as a producer of cereals has been that of milling; and in connection with this industry have been developed men, who from the standpoint of initiative, constructive and executive talent rank with the most forceful in the state. Among those who have realized a large and substantial success in this field of endeavor, and whose identification with it covers a period of fifteen years, is he whose name initiates this article.

Andrew J. Hunt was born in Omaha, Neb., Nov. 7, 1861, a son of Asa and Margaret (Birrell) Hunt. The family was founded in America in the colonial period, Asa Hunt being born in Burlington, Vt. He became a resident of Omaha in 1856, where he was a successful building contractor and grand master of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows for Nebraska at the time of his death in 1863. He was active in the affairs of the Democratic party of Omaha and both he and his wife were members of the Presbyterian church. The Birrell family was founded in America by Andrew Birrell, who was born near Glasgow, Scotland. He came to Canada in 1845 and located at New Paisley, Quebec, where he engaged in farming. Two of his sons, George and Archibald Birrell, served in the Union army during the Civil war.

Andrew J. Hunt acquired his education in the public schools of Omaha, graduating in the high school in 1879. Subsequently he secured a position as a salesman in a grocery store and in 1882 entered the employ of the Pacific Express Company in a clerical capacity. He remained in the service of this corporation for fifteen years and received several promotions. In 1897 he came to Kansas with the intention of engaging in the manufacture of flour. He chose Arkansas City as his field of operation and organized the New Era Milling Company, capitalized at \$150,000, and was elected president and general manager. He supervised the construction of the New Era Mills, having a capacity of 1,200 barrels a day, and considered, when completed, a model in all respects. The business of this corporation, under Mr. Hunt's management, was of sound and continuous growth. Its products were marketed throughout the United States, Great Britain and India. Seven grain elevators situated along the lines of the Frisco, Kansas & Southwestern and Missouri Pacific railways were operated in connection with the mills. In the organization, development and administration of the business of this institution Mr. Hunt was the dominant executive and to his progressiveness, energy and resourcefulness was due the success and high reputation of the organization. In 1911 Mr. Hunt became actively interested in promoting

the organization of a company with sufficient capital to take over several of the leading flour mills of the state with the object in view of saving in buying, manufacturing and selling costs, standardization of products and to increase the manufacture of Kansas wheat. On Dec. 4, 1911, the efforts of him and his associates resulted in the incorporation of the Kansas Flour Mills Company, capitalized at \$9,000,000, and having through purchase secured a milling capacity of about 7,500 barrels. Of this corporation Mr. Hunt was elected secretary in charge of accounting, and on Jan. 1, 1912, offices were established in Wichita. He brought into the new organization one of the largest, best equipped and most successful milling enterprises in the state, which, coupled with his natural tact and well known executive ability, presages an able administration of his department. In addition to his milling interest he has large agricultural holdings and he is interested in the Home National Bank, of Arkansas City. His value as an active executive to the milling industry and his personal worth and popularity among the millers of the country at large is attested through his election in 1912 to the office of president of the Millers' National Federation, the highest honor known to the trade.

Mr. Hunt has attained the Thirty-second degree in Scottish Rite Masonry; is a past worshipful master of St. John's Lodge No. 25, Omaha, Neb., and is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and Ancient Order of United Workmen. He has taken an active interest in politics, is a staunch Republican, and has been but once a candidate for office—that of mayor of Arkansas City, and was defeated by but thirty-two votes. On Nov. 6, 1884, Mr. Hunt married Miss Margie E. Hambricht, daughter of Charles S. Hambricht, a native of Lancaster, Pa. He was for many years a locomotive engineer and upon his retirement in 1905 located in Arkansas City, Kan., where he died in 1910. Mr. and Mrs. Hunt are the parents of one child, a daughter, Helen Louise Hunt, who graduates at Bethany College, Topeka, with the class of 1912 and of which class she is president. The family are communicants of the Episcopal church and are not only generous contributors to its support, but also to its various charities.

Henry E. Thayer, D. D.—Though there is no profession or occupation affording a wider field for usefulness than the ministry, the educational field is fraught with opportunity in that direction and there is probably no position in all professional life of greater responsibility than that of president of a college or university. Fairmount College at Wichita is admirably favored in having as its executive head Dr. Thayer, whose thorough scholarship, gentleness, modesty of character, Christian charity and kindly interest in all who have come under his charge have endeared him to his students and have made him a potent element for good, resulting in the substantial growth of that college since his connection with it. Dr. Thayer is the descendant of two of New England's oldest families—the Thayer and Adams families—the latter being well known to every one through its prominence in public

affairs during the Revolution and the constructive period of our nation. The Thayer family originated in New England with Thomas Thayer, a descendant of Lord Thayer. Thomas Thayer came to this country from England in 1635 and located on a farm near Braintree, Mass., which estate remained in the possession of the family for two hundred and forty years, or until 1875. Dr. Thayer is of the seventh generation descended from Thomas Thayer and was born in Freedom, Portage county, Ohio, Feb. 1, 1855. His father, Henry Nathan Thayer, a farmer by vocation, was born in Williamstown, Mass., in 1828 and is still living, being now a resident of Garrettsville, Ohio. He was the son of Jacob Thayer, who was the tenth son of Elkanah Thayer. The latter was the son of John Thayer, whose father, John Thayer, was the son of Thomas Thayer, the son of the founder of the family in America. The mother of Dr. Thayer was Austa Tigret, a native of Massachusetts. She died in 1857 when her son, Henry E., was but two years of age. Mary Adams, the paternal great-grandmother of Dr. Thayer, was a member of the historic Adams family of Massachusetts.

Dr. Thayer spent his youth at Freedom, Ohio, and was educated at Hiram College and Oberlin College, graduating at the latter institution in 1878 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. The same school conferred on him the degree of Bachelor of Divinity in 1883. He received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Washburn College, of Topeka, in 1904. He was ordained to the ministry of the Congregational church at Freedom, Ohio, June 25, 1883. His first pastorate was in Ogden, Utah, where he served from 1883 to 1885. From 1885 to 1887 he had charge of Park Avenue Church in Denver, Col.; from 1887 to 1897 he served the First Congregational Church at Longmont, Col.; and from 1897 to 1901 he was pastor of the Plymouth Congregational Church at Wichita, Kan. In 1901 he took up the duties of superintendent of the Kansas Congregational Home Missionary Society, in which capacity he served until 1907, when he was made president of Fairmount College, his present position.

On June 20, 1883, at Weston, Ohio, was solemnized his marriage to Miss Louise M. Singer. Their union has been blessed by two children: Mrs. Jennie Margaret Thayer Walker, of Topeka, a graduate of Washburn College; and William Henry Thayer, a graduate of Fairmount College and now a student of forestry at Yale University. Besides his professional duties Dr. Thayer takes an active interest in affairs touching the general welfare and development of Wichita with which he keeps in touch through his membership in the Wichita Chamber of Commerce.

William Lee Andrew Johnson.—In the great commonwealth of Kansas, as much as in any other state in the Union, are to be found worthy men whose inherent devotion to public interests and the general good of the community takes precedence over their own private affairs. Of this type is W. L. A. Johnson, who is serving most faithfully both the Southwest Inter-State Coal Operators' Association and the United

Mine Workers of America as their arbitrator in all disputes and differences that may arise between the Operators' Association and the miners. Mr. Johnson has the proud distinction of being a native born Kansan, and of having Leavenworth county as the place of his birth, which occurred Jan. 19, 1863. William and Elizabeth (Yingling) Johnson, his parents, were pioneer settlers of Leavenworth county, both having been born and reared in Indiana. William Johnson was an active supporter of the free-state movement prior to the Civil war, being a member of the Leavenworth Home Guards, a military company organized to preserve order during those troublesome times. His support and sympathy were with the "boys in blue" while fighting to maintain the Union, but death overtook him ere he could enjoy the fruits of victory, for he passed to his eternal reward in 1865. His wife and two sons, William L. A. and Alonzo E., were left to mourn the loss.

W. L. A. Johnson was but two years of age at the time of his father's death and his boyhood and youth were spent on the farm, receiving early education in the district schools. Later he attended a business college at Kansas City, Mo., thus better fitting himself for life's work. As the family had been left in poor circumstances financially at the time of the father's death, it became necessary for William to aid his mother as a wage-earner as soon as he was old enough to work. Therefore, during his vacations from school, he secured work in the North Leavenworth coal mines and thus continued until the age of thirteen, when his mother died and he was left to hustle for himself. From the death of his mother until he was seventeen years old Mr. Johnson worked on a farm in southern Kansas. He then became apprenticed to learn the boiler maker's trade in the Mid-Continent Boiler Works at Kansas City, Mo., where he remained until he had mastered the trade. He then worked at his trade for various companies until 1893, and during four years of that time he did field work, which included the setting up of steam boilers and their installation, whether singly, in pairs or in batteries. During all of these years he had been actively identified with the National Brotherhood of Boiler Makers, and in 1892 was elected vice-president of that great organization. At that time he was employed in the Santa Fe railway shops at Topeka and was the leader in organizing the first metal trade conference on the Santa Fe system, and as chairman of that conference he secured the first trade agreement between the Santa Fe and its shop employees. In 1893 he was elected national president of the National Brotherhood of Boiler Makers, with headquarters at Kansas City, Mo... He served in that capacity until March, 1897, when he resigned to accept the position of state labor commissioner of Kansas, which was tendered him by Governor Leedy. At the special session of the Kansas legislature in 1898 he was the author of the law reorganizing the Kansas Bureau of Labor and creating the State Society of Labor, which governs the labor department. The law provided for a state labor commissioner and an assistant to be elected from the various labor societies in the state, who

were to meet in bi-ennial conventions for that purpose. At the expiration of his first term as state labor commissioner he was reelected and continued to be reelected at the expiration of each term for six successive elections, or until he declined the reelection in February, 1911. While commissioner of labor he organized the state factory inspection department under the bureau and was the author of many of the most important labor laws written into the statutes of the state. Probably the most important of the laws he recommended is the child labor law, which secured his attention day and night until signed by the governor. Kansas has the distinction of being the only state in the Union with a state society of labor created and recognized by the laws of the state. Mr. Johnson is ever alert to the interests of organized labor, and in his last annual report of the Bureau of Labor for 1910 is to be found the following acknowledgment, signed by him as commissioner and by Owen Doyle, assistant commissioner:

"We take this occasion, in presenting this report to the public, to express our profound thanks and appreciation to all those who promptly, willingly and very courteously responded to our requests for information and data upon which this report is based. Especially do we acknowledge the services of the secretaries of trades unions, brotherhoods and other labor organizations, wage-earners, proprietors of manufacturing and industrial concerns, and our special agents, all of whom have aided us in the work of furnishing data for the compilation of this report, and in using their best efforts to make this volume a credit to the department of labor and to the State of Kansas."

On May 27, 1888, Mr. Johnson married Miss Mary E. Morrison, of Marionville, Mo., a daughter of John L. Morrison, a prominent farmer and stockman. This union has been blessed with three sons—Lee W., Leonard M. and Edward A. Lee W. is taking the medical course in Washburn College; Edward A. is in the Topeka High School, and Leonard M. is farming. Politically, Mr. Johnson is a life-long Republican, but generally supports the best man, regardless of party, in local affairs. He is a Thirty-second Degree Scottish Rite Mason and a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, also of the Brotherhood of Boiler Makers. He and his family attend the First Baptist Church of Topeka, in which Mrs. Johnson is especially active as one of the church workers. In an official capacity Mr. Johnson is arbitrator for the Southwest Inter-State Coal Operators' Association and the United Mine Workers of America, with headquarters at Topeka.

Samuel Barker Amidon.—Success in any profession, in any avenue of business, is not a matter of spontaneity but represents the result of the application of definite subjective forces and the controlling of objective agencies in such a way as to achieve desired ends. As a member of the legal profession Mr. Amidon has enjoyed for many years a reputation which well exemplifies the truth of the foregoing statements. He is also an interested principal in several financial, industrial and commercial enterprises of the city and state and is one of the distinctively repre-

sentative citizens of Wichita. Progressive and energetic in the conduct of his various duties and in the management of his various commercial interests, loyal and public-spirited as a citizen, he holds a secure position in the confidence and esteem of the community and has contributed in large measure to the advancement of the city.

Samuel B. Amidon is a native of Ohio, born on his father's farm near Perry, Lake county, May 3, 1863, the son of Henry W. and Mary Ette (Barker) Amidon. His ancestors, paternal and maternal, were among the early settlers of the Connecticut colony and numbered among them were men who achieved distinction in the French and Indian wars, the war of the Revolution and in the commercial era which followed. Henry N. Amidon, the father of Samuel B., was born in Lake county, Ohio, Dec. 21, 1821, his father having been a pioneer settler of the Western Reserve, and descended from French Huguenot ancestry. He was a farmer throughout his life and a man of influence in his section. He lived to the advanced age of eighty-six years, his death having occurred on Dec. 14, 1908. He married, when a young man, Mary Ette Barker, born in Lake county, Ohio, in April, 1823, and a descendant of the English immigrant Barker who was one of the founders of the Connecticut colony. Mrs. Amidon preceded her husband in death in 1898. Of this union were born six children: Andrew A., a prominent attorney of Painesville, Ohio, who died in 1888; Alice A., wife of James C. Cannon; Rebecca S., lady principal of the Central High School; Nellie M., lady principal of the High School of Commerce, both of Cleveland, Ohio; Henry N., a successful physician of Painesville, Ohio, and Samuel B., the subject of this article.

Samuel B. Amidon received his early educational discipline in the public schools of his native county. He was graduated at the Normal School at Geneva in 1882 and was a student in both Oberlin and Hiram colleges. He taught two terms before reaching his majority. In 1884 he began the study of law and had as his preceptors his brother, Andrew A. and J. B. Borroughs of Painesville, Ohio. He was admitted to the bar at Columbus, Ohio, Feb. 2, 1886, and the following September he came to Kansas, locating for practice in Wichita, where he has since resided. He soon won recognition as one of the able and energetic members of the bar of southern Kansas and built up one of the most lucrative practices in Sedgwick county. In 1903 he formed a partnership with Judge David M. Dale and the firm of Dale & Amidon still obtains. This firm is one of the most prominent and influential in the state and includes among its clients a number of the most important financial, industrial and commercial interests of southern Kansas. During his practice, which has covered a span of twenty-five years, Mr. Amidon has appeared in connection with the most important litigations in the state and federal courts. He is especially fortified in his wide and comprehensive knowledge of the science of jurisprudence, a man of strong character and individuality, an orator of no mean power, and in argument logical and convincing. His political allegiance has been given to the Democratic party and of his party and its policies he has ever been a consistent and active

supporter. He was elected county attorney of Sedgwick county in 1890 and reelected in 1898, but has since refused to become a candidate for office. His practical activities have not been confined to the practice of law, however, as he has been one of the most active and influential factors in the development of the financial and commercial interests of Wichita. He was the most active force in the organization of the Western Biscuit Company, of which he is vice-president; the Brooks Tire-Machine Company, of which he is president; the Western Furniture Company, of which he is vice-president; the Wichita Casket Company, of which he is vice-president; the Morton-Simmons Hardware Company; the Martin Metal Manufacturing Company; the Anawalt-Campbell Mercantile Company, and the T. M. Deal Lumber companies, in each of which he is a director. He has extensive banking interests in Wichita and nearby towns; is a director in the Fourth National Bank of Wichita; the controlling force and president of the First National Bank of Mount Hope; vice-president of the Maize State Bank, the Kechi State Bank and the Valley Center State Bank; a director in the Peck State Bank, and was active in the organizing of all but the Wichita institution. He is recognized by the banking fraternity of Kansas as an able and discriminating financier, and takes an active part in the administration of the business of these institutions. Mr. Amidon is a Thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and is affiliated with Midian Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Wichita, of which he is potentate. He is a past exalted ruler of Wichita Lodge No. 427, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias.

On Nov. 15, 1893, Mr. Amidon married Miss Alice Noyes, daughter of the late Aaron B. Noyes of Wichita. Mrs. Amidon is a woman of broad culture and refinement and popular in the social circles of Wichita in which she is a leader. She and her husband take an active interest in the various charities of the city and are generous contributors to their support. Mr. Amidon is in all respects a high type of the unassuming, conservative American, diligent in his various duties and commercial affairs and conscientious in all things. In his profession he has won distinctive recognition, and in the commercial and financial field a large and substantial success. His methods have been clean, capable and honest and he is possessed of a well earned popularity and the esteem which comes only through honorable living.

Robert Franklin Knight, superintendent of the Wichita public schools, is a commanding figure in the educational field of Kansas, where he has acquired his prominence through zealous and energetic labor during twenty years or more of identification with the Wichita schools. Well qualified in his own character and personality, as well as in his mere attainments, his striving for the realization of higher ideals and his labors for the advancement of education have been effective and far reaching. Prof. Knight was born at Farmer City, De Witt county, Illinois, Jan. 8, 1862. His father, Robert Knight, was born in Ohio, Jan. 1, 1828, and

removed with his parents from that state to Indiana in 1839. Upon reaching his majority he located in De Witt county, Illinois, where he spent the remainder of his life, engaged in agricultural pursuits. He died on Jan. 9, 1892. The mother of Prof. Knight was a Miss Esther Johnson before her marriage. She was born in New Jersey in 1828 and died in De Witt county, Illinois, in 1908, at the age of eighty years. Prof. Knight has one brother, four sisters and two half-sisters. His brother and full sisters are: Mrs. Agnes Philip, of Wabash county, Indiana; Mrs. George Mittan, of Farmer City, Ill.; Mrs. Henry Gillespie, and Mrs. Esther Belle Chubb, of Mt. Vernon, Iowa; and Eugene Claude Knight, of Wabash, Ind.

Robert F. Knight was reared on a farm in De Witt county, Illinois, and received his elementary education in a country school near Farmer City and in the public schools of that town. He received his collegiate education at the Northern Indiana Normal School, Valparaiso, Ind., Chaddock College, Quincy, Ill., and DePauw University, of Greencastle, Ind. He received the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy from Chaddock College in 1897, and the degree of Master of Arts from Baker University in 1909, the latter being an honorary degree. His career has been that of a teacher ever since he reached early manhood, and he had taught several terms of country school in De Witt county, Illinois, prior to his removal to Wichita, Kan., in 1887. He served as a ward principal in that city for five years; was then a teacher of mathematics in the high school for one year, and the following year resumed the duties of ward principal. Once more he became a teacher of mathematics in the Wichita High School, in which position he remained for four years, and then took up the same work for three years in the Manual Training High School of Kansas City, Mo. In 1901 he returned to Wichita as superintendent of its public schools and has very ably and efficiently filled that position to the present time. He is a member of the National Educational Association and the Wichita Chamber of Commerce. As a school man Prof. Knight ranks high, and is regarded as one of the ablest and best known school superintendents in the State of Kansas. In all he has been connected with the Wichita public schools for twenty years, having been ward principal for six years, teacher of mathematics in the high school for four years, superintendent for ten years, and there he is held in affectionate esteem alike by teachers, pupils and the public. On Nov. 27, 1900, Prof. Knight wedded Miss Mildred Faries, of Wichita, a native of that city. They have one son, Russell Faries Knight, born March 31, 1906.

Charles P. Heimlich, of Hiawatha, Kan., is known throughout Brown county and northeastern Kansas as one of the most successful real estate dealers in that section of the state. He is a native of Buffalo, N. Y., where he was born, in 1864, and comes of sturdy German ancestry on both the paternal and maternal sides. His father, P. J. Heimlich, was a native of Germany, born in 1812, and when sixteen years of age, or in 1828, accompanied his parents to America, locating in Buffalo, N. Y.

There he grew to manhood and continued to reside until he removed with his family to Kansas, in 1871. He came directly to Hiawatha, arriving there on March 21, 1871, a passenger on the first emigrant car run into Hiawatha over the St. Joseph & Grand Island railroad. He decided on making Hiawatha his permanent home and resided there until his death, in 1878. He was a staunch Republican, and when the Civil war broke out he tried in vain to enlist in defense of the Union, but was rejected because he had passed the age limit.

Charles P. Heimlich was but seven years old when he accompanied his parents to Hiawatha. There he attended the city schools until his sixteenth year, when he became apprenticed with the firm of H. B. Wey & Company, to learn the tinner's trade. After mastering this trade he followed it for several years, or until Aug. 9, 1895, when he entered the real estate office of C. H. Pierce, of Hiawatha, as a general utility man. After two years in that capacity he purchased the business, which from that time to the present he has conducted with flattering success. He makes a specialty of Brown county realty and his annual sales will average \$300,000 per year. He also does an extensive fire insurance and farm loan business in addition to his real estate operations, and being a hustler he probably does more in his line than all others in a similar business in Brown county. While it has been his aim to confine himself strictly to local business, in 1882 he united with other citizens of Hiawatha and vicinity in forming the Hiawatha Land & Water Company, which invested in 1,000 acres of irrigation land in Idaho. The company set about improving the land and at the present they have over 200 acres of fine apple orchards and a large acreage in alfalfa. The object of the company in developing the tract is to subdivide it into small lots of ten acres or more and dispose of them to homeseekers as fruit farms. While Mr. Heimlich is a staunch Republican and takes an active interest in political matters, he has no aspirations for office, preferring to devote his time and energy to his business. He is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Life and Annuity Association. Although deprived of a collegiate education, Mr. Heimlich has been a great reader and close student all of his life, and through self-study has secured an education quite as proficient as many college graduates acquire.

Herman F. Philipp, M. D., of Wichita, Kan., one of the best educated physicians in the state, is a native of Germany, having been born in West Prussia, Dec. 12, 1862. His earlier education was obtained in the gymnasium, where he completed Latin and Greek. He then entered the college of Frederick William, at Berlin, where he was graduated high in his class. After his graduation at that noted institution he entered the Academy de Medicine, at Paris, France, and after one term in post-graduate work, he received his degree in medicine from that celebrated school. He then decided to take a special course in surgery at the University of Heidelberg, upon completing which he became associate of Prof. Schweningen, at that time the family physician of Prince Bis-

marek, the noted German chancellor. Dr. Philipp began the practice of medicine and surgery in Berlin, where for twelve years he was very successful. He then removed to Bonn on the Rhine, where he equipped a fine laboratory, with X-Ray apparatus, and remained for eight years. It was while experimenting with the X-Ray that he made the discovery that, when treating a male patient, the X-Ray had the effect of killing the germ of reproduction, thus making its victim sterile. Dr. Philipp was the original discoverer of this effect and in 1904 he published his discovery in the *Progress of X-Ray*, edited by Dr. Albers-Schoenberg. Dr. Philipp was also the discoverer that palsy or Parkinson's disease originated in brain and spinal cord instead of in the muscles, and for this discovery he received, in 1900, complimentary notice in the archives of nerve diseases at Leipsic, Germany. In 1909 Dr. Philipp came to America to visit relatives in St. Louis, Mo., and was so pleased with this country that he resolved to apply for a license to practice in Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado, his purpose being to select the most desirable state after receiving his license. He was granted a license in each of the above named states, and after a thorough investigation he decided to locate in Wichita, Kan. Consequently, on March 1, 1910, he opened a finely equipped suite of rooms in the Winne Building, at Wichita, and installed what is said to be the most elaborate and modern X-Ray apparatus in the state. It is needless to say that from the start he has met with deserved success and a growing practice that not only covers Kansas, but also all north Oklahoma as well. In 1911 he founded the "Modern Hospital" in Wichita, of which he is the superintendent.

Dr. Philipp was married in Germany, in 1895, to Miss Frieda Boyesen, a native of Germany, and three children bless this union, viz: Werner, Felicitas, and Herman. Dr. Philipp is a Republican in politics, and a member of the Sedgwick county, Kansas state, and American medical associations. The family are members of the St. John Episcopal Church at Wichita.

Albert G. Walden, chief of the fire department of Wichita, Kan., and known as one of the most successful department heads in the United States, was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, Dec. 29, 1849, a son of Baltzer and Julia A. (Streeter) Walden. Baltzer Walden was a native of New York state, but became a resident of Ohio when a young man. He became a shipbuilder and dealt extensively in lumber, his shipyard being at Fulton, Hamilton county. In 1855 he removed to Dayton, Ky., opposite his former home, and during the same year he met his death in an accident in Cincinnati, Ohio, through the falling of a cornice from the Ohio Trust Building, five others losing their lives through the same occurrence. He was forty-two years old at the time of his death. His widow died at the age of seventy-six.

Albert G. Walden received his early education in the public schools of Anderson, Ind. In 1862, when a boy of only thirteen years, he joined his brother, Adolphus P., who was then a soldier in the Union army, stationed at Milliken's Bend, Miss. During General Grant's expedition and

the first advance on Vicksburg, Albert was captured by the Confederates near Raymond, Miss., and again near Vermilion, La., being made a prisoner twice before reaching the age of fourteen. He remained with his brother's regiment, the Eighth Indiana infantry, until 1864, having enlisted as a private in Company K, but was later transferred to Company B, One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Indiana infantry, and remained in the service until the close of the war, in 1865, serving as a musician. Mr. Walden was in the battles of Champion's Hill, Black River, the siege of Vicksburg and many other engagements. He accompanied General Banks' Red River expedition and was captured by the Confederates, but three days later was recaptured by the Union forces. On being mustered out he returned to his mother's home, at Anderson, Ind., where he remained until 1868, when he enlisted in the regular army, in which he served for five years. In 1873 he located in St. Louis, Mo., and engaged in the stock business with a brother. In 1880 he removed to St. Joseph, Mo., and assisted in building the city waterworks plant. Subsequently he became a traveling salesman, and while in this line of employ became impressed with the commercial possibilities of Wichita, Kan. In 1884 he opened in this city a sample room for a Philadelphia notion and hosiery house. Two years later he was appointed chief of the Wichita fire department. During his administration he has given the department a vigorous, systematic and business-like management, building it up into one of the most effective fire fighting organizations of any city in the country. Mr. Walden organized the paid fire department and became its first chief; traveled extensively, studying the methods in force in all the larger cities of the United States, as well as those of London, Paris, Berlin, and Vienna, and has given Wichita the benefit of his observations. He organized the American District Telegraph Company of Wichita, which gave the city a fine fire alarm system, and was its first superintendent. For twenty-three years he has been a member of the International Association of Fire Engineers, and has served as vice-president of that organization; is a member of the National Fire Brigades Union of Great Britain, and the National Association of Fire Chiefs; is a member of Warwick Lodge, No. 44, Knights of Pythias, Wichita Division, No. 2, Uniformed Rank, Knights of Pythias, of which he has been commander for several years; the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

On Dec. 6, 1882, Mr. Walden married Miss Malvina A. Dreschaux, a daughter of Edward and Albertine Dreschaux. Mrs. Walden is a talented singer and a leading instructor in music. Her musical qualifications have attracted wide attention, both in America and foreign lands. She is of French-German descent, and was born at sea, on board the vessel "Prince of Wales." As the ship crossed the equator the Union Jack was hoisted and she was christened, thus making her a subject of the British Empire. She was four months old when the ship reached London, and was then taken to Norway, where she lived until seven years of age. Her musical education was begun in Norway, and when her

parents removed to Vicksburg, Miss., it was continued under Prof. Fischer, a graduate of Leipsic. She next went to St. Louis, where she studied under Prof. Ernst. She soon began giving lessons on the piano and sang in the choir of Grace Church. Later she studied in Wichita, and in 1889 accompanied her mother to Europe, where she entered the Royal Conservatory, at Munich, next to Milan, where she continued her studies under the famous Master Lamperti. Her other instructors were Mme. Lemair and Maestro Pontecchi. After her return to Wichita she appeared frequently in concerts, her popularity extending to the cities of the Pacific coast. Mrs. Walden has also contributed a number of articles to musical magazines.

Thomas Sears Huffaker was born in Clay county, Missouri, March 30, 1825, and died at Council Grove, Morris county, Kansas, July 10, 1910. At the time of his death he was the earliest living settler in the state as far as was known. His eventful career and prominence in Indian and public affairs was such that a history of Kansas would be imperfect without some mention of his life. In the year 1820 his parents came from Kentucky to Clay county, Missouri, and during the formative period of his life they surrounded him with such advantages as that period afforded; which, with his own studious habits, gave him a good education. He became a teacher in the schools when quite young and always possessed great skill in imparting information to others. In 1849, when he was but twenty-four years old, he came to Kansas, where he lived five years before Kansas was organized as a territory. His first employment was as superintendent of the Manual Labor School for Indians at the Shawnee Mission in Johnson county. He was devoted to educational work among the Indians, a close student of men and affairs, and there began a career of active interest, highly honorable and historically interesting, in the improvement of the red man. This extended through the most momentous and heroic epoch of the pre-territorial, territorial and state existence and makes "Judge" Huffaker one of the interesting characters in Kansas history. In 1850 he went to Council Grove and took charge of the Kansas or Kaw Indian Mission School, which had just been organized under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and was supported by the United States government. Council Grove, at that time, was the most important town and trading point on the Great Santa Fe Trail west of the Missouri river in Kansas, and the Kansas Indians had been moved from their homes along the Kaw river to their reservation in the Neosho valley surrounding the old town. The Kaw Indian Mission building, a substantial stone structure, still stands on the west bank of the river, in the north part of the present beautiful little city of Council Grove, and is one of the most interesting historic buildings in the state. It is owned and occupied by Judge Huffaker's youngest daughter, Anna, widow of the late F. B. Carpenter, and makes a most historic, romantic and commodious residence. The walls are very thick; there are two large fire-place chimneys in each gable and its general appearance is quaint and ancient. It has been used

for many purposes, such as school house, council house, church and meeting house, and during the Indian raids and scares of frontier days, it was the refuge and stronghold, to which early settlers fled for safety. It was in this building that Mr. Huffaker taught an Indian mission school and incidentally had some classes of white pupils, which makes it the first school for white children in the state and him the first teacher. Governor Reeder and his staff were entertained here when on their expedition to select a site for the capital of Kansas, and only the uncertainty as to land titles prevented Council Grove from being chosen. Judge Huffaker was married in this same old building, on the 6th day of May, 1852, to Miss Eliza Baker, who was an assistant teacher in the mission school. The officiating clergyman was a Rev. Nicholson, a missionary on his way over the Santa Fe Trail to Old Mexico, and it was the first marriage in that part of Kansas. Mr. Huffaker had charge of this mission school until 1854. It was extremely difficult to induce the Indians to interest themselves in education, for they considered it degrading to adopt the white man's ways. For several years Mr. Huffaker had charge of the Kansas Indian trading house, and in 1861 was the official farmer of the tribe. At other times he filled other positions of trust in Indian affairs and was not only a fluent linguist in the Kansa or Kaw dialect, but also familiar with the language of the Osage, Ponca, Sac and Fox, Shawnee and other tribes. Few, if any, ever had his influence with the Kansa nation; and they properly gave him the name, "Fah-poo-ska," which means, white teacher, the Indian name by which he was known till his death. The remnant of the tribe has lived in Oklahoma for many years, but often small bands have returned to their old haunts and to visit the Huffaker home. There they were always welcome and received a hospitality they never forgot. Before Judge Huffaker's death, through the inducement of his friend, George P. Morehouse—the present official historian of the Kansas or Kaw Indians—he dictated much of their language and legendary lore as he had received it from the old sages and warriors of the tribe.

Judge Huffaker was the first postmaster at Council Grove, and chairman of the first board of county commissioners, appointed to the latter position by Governor Reeder in 1855. The district then comprised Wise (now Morris county), Breckinridge, Madison (now Lyon), and parts of Greenwood and Wabaunsee counties. He was one of the three incorporators of the Council Grove Town Company, in 1858. In the seventies he served several terms in the Kansas legislature, and was probate judge of Morris county for several years. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, and one of the founders of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, of Council Grove.

Judge and Mrs. Huffaker were the parents of the following children: Mary H. (Mrs. J. H. Simcock), Aggie C. (Mrs. Louis Wismeyer), Anna G. (Mrs. Fred B. Carpenter), George M., Homer, and Carl. Susie, their first daughter, was the first white child born in Morris county and was a great pet of the Indians. Old settlers remember her as a charming

young lady of eighteen years, when she met a tragic death by drowning, in company with three other parties, May 14, 1872, while attempting to cross the Neosho river, at the Old Mission fork one dark and stormy night. When Judge Huffaker and his wife came to Kansas not a mile of railroad existed in the state, and there were only a few small outposts of civilization within its borders—Topeka, Lawrence, Kansas City and the like had not been thought of and truly "wilderness was king." Early on the ground he had many opportunities to amass great wealth—had he had an eye to money getting; but instead, in all his public and private duties and business relations, his chief aim was the uplifting of humanity and the stable development of the great commonwealth in which he had lived so long. The old Huffaker homestead is situated across the river from the mission and a little further up the course of the Neosho, just outside the city limits. It is a large two-story dwelling, nestled back from the river highway among large native forest shade trees of elm, oak and walnut. It has wide halls and broad porches, and in the many large square rooms old-fashioned fire-places speak eloquently of the blazing fire logs of other days.

On May 6, 1905, the Judge and his wife celebrated the fifty-third anniversary of their marriage, which was an event of more than local interest, as over two hundred friends and relatives, some from various parts of the state, gathered to do honor to the noted couple. All the old-timers were there, and many historic incidents of early days were related. It was recalled that the finished lumber of this noted homestead, except the framing, which was of native oak, was brought from Leavenworth by ox wagons and cost, laid down, nearly \$100 per thousand feet. For many years it was the finest and most complete residence that far west in Kansas, and even now is a model for comfort and utility. One of the interesting incidents of the day was the presentation of a handsome purse of gold to the Judge and his wife—the gift of old-time friends. The presentation was made by Hon. John Maloy, and many were visibly affected by his touching remarks. In substance he said:

"Judge and Mrs. Huffaker: This large throng of your old time-tried friends have congregated for the purpose of celebrating with you your fifty-third wedding anniversary. They have commissioned me to address to you words that may feebly convey the affection which one and all feel toward you both. If I fail, it shall not be due to lack of feeling or inclination to perform the task, but rather to the fact that having known you both for thirty-five years, and loved you—as these others have—that my emotions may break the leash and unman my resolutions. I am, indeed, deeply moved; for the red blood of friendship courses riotously in my veins. Fifty-three years ago today you both were young, and you took each other by the hand and went forth into a newer and more limitless world. You have had many joys; you have also had your sorrows. You have enjoyed children and friends, yet reverses and disappointments have at times come in to sup with you. Such is life's heritage. But there is one thought that must come often to you—a

thought far more sweet than language was ever made to express—and that is of duty well performed. And now, in the evening of your days, when 'the years like birds have stooped to drink the brightness of your eyes and left their footprints on the margins,' your friends are assembled to pay homage to two blameless lives. They bid me present you a golden coin for every year of your married life and in their name I present the same to you; and, in the name of one and all, I salute you. You have counted off fifty-three milestones of real human life together—twenty more than a generation. May your future years be crowned with happiness; may your lives glide by as gently as a night in spring, with the star of hope eternal above your heads, and when your frail and mortal barques shall leave their moorings on the shores of time, may they drift painlessly, joyously into the great twilight ocean of eternity—where you shall come into your own—is the ardent wish of all your friends."

The Judge and his wife had celebrated five more years of married life when he passed away—one of Kansas's interesting historic characters. "Annt Eliza," as she is affectionately known, is still living (1912), and is a lady of rare information on the early affairs of the Sunflower State.

Edward E. Dix, general agent of the Frisco railroad at Fort Scott, Kan., was born at Lawrence, Kan., March 21, 1860, son of Ralph C. and Jette (Graham) Dix. The father was born at Wethersfield, Conn., and the mother at Freeport, Ill.; they both came to Kansas when it was a territory. Ralph Dix had learned the mechanic's trade in the East, but desired a larger field for his activities and started for the West. In company with the father of Frank Faxon of Kansas City, he drove from Chicago to Kansas in 1855. He located at Lawrence and at once began to manufacture plows, the first industry of the kind started in Kansas. His principal sales were to the Indians. During Quantrill's raid Mr. Dix and a brother were killed. The family home was burned, as it was located at the point where the fiercest fighting took place, adjoining the Johnson House. At the time of her husband's death Mrs. Dix was left with three small children—Edward, and twin girls, Belle and Lucy. The first named of the daughters married Hon. George H. Edwards of Kansas City, Mo., and the latter is the wife of W. S. Kinnear, of Columbus, Ohio. Subsequently Mrs. Dix married W. J. Flinton, editor of the "Lawrence Gazette," and still resides in Lawrence. Edward E. Dix was educated in the public schools of Lawrence until sixteen years old, when he started in life for himself as messenger boy on the St. Louis, Lawrence & Western railroad. He was ambitious, bound to succeed, and gradually worked up to telegraph operator, being stationed at different points on the line, the last one being Carbondale. When the railroad went into the hands of a receiver the line between Carbondale and Lawrence was given up and Mr. Dix returned to Lawrence, where he remained until 1878. He then entered the employ of the Frisco system and was agent at various places along that road until 1882, when he was appointed agent at Fort Scott, which position he filled until



V. B. [unclear]

1900, when he was made general agent there and has since remained in that capacity. He has made the railroad business the study of his life and is regarded as one of the most competent men employed by the Frisco system in Kansas. Mr. Dix has always been active in local affairs, is interested in the growth and development of Fort Scott, and has been president of the Fort Scott Business Men's Club. He belongs to the Masonic order, being a Thirty-second degree Mason and a member of the Mystic Shrine; he also belongs to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Mr. Dix has always been a Republican and in 1900 was appointed by Gov. Stubbs a delegate to the National Conservation Congress which met at Minneapolis, Minn. He is progressive in his ideas, studies all the problems of the day, and is one of the wide-awake business men of Fort Scott. On Oct. 21, 1900, Mr. Dix married Sarah Miller, who was superintendent of music in the public schools of Fort Scott. She was born and reared in Indiana. One son has come to them—John Perry, born June 2, 1902.

George W. Adams, of the law firm of Adams & Adams, of Wichita, is a "Hawkeye" by birth, having been born at Moulton, Iowa, Sept. 15, 1860, a son of John Emmons Adams, a farmer who was born in Wooster, Wayne county, Ohio, May 2, 1816, and who removed with his family from Ohio to Iowa in 1856, and died in the latter state, Oct. 7, 1875. (See sketch of John W. Adams). He was reared in Moulton, Iowa, and in the schools of that place he received his early education. While yet a mere youth of sixteen years he became a teacher in the public schools and taught eight terms in all in the vicinity of Moulton; attending the Moulton Normal High School during the periods intervening between school terms. While engaged in the capacity of teacher he devoted his spare time to the study of law, and on Jan. 17, 1880, several months before his twentieth birthday, he was admitted to the bar at Center-ville, Iowa. On Sept. 3, 1880, he began the practice of law at Farmington, Iowa, continuing there until Sept. 1, 1884, when he removed to Wichita. Ever since that date, or for more than a quarter of a century, he has been a practicing lawyer at the Wichita bar, and since Jan. 1, 1887, he has been the junior of the firm of Adams & Adams, his partner being his elder brother, John W. Adams, who gave up the practice of law in Iowa to come here and become the legal associate of his brother. The firm of Adams & Adams is today not only one of the ablest law firms in Wichita, but it takes high rank among the most distinguished legal partnerships of the state. Both men being trained and skilled lawyers, as well as high-bred, high-minded gentlemen, they have stamped their impress on the legal history of both county and state. Each has for himself made an imperishable name as a man of correct sentiments, strict integrity and unimpeachable high character. The firm of Adams & Adams occupies a handsome suite of offices at No. 502 New Schweiter Building, where it has one of the best equipped legal libraries in the State of Kansas.

On May 6, 1891, George W. Adams married Miss Lulu Lee, then re-

siding in Wichita, but a native of Anderson, Ind. They have two children, Marceil, born March 14, 1892, and George L., born Sept. 20, 1901. Politically, George W. Adams is a Republican. He has spent six years in the service of the city, having been city treasurer two years and city attorney four years. Aside from this he has never been a candidate for office. He is a member of the Sedgwick County Bar Association; the Wichita Chamber of Commerce; and the Masonic lodge. A man of sturdy build and of rugged constitution, he has never been sick a day in his life. His good humor and geniality are such, that when coupled with his kindly nature and true heartedness, one instinctively feels that it is a pleasure to know him, and knowing him, he ever after desires to keep him as a friend. His rugged honesty and sincerity of purpose are such as to convince all that he says only that which he firmly believes, and he supports only that which his earnest convictions tell him is right and just. Straightforward and upright in all things, George W. Adams is a distinct success as a lawyer, and he measures up to a high standard of true American citizenship.

Frederick W. Willard was born in Leominster, Mass., Nov. 6, 1857, a son of James W. and Katherine E. (Phillips) Willard. His father died in Massachusetts, but in 1912 his mother was still living, at the advanced age of ninety years, residing with her son, at the "Maples," the family home, a beautiful 160-acre farm six miles south of Leavenworth, on the De Soto road. Mr. Willard's ancestors of the Willard branch came from England, landing at Cambridge, Mass., in 1634. The Phillips family were of Irish-Scotch descent, and were among the early settlers of New Hampshire. A number of the male members of both families were soldiers during the Revolutionary war, in companies furnished by the Old Bay State.

Frederick W. Willard was one of a family of two brothers. He came to Kansas in 1868; attended common schools; later entering the office of the "Leavenworth Conservative," owned and edited by D. W. Wilder, where he learned all branches of newspaper printing from "devil" to foreman. From the mechanical department he passed to reportorial and editorial work and became an all round newspaper man. In 1889 he was appointed sheriff of Leavenworth county, by Governor Humphrey, to fill out the unexpired term of Levi Churchill. Two years later he was elected to the state legislature from the Leavenworth district. From 1891 to 1895 he was employed by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad, as superintendent of the coal agencies of the road. When the fuel department was abolished he accepted a position with the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company, of Denver. In 1900 he became one of the active supporters of Charles Curtis, United States senator from Kansas, who was at that time a member of the lower house of Congress, and in 1902 Mr. Willard was appointed postmaster at Leavenworth, and occupied that position for eight years and seven months, retiring Feb. 20, 1911, having been postmaster four years longer than any of his predecessors.

In October, 1877, Mr. Willard married Julia H. Dustin, a native of

Lowell, Mass., and their family consists of four daughters and one son: Katherine, the widow of Dr. Dana L. Eddy; Jeanette, the wife of Pearson C. Lyon, of Leavenworth; Ida, the wife of Howard Campbell, of Topeka; Julia, who resides with her parents, and Fred D., who resides in Kansas City. Mr. Willard is a staunch supporter of the Republican party and belongs to the Masonic fraternity and the Elks.

Samuel Dodsworth, deceased, was born in New York City, March 16, 1846, and at a very early age came to Kansas with his parents. His father, John Dodsworth, established the first book bindery in the State of Kansas, and when Samuel was a boy of only sixteen his father died, and upon him fell the responsibility of carrying on the business. He had learned the blank book trade from his father, and with the assistance of his mother, was able to assume the responsibilities of the business, and not only successfully fill the contracts his father had made, but solicited more, and by strict attention to the work turned out, industry and good management during those struggling first years of statehood, he succeeded in building up a good business. There were few schools during the territorial period and the struggle for existence was so severe that Mr. Dodsworth's education was limited, but being always surrounded by the best books, came to love them, and read widely—being especially fond of history—thus by his own unaided efforts, and in the great school of the world, he gained a knowledge of men and human nature that was invaluable. He became broad-minded and as well educated as any college could have made him. In 1881 he incorporated the business, and on Nov. 9 of that year papers of incorporation were issued under the name of the "Samuel Dodsworth Book Company."

Mr. Dodsworth was a member of the Methodist church, and for many years an active worker in the Sabbath school. In 1872 he married Annie Few, the daughter of Dr. Samuel F. Few, of Leavenworth, a pioneer settler of that city. Five children were born to them. Mr. Dodsworth was regarded by his associates as one of the most prosperous and progressive business men of Leavenworth. In 1875 he was elected to the city council and in 1880-81 was a member of the board of education. In 1882 he removed with his family to Chicago, where he engaged in business, but retained his interests in Leavenworth. On his return to that city he was again chosen a member of the city council and in 1893 was elected mayor of the city on the Republican ticket. He was urged to run a second time, but declined, in order to devote his entire time to his business. Mr. Dodsworth died at St. Louis, Mo., June 10, 1896.

John Wesley Butts, local freight agent for the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroad, at Topeka, Kan., was born in a log cabin on a farm in Knox county, Illinois, Aug. 29, 1870. His parents, Stewart M. and Margaret (Hickey) Butts, were both natives of Knox county, Illinois, where the former was born Feb. 22, 1850, and the latter Sept. 5, 1849. Both the Hickey and Butts families were among the pioneers of Knox county. The parents of Mr. Butts are now retired residents of Kansas City, Kan.

John Wesley Butts removed with his parents to Bedford, Taylor coun-

ty, Iowa, when he was four years old, and spent his boyhood there until fifteen years of age, or in 1885, when the family removed to Dodge City, Kan. He received a common school education, which was supplemented by a course in telegraphy at Campbell University, Holton, Kan., and at the age of twenty he became an operator for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad, at Williamsburg, Iowa, since which time he has been continuously employed in railroad work. He remained in his first position two years, after which he entered the employ of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company, as an operator, and was successively employed as operator and agent, relief agent, train master's clerk, and in other capacities until February, 1906, at which time he entered the employ of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroad as freight agent, first at McFarland, then at Herington, and finally at Topeka, where his service at the last named place begun Sept. 15, 1910.

On Dec. 18, 1895, Mr. Butts was married to Miss Mabel Richards, daughter of Judge Oscar G. Richards, of Eudora, Kan., who is one of the pioneer citizens of that place. Three sons have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Butts: Oscar Stewart, born May 21, 1901; John Wesley, Jr., born Dec. 10, 1906; and Richard Dale, born March 14, 1910. Mr. Butts is a Republican in his political views and he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church. Fraternally he is a Royal Arch Mason and an Odd Fellow.

John Baird Nicholson, manager for the Kaw Milling Company, of Topeka, Kan., a young man of exceptional business qualifications, has had a very successful career thus far in his business associations, and has risen to his present responsible position, step by step, through his ability and faithfulness to duty. He was born in Paola, Miami county, Kan., April 18, 1874, and is a son of Isaiah Nicholson, a retired farmer and stock raiser, residing in Lawrence, Kan., who was born at Senecaville, Guernsey county, Ohio, Nov. 10, 1830. Isaiah Nicholson, now eighty-two years of age (1911), is a son of John and Sarah Nicholson. The mother of John B. was Martha Baird, a daughter of John Baird. She is also a native of Senecaville, Ohio, having been born there March 12, 1838; she, too, is living and is now seventy-four years of age.

The parents of Mr. Nicholson removed to Baldwin, Kan., when he was ten years old and in 1891 the family took up their residence in Lawrence, where the parents still reside. He was educated in Baker University, at Baldwin, and in the University of Kansas, at Lawrence. He left school work, however, in 1895, when twenty-one years of age, and for three years was employed in a book store at Lawrence. In 1898 he became manager of the Kellam Book & Stationery Company, formerly a well known business concern of Topeka. Following that employment he spent one year with a mining company in the city of Mexico, but in 1901 returned to Topeka, where for six years he was superintendent of the plant of the Charles Wolff Packing Company. In 1907 he became manager of the Kaw Milling Company, which operates one of Topeka's largest flouring mills. In politics Mr. Nicholson is a Republican. He

is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church; is a member of the Elks, the Commercial, and the Country clubs of Topeka.

Albert H. Herman, ex-sheriff of Brown county, and a prominent contractor and builder of Hiawatha, is a native of Ross county, Ohio, where he was born on a farm, April 10, 1864. At the time of his birth, his father, Henry A. Herman, was a soldier in the Civil war, having enlisted in Company A, Eighteenth Ohio infantry, and while on duty at Chattanooga, Tenn., he was accidentally drowned in the Tennessee river. The untimely death of the father left a widowed mother and three children—all boys—the youngest being Albert H., who, although deprived of ever seeing his father, nevertheless reveres his memory in sacrificing his life to preserve the Union.

Albert H. Herman spent his boyhood and youth on the farm, and at the age of seventeen, or in 1881, he decided to visit his uncle, W. S. Brown, then residing on a farm a few miles south of Hiawatha. Upon his arrival there he soon secured employment by the month at farm work. Before he had been there three months he was stricken with typhoid fever, and as soon as he was able to travel he returned to his old home in Ohio. However, he was so well pleased with Kansas that in the spring of 1882 he returned to Brown county, and, with the exception of two years' service on the police force of Topeka, he has made Hiawatha and Brown county his home since 1882. While yet a youth he became apprenticed to learn the carpenter's trade, and after three years' apprenticeship he began working at that occupation. He soon began contracting independently and for the past twenty-five years he has been engaged as a general contractor and builder, having erected many of the best buildings in Hiawatha and Brown county. His business relations were such as to extend his acquaintance far and near, and being of a genial turn and a good mixer, as well as an active worker in the Republican party, he became his party's choice for sheriff of the county in 1898, and was elected by a handsome majority. He served his two-year term with credit to himself and to the entire satisfaction of his constituents and was duly renominated for a second term. But his friends were too sure of his election and as a result did not wake up to the situation until after the vote was counted and it was found that he had been defeated by a majority of eleven votes. Mr. Herman has signified his intention to be a candidate again in 1912, and there is no one in Brown county that knows his popularity and strength but predicts his election.

In 1888 Mr. Herman chose as his companion and helpmate Miss Mary M. Dorei, of Germantown, Kan., and four children bless the union. They are: Mattie B.; Robert S., now engaged in the abstract and real estate business at Weiser, Idaho; Inez J., a student in the Hiawatha High School; and Nellie G. Mrs. Herman, the wife and mother, died in 1906. She was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church, as is the whole family, and Mr. Herman has been the leader of the church choir for the past ten years. Fraternaly, Mr. Herman is a member of

the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Hiawatha, and within two years after joining the order he had passed all of the chairs, a remarkable record in a lodge with a membership of over 200. He is also a Knight of Pythias, and has served as one of the trustees of his lodge for a number of years. He belongs to the fraternal insurance order, the Modern Woodmen of America, in which he has filled all of the offices. Since July 1, 1901, he has been the captain of Company F, First infantry, Kansas National Guard, and is a member of the Kansas rifle team, in which he won a place in the team as an expert rifleman at two annual contests in competitive shooting. He was also a member of the Kansas revolver team in the national contest in 1906, when it won second place in that great competition. Thus briefly is covered the life of one of Hiawatha's best known citizens, a man of strict integrity and one who is ever ready to assist in the upbuilding of the community.

Alfred Bixby Quinton, of Topeka, who holds an enviable place among his colleagues at law, has been a member of the Shawnee county bar for the past thirty-five years and this long period of efficient service in the legal profession, and of public-spirited citizenship, well entitles him to a place among the representative men of this state in this volume. Mr. Quinton was born on a farm near Denmark, Iowa, Jan. 26, 1855, and is the descendant of ancestry that was originally English, but which became established in the New England colonies in an early day and was prominently represented in the American Revolution. His father, Royal Bellows Quinton, was by vocation a farmer, born in Geneva, Ohio, Aug. 27, 1819. He was a son of Samuel and Lucretia (Henry) Quinton, the former a native of Walpole, N. H., and the latter of Nashua, the same state. Lucretia Henry's mother was a member of the distinguished Chase family of the United States, and was the first cousin of Salmon P. Chase, the American statesman and jurist who was a member of Lincoln's cabinet, and later a chief justice of the United States supreme court. David Quinton, the paternal great-grandfather of Alfred B. Quinton, served as a sergeant in the Revolutionary war and later toward the close of the war was made paymaster in the Continental army. He had enlisted from Stonington, Vt. He contracted smallpox before the war ended and died from the effect of that disease, at Philadelphia. He was a son of Joshua Quinton, who immigrated to America from Londonderry, Ireland. The parents of Alfred B. were pioneer settlers in Lee county, Iowa, where the father, Royal Bellows Quinton, died Oct. 24, 1892, at the age of seventy-four years, in the house in which he had lived for more than fifty years. His wife survived him until Nov. 2, 1910, when she died in Topeka, Kan., whither she had removed after the death of her husband, in order to be near her children residing in that city. She was born in Maine, Feb. 7, 1826, and was eighty-four years of age at the time of her death. Her maiden name was Sarah Hornby, and she was a daughter of John and Hannah (Hilton) Hornby, the former having been a native of London and a sea captain by occupation.

Alfred Bixby Quinton was reared, to the age of eighteen, on the old

Iowa homestead and received his earlier education in the Denmark, Iowa, Academy. He entered the University of Michigan when eighteen and there completed a full course in the law department, graduating as a Bachelor of Laws, in 1876. He at once located in Topeka, where he has since very successfully practiced his profession, and where, by dint of his ability and study, he is recognized as one of the ablest lawyers, not only of the Topeka bar, but of the whole state. He possesses an analytical mind, a magnificent power of concentration, and an unwearied industry, and his briefs are marked for their directness and lucidity of expression. His practice has been extensive, both as to the number and the character of the suits tried. He served as city attorney of Topeka from 1882 to 1885, and as probate judge from 1887 to 1891. For five years he served as a member of the city park commission.

Mr. Quinton was married, Jan. 25, 1882, to Miss Georgia Helen Hoffman, of Topeka, but a native of Rochester, N. Y., where she was born, Sept. 8, 1858. They have four children: Helen Hoffman, born April 5, 1883, the wife of Harley E. Reisman, editor of the "Rock Island Employees' Magazine," published at Chicago; Georgia Fay, born Oct. 24, 1886, the wife of Fred A. Davis, chief clerk to the auditor of the Santa Fe railway in Topeka; Eugenia Livingston, born Jan. 15, 1888; and Alfred Bixby, Jr., born Aug. 17, 1890, a senior in Cornell University. Mr. Quinton is a Republican in politics and for six years was chairman of the Republican central committee of Shawnee county. He is a member of the Shawnee County Bar Association and of the Kansas State Bar Association, and occupies a prominent place in fraternal circles, being a Royal Arch Mason, and Eighteenth degree Scottish Rite Mason, and a Knight Templar. He is also an Elk and a past chancellor of the Knights of Pythias. He is a member of the Commercial Club and of the Country Club. His financial and commercial activities, aside from his professional work, have been in connection with the Aetna Building & Loan Association, of which he was one of the organizers and of which he has been attorney and vice-president since its organization in 1891. It is one of the leading financial institutions of the West, being the largest building and loan association in the West, with \$20,000,000 capital and \$3,500,000 in assets. He is also a director of Crane & Company, of Topeka, and is president of the Topeka Cemetery Association.

George E. Johnson, superintendent of the Sabetha Light & Water Plant, Sabetha, Kan., has had an exceptionally brilliant career for a young man, having developed and put into practical use a system of heating and lighting in the city of Sabetha that is attracting the attention of mechanical engineers all over the country. Mr. Johnson is a native of Nebraska, and was reared and educated in that state and in Kansas City, Mo., where he was graduated from the high school. He supplemented his high school work by taking two special courses—one in mechanical and the other in electrical engineering—in one of the best correspondence schools in the country, and then entered Armour Institute at Chicago, in which institution he was graduated in electrical, me-

chanical and steam engineering. Thus equipped he accepted an electrical engineering position in St. Joseph, Mo., and soon his services were in demand in several nearby cities as an expert in operating electric light and other city power plants, with which the local management was having trouble. On Sept. 1, 1909, he took charge of the Sabetha Electric Light & Power Plant, which at that time was in a deplorable condition of inefficiency. It was owned and operated by the city, and up to the time Mr. Johnson took charge each monthly report showed that the plant was not paying expenses. He at once overhauled all the machinery, substituted oil instead of coal for fuel, and within three months, or by Jan. 1, 1910, he had succeeded in placing the plant on a paying basis. He encouraged the installation of meters and since his management begun has succeeded in placing electric lights in over 200 additional homes, thus giving to Sabetha the distinction of having more electric lights per capita than any other city of its size in the United States. Mr. Johnson has also added 228 horse power in motors installed in factories and homes, as well as a complete system of waterworks equipment, at a total cost of \$65,000, which furnishes water to over 400 homes in Sabetha. To insure an adequate supply of pure water for the city, Mr. Johnson supervised the drilling of four wells, each of which is 140 feet deep, terminating in a vein of as pure water as can be found in the state, and capable of producing 250,000 gallons per day if needed. Probably the most notable achievement thus far accomplished by Mr. Johnson has been the installation of a vacuum-exhaust, steam heating system, by means of which the exhaust steam from the electric light and water plant is forced into specially constructed mains, supplying business houses and homes with heat at a nominal cost to the consumer and at a great gain in revenue to the city. Mr. Johnson estimates that the net gain in revenue will about cover the cost of the fuel used in operating the plant. This innovation has attracted wide attention all over the country, and taken in connection with its new city hospital, which was completed in 1911 and is modern in all of its equipment, Sabetha is fortunate in having attained this distinction. While Mr. Johnson has accomplished much in the way of improvement for Sabetha, he modestly takes little of the credit to himself, but gives it to the progressive spirit manifested by the city council and the citizens of Sabetha who have loyally stood at his back and encouraged him in his work.

In 1903 Mr. Johnson was united in marriage with Miss Minnie R. Adams, of Chicago, Ill. She is a cousin of Maude Adams, the famous actress. To Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have been born two sons—Theodore and George. Politically, Mr. Johnson is a Republican, and fraternally he is a member of the Masonic order, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Fraternal Aid Association, and the Knights and Ladies of Security. In this brief sketch has been outlined the life of a young man, scarcely thirty years of age, who through perseverance and industry has demonstrated that he possesses those keen intuitive and perceptive faculties that are sure to acquire success for him in whatever field

of mechanics he may seek in the future, and the city of Sabetha is to be congratulated for having secured the services of such a capable superintendent.

Charles William Nordeen, the leading lumber merchant of Dwight and one of its progressive business men, was born on Dec. 25, 1878, on his father's farm, three miles south of the present town of Dwight, in Morris county. He was the first son of Andrew and Bettie (Svede) Nordeen. Andrew Nordeen was born in Sweden in 1840. His parents were farmers and he followed that vocation in the Old Country until he was twenty years old, when he came to the United States. For two years he lived at Duluth, Minn., where he worked as a stone mason. He came to Kansas in 1862 and homesteaded land near Parkerville. That was the nearest railroad point and Mr. Nordeen carried the materials for his house from Parkerville to his homestead on his back, a distance of over four miles. While proving up his claim he worked during his spare time at laying stone, building stone fences and plastering, often walking as far as Council Grove, fifteen miles, to his work. After making final proof on his homestead he sold the quarter section and bought land near the present town of Dwight. The two sections purchased there he has divided into three farms, all highly improved. He lived there until his death, on Dec. 19, 1907. Before coming to America Mr. Nordeen served in the Swedish army. When he arrived in Kansas he had but little money, so he was a self-made man and won his position by hard work and determination. He was laid to rest at Dwight, Kan., the town he had seen grow from its infancy to a thriving little city. In the early days the family had to travel six miles to church and as there were but few horses and carriages in Kansas at that time, they drove an ox team. In 1865 Mr. Nordeen married Bettie, daughter of Andrew Anderson—or Svede—as that is the Swedish spelling. He was born in the Old Country, but came to America and lived at Lawrence, Kan. The Andersons came to Dwight to live with Mrs. Nordeen and died there. When Mr. Nordeen went to be married he drove a team of oxen and the honeymoon trip was made behind those slow but faithful animals. Four children were welcome in the Nordeen home: Annie Christine, wife of O. J. Flack, a farmer near Dwight; Charles W.; Albert A., a farmer near Dwight, who married Etta Linn in 1907, and Johnnie A., a hardware merchant in Dwight, who married Bertha C. Curtis on Dec. 5, 1908.

Charles W. Nordeen was educated in the district schools, took a course in the Leavenworth Business College, and then studied in the law department of the University of Kansas for a year, not with a view to entering that profession, but for his own benefit in commercial life. After leaving the university he returned to Dwight and at once bought an interest in a lumber yard and hardware business. He has become interested in live stock and carries on a considerable business in that line. Mr. Nordeen has bought several farms in Morris county and is one of its most prosperous citizens. He has been a member of the town

council of Dwight ever since its incorporation, in 1903; is a Thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, the American Order of United Workmen, the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. On Dec. 17, 1902, Mr. Nordeen married Addie Viola, a daughter of William Johnson, a retired farmer of Parkerville. To this union have been born two boys—Loren Carlston, born April 9, 1905, and Dorman Andrew, born Jan. 12, 1908.

Elmer Edgar Miller, chief clerk in the United States pension agency at Topeka, Kan., is a Hoosier by birth, having been born on March 22, 1863, in Bartholomew county, Indiana. The Miller family was founded in America in early colonial times by William Miller, who emigrated from Ireland about 1740. He was a son of Andrew Miller, who remained in his native land. John Miller, son of William Miller, was born in this country Aug. 22, 1742. He married Mary Wright, born May 14, 1756. They became the parents of three sons, of whom Jonathan, a direct lineal ancestor of Elmer E., was born July 13, 1782, and died on Jan. 6, 1863. Jonathan Miller and his wife, Sarah, were the parents of five sons, one of whom, Charles, was born on March 11, 1810, and died on March 11, 1879. He married Elizabeth Clark, and to the union were born thirteen children, one of whom, John J., is the father of Elmer Edgar Miller. John J. Miller was a native of Knox county, Ohio, where he was born, on June 21, 1842. He was reared on the farm, and when the great Civil war came on he tendered his services in defense of the Union by enlisting as second lieutenant in Company K, and later was promoted to first lieutenant of Company G, One Hundred and Twenty-first Ohio infantry. In the fall campaign of 1862 this regiment entered Kentucky 985 strong, where its most stirring engagement was the battle of Perryville. It remained in Kentucky on guard duty until January, 1863, when it was ordered to Tennessee. In the second day's fighting at the battle of Chattanooga it became fully engaged, and in a charge made to save the only remaining road into Chattanooga, it performed feats of bravery second to no other regiment in the army, and won for itself an enduring name. It met and vanquished the Twenty-second Alabama Confederate infantry, capturing its colors and a majority of the regiment. It lost heavily in this engagement in killed and wounded, however, and fell back with the army behind the intrenchments at Chattanooga, remaining quiet until the battles of Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, in which the One Hundred and Twenty-first Ohio took a prominent part. It then remained in camp until it moved with the army on the Atlanta campaign. The first engagement on this campaign in which the regiment participated was that of Buzzard Roost Gap, in which it drove the enemy from an important position. In the affair at Rome it was complimented by the brigade commander for having been first inside the city. It formed part of the charging column upon Kenesaw Mountain and in that disastrous affair lost 164 killed and wounded. He commanded the company in this assault and received

special mention for gallantry in reports to the war department. It was engaged at Peachtree creek, through the siege of Atlanta, and in the final assault at Jonesboro, which ended the Atlanta campaign. Mr. Miller did valiant duty until severely wounded and left for dead on the battlefield at Jonesboro. He was rescued, however, and as soon as he was able to travel he was furloughed home, where, under the tender care of a loving wife, he was restored to health. On March 16, 1862, prior to his enlistment, he was united in marriage with Miss Elmira L. Critchfield, of Bartholomew county, Indiana, where he was engaged in teaching school, and where he and his wife began housekeeping. Soon after the birth of Elmer E. Miller his parents removed to Knox county, Ohio, and it was from there that his father enlisted in the defense of the Stars and Stripes. After the close of the war Mr. Miller continued to reside in Ohio until 1867, when he removed to McDonough county, Illinois, where he resided until his removal to Topeka, Kan., in 1883. He resided in Topeka until his death, on April 7, 1900. During his later years he kept in touch with his old comrades in arms by holding membership in Lincoln Post, No. 1, Grand Army of the Republic, of Topeka. The mother still survives and is passing her declining years with her son in Topeka. There were but two children born to John J. and Elmira L. Miller, Elmer E. and a sister, who died in 1886.

The father followed the vocation of teaching school the greater part of his active career, and with excellent home influences and aid Elmer E. Miller passed his boyhood and youth, securing a first class common and graded school education, which he supplemented with a commercial course in Monmouth Business College. After completing his education, Mr. Miller followed bookkeeping until he came to Topeka, in 1884, and in August of that year he accepted a clerkship in the United States pension agency. Since that time he has continuously served the government in one capacity or another in the Topeka agency. For excellent and meritorious services he has frequently received promotions, and on March 16, 1911, he was made chief clerk.

On Nov. 25, 1885, Mr. Miller married Miss Alla Dolman, daughter of J. W. and Annie (Izard) Dolman, the former of whom was a well known merchant of Topeka. Mr. and Mrs. Miller have four children: Glenn R., born May 27, 1887, and at present assistant chief clerk to the president and general manager of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroad, with headquarters at St. Louis, Mo.; Hazel, born Oct. 31, 1889, at home; Evelyn Elmira, born July 16, 1892, graduated in the Topeka High School with the class of 1911, and is now taking a course in a business college; and Elmer Edgar, Jr., born Dec. 14, 1894, is a student in the Topeka High School. Mr. Miller has always supported the principles and policies of the Republican party, but has never been a seeker for political preferment. Fraternally he is a past master of Golden Rule Lodge, No. 90, Free and Accepted Masons of Topeka, and is also a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Knights and Ladies of Security, the Knights of the

Maccabees, and the Degree of Honor. Mr. Miller can trace his ancestry back to the original American settler and comes of staunch Revolutionary stock on both the paternal and maternal sides.

George B. Hanstine, cashier of the People's State Bank at Whitewater, Kan., was born near Columbus, Ind., Nov. 7, 1864, a son of Adam, Jr., and Margaret (Zollinger) Hanstine. The family was founded in America in 1835, by Adam Hanstine, a native of Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, who immigrated to the United States and located at Chambersburg, Pa., where he continued at his trade as a stone mason for the remainder of his life. His trowel is now in the possession of his grandson, George B. Adam, Jr., born in Germany, accompanied his parents to the United States, but in 1855 left Chambersburg, Pa., and moved westward, settling near Columbus, Ind. In 1867 he removed to Polo, Ogle county, Illinois, where he remained until 1876, when the continued "call of the West" brought him to Kansas. He bought 160 acres of land in Harvey county, two miles southwest of Whitewater, and was there engaged in farming until his death, on Feb. 17, 1911. He was a wagon maker and earlier in his career followed that trade. He made a success of farming, however, and at the time of his death ranked among the most prosperous of his county. His wife preceded him in death, her demise having occurred in October, 1905. Six children survive these parents: John H., a merchant at Rockford, Ill.; Anna Marie, the wife of J. S. Gorman, of Eldorado, Kan.; Daniel Luther, a farmer residing four miles northwest of Whitewater; Elizabeth, the wife of Elmer Jennings Bowers, of Jennings, La.; Alice, the wife of Edwin Heroch, of Polo, Ill.; and George B.

George B. Hanstine was educated in the public schools of Harvey county, Kan., and began his independent career as a farmer, first engaging in that pursuit in 1885. In 1887 he purchased the home farm from his father and has in the meantime increased his holdings by purchase until he had 300 acres. Later he bought 400 acres north of Whitewater, and was engaged in general farming and stock feeding until 1903, when he sold out and came to Whitewater to reside, however, he continued to be engaged in buying, feeding and selling cattle, and was very successful in that line of business. In 1908 he organized the Whitewater Alfalfa Milling Company, and was its secretary, treasurer and manager until 1909, when he bought stock in the People's State Bank, and was elected cashier. Mr. Hanstine is a man of splendid business ability and has very capably performed the responsible duties of cashier and has conducted the business of the bank in safe channels. It has a capital of \$15,000, a surplus and undivided profits of \$5,000, and \$85,000 in deposits. His political adherency is given to the Democratic party. Mr. Hanstine takes a great interest in school affairs. He was a member of the Harvey county board of education several years and has also served as clerk of the Whitewater school board. He was elected a member of the Whitewater board on the issue of erecting a new high school building and did most effective work in the campaign to secure the issu-

ing of bonds for its erection. It was built at a cost of \$25,000, and stands as a monument to the tireless efforts of those who saw its need and made it possible. It is considered one of the finest in the state in a city the size of Whitewater, has a fine library, and is thoroughly modern in all of its appointments. It has seven teachers in its corps of instructors, and ranks very high for the efficiency of its work. It is a fully accredited high school and its graduates can go into college in the state without examination. Mr. Hanstine is a member of the Lutheran church and is treasurer of the church at Whitewater. He has officiated as superintendent of its Sunday school for twenty years.

On May 8, 1890, Mr. Hanstine was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Alice Hawks, a daughter of Emanuel H. Hawks, of Whitewater, Kan. They have two children: Pearl Evelyn, born March 29, 1891, a graduate of the Whitewater High School, class of 1910; Paul, born March 15, 1892, a student in vocal music at Fairmount College, Wichita. Mr. Hanstine and his family not only take an active part in the educational and church work of their community, but participate prominently in its social life as well, and are numbered among the most valued and esteemed citizens of Whitewater.

Samuel W. Moore, superintendent of the Hiawatha city schools, is a young educator, possessing not only excellent qualifications but also executive ability of a high order. He is a native of Wayne county, Iowa, where he was born on a farm near the town of Corydon. His parents were William Breaden and Lucretia Travilla (Willcoxon) Moore, both of whom were descended from sturdy Revolutionary ancestors who did valiant service in the war for American Independence. Originally the Moores were Scotch covenanters who sought homes in America long prior to the Revolution. Prof. Moore spent his boyhood and youth on the farm and attended the common schools. When still in his teens he accompanied his parents on their removal from Iowa to Tarkio, Mo., and after completing the high school and common school course there he entered Tarkio College, completing the Latin preparatory course and later graduating in the commercial department, a diploma being awarded him in 1899. He afterward completed two years college work before leaving that institution. At a later date he entered the University of Kansas, at Lawrence, and after one and a half years' work he accepted the principalship of the public schools at Siloam Springs, Ark., where he had charge during the year of 1905-06. He did such creditable work as principal that he was promoted to be superintendent of the schools at Siloam Springs the following year. He then became an instructor in English in the University of Arkansas, where he remained for two years, the last year teaching both English and history. Still anxious to become better qualified for his work as an educator, he resolved to enter Cornell University for post-graduate work, and while there he also taught classes in economics and finance in that famous old institution. He came directly from Cornell University to Hiawatha, Kan., and took charge of the city schools in 1910. It is needless to say that he has met

with success in his management of Hiawatha's excellent schools, and if continued as their directing head for a few years so that he can carry out his plans, they will not only rank among the best in the state, but will also afford the students of Hiawatha and Brown county opportunities for a college preparation second to none. When Prof. Moore took charge he found but two courses of study—Latin and German. He at once established three courses, viz.: the college entrance course, the commercial course and the normal training course, and has thus made it possible for a student of the Hiawatha High School to pass from it into any of the leading colleges. He has seven assistant teachers, each especially qualified for the work to be handled, and as he is a fine disciplinarian, each department of the school fully harmonizes with the whole and insures satisfactory results. While located at Siloam Springs, Ark., Prof. Moore secured the erection of a fine \$50,000 high school building, and he holds letters of commendation from the colleges and school boards with which he has been associated praising him for his excellent work as an educator. Politically Prof. Moore is a progressive Republican. He keeps in touch with educational matters by holding membership in the Brown County Teachers' Association, the Kansas State Teachers' Association and the Northeast Kansas Teachers' Association. He holds a Kansas State certificate. While teaching in the University of Arkansas Prof. Moore made a thorough study of economics of railway transportation and wrote a history of State Supervision of Railway Transportation in Arkansas, which was published in the third volume of the publications of the Arkansas Historical Association.

In 1906 he was united in marriage with Miss Vera B. Idol of Highland, Kan., a graduate of Highland University. They have one child, William Bion Moore. Both Prof. and Mrs. Moore are members of the Presbyterian church.

C. B. McClellan, one of the pioneer settlers of Kansas and a prominent citizen of Oskaloosa, is one of the few men now living who was in the state during the troublous times just preceding the outbreak of the Civil war, when the "Border Warfare" was waging in eastern Kansas and western Missouri. He is a native of Ohio, born at Wooster, Wayne county, May 7, 1823, a son of John and Nancy (Elder) McClellan, born in Pennsylvania, March 3, 1785, and Dec. 4, 1787, respectively. Mr. McClellan received the educational advantages afforded by the public schools of his native state and then attended the academy at Xenia, Ohio. In 1847 he entered the employ of his brother, who conducted a mercantile establishment and followed this business for ten years. Like so many young men of the Middle West Mr. McClellan had heard of the many opportunities offered in Kansas, and located here three years before the state was admitted to the union. He located in Jefferson county, in 1857, and at once entered actively into the life of the community, being elected county treasurer in 1858. Being interested in politics and the burning question of the day—"Whether Kansas should

be admitted to the Union as a free or slave state." Mr. McClellan was elected a member of the Wyandotte constitutional convention in 1859. He knew Daniel Boone, who was a son of the old Kentucky pioneer, and who was the farmer appointed to the Kaw Indians in 1827. Their reservation was located in the Kaw bottoms near Williamstown, Jefferson county. Daniel Boone's son, Napoleon, was the first white child born in the Territory of Kansas. Mr. McClellan remembers the stories told about the battle of Hickory Point, in 1850, when the pro-slavery and free-state forces had a fight which lasted some time but the casualties consisted of one pro-slavery man killed and three wounded, while the free-state side had three men shot in the legs and one through the lungs. At the outbreak of the war Mr. McClellan enlisted in Company A, Fourth Kansas militia. He was made captain and served in that capacity until promoted to adjutant. In the fall of 1861 the city of Atchison was threatened by the Bushwackers of Missouri, and sent word throughout the country for help. Captain McClellan received notice by "messenger" on Saturday night about ten o'clock, by daylight he had his company together, and Sunday morning marched to the aid of the threatened town. The company remained about a week but the enemy did not appear and the men returned to their homes. When General Price captured Lexington, Mo., it was thought that he would invade Kansas and the governor of Kansas called upon the state militia, which went to Fort Leavenworth and were mustered into the service of the United States for thirty days, at the end of which time they were discharged, as Price did not appear. The regiment was reorganized in 1863 as the Third Kansas militia, and during Price's raid, in 1864, Mr. McClellan was adjutant. He took part in the battle of the Blue, where one man of the regiment was killed and twelve were taken prisoners.

Mr. McClellan married Mary Moore, Oct. 1, 1850. She was a daughter of Thomas and Achsah (Harvey) Moore of Wayne county, Ohio, and five children were born to them: Mariah Adelaide, born February, 1852; Achsah J., born November, 1854; Frances, born December, 1856; Thomas, born June, 1859; and Luella, born April, 1863.

William Baird, M. D., one of the pioneer physicians of Kansas and a director and stockholder of the Bank of Fulton, Fulton, Kan., first saw the light of day in Hocking county, Ohio, April 13, 1836, a son of John and Catharine (Smith) Baird, both natives of Ohio. William's mother died while he was still a young boy but his father remained at the family homestead and made Ohio his home until a few years before his death. The boy received his elementary education in the district schools of his native state and then entered Otterbein University of Franklin county, Ohio. On Aug. 11, 1862, he enlisted in Company E, Ninetieth Ohio infantry, and two months after joining the army he was detailed for hospital duty, serving as nurse and in the dispensary in the regimental, brigade and division hospitals until his discharge, June 13, 1865. He was in the South during the Atlanta campaign and served wherever there was severe fighting or sickness. After being mustered out of the

service he came to Bourbon county, Kansas, and began the practice of medicine at Barnesville, but within a short time returned to Ohio, and entered the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati, where he graduated in 1872. Dr. Baird returned to Barnesville and within a year or two purchased a forty-acre farm of unbroken prairie, which he improved, and carried on agricultural pursuits in connection with his medical work for over thirty-one years. In 1896 he decided to rent his farm and moved into the town of Fulton, where he has since been engaged in the practice of his profession exclusively. At different times the Doctor has added to his homestead until he now owns 235 acres of the finest farming land in Bourbon county, all of which he rents. When Dr. Baird came to Kansas the land in Bourbon county was wild; there was not a bridge across any of the streams and Fort Scott was only a village. He has seen the county settle up; watched Fort Scott become one of the first cities of the state and the "Great American Desert," of which this great state formed a part, become one of the leading agricultural sections of the Union. The Doctor has made a great success of his profession, and of his business ventures as well, so that he has accumulated a comfortable fortune. He is one of the stockholders and a director of the Bank of Fulton, which is a sound and progressive institution. His fraternal associations are with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he has filled all the chairs in the subordinate lodge. He is also a member of the Rebekahs, and has membership in Fulton Post, No. 497, Grand Army of the Republic. Dr. Baird has always voted the Republican ticket and was elected coroner of the county by his party, but resigned as he did not care to assume the duties of that office. In 1902 he was elected a member of the state legislature for the 1903 session and served on the following committees: Education, penal institutions, public lands, and state historical society.

In Ohio on March 10, 1861, Dr. Baird was united in marriage with Olive Rierson, and to them one son—Sherman—has been born.

Jacob I. Sheppard, lawyer, whose portrait appears on the opposite page, is one of the prominent members of the Bourbon county bar and has become well known because of his interest in labor matters. He was born in Jackson county, West Virginia, Dec. 17, 1861, son of Samuel and Mary J. (Ingrahm) Sheppard. His father was also a native of West Virginia, where he was reared and received his education. After leaving school he began to farm and followed that vocation until 1870, when he came to Kansas and located in Pawnee township, Bourbon county, where the family lived until 1885. That year the parents and all the children, excepting Jacob I., went to California, where Mr. Sheppard died in 1890; his wife still resides there. Jacob I. Sheppard attended the Bourbon county public schools and after graduating from the high school studied at the Fort Scott Normal School one year. In 1884 he began to teach in the schools of Bourbon county and continued in that profession five years. During this time he decided to devote his life to the study of law, and he began to read for the bar in the office of



J. J. Sheppard

William Chenault. In 1889 he passed the bar examination, was admitted to practice, and at once opened an office at Fort Scott, where he has since been actively engaged with legal work. On July 4, 1885, Mr. Sheppard was united in marriage with Ida, daughter of Orin Gifford, of Fort Scott. Mr. Gifford was born in New York state but went to Michigan where he ran a hotel for some years and about 1880 he came to Fort Scott and bought land in Bourbon county, which he farmed until he came to make his home with his daughter. Three children have come to brighten the Sheppard home: James G. is a graduate of the law department of the University of Michigan; Kate is also a graduate of the University of Michigan, and both she and her brother are associated with their father in the law business; and Mary Jane is in the high school at Fort Scott. For six years Mr. Sheppard edited and published at Fort Scott a paper with a nation-wide circulation, known as "The Trackman," in the interests of railroad men. He organized the National Union of Railroad Trackmen, which was later consolidated with another organization of railroad trackmen which has its headquarters at St. Louis. Mr. Sheppard was president of the organization until it was absorbed, and is always interested in the cause of the working men and gives them every assistance within his power. He is warm hearted and generous and gives freely of money and of his time to the needy and to those whom he believes are not getting a square deal. In politics he is a Socialist and from 1896 to 1900 was attorney of Bourbon county. Fraternally he is a Thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and a charter member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks at Fort Scott.

George Henderson Wark, of Caney, a strong and able member of the Montgomery county bar, was born on a farm near Liberty, Montgomery county, Kansas, Dec. 19, 1878. He is a son of Emanuel G. and Lydia M. (Long) Wark, the former of whom was born in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, in 1843, and the latter in Owen county, Indiana, in 1846. The Wark family was first established in America by ancestors who immigrated from Scotland to America prior to the Revolutionary war.

The Long family is of English lineage. Emanuel G. Wark was but seventeen years old at the opening of the Civil war and, in 1862, he enlisted in the cause of the Union in Company G, Sixth Indiana cavalry, which was first organized as the Seventy-first infantry. This regiment was sent to Kentucky to assist in repelling the invasion by Kirby Smith, and later engaged in the battle of Richmond, where it lost heavily in killed, wounded and captured. It was changed into a cavalry organization Feb. 23, 1863, and thereafter saw hard service. It was engaged in the siege of Knoxville, Tenn.; in the operations against Longstreet on the Holston and Clinch rivers; and after being remounted at Mt. Sterling, Ky., in the spring of 1864, it moved to join Sherman's army at Dalton, Ga. It was assigned to the army of the Ohio, and with it participated in the battles at Resaca, Cassville, Kenesaw Mountain, and other engagements of the movement upon Atlanta. It aided in the

capture of Allatoona pass in Georgia and was the first to raise a flag upon Lost Mountain. It took part in Stoneman's raid to Macon, Ga., and then returned to Nashville, Tenn., Aug. 28, 1864, where it was remounted and sent in pursuit of Wheeler's cavalry. It took part in repelling Forrest's invasion of Middle Tennessee, was engaged in the battle of Nashville, and joined in pursuit of Hood after the battle. The regiment was mustered out at Murfreesboro, Tenn., Sept. 15, 1865.

After receiving his honorable discharge Mr. Wark returned to Indiana, where he married and then removed to Illinois. A year later, or in 1870, they removed to Kansas, making the journey in a covered wagon, locating near Liberty, Montgomery county, where they settled on a claim and have since resided in the same locality. There the senior Mr. Wark has followed farming and stock raising, especially the raising of fine horses, in which he has been very successful. In politics he is a Republican. He and wife are the parents of four children—one son and three daughters: George Henderson; Edith May, the wife of T. W. Hurst, a miller of Yates Center, Kan.; Marian Ethel, the wife of E. E. Jones, a farmer and stockman of Independence, Kan.; and Nelleah, a teacher of music.

George Henderson Wark was reared on the farm and attended the district schools and the Montgomery County High School, from the latter of which he was a graduate in 1900. He then matriculated in the law department of the University of Kansas, at which he was graduated in 1903, and the same year was admitted to the bar before the supreme court of Kansas. In October, 1903, he located for the practice of his profession at Caney, Kan., where he has already gained a representative clientage and a lucrative practice, and is attorney for the Cherryvale, Oklahoma & Texas railway. He has taken an active part in the public life of Caney since his residence there, and is now serving his fourth term as city attorney. He has also held various other city offices, was secretary of the Commercial Club and a first lieutenant in the Kansas National Guard.

Mr. Wark is an adherent of the Republican party and takes an active and prominent part in that party's work, having for two years been a Congressional committeeman from Montgomery county, and now being secretary of the Republican committee of Montgomery county. He is also a prominent figure in fraternal circles, being a Royal Arch Mason; a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; Independent Order of Odd Fellows; the Sons of Veterans, and the Phi Delta Phi Legal fraternity of the University of Kansas. Mr. Wark is a member and active worker in the Presbyterian church of Caney.

R. S. Russ, principal of the Kansas Manual Training Normal School, at Pittsburg, Kan., was born in Highland county, Ohio, in 1864, a son of Dr. Matthew and Mary E. (Hufford) Russ. His father was born and reared in Ohio; received his elementary education in the public schools and then entered the Ohio Medical College, at Cincinnati, where he graduated with credit. Mary Hufford was born in Indiana. After her

marriage to Dr. Russ they located at Hillsboro, where the Doctor opened an office and followed his profession for the rest of his life. Mrs. Russ now lives at Osawatomie, Kan.

R. S. Russ was educated in the public schools of Hillsboro; graduated in the high school there and then entered a private academy at Georgetown, Ohio. In 1883 he came to Piqua, Kan., and taught a country school for four years. He then went to Moran to become principal of the high school, but two years later resigned to enter the state normal at Emporia, where he graduated in three years with the class of 1892. In the fall of that year he became superintendent of the schools at Madison and then at Osawatomie. In 1896 he was offered and accepted the appointment of superintendent of schools at Pittsburg, and remained in that position until the establishment of the State Manual Training Normal, in 1903. Mr. Russ instituted at Pittsburg the first manual training course in the public schools of Kansas. He became more and more interested in manual training and believed there should be a school for training teachers in that line. He began the agitation for a manual training normal at Pittsburg, and it was due largely to his work before the legislature that the appropriation was made for the institution which was located at Pittsburg. This normal is the only one of its kind in the United States, and the eyes of the educational world may be said to be upon it; to see the success of the plan and its logical working. When the school was completed Mr. Russ became its head. At the start there were but four instructors and an attendance of forty pupils, but in seven years it has grown so that in 1910 the faculty consisted of thirty instructors and the attendance was 1,000. The influence of the school is spreading each year, not only through Kansas but throughout the United States, and pupils are coming from other states to take the excellent courses offered. It is impossible to tell the debt that the great state of Kansas owes to Mr. Russ, who has been the pioneer in this great educational work, and the credit due him for building up such a school. He is essentially a self-made man, and the pre-eminent place he has gained in the educational world is due to himself alone. Mr. Russ and wife are members of the Presbyterian church, in which he works, being the superintendent of the Sunday school. Mr. Russ is a member of the Republican party; belongs to the Masonic order, being a Knight Templar. He belongs to the Kansas State Teachers' Association and the Southeastern Teachers' Association, having been president of the latter organization. He is regarded as one of the leading educators of Kansas and the country.

In 1885 Mr. Russ married Lillian M. Dennison, a Kansas woman, and they have one son—Cash Marvin.

Joseph H. Baxter, M. D., deceased, was a native of Indiana, in which state he was born in the year 1846. He graduated in the Louisville Medical College, Louisville, Ky., and also in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College of New York, N. Y. He came to Kansas in 1875 and settled in Cherokee county, where he continued to reside until his death, which

occurred July 14, 1911. In an early day he creditably served as county superintendent of the Cherokee county schools, and then entered upon his career as a physician and surgeon at Columbus, where he continuously and successfully practiced medicine and surgery until his death. He was widely known and esteemed as a physician and surgeon. He was a member of the Cherokee County and State Medical societies and the American Medical Association. In politics Dr. Baxter was a lifelong Republican. He was a Master Mason and a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Both he and wife were members of the Christian church. His wife, who survives him, bore the maiden name of Eva G. Shepard, and was born in the State of New York. Dr. Leroy Worth Baxter of Columbus is the only surviving child born unto Dr. Joseph H. and Eva G. (Shepard) Baxter. Dr. Baxter was not only esteemed as a physician and surgeon, but also as a citizen and as a father, husband and friend.

Leroy Worth Baxter, M. D., of Columbus, is a son of the late Dr. Joseph H. Baxter, and was born in Columbus, Kan., March 28, 1881. In 1902 he graduated in the University of Kansas with the degree of Bachelor of Arts and, in 1906, he graduated in medicine from Rush Medical College at Chicago. He served an internship in the Sisters' Hospital at St. Joseph, Mo., and then became associated with his father in the practice of his profession at Columbus. He is a member of the Cherokee County and the Kansas State Medical societies and the American Medical Association. He is a Master Mason, and in politics a Republican.

In 1907 he married Miss Mabel M. Householder, a daughter of Moses A. and Mary J. (Baughman) Householder of Columbus.

William A. Adams, M. D., the owner of the Adams Hospital of Easton, and the local surgeon of the Union Pacific railroad, was born in Jewell county, Kansas, a son of James W. and Mary A. (Lane) Adams. His father was born in Kentucky, the descendant of some fine old Puritan ancestors, while his mother's family were of French extraction, having come to America with Lafayette. Mr. Adams emigrated from Kentucky and took up a homestead in Jewell county, in 1868, when that part of the state was little settled. He now resides in Smith county, having retired from active life. There were seven children in the family: Ernest W., who lives in Topeka; Frederick W., who lives at Formoso; Bertha, the wife of Louis Creese of Lebanon; Lovie, the wife of Leonard Asper of Denver, Col.; Carmen, the wife of William Lilzey of Atchison; and William A.

William A. Adams was reared on his father's farm and attended the district school and when still young determined to devote his life to the study of medicine. He studied at Campbell University, Holton, Kan., and then entered the Kansas Medical College at Topeka, where he graduated in 1897. After receiving his degree he located in Easton, where he has since been engaged in the practice of his profession. His medical work is of a general nature, although every case must be a

special study with a skillful physician. Fifteen years ago Dr. Adams was appointed surgeon for the Union Pacific railroad and has since held that position. He has also been health officer of Leavenworth county a number of years. The Doctor is a popular man and is loved as a physician. He is ever ready to respond to a call, no matter how far the trip may be. He has just completed a private hospital at Easton, modern in its construction and equipment. The Doctor owns a fine farm of 400 acres near Easton and in addition has considerable holdings of real estate in the city. He is a member of the Leavenworth County Medical Society, the Kansas State Medical Society, and of the American Medical Association. He has been prominent in Masonic circles for years, being a Thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and was lecturer of the grand lodge for six years. He was elected a delegate to the imperial council of the Shriners at Los Angeles, in 1907, and devotes much of his time to Masonic work. He has been master of the Eastern Star lodge for eight years and is one of its most prominent members. In politics he is a Democrat and takes an active part in political campaigns.

Charles D. Ise, of Coffeyville, has been a member of the legal profession only three years, but has already given promise of a very successful career in law. He is a native of the State of Kansas, born at Downs, Osborn county, March 7, 1880. He is of German descent, son of the late Henry C. Ise of Osborn county, who was born in Württemberg, Germany, and immigrated to the United States when sixteen years of age. When the cloud of Civil war broke over his adopted country Henry C. Ise, at the age of eighteen, tendered his services to the Union and enlisted in Company A, Tenth Illinois infantry, which was mustered in April 29, 1861, at Cairo, Ill., for three months' service. This regiment was mustered in for three years' service at Cairo, July 29, 1861. It was soon removed to Mound City, Ill., where it remained through the winter, taking part in January, 1862, in the movement of Grant's forces toward Columbus and Paducah. It engaged in the siege of New Madrid, and in the night movement of March 12 advanced on the place, drove the enemy's pickets, established earthworks and planted four field pieces commanding the Confederate forts, without raising alarm until daylight, when the Federal fire opened. On April 7 it crossed the river from New Madrid in the advance of Pope's army, intercepted Confederates retreating from Island No. 10, bringing to surrender, at Tiptonville, General Mackall, with several thousand men and a large amount of field artillery and small arms; joined in the siege of Corinth; put a stop to Wheeler's cavalry raids; on Nov. 24, 1863, it crossed the Tennessee river on pontoons and supported Sherman's attack on Missionary Ridge; was with Sherman at the siege of Atlanta and participated in the movements of the Army of the Tennessee on the "March to the Sea," ending with the taking of Savannah. It joined in the Carolina campaign and after Johnston's surrender the regiment moved to Richmond, Fredericksburg and Washington, where it participated in

the grand review. It was mustered out July 4, 1865, and Mr. Ise received his final discharge, at Chicago, Ill., July 11, 1865. For a short time after the war he resided in Illinois, and then removed to Iowa. In 1872 he came to Kansas and secured a homestead in Osborn county, where he thereafter resided until his death, in 1900, when fifty-nine years of age. He was a successful farmer and stock raiser and established one of the most handsome farm residences of Kansas on the homestead, which he developed and improved until it became one of the best of Kansas farms.

The name "Ise" was changed by Mr. Ise when he came to America, from "Eisenmenger," by which name his family was known in the Fatherland. The family, a prominent one in Germany for many, many years, is of the nobility.

Henry C. Ise married Rosa C. Haag, who survives him and resides at Lawrence, Kan. They became the parents of six sons and five daughters.

Charles D. Ise was reared on the farm and received his earlier education in the country schools of his locality. In 1898 he graduated in the high school at Downs, Kan., and, in 1900, graduated in the Kansas State Normal School at Emporia. In 1906 the University of Kansas conferred on him the degree of Bachelor of Arts and, in 1908, it honored him with the degree of Master of Arts and of Doctor of Laws. He was a member of the Kansas University football squad in 1903-04, in 1906 playing full back and half back. He was center on the Kansas State Normal football team, in 1899, and caught for its ball team in the spring of 1900. During his vacations he operated a steam thresher, and for a time traveled as an expert machinist for the International Harvester Company, thus paying his college expenses. He engaged in the profession of teaching a few years and was principal of the ward school at Downs, from 1900 to 1902; was principal of the Osborn High School, from 1902 to 1905; principal of the high school of Holton, Kan., from 1905 to 1908; and in 1908 became principal of the Coffeyville High School. In June, 1909, he began the practice of law at Coffeyville, where he has already won a reasonable success in his profession. In September, 1910, he and Ben L. Jones formed a law partnership under the firm style of Ise & Jones. Mr. Ise is a Republican in party affiliations, and fraternally is a Master Mason. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, and is also a member of the Acacia college fraternity of the University of Kansas.

Mr. Ise was united in marriage in 1910 to Miss Belle Stagg, an estimable young lady of Topeka, Kan.

David W. Johnson, cashier of the Olsburg State Bank, has the honor of being a native of Kansas, and is one of the men of whom the state may well be proud as a leader in her banking and commercial development. He was born in Pottawatomie county, four miles west of Olsburg, Oct. 21, 1870, a son of David and Caroline (Josephson) Johnson. His father was born in Sweden, in 1833, where he was reared and edu-

cated and engaged in farming. Like so many young men of Europe he heard of the advantages in the United States for men whose only capital consisted in strength of body and quickness of mind, therefore he determined to risk his all in the New World. Soon after landing in this country, in 1859, he came west and drove across country from Leavenworth to Pottawatomie county and preëmpted 160 acres of unbroken prairie land, later homesteading it and made many improvements. He has added from time to time to his original tract until he owns 1,000 acres of fine arable land in Pottawatomie county. Mr. Johnson is a good practical farmer and shrewd business man. He has made a comfortable fortune and is regarded as one of the most prosperous and substantial members of the community. Both he and wife still live on the old home farm.

David W. Johnson was reared in the country, helped on the farm in the summer and attended the excellent public schools. His father desired him to have the higher educational advantages of which he had been deprived and sent his son to Bethany College, Lindsborg, Kan., also to the State Agricultural College at Manhattan, but the young man had conceived the idea of entering commercial life and, in 1889, started to learn the banking business. When the Olsburg State Bank was organized David W. Johnson was offered and accepted the position of cashier, which office he has since most satisfactorily filled. Although still young he is regarded as an able business man and has a large share in shaping the policy of the bank.

In 1896 Mr. Johnson married Emily, the daughter of Andrew Nudson of Garrison, Kan. Five children have been born to them: Doris C., David W., Jr., Beryl La Verne, Tracy El Delle, and Jay Barnard De Sales, all of whom are at home. The family are all members of the Lutheran church. Mr. Johnson is a member of the insurgent (1911) branch of the Republican party; being progressive he believes in clean government by the people and for the people and takes an active interest in the work of the party. He is ever ready with suggestion and spends liberally of time and money for the improvement of the city in which he makes his home.

Nicholas V. Hudelson of Pomona, Kan., farmer, stockman and banker, is a native of Indiana, having been born at Paoli, that state, on Aug. 24, 1842. He was the sixth in a family of ten sons and daughters born to William H. and Elizabeth (Springer) Hudelson, the former of whom was born at Paris, Ky., in 1810, and was the son of David M. Hudelson, also a native of Kentucky, where he was reared and married, but who removed from Kentucky to a farm near Paoli, Ind., when William Hudelson was about ten years old. There he grew to manhood and, in 1831, chose for a life companion Miss Elizabeth Springer. This union was blessed with ten children: John A., Lydia A., David M., Sarah J., Henry H., Nicholas V., Albert T., Lanville R., Emma, and Adda F. William H. Hudelson continued to reside at Paoli, Ind., until his death and was an active participant in the social, business and church affairs

of that day. Originally he was a Whig in politics, but later he helped to organize the Republican party, and ever after was a staunch supporter of its principles and policies. He was a Presbyterian in his religious belief and for over twenty-five years was an elder in the church.

Nicholas V. Hudelson had scarcely completed his education in the local schools and was yet in his teens when the great internecine strife between the North and the South culminated in the firing on Fort Sumter, and the martyred Lincoln's call for troops to defend the Union. He soon responded to that appeal to patriotism by enlisting on July 9, 1861, in Company B, Twenty-fourth Indiana infantry, under Col. Alvin P. Hovey. On August 19 he left with his regiment for St. Louis, Mo., and from there moved to the interior of the state. In February, 1862, his regiment was ordered to attack Fort Donelson, but it surrendered before the regiment came up, and the latter moved to Fort Henry and later joined Grant's army at Pittsburg Landing. There in the great battle of Shiloh young Hudelson was with his regiment on the firing line when, on the second day at about 4 p. m., his right arm was nearly severed from his body by a minie ball, and he was removed to the hospital. The wound proved so severe that he was compelled to remain in the hospital until November, when he received an honorable discharge and returned home. As soon as he was able to work he began clerking in a store and later engaged in the dry goods business at Paoli, Ind., which he successfully followed until 1874, when he disposed of his business and removed to a tract of land three miles south of Pomona, Kan., where he engaged in farming and stock raising. His family, consisting of a wife and two sons, accompanied him to Kansas, for on Sept. 5, 1865, he had married Miss Mary E. Albert, daughter of John C. and Ellen E. (McVeagh) Albert of Paoli, Ind. The former was a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Paoli, Ind., where Mary E. was born on Dec. 8, 1846. She was reared there and educated in the Paoli schools and at Perrysburg, Ohio. To Mr. and Mrs. Hudelson were born two sons: John W., born Sept. 17, 1866, and James A., born March 7, 1869, both of whom were small boys when they accompanied their parents to Kansas. They were reared near Pomona to be farmers and stockmen, and were educated in the local schools and at Ottawa University. When each son reached maturity his father gave him a third interest in his business, and today each holds a third interest in the firm of N. V. Hudelson & Sons, which handles more live stock annually than all of the other Franklin county stockmen combined. Hudelson & Sons handle several thousand head of western cattle each year, besides feeding for market large numbers of domestic cattle and hogs. They also farm on an extensive scale, for they seed and harvest each year over 2,000 acres of grain, every bushel of which is fed by them. While in the past they have dealt largely in mules and hogs, at present they handle mules in limited numbers, and owing to the high price of hogs they handle but few. In addition to their live stock and farming interests they own a controlling interest in the Citizens' State Bank of Po-

mona, of which John W. Hudelson is president, and James A. is cashier, both of whom reside in Pomona, and have recently erected two of the finest modern residences to be found in Franklin county. They are located opposite each other on Main street in the south part of the town and present a very fine appearance to the stranger who gets his first view of Pomona from either of the railroads. John W. Hudelson was married, in 1891, to Miss Minnie Parkinson, and they have two children, Nina V. and John R. In May, 1904, James A. Hudelson married Miss Mabel Vigor and five children bless their union: Mary L., Nicholas V., Frances A., Lois, and James A., Jr. The Hudelsons are all lifelong Republicans of the stalwart type. Mr. and Mrs. Hudelson are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and he keeps in touch with his old comrades in arms by holding membership in Pomona Post, No. 496, Grand Army of the Republic. He and his sons are all members of the Texas Cattlemen's Association.

Joseph E. Humphrey, one of the well known members of the newspaper fraternity of Kansas, who owned and edited the "Argosy" of Nickerson, was born in Athens county, Ohio, Sept. 6, 1861, a son of E. C. and Sarah (Rigg) Humphrey. The American branch of the Humphrey family in America was established by two brothers who immigrated from England and located in Virginia and Pennsylvania, respectively, and from them nearly all the Humphreys in this country are supposed to have descended. W. E. Humphrey, Joseph's grandfather, was born in Pennsylvania, was a pioneer settler of Ohio, where he was accidentally killed by having a tree fall on him while clearing some land. His son, E. C. Humphrey, responded to the call for volunteers during the Civil war and enlisted in the Seventy-fourth Ohio infantry, in 1862, serving until discharged, in 1863, on account of disability, due to a wound received while on duty. After recovering from his hurt he reënlisted in the same regiment and was detailed to take charge of a pack train which went over the Cumberland mountains, serving until the close of the war. His oldest son, John E., enlisted at the age of sixteen and when only seventeen gave his life for the preservation of the Union and lies in some unknown grave on a Southern battlefield. Mr. Humphrey married Sarah, a daughter of William Rigg, a boat builder on the Ohio and Allegheny rivers, a man of more than average mental ability and strong physique. Mrs. Humphrey was born at Brownsville, of Quaker stock, and was twenty-one years old at the time of her marriage. She reared a family of four sons: John E., killed during the war; Charles E., who died at Alaska, Ohio, at the age of twenty-two; William E., a farmer of Ohio, and Joseph E., who was given a good preliminary education in the common schools of Ohio, then graduating in the high school. At an early age he showed a decided tendency toward journalism and after leaving school entered the office of the "Journal," at Athens, Ohio, to learn the printer's trade. He remained there for eight years and learned every branch of the business, from "printer's devil" to foreman, holding the position of com-

positor for eight years, and for two years filled the position of foreman, but being ambitious, during the time he was with the "Journal" the desire had grown within Mr. Humphrey to own and manage a paper of his own. He heard of the many openings in the West and, in 1886, came to Kansas, locating at Nickerson, where he formed a partnership with his uncle, by marriage, Mr. Hendry, and they bought the "Nickerson Argosy" at a sheriff's sale. Within a short time they built up the circulation of the paper, placed it upon a substantial financial basis, and it was recognized as one of the leading Republican organs of the state, yielding great influence in Reno county. After twelve years in the newspaper business Mr. Humphrey was appointed postmaster at Nickerson, in 1899, which office came to him without contest, and for which he was eminently fitted. Mr. Humphrey has always been a sturdy worker in the ranks of the Republican party; has served as secretary of Republican state conventions and officiated in that capacity in 1900, in the convention that nominated candidates for state offices. Fraternally he is a member of Lodge No. 43, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; of Lodge No. 90, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; also belongs to the Knights of Pythias.

On April 24, 1901, Mr. Humphrey married at St. Joseph, Mo., Nellie B. McCoy, who was born, reared and educated in Ohio. She is a member of the Episcopal church and a lady of great mental ability and charm. For years Mr. Humphrey has taken an active part in promoting all movements for the prosperity and progress of Reno county and the town in which he lives. Nickerson never had a more popular postmaster, and he is universally respected as a business man and loved as a friend.

Charles E. Putnam, a prominent farmer and business man of Richmond, Kan., is a native of Kansas, having been born in Anderson county, that state, Aug. 19, 1859. He is of English descent, a scion of that branch of the Putnam family which was established in America by John Putnam, who was born in Aston Abbots, Bucks county, England, in 1585. He married Priscilla Gould in England and immigrated to America, according to family tradition, in 1634, settling in the Connecticut colony. However, records of Salem, Mass., show that in 1641 John Putnam was granted 100 acres of land there. He was a farmer and churchman and probably was in Connecticut during the excitement incident to the banishment of Anne Hutchinson and Roger Williams, and during the Pequot Indian war, but later removed to near Boston, Mass., where he purchased land as stated. He died in Salem village, now Danvers, Mass., Dec. 30, 1662. John and Priscilla Putnam were the parents of nine children. Their eldest son was Lieut. Thomas Putnam, born at Aston Abbots, Bucks county, England, March 7, 1614, who was married Aug. 17, 1643, to Ann Holyoke, daughter of Edward and Prudence Holyoke, members of one of the most prominent and aristocratic families in the Massachusetts colony. Lieut. Thomas Putnam was first parish clerk at Salem village, and was a leader in the local ecclesiastical

and town affairs. He died at Salem village May 5, 1686. Sergt. Thomas Putnam, a son of Lieutenant Putnam, was born at Salem, N. H., Jan. 12, 1652, and married Ann Carr Sept. 25, 1678. Sergt. Thomas Putnam was a well educated man, but of a decisive and obstinate nature. He was deeply interested in the witchcraft of that time and, being parish clerk, he kept a record of the witchcraft proceedings of his vicinity, his writing being very fine and clear. He died at Salem, N. H., May 24, 1699. He and his wife were the parents of twelve children, the youngest of whom, Seth Putnam, was one of the earliest of the Danvers Putnams to go into the wilderness to make a home, the Danvers Putnams meaning the family that originated and for several generations had resided in and near Salem village, Essex county, Massachusetts, now known as Danvers. Seth Putnam was born in Salem, N. H., in 1695, married Ruth Whipple Sept. 16, 1718. He bought property in Billerica, N. H., where he resided until 1750, when he removed to Post No. 4, now Charlestown, N. H. This frontier post had been so fearfully exposed to Indian attacks that but three of the grantees settled there. His son, Ebenezer Putnam, fought in New Hampshire in the French and Indian war, in 1755, and was enrolled under Col. Josiah Willard; he also served under Capt. Phineas Stevens. In that year, upon a petition by the inhabitants of Charlestown, fourteen in number, among whom were Seth and Ebenezer Putnam, the post was regarrisoned, as there had been ten Indian attacks between 1753 and 1755. In 1754 a committee investigated the claims of the residents and reported forty-three claims, among them being those of Seth, Ebenezer and Thomas Putnam, to each of whom was awarded one-fourth of the whole. Seth Putnam helped to found the first church in Charlestown, and was one of its first ten members. He was a prominent and highly respected member of the settlement, and when the first town meeting of Charlestown was held, in 1753, he was chosen tything man. He died at Charlestown, N. H., Nov. 30, 1775. Ebenezer Putnam, mentioned above, was born in Billerica, N. H., Aug. 8, 1719, and married Mary Barker. He too was one of the first ten male members of the first church at Charlestown and was made its deacon. He served as selectman in 1755-56, 1761 and 1765, and as moderator from 1765 to 1769. He died in Charlestown, N. H., Feb. 2, 1782. Jacob Putnam, the thirteenth of fourteen children born to Ebenezer and Mary Putnam, was born at Charlestown, N. H., March 18, 1771, and married Polly Worth. They were the grandparents of Charles E. Putnam of this review, and the second of their six children. Leander Putnam was his father. Leander Putnam was born near Montpelier, Vt., Sept. 17, 1809, and married Martha M. Emerette, who also was born in Vermont, her birth date being July 9, 1825. The original progenitor of the Putnam family in America was the son of Nicholas Putnam, of Wingrave and Stukeley, England, who died in 1598. The ancestry of the Putnam family in England can be directly traced back for sixteen generations to one Simon de Pottenham, which form of the name would indicate that it was proba-

bly of Norman origin and that the original ancestors in England were probably followers of William the Conqueror. Seth Putnam, the great, great-grandfather of our subject, was a cousin of Gen. Israel Putnam, whose name is familiar to every school boy and girl in our land through his conspicuous part with Colonel Prescott and General Warren at the famous battle of Bunker Hill, and for his subsequent bravery throughout the Revolutionary war. It has also recently been conceded that he was the original designer of the United States flag in its original form. Leander and Martha M. (Emerette) Putnam, the parents of our subject, left Vermont in 1855 and located near Fond du Lac, Wis., where they resided until 1857, in which year they started for Kansas, accompanied by their family of two sons and four daughters, with two yoke of oxen and two ox wagons loaded with household goods. They finally arrived in Anderson county, where the father preëmpted 160 acres of wild prairie land about two miles south of Richmond, Franklin county. The family spent that winter living in covered wagons and tents while the father was building a house for them, a frame building with a "shake" roof and built of native timber. During the following spring the oxen were used to break twelve acres of the virgin prairie for corn and the crop yielded proved an excellent one. The year of 1860, known as the dry year, the father had a good crop and was able to sell to his less fortunate neighbors. He continued to be engaged in farming and stock raising, especially in raising great numbers of horses, until his death. In 1860 he rode twelve miles through a blinding sleet storm to cast his vote for Lincoln. There were no roads then, and the trail was hedged on either side by tall grass which was frozen over and which he had to get down and break in order to get through. During the Civil war he was on the frontier doing guard duty when his wife heard the rumor that Quantrill, having burned Lawrence, was on his way from Lawrence to Humboldt. She hastily placed her three small children, together with some supplies, consisting of about twenty-five pounds of corn meal, a small piece of pork and a skillet, in a two-horse wagon and went several miles west into the hills, where they remained until the danger was past. Mr. Putnam can remember when often during the war the family had only corn bread and sorghum molasses for food. Leander Putnam was the father of ten children, of whom four sons and two daughters are yet living. He was twice married. Of the children born to his first wife, Cynthia Stone, of Vermont, two are yet living: Augustus E. Putnam, now residing in Oakfield, Wis., and W. B. Putnam, who resides in Cincinnati, Ohio. The surviving children of the second marriage are: Mrs. Emerette Cummings of Iola, Kan.; George L. Putnam of Garnett, Kan.; Hattie E., who resides in Richmond and cared for her mother in declining years, the mother dying in December, 1910, aged eighty-five years; and Charles E. of this review.

Mr. Putnam, our subject, was reared in Anderson county and was educated in the district school near his home. The first school building in which he attended was a log house with slab seats, greased paper for

window panes and a dirt floor. The school term was never more than three months of the year, but by diligent application and self-study he was able to secure a teacher's certificate at the age of eighteen, and taught successfully five years, during which time he secured two three-years certificates. At the same time he served three years on the county board of examiners of Anderson county.

On April 20, 1882, Mr. Putnam married Miss Ida McGee, the daughter of James McGee, a farmer of Anderson county and a veteran of the Civil war, who died in Humboldt, Kan., in June, 1907. Mrs. Putnam was born Jan. 12, 1859, in Illinois, and came to Garnett, Kan., with her parents when a child. To Mr. and Mrs. Putnam have been born six children. Webster M., the eldest son, born April 16, 1883, after completing the high school course at Richmond, took a three-years course at the Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan. He is now in charge of a 1,400-acre ranch in Franklin county, adjoining Richmond. He married Edna Semple of Richmond, Kan., April 2, 1908, and to them was born, in 1910, a daughter, Louise. Ina Blanche Putnam, born April 23, 1884, was educated at the Richmond High School and at Ottawa University. She is now the wife of Ross Axling and resides in Ottawa; they have a daughter. The third child, George E. Putnam, born July 9, 1887, has had a remarkable educational career. After gaining one year in completing his common school course and a like period in the high school course he entered Ottawa University, Ottawa, Kan., where he completed three years' work in two years. He then entered the University of Kansas, where he became an alumnus at the end of two years and had made a perfect record in deportment and studies. In athletics he became the champion university hammer thrower west of the Mississippi and held an equally high standing as right guard in football, having been adjudged the best in that position in the Mississippi valley. Yale College, hearing of his ability, tendered him a free scholarship for one year of post-graduate work at that institution. He accepted the offer, completed the course with distinction, and received his degree of Master of Arts. He earned his own way while at Yale by taking charge of and managing a hotel for a lady there. He was then awarded a Rhodes scholarship from Kansas. He selected Christ Church College, Oxford, England, the one coveted by all the students, and was chosen to enter it. There he completed his three-years course in a year and a half, and received his diploma of special merit, being one of but five to receive such honorable mention. Having completed the course in less time than required, he remained there and took a special course, receiving the highest degree conferred by that institution. He is now assistant professor in economics in the University of Kansas. He broke and now holds the world's university record for throwing the sixteen-pound hammer. He spent the summer of 1910 in Russia, visiting St. Petersburg, Moscow, the Volga river and the Ural mountains, and had as a companion a member of the upper house of the Russian Parliament, whose brother gave Mr. Putnam 400 roubles and all expenses to come

and teach his son English and athletics. He presents a splendid appearance physically, being six feet one-half inch in height and in weight about 210 pounds. Ralph Ethan Allen Putnam, the fourth child, born May 30, 1895, graduated from the Richmond High School in 1911, having completed the four-years course in three years. He, too, is a youth of fine physique and of exceptional promise in his educational career. Mark L. Putnam, born April 12, 1898, and Arlo C. Putnam, born Jan. 9, 1902, are both attending the Richmond schools.

Mr. Putnam began a lumber and hardware business in Richmond in 1883, but after seventeen years he disposed of the hardware business. He aided in organizing and for three years was president of the Bank of Richmond, the first bank in that town. Later, he sold his interest in that bank and started the private bank of C. E. Putnam, known as the C. E. Putnam Bank, which he sold after five years. In 1907 the local bank had a great loss on account of the failure of the Bankers' Trust Company, of Kansas City, Mo. Depositors in Richmond solicited Mr. Putnam to help reorganize the bank, which he did, and held the position of president of the People's State Bank until the local bank's stock was again at par. He then resigned and since that time has devoted his attention to the lumber business and farm interests. He owns 2,040 acres of land, which he manages by the aid of a foreman. He ships his own cattle and buys and ships hay. His whole business career has been very successful. He is a Republican in politics; has served as a member of the school board twenty years and as township treasurer a number of years. He is a member of the Presbyterian church and has been very active in church work for years. He is an elder of the Presbyterian church at Richmond and at Ottawa, and has been superintendent of the teachers' training or normal work of the Franklin County Sunday School Association eight years. He was vice-president of the Kansas forward movement, managed by Dr. W. E. Biederwolf, who is said to be the most able scholar of ancient Greek in the United States. In 1909 Mr. Putnam served as vice-president of the Kansas State Sunday School Association.

John Nelson, Ottawa, Kan.—One of the leading business firms of that enterprising city is that of John Nelson & Son, dealers in household furnishings of almost every description and variety, their stock being an exceptionally large one of standard merit, thus securing to that city and its vicinity a house furnishing establishment that ranks in size, quality and variety of selection, as the peer of any in the state.

John Nelson was born in far away Denmark, at Jutland on the Cattedgat, May 31, 1857. There he spent his youth and received his education, not only in the local schools, but also in the agricultural college at Falster, from which excellent institution he was graduated in 1880. John was the eldest in a family of ten sons and daughters born to Nils and Maren (Jensen) Nelson, both natives of Denmark, where they spent their entire lives, the death of the mother occurring in 1897, and that of the father in 1898. By the time John had reached his twenty-fifth year

he resolved to seek his fortunes in the New World, and in 1882 he came to America. He located first in Grand Island, Neb., but in October of the same year he came to Lawrence, Kan., and engaged with W. R. Pendleton in the produce business. After one year there he returned to Denmark, and in March, 1884, he wedded Miss Karen Sorenson. He and his bride soon bade farewell to their native land and in due time arrived in Lawrence, Kan. After a short stay there they removed to Ottawa, arriving there in December, 1884. Mr. Nelson's first business venture in Ottawa was the purchase of a second hand store for \$300, which was on the site of his present great establishment. He took charge of that business in January, 1885, and from that time to the present his trade has increased by leaps and bounds. By 1905 his business had attained such magnitude that he resolved to build a modern up-to-date home for it, and in 1906, soon after the completion of the Nelson block and when every department was filled to its capacity with stock, a disastrous fire destroyed the entire plant, causing a loss of about \$75,000, of which \$30,000 was covered by insurance. Not the least daunted or discouraged, Mr. Nelson at once let the contract to rebuild, and as a result, the new Nelson block, consisting not only of the immense store rooms of John Nelson & Son, but also of the Nelson House, the first modernly equipped hotel in the city, stands as a monument to the zeal and enterprise of one of Ottawa's foremost citizens. Mr. Nelson has not confined his business wholly to Ottawa, for he and his nephews, S. W. and W. G. Williamson, own and control a large house furnishing establishment at Marion, Kan., managed by S. W. Williamson, and another at Waverly, Kan., managed by W. G. Williamson. Edward Nelson, the junior member of the firm, and the only son of John Nelson, was reared and educated in Ottawa. He supplemented his education there with a course at the St. John Military Institute at Salina, Kan., after which he entered upon a business career with his father that bids fair to sustain the name and prestige of the latter.

Mr. and Mrs. Nelson have two daughters, Sidsell and Mary. The former while yet a student in the Ottawa schools evinced an unusual talent in art, and after graduating from the high school she entered the noted Art Institute of Chicago, where she has advanced rapidly, especially in portrait work, specimens of which display great skill and conception. Mary, the younger daughter, is now in the Ottawa High School.

In 1907 Mr. Nelson was elected mayor of the city and served with honor to himself and to his constituents. Prior to that time he had served three terms as a member of the city council. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights and Ladies of Security, the Fraternal Aid Association, and both he and his wife are members of the Lutheran church.

Through perseverance, honesty and industry Mr. Nelson has achieved success in his chosen vocation and is one of Ottawa's most successful merchants and respected citizens.

Wallace B. Kelly, M. D., one of the oldest and most highly respected physicians of Independence, Kan., who has practiced there for over a quarter of a century, is descended from fine old English and Irish stock. He was born in Delaware county, New York, on a farm near the headwaters of the Delaware river, March 10, 1845. His great-great-grandfather, David Kelly, was born in Ireland, but came to America before the Revolutionary war and located in the Massachusetts colony, where he became a member of the company of Minute Men and served against England during the war for American freedom and justice, which separated the colonies from the mother country. He established the first American branch of the family in the United States. For some years David Kelly lived in Massachusetts, then removed to Putnam county, New York, and later his son, David Kelly, the great-grandfather of Wallace B., moved to Delaware county, where the family has lived for generations on the homestead hewed from the virgin forest. Hiram Kelly, grandfather of Wallace B., was born while the family were living in Putnam county and after attaining to his majority he married Sarah Borden and their son John O. was born and reared on the farm in Delaware county. He married Lucy A. Hull, of Welsh and English descent, whose people settled in Connecticut soon after coming to America, but later moved to Delaware county, New York. She was born in Connecticut. Dr. Kelly's parents spent their lives in Delaware county, New York, where the father was a farmer and also engaged in business as a miller, owning and operating woolen and flour mills on the Delaware river. They had nine children: Elijah, Wallace B., Hiram, Sarah, David, Norman, Nettie, Juda and George, only five of whom are now living. Wallace B. Kelly was reared on the old homestead and attended the district schools. His father wished the boy to have every advantage and as soon as he finished the country school sent him to Hudson Academy at Claverack, N. Y. For a short time he taught in the district schools and then entered Northwestern University, but broke down in health his first year and was obliged to leave college. Soon after that he determined to devote his life to the study of medicine, and as a preliminary step began to study under Dr. Keator of Roxbury, N. Y. Subsequently he was with Dr. George W. Crosly of Atlantic City, N. J., and spent seven years "riding" with these physicians. He then entered the New York Homeopathic Medical College, New York City, graduating with the class of 1881. In the spring of that year he located at Indianola, Iowa, but practiced there only four years before he located in Independence, where he has since continued to reside. For twenty-five years he has been an active physician in Kansas and enjoys a large and lucrative practice. He gained the confidence of the people soon after locating in the city and is one of the most highly respected and loved physicians in Montgomery county. In politics he is a Republican and he has been a Master Mason for over thirty-five years. In 1876 he was married at Independence, Iowa, to Elizabeth, daughter of Asa B. and Sarah (Northrup) Worden, both of whom were born in



W. B. Kelly, M.D.

Delaware county, New York. Mrs. Kelly's paternal and maternal grandfathers, Amariah Worden and Joshua Northrup, were born of English parents. Mrs. Kelly was born in Delaware county, New York, and accompanied her family, soon after the close of the Civil war, to Iowa, where she lived until her marriage. Four children have been born to Dr. Wallace B. and Elizabeth Kelly, and they adopted a foster son, Harry, to whom they have been the kindest and most loving parents. Their children are Lucile, wife of E. E. Woods of Claremore, Okla.; Aletha, a graduate of Baker University, now teacher of German and English in the Caney High School at Caney, Kan; Para, deceased, and Ruby, an undergraduate of Baker University, and now a teacher at Collinsville, Okla. The family are all members of the Methodist church.

John Drum, residing in his comfortable home at 324 East Second street, Ottawa, Kan., is one of Franklin county's earliest pioneer farmers and stockmen, having been a resident of the county since June, 1858, a period of more than fifty-two years. He was born in Wyandotte county, Ohio, on Nov. 16, 1837, the ninth in a family of twelve children born to Jacob and Susanna (Duchman) Drum, natives of Pennsylvania, the former born in 1792, and the latter in 1790. Jacob Drum and his wife were married in Pickaway county, Ohio, but soon after removed to Wyandotte county, and resided there until their emigration to Kansas, in the spring of 1858. He had prospered during his wedded life in Ohio, and by perseverance and industry, was the possessor of valuable farm lands, not only in Wyandotte county, but also in Seneca county, Ohio, of all of which he disposed prior to starting westward, and, therefore, was well equipped financially to meet the hardships incident to pioneer life in what was then wild and unbroken country. He decided to reach the far West via steamboat from Cincinnati, Ohio, and to reach that city the family divided. John, Elias and George each drove a two-horse team through, the one John drove being his own, while the father, mother and the rest of the family boarded a train at Adrian, Ohio, and in due time all were united in Cincinnati. They were soon aboard a steamer bound for St. Louis, Mo., where, after a delightful voyage down the beautiful Ohio and up the mighty Mississippi rivers, they were transferred to a Missouri river steamer, their objective point being Wyandotte, Kan., then one of the principal river points to disembark for those settlers who intended to locate in Kansas, or even farther west and southwest.

The day following their arrival at Wyandotte a Pottawatomie Indian by the name of Armstrong recognized Jacob Drum as an old acquaintance whom he had known when his tribe was still residing near Upper Sandusky, Ohio, and he advised Mr. Drum to preëempt land near Wyandotte, declaring that a great city would be built there. Mr. Drum concluded, however, that it was too hilly and broken to suit him there, and at once ordered the team in line and took the old Santa Fe trail for some unknown location that he might find in a southwesterly direction. In due time the family arrived at Ohio City, Franklin county, and there

being several families from Ohio located at that point and vicinity Mr. Drum resolved to preëempt land near there, if suitable land could be found. He began his search and soon found five quarter-sections along Middle creek, on the south side and about three miles south west of Ohio City, in Ohio township, which he preëmpted, and selecting the most desirable site for a home, he built a frame house and then engaged in farming and stock raising, the latter extensively, as the ranges for stock in that day were almost without limit. There he resided and prospered until his death, in 1867, at the age of seventy-five years. His beloved wife and helpmeet survived him until 1886, when she was called to her reward at the advanced age of eighty-seven years. As stated, these old pioneers were the parents of twelve sons and daughters, namely: Elias, Elizabeth, Henry, Elmena, Stephen, Mary, George, Malinda, John, Martha, Lucinda, and Daniel D., of whom John and Daniel D. are the only ones living at this date (1910).

John Drum was just out of his teens and filled with all the buoyancy of youth when he arrived in Kansas, which, at that period of the nation's wide excitement and discussion between the anti and pro-slavery cohorts, made it necessary to be armed for instant action at almost any hour of the day or night. He was a stanch advocate of the anti-slavery doctrine as set forth in the original Republican platform and proclaimed by Abraham Lincoln in his famous debates with the noted Stephen A. Douglas, and when the great Civil war broke out, his patriotism was soon manifested by enlisting in Company C, Sixth Kansas cavalry under Col. William R. Judson, which became a part of what was known as Lane's famous Kansas brigade. During the winter of 1861-62 the regiment was stationed at Fort Scott, and in the spring was completely reorganized under General Orders No. 26, issued by Governor Robinson. The early part of Mr. Drum's service was chiefly along the border counties of the states of Kansas and Missouri, and the Indian Territory, but on Nov. 13, 1863, he accompanied his command to Fort Smith, Ark., where it was employed during the winter in scouting and on escort duty, moving thence to Roseville. On March 26, 1864, it joined the First division, Army of the Frontier, then enroute to join General Steele's command and took part in the Camden expedition. The regiment sustained its greatest disaster at Mazzard's Prairie, near Fort Smith, Ark., where a battalion was surprised by some 600 Confederates. After a gallant resistance Captain Mefford, Lieutenant DeFriese and eighty-two men were captured and a large number were killed and wounded. A list of the engagements in which Mr. Drum participated includes the following: Dry Wood, Morristown, Osceola, Carthage, Diamond Grove, Lost Creek, Taberville, Clear Creek, Hickory Grove, Coon Creek, Granby, Newtonia, Old Fort Wayne, Boston Mountain, Cane Hill, Prairie Grove, Webber's Falls, Fort Gibson, Cabin Creek, Honey Springs, Baker's Springs, Princeton, Jenkins' ferry, Dardanelle, Clarks-ville, Fayetteville, Iron Bridge, Mazzard's Prairie, Lee's Creek, Van Buren, Fort Smith, Fort Scott, Cow-Creek and Trading Post. It

hardly seems possible that any living man could have taken part in all of the above named engagements without being killed, but as strange as it may seem Mr. Drum came through without a scratch, and about Dec. 1, 1864, he was mustered out of the service and received his honorable discharge at Fort Leavenworth, Kan. He returned home and once more took up the occupation of farming and stock raising.

On March 29, 1867, he chose as his life companion Miss Ida M. Smith, born in Richland county, Ohio, Dec. 8, 1838, the daughter of Joseph and Maria (Paramore) Smith, the former born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, in 1803, and the latter in Cadiz, Ohio, in 1806. Joseph Smith and his wife were married in Richland county, Ohio, and came to Kansas, in 1857, locating near Ohio City, Franklin county, where the former entered a tract of wild land and established his home. There they continued to reside until their respective deaths, that of the father occurring in Ohio City, and that of the mother at the home of her daughter, Mrs. H. W. Chaffee, in Ottawa. They became the parents of five children: Melvina, E. Y., Sarah, Ida and Jerusha, of whom Mrs. Drum and Mrs. Jerusha Chaffee are the only ones living (1911). To Mr. and Mrs. Drum have been born four children: Blanche V., who is an excellent bookkeeper; Minnie J., the wife of Robert Bingaman, a prominent merchant of Princeton, Kan.; Nellie E., deceased; and Clifford C., who resides in Williamsburg, Kan. Mr. Drum has always given his allegiance to the Republican party, and keeps in touch with his old comrades in arms by his membership in the George H. Thomas Post, No. 18, Grand Army of the Republic, at Ottawa. He and his wife are living practically retired from business cares and are enjoying the fruits of years of useful toil. Mrs. Drum holds membership in the Methodist Episcopal church, and the family ranks not only as one of the oldest in the county but also holds a high place in the estimation of a large circle of lifelong friends and associates.

Watson E. Gault, of Richmond, Kan., is its leading grain and stock dealer. He was born in Kendall county, Ill., Oct. 19, 1859, the son of Daniel E. and Elizabeth A. (Roberts) Gault, the former of whom was born in Vermont in 1828 and died in 1882, while the mother was born in Illinois in 1835 and died in 1868. Daniel E. Gault was only four years old when he accompanied his parents to Wisconsin, but after a short residence there the family removed to Illinois. There he was reared, and when about twenty years old he joined a wagon train bound for California and drove an ox team overland to the Pacific coast. He remained there three years prospecting for gold and secured about \$3,000 worth, enough to give him a fine start in life. He then returned to his home in Illinois, via the Isthmus of Panama and New York City, and married Elizabeth A. Roberts, near Aurora, Ill., on March 1, 1856. He at once purchased 160 acres of wild land in Livingston county, Ill., and spent the following six years in developing a home. He then sold out and removed to Aurora, where Mrs. Gault died in 1868. In 1872 he came to Franklin county, Kan., and bought a farm six miles southeast of Ottawa,

where he was engaged in farming and stock raising for the next ten years. His health began to fail, however, and being advised by his physician to try to regain it in southern California, he disposed of his farm and removed to Santa Cruz, Cal., where after eight months' residence he passed away. He and his wife became the parents of three children: Ida J., born in 1857, now Mrs. Smith Westfall, who resides near Ottawa; Albert H., born in 1858, who now resides at Putnam, Okla.; and Watson E., the subject of this review. Watson E. Gault was reared to agricultural pursuits and received his education in the district schools. On arriving at his majority, he engaged in farming and stock raising, which he successfully followed until 1890, when he disposed of his farming interests and removed to Richmond, where he engaged in merchandising for eleven years. He then sold out and engaged in the grain and live stock business, which he has successfully conducted ever since.

On Dec. 13, 1882, he was united in marriage to Miss Cora Scott, a native of Indiana, where she was born in 1860. She is the only child of Thomas N. and Sarah (Harrison) Scott, both natives of Indiana and both born in 1834. Mr. and Mrs. Gault are the parents of nine children. Harry L., born Feb. 20, 1884, is a graduate of the Richmond High School and associated in business with his father. Robert S., born Jan. 26, 1886, is a graduate of the Richmond High School, Baker University, and the Moody School of Chicago, Ill. After his graduation he was ordained a Methodist Episcopal minister and preached one year at Opolis, Kan.; then was transferred to Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, where he is at present engaged in Young Men's Christian Association work. Minnie, born Feb. 19, 1888, is a teacher in the Richmond High School. Margaret, born Nov. 18, 1889, a graduate of the Richmond High School, died in December, 1909. Sarah, born Jan. 8, 1892; Ross W., born Aug. 10, 1897; and Ralph N., born Nov. 26, 1901, are all students in the Richmond schools. Dwight L., born Feb. 1, 1900, and the youngest child, who was born Jan. 27, 1904, both died in infancy.

Mr. Gault has been very successful in his various business engagements, to which he has devoted the most of his time and attention. However, he and his family take an active part in the church and social life of Richmond, all being members of the Presbyterian church, in which he is an elder. He is a Republican in politics, and has been a member of the Richmond school board for the past fourteen years.

Arch L. Bell, Ph. D., superintendent of the Ottawa (Kan.) public schools, has had an educational career of exceptional interest, for his high position in educational attainments and his prominence among the educators of the state have been obtained without ever having attended a college or university. By example rather than by precept has he most powerfully taught all of his associates the power and possibility of accomplishment. He was born in London, Ontario, Canada, Sept. 29, 1863, and is a son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Lloyd) Bell. He was reared and educated there until fifteen years of age, or in 1878, when he accompanied

his father and family to Kansas, where they located on a farm near Cireleville, Jackson county. His mother died in Canada, and his father had married a second time before coming to Kansas, Sarah Lloyd becoming his second wife. Arch L. Bell herded cattle until nineteen years of age, when, threatened with tuberculosis, he left the farm, and with the small sum he had paid his way as he walked weakly to Atchison. From there he went up the Missouri river, walking, taking passage on steamboats, making short stages until he reached the Black Hills of Dakota, where he obtained the job of driving the stage from St. Pierre to Deadwood. After that he worked on the railroad, firing a locomotive. With health fully recuperated, he returned to Jackson county, Kansas, and for two terms attended the agricultural college at Manhattan—his nearest approach to a collegiate education by actual attendance. He returned to his home and after farming a short time engaged in teaching. He began when twenty-six years of age as a country school teacher and with but a meager education—one just sufficient to obtain a third grade school certificate. An earnest desire for proficiency and an ambition not to be second but first in the profession he had chosen spurred him to seek means for obtaining a college education. He took both a Chautauqua and a correspondence course, but neither was satisfactory. In the meantime he had secured a second grade license and had become superintendent of the public schools at St. Mary's, Kan., an advance from his position in the country school. He was successful in organizing a high school there, and as it grew he grew with it, teaching the higher subjects as they were introduced. Somehow he got into touch with the Illinois Wesleyan University, just how he has forgotten. He tried to matriculate, but failed in the entrance requirements. Nothing daunted, he at once began equipping himself by self-study to meet those requirements, and in 1893 was admitted as a non-resident student. Non-residence work required one-third more ground to cover than in residence work. Dr. Bell completed the course and received the degree of Ph. B. in six years, or in 1899, having continued his work as a teacher all the while. He then started in on post-graduate work, still having one-third more ground to cover to gain the same point. In 1906 he was awarded his Master's degree. Still not content, he kept on plodding, and in 1910 Illinois Wesleyan University conferred on him the degree of Ph. D. His post-graduate work alone covered fifty-six volumes, and so thoroughly had he prepared that he easily and successfully passed the two days of questioning by the assembled faculty of the university and wrote fifty separate examinations. His thesis on "The Evolution of the Monroe Doctrine" covered 6,000 words. In the meantime he had built up a fine high school at St. Mary's, where he remained ten years. The following two years he was superintendent of the Wamego, Kan., schools, and then in 1904 he took charge of the Ottawa, Kan., schools, which under his able and efficient management rank among the best schools of the state.

On Aug. 29, 1888, Dr. Bell was united in marriage with Miss Gertrude Lloyd, who had been a teacher in the Atkinson, Ill., schools eight years.

Dr. and Mrs. Bell have six children: Alice K., an alumnus of the Ottawa High School and of Ottawa University, and now a teacher of mathematics in the Hiawatha Academy at Hiawatha, Kan.; Alma L., Arnold A., and Kathryn E., all of whom are students in the Ottawa High School; Rachel and Theodore E., who are in the grades. Dr. Bell and his family are all members of the Congregational church. He is a Republican in politics, but is not a partisan, and supports the men and measures which accord with his convictions. He is a Mason, being a member of the blue lodge, chapter, and Tancreed Commandery, of which he is eminent commander. He is district deputy Grand High Priest of the third district of the state.

John A. Lundgren, a very successful general contractor of Topeka, Kan., was born in Sweden, Dec. 19, 1867. His parents were Carl J. and Carolina (Eklund) Lundgren, both of whom were natives of Sweden, where they were married. They came to Topeka, in 1888, and there the father continued his trade as tailor until his death in 1906. The mother is still living and resides in Topeka. Both parents were members of the Lutheran church in Sweden, but became identified with the Baptist denomination after becoming residents of Topeka. Their family consisted of four sons and four daughters, all of whom were born in Sweden. They are: Anna, Hilda, Carl Ernest, John A., Frank, Alex., Cecil and Ethel. Carl Ernest Lundgren, the eldest son, came to America in 1884 and located in Brooklyn, N. Y., where his sister, for whom he had sent, joined him in 1886. They came to Topeka, Kan., in that same year, and there Ernest engaged in tailoring until 1902, when he removed to Colorado Springs, Col., where he has since resided.

John A. Lundgren attended the local schools of his native land until nineteen years of age and was apprenticed to learn the cabinet trade, which he lacked one year of completing when he left his home across the water. He came directly to Topeka, in 1887, and was followed by the remaining members of the family in 1888. He began work at carpentering the year of his arrival, and in the following year of 1888 began a business course in Pond's Business College in Topeka, where for three winters he attended the night schools in order to learn our business methods and to master our language, which he now speaks fluently. He worked at the carpenter's trade until 1893, when he became connected with a cabinet shop. In 1894 he bought a partnership interest in the cabinet business of Samuel E. Lain and engaged with him under the firm name of S. E. Lain & Company. This partnership lasted until 1899, when Mr. Lundgren sold his interest, and for one year worked at carpentering and house building. In 1901 he formed his present business partnership with C. G. Carlson, which has continued to the present time. This firm has enjoyed exceptional prosperity and now owns its plant at 213 Jackson street, where they manufacture all of their own mill work. The firm does a general contracting business and has erected some fine Topeka buildings, such as "The Devon" and the Glead Flats, the Topeka Bank building, three of the public school buildings, and at present has

contracts with the Santa Fe railway for a number of buildings, such as roundhouses, pumping stations, etc.

Mr. Lundgren was married Sept. 16, 1897, to Miss Jennie Hanson, a native of Norway, who came to America with her mother at the age of seven, her father having died in Norway. Mr. and Mrs. Lundgren have four children, two sons and two daughters, namely: Raymond, born July 6, 1898; Dorothy, born in November, 1900; Bernice, born in May, 1902; and Willis A., born in September, 1904, all of whom are living and are attending school. Politically Mr. Lundgren is a Republican on national issues, but in local affairs the best man receives his support. He and his family are members of the Swedish Baptist Church of Topeka, and Mr. Lundgren has been superintendent of its Sunday school for the past sixteen years.

Milton Council, a very successful contractor and builder of Topeka, Kan., was born on a farm in Marion county, Ind., July 27, 1840, the son of Rev. Matthew W. and Lucy (Senour) Council, the former of whom was born in North Carolina in 1812. Rev. Matthew Council, when a young man, came to Indiana, where his subsequent career was spent in the ministry of the Christian church and where he died in Clinton county in 1854. He was married in Indiana to Lucy Senour, who was born in Covington, Ky., in 1815, of Scotch and Dutch descent, and who died in 1853.

Milton Council was the eldest of four sons and one daughter born to these loved and honored parents. As is usual in the life of a minister his family moved about from place to place, so that the early boyhood of Mr. Council was spent in different places in Indiana. Reverend Council died when Milton was fourteen years of age, and as his mother had died the year before, the lad was left an orphan and was bound out to Thomas Abernathy, a cabinet maker, to learn the cabinet trade. At the age of seventeen he began carpentering, and as he was without an education he attended the district schools during the winter months, receiving in all about thirty months of educational training. The cause of the Union and the stirring events of the great national conflict, which opened in 1861, so appealed to the patriotism and youthful ardor of the young man that he enlisted on Aug. 1, 1862, in Company D, Seventy-second Indiana infantry, under Col. Abram O. Miller, and was in active service until the close of the war. This regiment was organized at Lafayette, Ind., and was mustered in Aug. 16, 1862. It left the state the next day and proceeded to Lebanon, Ky., where it remained until Bragg's invasion, when it moved with Buell's army. It moved into Tennessee in November and arrived at Murfreesboro Jan. 8, 1863, when it was mounted and served as mounted infantry in the campaign against Tullahoma and Chattanooga. It aided in defeating the enemy at Hoover's Gap, sustaining a heavy loss; met and routed a brigade at Rock Springs; and Company D was in the great battle of Chickamauga, where it met with the loss of but one man, although repelling two charges of General Longstreet, the last one especially made against their brigade.

Later Mr. Council's command aided in driving Wheeler out of middle Tennessee. In November, 1863, it engaged the enemy at Mooresville, Ala., and was sent to Memphis the following month, where it was attached to the cavalry command of Sherman's army, moving with it on the Meridian raid. It returned to Memphis, thence to Nashville, where it joined the Third brigade, Second cavalry division, in March, 1864, and on April 30 started on the Atlanta campaign. It was constantly engaged in battles and skirmishes until the fall of Atlanta. When Sherman began his march through Georgia the horses of this regiment were turned over to Kilpatrick's division and the Seventy-second was ordered to Louisville for new mounts and then joined the command of General Thomas. During the battle of Nashville, on Dec. 15-16, 1864, Mr. Council was on detached duty, and soon after that battle his regiment was ordered to join General Wilson on his famous raid. After it had been mounted, in 1863, this regiment belonged to what was known as the famous "Wilder's Brigade." It moved to Grovelly Springs, Ala., and joined Wilson's cavalry expedition, which resulted in the capture of Selma and Montgomery, Ala., and Columbus and Macon, Ga., with 8,000 prisoners and great quantities of supplies and artillery. The hottest fighting occurred at Selma. When Lee surrendered to Grant this regiment was in Alabama and was sent out in detachments to intercept and capture President Davis of the Confederacy. It was at Macon, Ga., when Johnston surrendered to Sherman. It left Macon for Nashville May 23, and was mustered out at that place on June 26, 1865. Upon receiving his honorable discharge, on July 6, 1865, Mr. Council returned to Indiana and resumed his trade of carpentering. In 1867 he came westward to Kansas, locating at Topeka, where he has since resided. He first engaged at his trade, but he later began general contracting and has had a very successful career in that business.

On Feb. 5, 1868, Mr. Council was united in marriage to Miss Jane Bell, who was born in Ohio, July 28, 1844. To their union have been born the following children: Abraham, Justin, Ida Bell, Ernest, Lucy May, and Cora, who died at the age of twenty-one. Mr. Council is a Republican in politics, and fraternally is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and of Lincoln Post, No. 1, Grand Army of the Republic of Topeka, Kan.

Robert Steele, of the firm of Hawley & Steele, undertakers and funeral directors of Topeka, is a native Kansan, having been born in Coffey county, Feb. 5, 1871. He is of English and Scotch descent and is the son of Samuel L. and Philora A. (Edwards) Steele, the former of whom was a native of White county, Indiana, where he was reared to farm pursuits. He served the cause of the Union during the Civil war as a member of Company H, Eighty-seventh Indiana infantry, which was organized at South Bend, Ind., was mustered in at Indianapolis Aug. 31, 1862, and left the state the same day for Louisville. This regiment saw hard service and participated in Buell's Kentucky campaign; in the campaign against Tullahoma and Chattanooga; participated in the

movement against Chattanooga and took a conspicuous part at Chickamauga, where Samuel Steele was wounded. On the reorganization of the Army of the Cumberland it formed a part of the Second brigade, Third division, Fourteenth corps. It was in the front line in the storming of Missionary Ridge and joined in the pursuit of the enemy to Ringgold; it joined in the Atlanta movement and participated at Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Cassville, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Peachtree creek, and the engagements at Atlanta, Utoy creek and Jonesboro. It took part in the pursuit of Hood through northern Georgia; returned to Atlanta, and upon reaching Savannah it took part in the siege and remained there until Jan. 30, 1865, when it joined the movement through the Carolinas. It was mustered out at Washington, D. C., June 10, 1865. Samuel L. Steele and his wife became the parents of three sons and six daughters, all of whom are living and reside in Kansas, except Clara, now Mrs. A. L. Courtright of Brook, Ind. They are: Ida, Lillie, Robert, Clara, Daniel, Sadie, Frank, Josie, and Hattie. The mother died in Coffey county, Kansas, in 1894, and the father in Osage county, Kansas, in 1905, at the home of his daughter, Sadie. The father came to Coffey county, Kansas, in 1867, and took up an eighty-acre tract of wild land adjoining another eighty-acre tract taken up by his cousin, Hugh H. Steele. They together built a double frame house, so that half of it was on each of the eighty-acre tracts, and there the family of Samuel Steele was reared. He continued to reside on the old homestead after his wife's death until the marriage of his daughter, Hattie, after which he made his home with his children. Samuel Steele was the son of John Steele, a native of Indiana, who came to Coffey county, Kansas, in 1859, and spent the remainder of his life there.

Robert Steele, the subject of this review, was reared on the Coffey county farm and attended the local schools. He assisted in the usual farm work and in herding cattle until seventeen years of age, when he began to work independently at farming and stock raising and was thus engaged until 1905, when he became a clerk in an undertaking business at Burlington, Kan. In 1906 he came to Topeka and took a position with J. T. Barkley, which position he retained until Mr. Barkley closed the business out in May, 1910, whereupon Mr. Steele, in conjunction with Charles E. Hawley, formed a partnership and took over the business, which they have since conducted under the firm name of Hawley & Steele. Mr. Steele is meeting with merited success, due not only to his knowledge of the business and to his excellent equipment, but also to his care and courteous attention to details when conducting a funeral.

On Dec. 22, 1890, Mr. Steele married Miss Velma E. Davidson, the daughter of James A. and Melissa A. Davidson, both natives of Iowa, where Mrs. Steele was born in Marion county on Oct. 1, 1872. In 1883 her parents came to Coffey county, Kansas, where they still reside on a farm near Strawn. Mr. and Mrs. Steele have one son, Arthur Roy Steele, born Aug. 27, 1892. He attended the district schools, the graded schools of Burlington, and completed his education in the Topeka High

School. He is now an assistant to his father in the undertaking business. Politically Mr. Steele supports that candidate whom he deems to be the best man for the office. Fraternally he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, the Woodmen of the World, the Knights and Ladies of Security, the Sons and Daughters of Justice, and the Improved Order of Red Men.

Frederick F. Cain of Erie, Kan., an old and respected resident of Neosho county, who is now filling the office of probate judge, is one of the many Eastern men who cast their fortunes with Kansas during the earlier days of the state. Judge Cain was born in Niagara county, New York, April 18, 1844, his parents being Frederick F. and Emma (Cuddaback) Cain. The father, who was born in Canada, came to the United States at the time of the war of 1812 and enlisted in the defense of our nation. He was but fourteen years of age and served in the army as a teamster. After the war he settled in Niagara county, New York, where he married Miss Emma Cuddaback and there reared a family of fifteen children. His whole career was spent as a farmer in Niagara county, where he died in 1856. Politically he was a staunch adherent of the Whig party. His father joined the Canadian army and died as a prisoner of war. The maternal grandparents of Judge Cain were natives of New York state.

Judge Cain was reared to manhood in New York state and there received his education, which was somewhat limited, as educational facilities then were not as they are now; but in the intervening years he has largely corrected his earlier deficiency through close observation and wide reading, and is today a well read and well informed man. He left his old home and associates when twenty years of age and came westward to Illinois, where for three years he conducted a bakery and restaurant. From there he went to Montana and was engaged in the mining business four years. In 1872 he came to Kansas and preëmpted a farm in Neosho county, which farm he still owns. Here his attention has been given principally to farming, though official duties have occupied a part of his time. He has held different township offices, among them being that of trustee, and he was postmaster at Galesburg, Kan., during President Cleveland's administration. His unswerving allegiance has been given to the Democratic party, in the work of which he has always taken a very active part. At the urgent solicitation of friends he became a candidate for the office of probate judge in 1910, and was elected to that office by a majority of 300 votes, in a county that normally is Republican by about 500 majority. Such was the expression of confidence and esteem in which Judge Cain is held in Neosho county, where by a long, honorable, and useful career he has firmly established his integrity and high standing as a citizen.

In 1877 Judge Cain was united in marriage with Mary Belle Ferguson. William Ferguson, her father, was born in London, England, and was the descendant of one of England's famous families, his father, the grandfather of Mrs. Cain, having been a member of the British Parlia-

ment. William Ferguson came to America when fourteen years of age and spent his business career as a farmer and merchant miller. He died in Benton Harbor, Mich., in 1880. To Judge and Mrs. Cain four children have been born: Clifford C. is a high school graduate and also a graduate of a business college at Niagara Falls, N. Y., where he is engaged in the lumber and milling business; Murray A., a graduate in both the liberal arts and medical department of Syracuse University, Syracuse, N. Y., and is now serving as an interne in the Women's and Children's Hospital at Syracuse and is the only male interne in the institution; Inez married George Smith of Parsons, Kan.; and Margaret, a graduate of the high school and of a business college at Parsons, Kan., is with her brother, Clifford C., in Niagara Falls, N. Y. Judge Cain and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Ancient Order of United Workmen and has been recorder for his lodge in the latter order a number of years. He is much interested in the work of these fraternal organizations and attends all the leading meetings of both orders.

Carl Bernard Warkentin, president of the Newton Milling & Elevator Company, vice-president of the Kansas State Bank of Newton, and a man of affairs, is a native of Harvey county, Kansas, and was born in Halstead, June 6, 1880, the only son of the late Bernard Warkentin and Mina (Eisenmeyer) Warkentin (see sketch of Bernard Warkentin), secured his early educational discipline in the public schools of Newton, and was then matriculated in the University of Kansas, where he remained one year. In 1900 he entered the employ of the Newton Milling & Elevator Company, and under the tuition of his father, president and manager of the company, received an exhaustive and thorough schooling in the business. He early developed qualities essential to success in this line of endeavor, and on his father's death, in April, 1908, succeeded him as president of the Newton Milling & Elevator Company, and was made vice-president of the Halstead Mill & Elevator Company and the Blackwell Milling & Elevator Company, both enterprises in which his father was a large stockholder and president. His incumbency of these offices has proven his possession of initiative, energy and executive talent of high order and he is rapidly receiving recognition as one of the progressive and successful men in his field of endeavor. The combined mills have a capacity of 1,700 barrels of flour daily and twenty-five elevators are operated by them. Their output is marketed throughout the United States and a large export business is done. Mr. Warkentin is also vice-president of the Kansas State Bank of Newton and a stockholder in other commercial enterprises. Essentially a business man he has neither time nor inclination for public office. He has acquired the Knight Templar and Scottish Rite degrees in Masonry and is a member of the board of managers of the Masonic bodies in Newton.

On June 14, 1904, Mr. Warkentin married Miss Frances Glendening, daughter of Hiram Glendening of Newton, a veteran of the Civil war

and a native of Wisconsin, who came to Newton, in 1881, and there resided retired. Mr. and Mrs. Warkentin are the parents of two daughters: Hester, born Nov. 27, 1906, and Wilhelmina, born May 19, 1908. Mrs. Warkentin is a woman of broad culture and refinement and popular in the social circles of Newton, in which she is a leader.

Edwin C. Manning, of Winfield, one of the strong pioneer characters of Kansas, is well known to the public through the part he took in state affairs in an early day, through his loyalty as a soldier and his work as a newspaper man, but most of all for the part he had in the organization of Cowley county and the location of its county seat at Winfield, the town he founded and helped to build. His name is intimately connected with the history of that county and the city's formative period, and his has been the pleasure of witnessing the transition and development of that unbroken prairie land, uninhabited save by Indians and wild game to one of the richest farming districts of the state. He has seen Winfield grow from one log cabin to a city of 8,000 inhabitants; a city presenting one of the most beautiful panoramic views to be found in the state, with its stately shade trees, its clustered spires, groups of college buildings and accompanying grounds, and fine school buildings—the view being accompanied by the hum of many and varied industries, and the city's personnel being one of exceptional progressiveness and culture.

Colonel Manning was born amid the hills of the northern Adirondacks, at Redford, N. Y., Nov. 7, 1838. His father, Louis Frederick Manning, was born on the ocean, Jan. 14, 1814, while his parents, Louis Manning and wife, were making their voyage from France to America. They were French Huguenots and settled in Montreal, Canada, where the father engaged in the lumber business. Louis Frederick Manning was reared and educated in Canada by his uncle, Henry Manning, his father having died when he was two years of age. After leaving his uncle he learned the trade of glass cutting, which trade he followed for fifteen years, ten years of that time having been spent in Burlington, Vt.

At Redford, N. Y., he married Mary Patch, born in 1812. She was a daughter of Samuel Patch, born Aug. 24, 1774, in Massachusetts, and who served as a soldier of the war of 1812. His father, Abraham Patch, was a native of Littleton, Mass., born March 1, 1739. The Patch family was an old one in New England, having been established there in the Seventeenth Century by ancestors from England. Louis F. and Mary (Patch) Manning came westward to Dubuque county, Iowa, in 1852, and there engaged in farming until 1856, when they removed to Jackson county, Iowa. There the mother of Colonel Manning died, in 1858. His father survived until Feb. 2, 1889, when he too passed away. He was originally a Whig, but became a Republican upon the organization of that party. In church faith he was a Methodist. He and his wife were the parents of five children: Edwin C., Cyrenus S. (deceased), Gilman L., Edgar F., and Samuel A.

Colonel Manning spent his early youth in Vermont, and the common

school education begun there was completed in Iowa. From 1856 to 1859 he alternately engaged in teaching and in attending Maquoketa Academy, where he completed the course in 1858. In 1859 he came to Kansas and located at Marysville, where he became editor of the "Democratic Platform," having previously learned to set type. Though a Republican in his personal views he remained in charge of that paper until July, 1860, when a storm came and scattered the plant to the four winds. Its owner, Frank J. Marshall, a staunch Democrat, said he was glad of it, as he would rather see it destroyed than to have it print Republican sentiments. Edwin C. Manning was a young man, poor in purse but strong in energy, determination, and the power of accomplishment, and though the struggle for a living was a hard one in that day, his subsequent business career was one of success. He was serving as postmaster at Marysville when Lincoln made his call for troops in 1861. He promptly responded to the call by resigning as postmaster and enlisting as a private in Company H, Second Kansas infantry. He was commissioned sergeant, however, and later was made first lieutenant. He served with his regiment in the Army of the Frontier until 1863, when he resigned and returned to Marysville, where he helped to organize and was made colonel of a militia regiment for frontier protection, the same being armed by the Federal government. He also resumed newspaper work as publisher of the "Big Blue Union." In 1864 he was elected state senator and served one term, representing Marshall, Washington and Riley counties. In 1866 he removed his publishing plant to Manhattan, where he established the "Kansas Radical," which is still extant as the "Nationalist." After conducting that publication two years, however, he sold it and, in 1869, removed to the vicinity of what is now Winfield, where he entered into a contract with the Osage Indian tribe for a tract of land. This contract, which Colonel Manning still has in his possession, is as follows:

"Winfield, Cowley county, Kansas, Jan. 18, 1870.

"Received of E. C. Manning six dollars, for which I, Chetopah, a chief of the Osage Indian tribe, guarantee a peaceful and unmolested occupancy of 160 acres of land on the reservation, for one year from date.

"Witness, William Connor.

"Chetopah X"
His
Mark

This contract secured to Colonel Manning the peaceful occupancy of that tract of land, which later became the original town site of Winfield. The first forty acres platted embraced what is now that portion of the city north of Ninth street and west of the east side of Main street. In the same month, prior to his contract with the Indians, he had organized the Winfield Town Company and, having some knowledge of surveying, had located the line of Main street by the North Star at night, determining by mathematical calculations the magnetic variations, as

there were no surveying instruments in that region at that time. A later survey by the government disclosed a variation of but fifteen degrees by its established magnetic meridian. In the previous months of October and November Colonel Manning had erected a log cabin near the north end of what is now Manning street, and in this cabin the town company was organized, in January, 1870. The town was named Winfield at the suggestion of Rev. Winfield Scott, a Baptist clergyman at Leavenworth, who had said: "If you are going to start a town there and will give it my name, Winfield, I will go down and build a house of worship for you." As the town company adopted the name of Winfield Reverend Scott kept his part of the pledge and, with local aid, erected a church building in Winfield, which is still standing on Millington street, between Seventh and Eighth streets. The first residence to be built on the original town site of Winfield was a balloon framed structure erected by Colonel Manning, in January and February, 1870, and was located at the corner of Manning and Eighth streets, the site now occupied by the Doane lumber yard. To this cottage Colonel Manning removed his family from Manhattan. Other claims now incorporated in the town of Winfield, besides that of Colonel Manning, are those of A. A. Jackson, C. M. Wood and W. W. Andrews. On Christmas day, 1869, there arrived at Colonel Manning's cabin the following party of men: Prof. H. B. Norton, G. H. Norton, Judge Brown, T. A. Wilkinson, H. D. Kellogg and John Brown. They brought with them a letter from Lieut.-Gov. C. V. Eskridge, Hon. Jacob Stotter and Preston B. Plumb requesting that Colonel Manning should cooperate with this party in establishing a town at the mouth of the Walnut river, in Cowley county. The present site of Winfield appeared to be at about the junction of the Walnut and Arkansas rivers, the point designated in the letter, according to the map of the state at that time. Colonel Manning accompanied the party, which camped the first night in the low bottom woodland south of Timber creek and near its mouth, the stream being known at that time by the Indian name of "Lagonda." As Colonel Manning had previously explored that section he advised that the junction of the two rivers would be too far south for the proposed metropolis. As a precautionary measure, for fear Colonel Manning's views were correct, the party spent the second day in staking out claims, covering all the beautiful and fertile valley south of Timber creek and east and north of Walnut river. The third day, December 27, the party moved southward and camped that night at the mouth of the Walnut river. The following day Judge Brown and Colonel Manning started in search of the state line. After weary hours of travel, over bluffs and through briars and brush, they found the surveyor's marks, which showed that the line crossed the Arkansas river near the mouth of Grouse creek. Colonel Manning swam the river on his horse at this point and recrossed the river about two miles above the mouth of the Walnut river, breaking the ice at each point and arriving at camp about dusk. The party decided on the present site of Arkansas City and named the prospective

city Delphi. Later the name was changed to Cresswell and then to Arkansas City. Colonel Manning returned to his claim and, on Jan. 1, 1870, located A. A. Menor and Col. H. C. Loomis upon two of the abandoned claims. The nearest postoffice and the nearest official who could administer an oath was twenty miles away. Colonel Manning sent for the neighborhood mail several times a week and was taking the "Daily Capital Commonwealth." Through its columns, in February, 1870, he discovered that a bill had been introduced in the senate to organize Cowley county and to establish the county seat at Cresswell. Lieutenant-Governor Eskridge, president of the senate; Hon. Jacob Stotler, speaker of the house of representatives; and Senator Preston B. Plumb, all residents of Emporia, were members of the Cresswell Town Company. The situation required immediate action to save the day to Winfield. Colonel Manning hastily dispatched J. H. Laud, C. M. Wood and A. A. Jackson to the valley of the Arkansas, Walnut and Grouse rivers, there to secure the names of all the settlers and to report to him at Douglass, three days later, with an enumeration of at least 600 settlers. They met at Douglass, Feb. 23, as agreed, before Squire Lamb, made a sworn statement as to the census taken, and signed a petition requesting Gov. James M. Harvey to issue a proclamation organizing Cowley county and designating Winfield as the county seat. With this petition and enumeration Colonel Manning hastened to Topeka, 200 miles distant. At the time of his arrival the bill was being read for the third time before the senate. He failed to secure its defeat in the senate, but his friend, Hon. John Guthrie, a member from Topeka, by shrewd tactics prevented a vote on the bill in the lower house until the legislature adjourned three days later. On February 28 Colonel Manning took his papers to Governor Harvey, who acted favorably on the petition. The settlers at the mouth of Walnut river did not learn of the defeat of their bill until several days after the legislature adjourned, nor that the county was organized with Winfield as the county seat. Colonel Manning helped to establish the first store in Winfield; served as the first postmaster; raised the first wheat in Cowley county; and, in the fall of 1870, served as the first representative from Cowley county. He was reelected to the legislature, in 1878, his legislative service consisting, in all, of two terms as representative and one term as senator from Marshall county. Although Congress had passed an act, July 15, 1870, for the purchase of the Osage reservation, it was not until January, 1871, that the government survey was made. The first tract of land entered was the Winfield town site and the second entry was the eighty acres owned by Colonel Manning. The town of Winfield began to build up immediately and, in 1876, Colonel Manning erected the square of buildings known as the Manning Block. He was admitted to the bar, in 1872, and practiced some. He also edited a newspaper in Winfield two years. In 1880 he went to New Mexico on account of ill health and remained there two years. He then became a resident of Washington, D. C., where he remained until 1896. He was there engaged in the management and

direction of a creosote plant, located at Wilmington, N. C., and in securing railroad franchises at various points throughout the South. In 1896 he returned to Winfield, where he is actively engaged in local affairs and in the management of his considerable holdings in business and residence property. In 1910 he was appointed a member of the municipal commission of Winfield, which has charge of the \$250,000 water and light plant, and of this body he was chosen chairman.

In 1860 Colonel Manning married Delphine Pope of Jackson county, Iowa, who bore him three children: Benjamin, deceased; Martha (Goodwin); and Ernest Frederick, who was the first white child to be born in Winfield and is now an expert mechanic at Bridgeport, Conn. Mrs. Manning died Feb. 20, 1873, and, in 1874, Colonel Manning married Margaret J. Foster. Of their union were born two daughters. One is Mrs. Margaret Belle Murphy of Kansas City, Mo., and the other is deceased. The third marriage of Colonel Manning occurred when Miss Linia Hall became his wife. She is the daughter of Lot Hall, a native of Massachusetts, who spent his entire life in his native state. Colonel Manning is a Republican in politics. Fraternally he is a member of Siverd Post, No. 85, Grand Army of the Republic, and of the Kansas branch of the National Loyal Legion. He is a member of the Masonic order and of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He has also achieved distinction as a journalist, his articles having been sought and published by various journals of the state. One of the best articles from his pen was that entitled, "The Passing of Ingalls," published by the "Winfield Courier," in 1896. Colonel Manning was made president of the Kansas State Historical Society on Dec. 6, 1910. He has just published a book, under the title of "Autobiography, Historical and Miscellaneous," which will be found in some of the public libraries of the state and on a shelf in the State Historical Society.

Thomas W. Tallman, one of the leading lumber merchants of Fort Scott, was born in Burlington county, New Jersey, October 25, 1826, son of Woodmanse and Elizabeth (Read) Tallman, natives of New Jersey, where they were reared, educated and married. Thomas W.'s grandfather, also named Thomas, was an Englishman who immigrated to America and settled in New Jersey. In 1831 Thomas W.'s parents, with their children, moved to Logan county, Ohio, where the father bought some timbered land, which he cleared, and became a well-to-do farmer. Both he and his wife spent their lives there. Thomas W. attended the subscription schools of Logan county and continued to live at home until his eighteenth year, when he became a trader and spent most of his time at West Liberty and Bellefontaine, Ohio. In October, 1855, he married Katharyne Austin, and in April of the next year came west to see what opportunities there were for agricultural pursuits. Upon arriving at Kansas City, Mo., with five others he hired a team and wagon and drove to Fort Scott, having heard of the land office at that point. They reached the town on April 23, the weather was beautiful, and Mr. Tallman was so impressed with his surroundings that he



J. W. Tallman
and
His Great Grand Daughter
Virginia Tallman Gross

went out and bought a 160-acre claim at the edge of town. He filed upon it and subsequently proved upon it. He bought more land adjoining his first holding and built one of the best log houses in the vicinity. Not having it quite finished he hired a man to complete the building and in July returned to Ohio for his wife and child. They came by rail to Jefferson City, Mo., and then bought a team, wagon and equipment and drove across the country to Fort Scott, as there were no railroads west of Jefferson City, Mo., at that early day. After furnishing the home Mr. Tallman started farming. He broke the virgin sod, built fences, and made all the improvements possible in a new country. He and his wife have continued to reside there ever since, though they built another home. The winter after the arrival of his family the border warfare broke out in eastern Kansas and Mr. Tallman says that he felt safer while on guard duty in town than on his farm. He has lived on his farm continuously since the time he purchased it. The new home stands on a high hill overlooking the surrounding country. In 1878 he was elected to the state legislature, being one of the few Democrats who voted for submitting the question of state-wide prohibition to the people. He had the honor of being one of the county commissioners who laid Bourbon county off into townships while Kansas was still a territory, having been appointed by the governor for that purpose. He served as county commissioner for three years and as sheriff of the county four years. When Mr. Tallman arrived at Fort Scott there were not over 200 people in the town, and most of them lived in the government houses. Since that time he has been identified with every movement for building up the city and improving it. Mr. Tallman was one of the charter members of the lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Fort Scott, having been a member of the order since he was twenty-one years old. In 1893 he engaged in the lumber business in Fort Scott, under the firm name of T. W. Tallman Lumber Company, having his sons as partners. The sons now conduct the yard independently of their father, who has retired from active business. Five children were born to Thomas W. and Katharine Tallman: Emma, deceased, was the wife of William Davis; Frank A. and Charles O. carry on the lumber business in Fort Scott; Lillie, deceased, was the wife of George E. Ware, of Fort Scott; and Fannie, deceased, was the wife of John H. Train, an attorney of Fort Scott. On May 26, 1900, Mrs. Tallman died. She was a Christian woman, having been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church in Ohio. Mr. Tallman was a Whig while he lived in Ohio, but after he came to Kansas joined the Democratic party. At the present time there are only one man and two women living in Fort Scott who were there when Mr. Tallman arrived.

Jacob W. Graybill, a prominent and successful physician and surgeon of Newton, Kan., represents that younger group of the medical fraternity that is zealously striving to make the medical profession of Kansas excel in all of its departments. Dr. Graybill was born near McAllisterville, Juanita county, Pennsylvania, April 17, 1872, son of Amos and

Mary (Shelly) Graybill, whom he accompanied to Kansas, in 1870, thus being practically a Kansan in all except birth, as almost the whole of his life has been spent in this state. Amos Graybill, a native of Pennsylvania, bought a farm in Waton township, Harvey county, on which he resided until his retirement from active farm duties, in 1885, when he removed to Newton and resided there at the time of his death, in 1901. He was a Mennonite in church faith and politically was a Republican all of his life, having cast his ballot for every Republican candidate for president from Fremont to McKinley. He was a son of Peter Graybill, born in Pennsylvania, in which state the Graybill family originated from one of that name who emigrated from Holland, in 1692, and settled in Lancaster county. Peter Shelly, maternal grandfather of Dr. Graybill, was of English descent and spent his entire life in Pennsylvania.

Dr. Graybill obtained his literary education in the public schools of Newton, and on completing his education, in 1889, engaged in the drug business with his brother, S. S. Graybill, at Hutchinson, where he remained two years. He then entered the medical department of the University of Kansas, in 1895, and was graduated in 1898, whereupon he located at Mound Ridge, Kan., and was there engaged in the practice of his profession until 1903. To further qualify himself for his profession he took a post-graduate course in surgery in the Philadelphia Polyclinic School, in 1903, and, in 1904, took a special course on classical diagnosis in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania. In the fall of the latter year he located at Newton, Kan., where his practice and success have been such as to place him in the front rank of the medical profession of that city. When Dr. Crumbine, secretary of the State Board of Health, began the campaign for better health conditions in Kansas, in 1905, Dr. Graybill was made county health officer of Harvey county, which position he held three years. Dr. Graybill makes a specialty of surgery and has attained distinction by his success in that branch of his profession. At the session of the Ancient Order of United Workmen grand lodge at Lawrence, Kan., in 1907, he was elected grand medical examiner for the order in Kansas and, in 1909, was reelected to that office. At the session of the grand lodge in Independence, Kan., in 1911 he was elected grand master of the order. A Republican in politics he served as a member of the electoral college which elected William Howard Taft to be president of the United States, in 1908. He also served as surgeon in the Kansas National Guard during the term of Governor Hoch. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the Harvey County Medical Society, and the Kansas State Medical Society.

On Jan. 21, 1901, Dr. Graybill married Miss Joanna M. Jackson and of their union have been born two children—Russell, born Aug. 30, 1902, and Harriette, born Sept. 17, 1903. Mrs. Graybill is the daughter of Col. Thomas J. Jackson, a native of Indiana and a veteran of the Civil war, who was an officer in command at the massacre at Fort Pillow.

Tenn. He took an active interest in public affairs in Kansas and served one term in the state legislature from Harvey county. Mrs. Graybill is a sister of Cooper Jackson, business manager of the "Mexican Herald" of Mexico City. Dr. Graybill has attained a prominent position in Masonry, being a member of the Blue Lodge, the Chapter, Commandery, Consistory, and the Ancient Arabic Order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. Both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

John Leland Buck.—A publication of this nature exercises its most important function where it takes cognizance of the life and labors of those citizens who have been of material value in the advancement and development of the commonwealth. Mr. Buck is best known to the citizens of central Kansas through his connection with the banking interests of Harvey county, where he has resided since early boyhood and in the commercial and social life, of which he has been a potent, though unostentatious factor. He has large and varied capitalistic interests and is one of the distinctively representative men of his section. John Leland Buck is a native of Illinois and was born in Auburn, Sangamon county, May 1, 1863, son of Franklin L. and Sarah M. (Curtis) Buck. His ancestors, paternal and maternal, were among the early settlers of America, and numbered among them are men who achieved distinction in the frontier life of those early days—in the French and Indian war and the war for Independence—and who have filled many positions of usefulness in the town, state and nation. Ebenezer Buck and his son, Ebenezer, great-great-grandfather and great-grandfather of John L. Buck, were soldiers in the Continental line in the war of the Revolution. John Buck, grandfather of John L., was a native of Massachusetts and was born in Lanesboro, in 1797. He and two brothers, one of whom was Chester Buck, were pioneer settlers of Lewis county, New York. In 1854 John Buck, accompanied by his family, migrated to Illinois by way of the great lakes and eventually located in Sangamon county, where he purchased a tract of land comprising 720 acres. Upon completion of the Chicago & Alton railroad eighty acres of this tract was platted by Mr. Buck and he became the founder of the town of New Auburn, which now (1911) has a population of some 3,000. He made a donation of building sites to several churches and the Masonic order and a public park to the city. He became a successful business man and one of the prominent citizens of his county, being active in its political, religious and social life. His death occurred in Auburn, in 1880, in his eighty-third year. Franklin L. Buck, son of John and father of John L., was born in Lowville, Lewis county, New York, Aug. 29, 1828. He received such education as the schools of his native county afforded and his early years were spent in the employ of his father. In 1851, when twenty-three years of age, he married, at Booneville, N. Y., Miss Sarah M. Curtiss, daughter of Henry Curtiss, a native of Lanesboro, Mass., who married a Miss Lyman. He was one of the early settlers of Lewis county, New York, where he experienced the vicissitudes and endured the labors incident to the pioneer life of that time. In 1854, Franklin

L. Buck, with his wife, accompanied his father to Illinois and became associated with him in his land investments in Sangamon county. In this venture they were successful and the association continued until 1877, when the pioneer spirit of his forbears caused him at the age of forty-nine, to again take up the work of developing a new country. In June of that year he purchased a quarter-section of land in Sedgwick township, Harvey county, Kansas, and in September brought his family to the new home. Harvey county was in its infancy and his land was unbroken prairie and without improvements. After fourteen years of cultivation under his skillful supervision, during which time suitable buildings were erected, he disposed of this property at \$35 an acre, at that time a top price for this section of Kansas. He was a man of lofty integrity, strong intellectual powers, and an influential and highly respected citizen. He died in Sedgwick May 25, 1908, and his wife passed away June 26, 1911. They were the parents of two children—a son and a daughter. The latter, Louie C., married Carlton C. Sawyer of Sedgwick, Kan.

John Leland Buck acquired his education in the public schools of Sangamon county, Illinois, and Harvey county, Kansas. In 1879, when sixteen years of age, he initiated his commercial career by securing employment as a clerk in the general store of Hall & Willey of Sedgwick, where he remained until the fall of 1880, when he returned to his native state, Illinois, and spent the winter of 1880-81 in attending school. In the summer of 1881 he returned to Sedgwick and entered the banking office of T. R. Hazard. In 1884 Mr. Hazard disposed of the bank and Mr. Buck remained with the successor for a short time, but resigned to become cashier for J. M. Massey, a general merchant. Ill health necessitated his spending the winter of 1884-85 in Florida and New Orleans. He returned to Sedgwick much improved in health but did not resume business until 1886, when he became bookkeeper for the Sedgwick City Bank and shortly afterward its cashier. In 1894, on the organization of the Sedgwick State Bank, of which he was a promoter, he became cashier of the institution, continuing in that capacity until February, 1906, when he resigned to accept the position of general agent of the Aetna Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., for the State of South Dakota, with headquarters at Sioux Falls. In 1908 he returned to Kansas and became interested as a stockholder in the Kansas State Bank of Newton and was elected its cashier. This position he resigned Jan. 1, 1911, in order to give his entire attention to his large personal interests in Illinois, Colorado, South Dakota and Kansas. To the banking fraternity Mr. Buck is known as an able and discriminating financier and one who invariably succeeded in bringing the administrative policy of the institution with which he was connected up to the point of highest efficiency. He is a stockholder in various financial and commercial enterprises. He is the one of three owners of a 1,500-acre ranch near Hot Springs, S. D., and one of the potential forces in the Hot Springs Live Stock & Irrigation Company. He still owns a portion of

the original purchase of his grandfather adjoining Auburn, Ill., which was bought for \$10 per acre and has sold for as much as \$800 an acre. Essentially a business man he has neither time nor inclination for office, although he never neglects in the least his civic duties and obligations. A Republican, he has served as a delegate in both the county and Congressional conventions of his party. Fraternaly he is a member of the Masonic order, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Knights of Pythias, and is a past chancellor commander in the last named order.

On June 4, 1891, Mr. Buck married Miss Anna L. Johnson, daughter of the late Gilbert and Helen (Kent) Johnson of East Wallingford, Vt. Mrs. Buck is a woman of broad culture and refinement, an accomplished musician, both as a vocalist and as an instrumental performer, and is popular in the social circles of Newton, in which she is a leader. Her sister, Alice M., is the wife of Mack P. Cretcher, editor of the "Sedgwick Pantagraph," and a brother, D. D. Johnson, is a retail druggist in Sedgwick. In Mr. Buck's home is an heirloom which is highly prized in the Buck family—a silver cream pitcher, made in England about 1600. It bears the engraved or stamped initials of ten generations, the first two not dated and the last eight running from 1679 to that of its present owner, J. L. Buck, 1902. The sugar bowl mate to this pitcher is owned by a distant relative. Mr. Buck is in all respects a high type of the conservative, unassuming American, diligent in his commercial affairs and conscientious in all things. His personal successes have been the result of unflagging energy, a keen knowledge of men and things and the ability to judge the propitious moment and avail himself of it.

John Rawlins, one of the influential and prominent business men of Winfield, Kan., has devoted the greater part of his business career to the grain and milling business. He was born in Lexington, Mo., Feb. 22, 1857, but is a Kansan in all except birth, for he has spent almost his entire life in this state, as his parents removed from Missouri to Doniphan county, Kansas, the year of his birth. The parents, James and Margaret (Condon) Rawlins, were natives of Kilkenny, Ireland, and were married in the Emerald Isle before their immigration to America in 1840. They first settled in St. Louis and were residents of Missouri until their removal to Kansas, in 1857. James Rawlins was a contractor of stone work and railroad construction work and resided at Iowa Point, Doniphan county, until his death in 1898, at an advanced age. The parents of James Rawlins never came to this country, but spent their entire lives in their native land of Ireland.

John Rawlins was educated in the common schools of Doniphan county, Kansas, and initiated his independent business career as a railroad civil engineer on the Atchison & Nebraska railroad, in which capacity he continued to be employed until 1883. From that year until 1904 he engaged in the grain business at Iowa Point and White Cloud, Kan. About 1904 he removed to Winfield, Cowley county, and has there been engaged in the wholesale grain business, having been previously

employed, however, as a traveling salesman for Richardson & Company, who own a line of elevators in different parts of Kansas. He is the lessee of the Santa Fe elevator at Winfield, in connection with which he also owns and operates the Udall Flour Mills at Udall, Cowley county. This mill has a capacity of 200 barrels of flour per day and its products are sold from the store which Mr. Rawlins conducts at Winfield. Traveling men are also employed to sell the mill's products in other localities. Mr. Rawlins has given his political allegiance to the Democratic party, but has never had inclinations or time for public office.

In 1888 Mr. Rawlins married Miss Emma, daughter of Enoch Spaulding, a pioneer settler of Kansas and one of the founders of White Cloud. Mr. Spaulding, who was a farmer by occupation, became the owner of much valuable farm property and was one of the original owners of the White Cloud town site. He was a soldier in the Mexican war and had retired from active business cares a number of years before his death in Nemaha county in 1897. Mr. and Mrs. Rawlins have two children—a son and a daughter: John E., born Sept. 12, 1890, is a high school graduate and is now associated with his father in business, and Christina, born Feb. 9, 1893, is at home. Mrs. Rawlins is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

David Goerz.—In reviewing the history of any community or state there are always a few names which stand preëminently above others, for those who bear them are men of superior ability, energy, judgment and intelligence; men who by fixedness of purpose and unflinching pursuit of an ideal have made themselves the promoters of various enterprises which have a direct and important bearing upon the development and progress of their city or state. Such a citizen is David Goerz, of Newton, Kan., founder of Bethel College, and an astute business man, whose influence and achievements well entitle the Goerz family to recognition in this work. Mr. Goerz was born in Berdianak, near Odessa, southern Russia, June 2, 1849, and was there reared and given an excellent education. He was first engaged in surveying and later became a teacher in his native land, but the greater opportunities of the New World appealed to him so strongly that, in 1873, he immigrated to America and located in Summerfield, St. Clair county, Illinois, where he taught two years and established there in February, 1875, the "Zui Heimath," a Mennonite publication, of which he was the editor. In December, 1875, he removed to Halstead, Harvey county, Kansas, and there continued the publication of this paper and also established a book and stationery business.

Prior to leaving Russia he wedded, on June 21, 1871, Miss Helen Riesen, who was born, reared and educated in southern Russia. She is a daughter of Rudolph and Catherine (Friesen) Riesen, the former a native of Prussia and a cabinet maker by trade. These parents also came to America, in 1874, and settled in Marion county, Kansas, where the father engaged in farming, a pursuit in which he had had no previous experience. He was very successful, however, and thereby acquired

financial independence. They were the parents of five sons and four daughters, all of whom were born in Russia, except the youngest son. Both parents died in 1893, within a few days of each other, the father at the age of seventy-one and the mother aged sixty-nine years. Rev. and Mrs. Goerz are the parents of nine children, of whom five sons and three daughters are still living. She is a woman of unusual sweetness and strength of character, of strong intellect, well educated and versatile, a fit companion and helpmeet to her husband in his work of founding and managing Bethel College. In December, 1875, Mr. and Mrs. Goerz came to Kansas and first located at Halstead, Harvey county, which was then the headquarters of the Emigrant Aid Colonization Society, of which he became secretary. In that capacity he spent some time at Castle Garden, New York harbor, where he received immigrants and conducted or sent them to their destination in Kansas or elsewhere in the West. Sixteen years were spent in that service, which brought to Harvey county and to central Kansas many good settlers who have become prosperous and substantial citizens of that section and own good homes there. In this work he was associated with the late Bernard Warkentin (see sketch).

Mr. Goerz' greatest work, however, was most probably the organization of the corporation which, in 1893, founded Bethel College, a sectarian school of the Mennonite denomination. At the time of its organization it was the only Mennonite college in the United States, its mission being not only educational training and implanting a genuine love of culture, but the moral and spiritual development of its students as well. Mr. Goerz solicited the funds for the college, amounting to over \$100,000, and negotiated for the site which resulted in locating the college one mile north of Newton, on a beautiful site, the campus comprising several acres of ground. The main building of the college is a large stone edifice, of modern style of architecture and of imposing appearance, which, with its accompanying recitation buildings and dormitories, forms a pretty suburban village, so located on an eminence that it can be seen for miles across the prairies. Mr. Goerz has been secretary of the board of directors and business manager of the college since its organization, and to him more than anyone else is due the success of the institution. During the twenty years in which he was the controlling spirit in this institution he served practically without salary and was as well a generous supporter in a financial way. At no time during his administration was the college in debt, each step in its enlargement being financed before construction began. Possibly no educational institution within the borders of Kansas has such a record, and to Reverend Goerz and his financial policy this was due. Reverend Goerz was ordained to the Mennonite ministry at Halstead, in 1878, and became an elder in the church in 1890. Upon his removal to Newton, in 1893, he became pastor of the church there and was actively identified with the work of Bethel College until 1910, when his prodigious and varied labors so seriously impaired his health as to compel him to retire

from active labor and to seek recuperation of his health in California, where he is residing in Upland, San Bernardino county, at the present time (1911). He is a man of high culture and intellectual bearing, as well as the possessor of exceptional business acumen, and is well qualified in his own character and personality, as well as in his mere attainments, for the responsible positions he has held. To his energy and enterprise is largely due the building of the Bethel Hospital at Newton, and during the great famine in Russia, in 1900, he conveyed a train load of corn to the sufferers in that country, and it was distributed under his personal supervision. In 1880 he organized the Mennonite Mutual Fire Insurance Company of North America, of which he was secretary and general manager until 1897. It has grown until it now carries millions of dollars worth of insurance. He is also vice-president of the Newton Milling & Elevator Company and a large stockholder in that concern. He served as a member of the Halstead school board nearly twenty years.

Fred Harvey Quincy.—Success in any line of occupation, in any avenue of business, is not a matter of spontaneity; but represents the result of the application of definite subjective forces and the controlling of objective agencies in such a way as to achieve desired ends. Senator Quincy has realized a large and substantial success in the business world, has been given important public office, in which he has served with honor and distinction, and his career has well exemplified the truth of the foregoing statements. He occupies a prominent place in the financial circles of Kansas, is the controlling force in one of its most important banking enterprises, and is one of the distinctively representative men of the state. Progressive and energetic in the management of his various business interests, loyal and public spirited as a citizen, he holds a secure position in the confidence and esteem of the community and has contributed in large measure to the advancement of the city of Salina, in whose still greater commercial and civic prestige he is a firm believer. He is president of the Planters' State Bank of Salina, vice-president of the Salina Candy Company, and has been twice elected to the state senate from the Thirty-first district, composed of Saline and Ottawa counties.

Fred Harvey Quincy is a native of Wisconsin and was born in Lancaster, Grant county, Dec. 10, 1857, a son of Benjamin E. and Mary E. (Stone) Quincy, natives of Vermont. His ancestors, paternal and maternal, were among the early settlers of America and numbered among them are men who achieved distinction in the frontier life of those early days, the French and Indian war, the war of the Revolution, and the commercial era which followed, and they have filled many positions of usefulness in the town, state and nation. Underhill, Vt., was founded by members of the Quincy family during the war for independence and here was born Samuel Quincy, the grandfather of Fred H., and who was a soldier in the war of 1812.

Fred Harvey Quincy secured his early educational discipline in the public schools of Grant county, Wisconsin, and Saline county, Kansas.



Fred. H. Quincy

having removed with his parents to the latter state in 1873. Subsequently he completed a course in the State Normal at Platteville, Wis., and was graduated in Bailey's Business College, Dubuque, Iowa, in 1877. The succeeding five years he employed in farming, the winter months, however, finding him clerking in Salina. In 1882 he became a grain buyer and established a profitable business in this line. During 1889-90 he served as sheriff of Saline county, having been elected by a flattering majority in 1888. He was the active factor in the promotion and organization of the Salina Cement Plaster Company in 1893, was elected secretary of the company on its incorporation, and later became president and manager. Mills were built in Dickinson and Clay counties, Kansas, and in Hardeman county, Texas. The output of the mills, "Agatite Cement Plaster," became the standard of quality and the business was a success. In 1902 the company was merged with the American Cement Plaster Company of Lawrence, Kan. In 1900 Senator Quincy organized the Planters' State Bank of Salina and was elected president of the institution, and this chief executive office he has since retained. Organized with a capital of \$50,000, its business has been of sound and continuous growth. It has at the present writing (1911) an earned surplus of \$50,000, undivided profits of \$25,000, deposits of \$750,000, and has paid to its stockholders since commencing business dividends exceeding 100 per cent. In the organization, development and administration of the business of the institution Senator Quincy has been the dominant executive and to his progressiveness, energy and resourcefulness is due the strength and high reputation of the organization. He is known in banking circles as an able and discriminating financier and as one who has brought the administrative policy of his bank up to the point of highest efficiency. He is also financially interested in several important commercial enterprises in Salina and has wielded a specially potent influence during the past ten years in the industrial and civic affairs of the city. He is vice-president of the Salina Candy Company, treasurer of the Salina Fair Association, and a director in the Alfalfa Meal Company and the Butchers' Packing Company.

To the citizens of the state at large Senator Quincy is best known through his service as a member of the upper house of the legislature, of which for several years he has been one of the recognized leaders. A lifelong Republican, he has been an active force in Saline county since 1888, when he was elected sheriff. In 1904 he was the party's nominee for state senator from the Thirty-first district, comprising Saline and Ottawa counties, and was elected by a handsome majority, being elected for a second term in 1908. As a member of this body he has been industrious, capable, honest and patriotic. It is probable his most important service to the state has been in connection with financial legislation, for which his experience as a banker eminently qualifies him. He drew, without collaboration, and introduced in the session of 1907 a bill to guarantee the depositors of banks against loss. This was the first

measure, based upon mutual insurance, permitting voluntary entry of the banks to its benefits, and providing for assessments based upon the past experience of banking loss, ever presented to a legislature in a measure of this nature. The bill, failing to receive attention of this session, was made the object of the special session called by Governor Hoch in 1908, in which it was defeated. The guaranty of bank deposits was made a political issue in the campaign of 1908 and both parties incorporated it in their platforms. In the session of 1909 the bill became a law and has since been declared constitutional by the United States supreme court. During the special session of 1908 Senator Quincy drew and was largely instrumental in having passed Senate Bill No. 33, which provides that all state, municipal, county and township bonds and coupons be payable in Topeka, the state treasurer being the authorized fiscal agent of the state. Previously these payments were made in New York city and various banks and officials derived a profit. Under the present arrangement the saving to the state exceeds \$15,000 per annum. In 1906 Senator Quincy was one of a committee of five which included W. R. Stubbs, James Troutman, Arthur Capper and R. N. Allen, which planned the organization of the "Square Deal Republican Club." This organization secured from candidates and members of the legislature an expression of their attitude on the anti-pass, two-cent fare, primary election, and assessment of railway property measures then before the people. These several measures were enacted into law during the sessions of 1907-08-09. Senator Quincy was also one of a committee of three appointed by the railway committee of the senate to draft a bill providing for a public utilities commission, the bill as drawn by them passing in the session of 1911. On becoming a member of the senate Mr. Quincy was made chairman of the committee on second class cities, which position he has since retained. His committee memberships are: banks and banking, railway, claims and accounts, and taxation. His work in support of the two-cent fare, anti-pass, wheat and corn, maximum freight rates, primary election, and general railway bills was of material assistance in securing their passage. He was also a potential force in securing the enactment of the present tax law. He introduced in the senate, had charge of, and secured the passage through that body of the so-called "Blue-Sky Law," one of the most important bills ever enacted into law, and which is effecting a saving of millions of dollars to the investors of capital. He is a firm believer in the principle of true representative government and his record of service is one that the district which elected him can contemplate with pride and satisfaction. Senator Quincy has attained the Knights Templar and Scottish Rite degrees in Masonry, is affiliated with Isis Temple Shrine at Salina, and is treasurer of that body as well as of the local Scottish Rite bodies and Salina Commandery. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the United Commercial Travelers, and a director of the Kansas State Historical Society and the Salina Young Men's Christian Association. His reli-

gious faith is expressed by membership in the Methodist church, and he has served as a trustee of the Kansas Wesleyan University. On Feb. 6, 1883, Senator Quincy married Miss Fannie, daughter of John Sprague, a native of West Virginia who was a Union soldier in the Civil war and died in service. Senator and Mrs. Quincy are the parents of two daughters: Lulu Sprague, the elder, graduated at Ferry Hall, Lake Forest, Ill., in 1906, as the honor member of her class. She is the wife of Fred I. Walker, assistant cashier of the Planters' State Bank. Nina, the second child, was also graduated at Ferry Hall, receiving first honors, with the class of 1907. Mrs. Quincy is a woman of broad culture and refinement. Senator Quincy is in all respects a high type of the conservative, unassuming American, diligent in his public duties and commercial affairs and conscientious in all things.

John A. Alleman, cashier of the First National Bank at Thayer, Kan., and a well known and respected citizen of Neosho county, has spent nearly thirty-five years of a busy, useful life in that county. Judge Alleman is a native of Pennsylvania, born to Henry K. and Susanna (Sager) Alleman, July 9, 1852. Henry K. Alleman also was born in Pennsylvania but brought his family to Illinois in 1860, and to Kansas in 1870. He located in Neosho county, where he resumed his occupation of farming and was thus engaged until his death there, in 1900. He was a staunch Republican and took a great interest in local political affairs. Both parents were members of the United Brethren church. Henry Alleman, grandfather of Judge Alleman, was born in Pennsylvania, in which state the Alleman family was first established by an emigrant of that name from France who settled there in the early part of the Eighteenth Century, on land which still is owned by a branch of the family. Frederick Sager, maternal grandfather of Judge Alleman, was a native of Pennsylvania and spent his entire life in that state. Others of his descendants besides Judge Alleman are now residents of Neosho county, Kansas.

Judge John A. Alleman received his earlier education in Illinois. After the family's removal to Kansas he attended the University of Kansas two years, completing his studies there in 1877. Upon leaving the university he resumed teaching, in which profession he had previously engaged, and taught twelve years in Neosho county. He then entered the mercantile business, in which he continued seventeen years. While in business he was also county commissioner six years and, in 1900, was elected probate judge of Neosho county, in which office he served four years. He is now cashier of the First National Bank of Thayer, which was established in 1909 as a national bank, with \$25,000 capital. He has been very successful throughout his business career and has accumulated much valuable farm property. The Republican party has always had in Judge Alleman a staunch advocate and friend, and Neosho county has had a progressive citizen whose influence has always been lent in the direction of furthering the best interests of the county and its citizens, among whom there is none more respected and esteemed than he

In 1884 Judge Alleman married Mary, a daughter of Jacob Keller, who was a native of Ohio and a resident of that state until his death. To Judge and Mrs. Alleman have been born three children: Stella is the wife of E. K. Bonebrake; Earl graduated from Campbell College, Holton, Kan., in 1911; and Harry is now in college. Both Judge and Mrs. Alleman are members of the United Brethren church.

Harry Prince Farrar.—Success in any line of occupation, in any avenue of business, is not a matter of spontaneity, but represents the result of the application of definite subjective forces and the controlling of objective agencies in such a way as to achieve desired ends. Mr. Farrar has realized a large and substantial success in the business world, and his career has well exemplified the truth of the foregoing statements. He occupies a prominent place in the financial circles of southern Kansas and is the controlling force in one of its important mortgage, loan and investment enterprises. He has large and varied capitalistic interests and is one of the distinctively representative men of the state. Progressive and energetic in the management of these varied affairs, loyal and public spirited as a citizen, he holds a secure position in the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens and has contributed in large measure to the development of Arkansas City and Cowley county, in which he was a pioneer merchant and banker and in whose still greater civic and commercial prestige he is a firm believer. He is president of the Hill Investment Company, and vice-president of the Arkansas City Gas & Electric Light Company, the Arkansas City Water Power Company and the Land & Power Company of Arkansas City.

Harry P. Farrar is a native of the State of Maine and was born in Phillips, Franklin county, Sept. 28, 1851, son of Byron and Mary (Howland) Farrar. His ancestors, paternal and maternal, were among the early settlers of America, and numbered among them are men who achieved distinction in the frontier life of those early days, in the commercial era which followed, in the French and Indian war, and later in the war of the Revolution. Byron Farrar was born in Buckfield, Me., for many years was postmaster at Phillips, that state, and served as a justice of the peace. He married Miss Mary Howland, daughter of Isaac Howland, a descendant of one of the first settlers of the State of Maine. In 1890 he retired from active business and removed to Arkansas City, Kan., where his last years were passed in the company of the family of his son, his death occurring in 1906.

Harry P. Farrar acquired his education in the public schools of his native town, supplemented by a course in the Bryant & Stratton Business College, at Portland. Subsequently he secured employment as bookkeeper in the offices of Plummer Brothers, founders and machinists at Portland. In September, 1872, he decided to avail himself of the greater opportunity offered by the growing West and came to Kansas. He established himself in the general merchandise business at Arkansas City, Cowley county, then in its early stage of development. In 1874 he disposed of his mercantile interests to accept the position of cashier

of the Cowley County Bank of Arkansas City, one of the first to be organized in the county. In 1885 the institution secured a national charter and became the First National Bank of Arkansas City. In the organization, development and administration of the business of these institutions Mr. Farrar demonstrated, in his executive capacity, financial ability to a marked degree, and to his progressiveness, energy and resourcefulness was due in great measure the high reputation they attained. He became known to the banking fraternity as an able and discriminating financier and as one who had brought the administrative policy of his bank up to the point of highest efficiency. In 1885 he was active in organizing the Johnson Loan & Trust Company, of which he was made president. The business of this corporation was liquidated in 1892, and the Hill Investment Company was organized with a capital of \$325,000, and of this institution Mr. Farrar has been continuously president and manager. The company does a general loan, investment, insurance and real estate business. The field covered comprises southern Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas, and the business has been of sound and continuous growth. As regards volume, the transactions of the company place it among the leaders in the Southwest. As the controlling owner and executive head of this organization, Mr. Farrar has realized a substantial financial reward and has won a recognized place among leading Kansas financiers. He has, in addition to this interest, important stock holdings and valuable realty investments, is president of the Arkansas City Gas & Electric Light Company, and is vice-president of the Arkansas City Water Power Company and the Land & Power Company of Arkansas City. With a multiplicity of business interests, sufficiently varied and extensive to demand the constant vigilance of the usual man of affairs, he has found time to take an active part in practically every movement and enterprise affecting the development of Arkansas City. He has been a lifelong Republican. Essentially a business man, he has neither the time nor inclination for office, though he never neglects in the least his civic duties and obligations and has taken an active and influential part in the councils of his party. Mr. Farrar has attained to the Knights Templar and Scottish Rite degrees in Masonry, is affiliated with Midian Temple Shrine of Wichita, and is a member of Arkansas City Lodge No. 956, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

On March 18, 1875, Mr. Farrar married Miss Celia H., daughter of James A. Foss, a well known merchant of Portland, Me., and a member of the Foss family of early Colonial history. Mr. and Mrs. Farrar are the parents of four children: Arthur, a graduate of Thornton Academy, Saco, Me., class of 1900; Foss, who attended the Kansas Agricultural College at Manhattan, and is assistant treasurer of the Hill Investment Company; Pearl; and Lucile, a graduate of Principia School of St. Louis, Mo. Mrs. Farrar is a member of the Church of Christ, Scientist; is a woman of broad culture and refinement, and is popular in the social circles of Arkansas City, in which she is a leader. To do justice to the many phases of the career of Mr. Farrar within the limit of an article

of this order would be impossible, but in even touching the more salient points there may come objective lesson and incentive, and thus a tribute of appreciation. As a man among men, bearing his due share in conviction with activities and responsibilities of a work-a-day world, he has been successful; but over all and above all, he has gained a deep knowledge of the well springs from which emerge the stream of human motive and action. He has gained a clear apprehension of what life means, of its dominating influences, and possibilities, and is every ready to impart to his fellow men the fruits of his investigation, contemplation and mature wisdom.

Frank Woodward Emery, a prominent and successful physician of Winfield, is a native son of Kansas, born on a farm near Lawrence, April 24, 1863. The family of which he is a descendant on the paternal side is of English descent and is an old established one in New England. The parents of Dr. Emery were Charles C. and Hannah (Caldwell) Emery, the former born and reared in Maine. Charles C. Emery was among the earliest pioneers in Kansas, having come to this state in 1857, and his was the privilege and the pleasure to witness the wonderful change that was accomplished in Kansas in the more than half century that intervened between his settlement here and his death. He settled on a farm five miles west of Lawrence, where for about thirty-seven years he was engaged in agricultural pursuits, but in 1894 he retired from active cares and removed to Lawrence, the city he had helped to protect against further attack after the infamous Quantrill raid of Aug. 21, 1863. He was a Republican in politics, and in church faith and membership a Unitarian. He died in 1909, being preceded in death by his wife, in 1897. Moses Emery, grandfather of Dr. Emery, was also a native of Maine and a brother-in-law of Governor Fairfield, who held the gubernatorial chair of that state a number of years. Moses Emery was a prominent lawyer of Saco, Me., and became well known throughout the state through his political activities. He died in his native state about 1884, when eighty-seven years of age.

Dr. Frank W. Emery received his earlier education in a country school, but later attended a business college at Lawrence. After completing his business course he was employed seven years as a bookkeeper for Whitmeyer & Conley, lumber dealers of Kansas City, Mo. He then began his preparation for the medical profession by entering the University Medical College at Kansas City, Mo., in which institution he graduated in 1895. For the practice of his profession he located at Winfield, Kan., where from the first he was successful and where he now has an extensive and lucrative practice. He is local surgeon of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railway and medical examiner for a number of the leading life insurance companies. In the fall of 1903 he spent about three months in post-graduate work in the New York Post-Graduate Medical School. Dr. Emery is a Republican in politics, but though thoroughly conversant with the social and political problems of the day he takes no other than a voting interest in political affairs. He is a

successful business man as well as an able physician and is the owner of large real estate interests in Kansas City, Mo.

On Oct. 27, 1897, Dr. Emery was united in marriage to Miss Jessie B., daughter of Thomas M. Jones, of Kansas City, Mo. Mr. Jones was a Kentuckian by birth but had removed to Kansas City, Mo., where he was engaged in the real estate business until killed in a railroad wreck near Pleasant Hill, Mo., about 1888. To Dr. and Mrs. Emery have been born a daughter and a son: Julia, born April 5, 1902, is now in school, and Frank A. C., born Feb. 8, 1905. Dr. Emery and his family are members of the Baptist church and he and his wife are among the most esteemed of Winfield citizens.

George C. Mitchell of Winfield, Kan., is of Scotch descent and a native of Ohio, born in New Matamoras, Washington county, that state, May 6, 1874. His father, Joseph M. Mitchell, was a native of Monroe county, Ohio, where in his earlier years he followed the cooper's trade. He was one of those heroic men who, fifty years ago, promptly responded to the call to arms in defense of the Union. He enlisted in Company E, Seventy-seventh Ohio infantry, which regiment was organized at Marietta, Columbus and other places in Ohio, from Sept. 28, 1861, to Jan. 5, 1862, to serve three years. Its first serious battle was that of Shiloh, where it bore a conspicuous part in the determined and protracted struggle for the position at Shiloh Church and in baffling the enemy in all his attempts to capture Taylor's battery, and General Sherman commended the regiment for its heroic defense in this noted battle. Joseph M. Mitchell was captured at the battle of Falling Timber, Ark., and was imprisoned at Tyler, Tex., where he remained until Lee's surrender. He suffered all the horrors incident to prison experience and there contracted diseases which seriously affected him throughout the remainder of his life. After his release at the close of the war he returned to Ohio, where he engaged in the mercantile business, and there his death occurred in 1906. He was a Democrat in political belief and served as clerk of the district court of Washington county, Ohio, four years. The mother of George C. Mitchell was Mary Ellen, daughter of James Swartz, a native of Maryland, who came to Ohio when a young man. He, too, was a soldier in the Civil war and gave his life at the battle of Antietam as a sacrifice to the preservation of the Union. The first Swartz of this family in America was an emigrant from Scotland and came to this country in Colonial days.

George C. Mitchell received a common school education in Ohio and initiated his independent career at the age of fourteen by entering the employ of the Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling Railway Company, where he remained one year. He was subsequently employed one and a half years in filling orders for the Hubbard & Paull Wholesale Grocery Company of Wheeling, W. Va. He then became assistant clerk for one season on the steamer "Lexington," plying on the Ohio river, and then accepted a similar position on the "Liberty," with Capt. John K. Booth, then the oldest steamboat captain on the Ohio river in point of his years

of service. He remained with Captain Booth until the "Liberty" was sold, two years later, when he engaged with the Green River steamboat lines as chief clerk and auditor and was thus employed until his coming to Kansas, in 1898.

On Dec. 21 of that year he wedded Katharine, daughter of E. M. Rice, a native of Monroe county, Ohio, who came to Kansas in 1879 and settled at Winfield. Mr. Rice was identified with the J. P. Baden Produce Company a number of years as bookkeeper, but is now retired. He has accumulated valuable farm property in Cowley county. Mr. Mitchell did not return to Ohio after his marriage, but remained in Winfield as secretary and bookkeeper for the S. H. Myton Hardware Company until July 1, 1905, when he was made assistant county treasurer and has filled that position continuously to the present time. He is also an interested principal in the Home Realty Company of Winfield, which conducts a profitable real estate and insurance business. Fraternally Mr. Mitchell is prominently identified with the Masonic order, being a member and past master of Winfield Lodge, No. 110, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; a member of Winfield Chapter, No. 31, Royal Arch Masons; of Winfield Commandery, No. 15, Knights Templars; and of Wichita Consistory, No. 2, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite Masons. He is also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Lodge No. 732, and is a Knight of Pythias, having served as first lieutenant of the Uniformed Rank, and as past chancellor commander of Chevalier Lodge, No. 70, prior to the surrender of its charter. Mrs. Mitchell is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Albert Burton Carney.—A publication of this nature exercises its most important function when it takes cognizance of the life and labors of those citizens who have risen to positions of prominence and influence through their own well directed efforts, and who have been material factors in the development of the commonwealth. In the cause of education Mr. Carney has performed a notable work, which, were it to represent the sum total of his efforts, would prove sufficient to bring recognition to any man.

Albert Burton Carney is a native Kansan and was born in Manhattan, March 24, 1869, son of Joseph and Nancy (Wagner) Carney. Joseph Carney is a native of New York state and was born in Steuben county. He came to Kansas in 1859 and located in Manhattan, where he engaged in the milling business. In 1870 he removed to Mitchell county and became a farmer. In this occupation he was successful. He retired from active labor several years since and now resides in Beloit. Nancy (Wagner) Carney is also a native of the Empire State and was born in the historic Mohawk Valley. She taught school in Illinois for a short time and came to Kansas in 1863, making the journey from Leavenworth to Manhattan by stage, passing through Missouri during the perilous war period. Mrs. Carney organized the first graded school in Manhattan, then a village of some 400 population. She is descended from Dutch Colonial stock, of the same



A. B. Carney

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lineage as Senator Wagner, the inventor of the sleeping car. Two years after her arrival in Manhattan, Joseph Carney made her his wife, and of the eleven children born of this union ten are living, matured and prosperous, patriotic citizens. To this sturdy pioneer stock are we indebted for one of Kansas' illustrious sons—Albert Burton Carney, of Concordia.

Mr. Carney was reared on his father's farm and attended the district schools in winter. At the age of fifteen we find him working for his board and attending school at Beloit. At eighteen he began teaching a country school near Beloit, initiating his appearance in the profession in which he has since become one of the most successful and widely known members in the state. At nineteen he became the principal of the Asherville graded schools. He graduated in the State Normal in 1892 and the following year was principal of the Jamestown schools. In 1894 he accepted the position of principal of the Concordia High School, and the following year he was made superintendent of the Concordia city schools, a position he filled until 1906, when he organized and was made president of the Concordia Normal and Business College, which important place he now holds. He is a man of keen intellect and great executive ability, and the present efficiency of the Concordia High School is due to his zeal and untiring effort. He is a forceful speaker, a lecturer of note, and is and has been for many years active in state educational and legislative affairs. In 1901 he was appointed by Governor Stanley a member of the Kansas state text book commission and continued on this commission through appointments by Governors Bailey and Hoch. He was the nominee in 1906 on the "Harris" ticket for state superintendent of public instruction. A staunch Democratic hustler, he was elected from the Sixty-first district to the state legislature in 1910, carrying twenty-four and tying one of the twenty-five precincts in a district normally Republican by 600, and winning by a majority of 700 votes. In the legislature he has been and is a worker and a doer in every sense. He was a member, during the session of 1911, of the committees on education, educational institutions, assessment and taxation and hygiene and public health. Fraternally Mr. Carney is a Mason of high standing. He is commander of Concordia Commandery, Knights Templar, the highest ranking commandery in Kansas. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Dramatic Order Knights of Khorassan, and of the Eastern Star, having served twice as worthy patron. He is a member of Concordia Lodge No. 586, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

On Aug. 31, 1899, Mr. Carney married Miss Myrtle, a daughter of Joseph and Sue Latta, of Clay Center, Kan. She is a native of Ohio and a graduate of the Clay Center High School. Mrs. Carney is a woman of wide culture, a talented musician, and popular in the social life of her home city. Mr. and Mrs. Carney are the parents of four children: Alice, born May 16, 1902; Virginia, born March 24, 1905; Nancy, born Oct. 25, 1908, and Mary Latta, born Oct. 14, 1911.

Mr. Carney is in all respects a high type of the unassuming, conservative American, diligent in his duties and conscientious in all things. He is fearless, aggressive and progressive, and his ideals are high. He has been remarkably successful and this success has been obtained through methods which have been able, clean and honest. The future should have much in store for him and the citizens of his district predict his attaining state-wide prominence in a public way.

Jacob Linn.—A publication of this nature exercises its most important function when it takes cognizance of the life and labors of those citizens who have been of material value in furthering the advancement and development of the commonwealth. Jacob Linn was one of the early settlers of Halstead, a pioneer merchant and banker, and for thirty-five years was a leader in the various phases of progress incident to the growth of this section of Kansas. He was a man of broad mental ken, strong initiative and distinct individuality, and left a lasting impression on the commercial and religious life of Halstead, where he took up his residence in 1876. Jacob Linn was a native of Germany, son of Philip Linn, and was born Jan. 17, 1840. In 1843 he came with his parents to America, the family locating in St. Clair county, Illinois, where his father engaged in farming. At the age of ten, Jacob started forth to earn his living. His capital consisted of a stout heart and willing hands. He journeyed to St. Louis, some thirty miles distant from his father's farm, and secured employment of various kinds, eventually becoming a clerk and locating in Trenton, Ill. He was frugal, honest and capable. He won the confidence and esteem, not only of his employers but of the wholesale merchants of St. Louis. Through credit extended by the latter he was able, with his savings, to establish a business of his own in Clinton, Clinton county, Illinois, and this venture was highly successful. The health of his children requiring a change of climate, in 1876, he removed to Halstead, Kan., where he had previously purchased 100 acres of land. Here he resumed his mercantile career, establishing the first general store of any importance and continued this interest until 1900. In 1882 he was elected president of the Halstead Bank and remained its head until his death, in 1907. He was one who believed in Kansas as a farming district of great possibilities, and he became one of the large land owners of the state. He was interested as a stockholder in the Kansas State Bank of Newton and the Bank of Mound Ridge, and also in the Halstead Mill & Elevator Company and the Blackwell (Okla.) Milling & Elevator Company. As a banker he was known as a conservative, discriminating financier, and his judgment on land values was infallible. He was an ambitious and tireless worker, and his business methods, integrity and honesty were unquestioned. At his death he left one of the large estates of Kansas, an estate which represents the brain, pluck and energy of a man who, with his peculiar tact, ever saw the propitious moment and availed himself of it. He was a lifelong Republican, but never a politician or an office holder. He was a member of the Presbyterian church and gave generously to its support.

Mr. Linn was married in Trenton, Ill., May 11, 1863, to Miss Mary Risser, daughter of Jacob Risser of that place. Mr. Risser was a native of Germany, who first settled in Richland county, Ohio, and later came to Illinois. Mr. Linn passed away Dec. 22, 1907, his wife having preceded him on Dec. 8, 1903. They are survived by the following children: John H., vice-president of the Halstead Bank; Jacob A., who succeeded his father in the merchandise business in 1908; Amelia A. and Emma E., who reside with Jacob A. in the old home. The tributes of respect, and in many cases of affection, called forth by the death of Mr. Linn have seldom been equaled in the passing away of a citizen of central Kansas. His own standard of life was high and it was seen in the development of those interests which he controlled. In a large measure his life work was finished; it had met to a great extent the fullness of his ambition. In his business life he was the embodiment of honor, as he was in his social and domestic life the perfection of love and gentleness.

John A. Hunter, of Newton, Kan., county clerk of Harvey county, comes of stanch Scotch ancestry on both the paternal and maternal sides. He was born in Hemmingford township, Montreal, Canada, Oct. 3, 1865, his parents being Hector A. and Delia A. (Morgan) Hunter, natives of Scotland, where the former was born, in the city of Edinburgh, Jan. 17, 1828. Hector A. Hunter came to Canada with his parents in 1842 and was reared to farm pursuits. In 1872 he moved to Kansas and bought a farm in Harvey county, four miles northeast of Newton, which was his home until his death, Nov. 27, 1906, and where his widow still resides. He was a Republican in politics and was a well known and highly respected citizen in that county. The paternal grandfather of John A. Hunter, also named Hector, spent his entire life in Scotland. John Morgan, maternal grandfather of Mr. Hunter, was also a native of Scotland, but subsequently removed to Canada, where he spent the remainder of his life.

John A. Hunter obtained his common and high school education at Newton and also attended the normal at Fort Scott. After completing his normal course he began teaching and was thus employed ten years in the schools of Harvey county. He then engaged in farming and stock raising and in 1896 became an interested principal in the retail grocery business, with which he was actively identified about ten years. Following his identification with this business he was for some time in charge of the circulation department of the "Kansas Republican." He is the owner of valuable improved residence property in the city of Newton and a stockholder in various financial and commercial enterprises. In 1908 he was elected to the office of county clerk and was reelected to that office in 1910, which is sufficient evidence that he has given efficient service in that office. He has always given his allegiance to the Republican party and has served as a delegate to both the county and state conventions of that party.

On April 7, 1891, Mr. Hunter and Miss Mary S. Hering were united

in marriage. She is the daughter of James H. Hering, a resident of Centerview, Mo., who as a captain in the Union army gave valiant services to his country in the Civil war. Mr. and Mrs. Hunter are the parents of two children: Gertrude, born Jan. 12, 1892, who is an assistant to her father in the office of county clerk, and Delia, born March 15, 1898, is a student in the Newton High School. Mr. Hunter and his wife are both members of the Presbyterian church of Newton.

William C. Robinson.—Success in any line of occupation, in any avenue of business, is not a matter of spontaneity, but represents the results of the application of definite subjective forces and the controlling of objective agencies in such a way as to achieve desired ends. Mr. Robinson has realized a large and substantial success in the business world and his career has well exemplified the truth of the foregoing statements. He occupies today a prominent place in the financial circles of Kansas, is the controlling force in the most important banking enterprise in Cowley county, and is one of the distinctively representative men of the state. Progressive and energetic in the management of his various business interests, loyal and public-spirited as a citizen, he holds a secure position in the confidence and esteem of the community, and has contributed in large measure to the advancement of the city of Winfield, in whose still greater commercial and civic prestige he is a firm believer. He is president of the First National Bank of Winfield, a potential force in the Southwestern Interurban Railway Company, of which he was an organizer, and for the past twenty-five years has been a trustee of Southwestern College.

William C. Robinson was born in Springfield, Ohio, Aug. 27, 1847. His father, Henson Robinson, was also a native of Ohio, born in Green county, July 10, 1809. He was a farmer and a successful one. He was a consistent advocate of and an active worker in the cause of prohibition. He became a resident of Illinois in 1858, locating in Pulaski, Hancock county, and was a citizen of influence. The last three years of his life were passed in Topeka, Kan., where he removed in 1885, his death occurring in 1888. When a young man he married Sarah Ann, daughter of Amasa Read, of Xenia, Greene county, Ohio, who later removed to Schuyler county, Illinois. Here he became an extensive farmer, his property interests being situated near Huntsville. The Read family dates its founding in America from the early Colonial period, and numbered among them are men who achieved distinction in the frontier life of those early days, in the commercial era which followed, in the French and Indian war, and later in the war of the Revolution. To Mr. and Mrs. Robinson five children were born: William C.; Amasas R., a resident of St. Louis, Mo.; George W., president of the Security State Bank of Wichita; Sarah Aldrich, deceased wife of Van B. Gilchrist, a prominent farmer of Hills Grove, McDonough county, Illinois; and Etta B., deceased wife of Le Roy Stidger, a well known citizen of Moundsville, W. Va.

William C. Robinson received his early education in the district schools

of Hancock county, Illinois. Subsequently he entered the State Normal School at Normal, Ill., completing the course in 1868, and later attended Hedding College, Abingdon, Ill., one year. While acquiring his education Mr. Robinson taught school in Adams county, and on completion of his course at Hedding College resumed the employment as a teacher in the Monmouth, Ill., schools, serving as superintendent two years. In 1871 he came to Kansas, locating in Independence, where he established a clothing business. In 1874 he disposed of this interest and removed to Winfield to become assistant cashier of M. L. Read's bank, established in 1872 by M. L. Read, an uncle of Mr. Robinson, the second bank to begin business in Cowley county. The history of this institution and of its successor, the First National Bank of Winfield, is the history of Mr. Robinson's identification with the banking life of Kansas. Established as a private institution, M. L. Read's bank became the leading banking enterprise in southern Kansas. In 1884, Mr. Robinson and associates organized the First National Bank of Winfield, which took over the business of the Read bank. Mr. Robinson was elected cashier of the new institution and remained in that capacity until elected to his present office, that of president, in 1891. Established with a capital of \$50,000, its business has been of sound and continuous growth. Its present capital is \$100,000, it has an earned surplus of \$100,000, undivided profits of \$20,000, deposits of \$650,000, and it has always paid satisfactory dividends to its stockholders. In the organization, development, and administration of the business of this institution Mr. Robinson has been the dominant executive, and to his progressiveness, energy, and resourcefulness is due the strength and high reputation of the institution. He is known to the banking fraternity as an able and discriminating financier and one who has brought the administrative policy of his bank up to the point of highest efficiency. He enjoys the distinction of being the only Kansas banker so far privileged to address a convention of the American Bankers' Association. His address, "The Western Banker," was delivered on Sept. 15, 1904, at New York City, and met with a most favorable reception.

In July, 1909, the Southwestern Interurban Railway Company was organized, making possible the building of an electric railway between Winfield and Arkansas City. In the organization of this company Mr. Robinson took a leading part, and through his efforts the project was financed. It has proved a profitable enterprise to its owners, and to the citizens of Cowley county an aid to development of inestimable value. Mr. Robinson is a member of the board of directors of this company, and is also a director of the Winfield Ice & Cold Storage Company, of which he was one of the organizers. He was for a number of years president of the Blackwell (Okla.) National Bank, but disposed of his holdings when it became a state institution. During his career in Winfield he has erected a number of business buildings and residences, and has operated heavily in lands. Mr. Robinson has never lost interest in educational affairs. His early life as a teacher eminently qualifies him to pass upon

such matters with intelligence. Since 1885 he has served continuously as a member of the board of trustees of Southwestern College and has served three terms as chairman. He has acquired the Knight Templar degree in Masonry and has filled the important chairs in his local lodge and chapter. He has been a lifelong Republican. Essentially a business man, he has neither the time nor inclination for office, though he never neglects in the least his civic duties and obligations, and has taken an active and influential part in the councils of his party.

On March 5, 1890, Mr. Robinson married Miss Anna, daughter of the late Dr. Samuel M. Martin, a prominent physician and surgeon of Jacksonville, Morgan county, Illinois. Mr. Martin was for twelve years county superintendent of schools of Morgan county and also served one term as county clerk. Mr. and Mrs. Robinson are the parents of two children. Miss Marie Louise, the eldest, is a graduate in music of the National Cathedral School, Washington, D. C., and is possessed of exceptional musical ability. She is at present (1911) taking a two-years course under noted masters in Paris, France. William C., Jr., the only son, is a student at Southwestern College. Mr. Robinson and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mrs. Robinson is a lady of culture and refinement, and is popular in the social circles of Winfield, in which she is a leader. To do justice to the many phases of the career of Mr. Robinson within the limit of an article of this order would be impossible, but in even touching the more salient points there may come objective lesson and incentive, and thus a tribute of appreciation. As a man among men, bearing his due share in connection with practical activities and responsibilities of a work-a-day world, he has been successful; but over all and above all, he has gained a deep knowledge of the well springs from which emerge the stream of human motive and action. He has gained a clear apprehension of what life means, what its dominating influences and possibilities are, and is ever ready to impart to his fellowmen the fruits of his investigation, contemplation and mature wisdom.

Rudolph A. Goerz, secretary and treasurer of the Newton Milling & Elevator Company, is a native son of Kansas, and was born in Halstead, Harvey county, Oct. 17, 1876, son of Rev. David and Helen (Riesen) Goerz (see sketch of Rev. David Goerz). Rudolph A. Goerz secured his early educational discipline in the public schools of Harvey county and was graduated at the Halstead Seminary with the class of 1892. He then completed a course in the Wichita Commercial College, and later was employed as assistant to the district court reporter at Wichita. In 1896 he entered the employ of the Newton Milling & Elevator Company, of which his father is vice-president, as stenographer. He quickly demonstrated his aptitude for the milling business and his promotion was rapid. He was elected secretary and treasurer of the company in 1900, and has since served in that capacity. His political allegiance is given to the Republican party, and he has served one term as a member of the Newton city council, being elected in 1909. He is

vice-president of the board of trustees of Bethel College, of which his father was the founder, and is a member of the board of managers of Bethel Hospital.

Mr. Goerz was married, Dec. 30, 1900, to Miss Martha Krehbiel, daughter of the late Rev. Christian Krehbiel, a native of Germany, who came to the United States in 1873, first locating in Summerfield, Ill., and, in 1875, removing to Halstead, Harvey county, Kansas. He was for many years immigration agent for the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company, and was an important factor in the colonization of central Kansas. He was ordained a minister of the Mennonite church and was a man of great influence in Harvey county. As is usual with clergymen of his faith, he had, in addition to his ministry, other interests. He was a successful farmer and accumulated a comfortable fortune. He died in March, 1909. Mr. and Mrs. Goerz are the parents of a son, Harold, born March 3, 1902. Mrs. Goerz is a woman of culture and refinement and is influential in the activities of the Mennonite church, of which she and her husband are members. The family is prominent socially and their home affords generous hospitality to their many friends.

John H. McNair.—Success in any line of occupation, in any avenue of business, is not a matter of spontaneity; but represents the result of the application of definite subjective forces and the controlling of objective agencies in such a way as to achieve desired results. Mr. McNair has realized a large and substantial success in the business world and his career has well exemplified the truth of the foregoing statements. Progressive and energetic in the management of his various business interests, loyal and public-spirited as a citizen, he holds a secure position in the confidence and esteem of the community and has contributed in large measure to the advancement of Halstead and Harvey county. He is president of the Halstead Bank, the Halstead Mill & Elevator Company, and the Blackwell Milling & Elevator Company, of Blackwell, Okla. Mr. McNair was born in Hartsville, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, Oct. 21, 1853, son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Davis) McNair, natives of that state. The McNair family is of Scotch origin and was founded in America in the Colonial period. Samuel McNair was a farmer and became a resident of Missouri in 1860, locating near Jefferson City, where he resided until his death. He and his wife were active and influential members of the Presbyterian church.

John H. McNair acquired his education in the public schools of Rolla, Mo., and initiated his business career at the age of twenty, when he accepted a clerkship in a book and stationery store. He next accepted like employment in a general store at Rolla, and his aptitude for a mercantile life was evidenced by his becoming manager of the business at the age of twenty-three. In 1879 he came to Kansas to accept the position of assistant cashier of the Harvey County Savings Bank, of Newton, and served in this capacity until 1882, when he promoted the organization of the Bank of Halstead and was elected cashier. He had as associates in

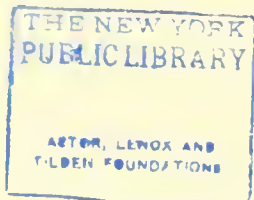
this undertaking, Jacob Linn, Bernhard Warkentin, M. S. Ingalls and Peter Wiebe. Mr. Linn was elected president, and on his death, in 1907, Mr. McNair was elected his successor. The business has been of sound and continuous growth, the bank has a capital and surplus of \$30,000, and deposits of \$225,000, and it has never paid interest on deposits. In the organization, development, and administration of the business of this institution Mr. McNair has been the dominant executive, and to his progressiveness, energy and resourcefulness is due in great measure the strength and high reputation of the organization. He is known to the banking fraternity as an able and discriminating financier. He is a director in the Kansas State Bank of Newton, of which he was one of the organizers; president of the Halstead Mill & Elevator Company, and the Blackwell Milling & Elevator Company, of Blackwell, Okla., and vice-president of the Lyons Milling Company. His identification with the milling business began in 1891, when he became a stockholder in the Halstead Mill & Elevator Company then organizing, and he was elected secretary. He became manager in 1895, and on the death of Bernhard Warkentin, in 1908, succeeded him as president. He has taken great interest in educational affairs and has served for the past twenty-two years as a member of the Halstead board of education. The high school building, erected recently, and one of the best examples of architecture for school purposes in the state, was possible largely through his efforts.

On Feb. 20, 1877, Mr. McNair married Mrs. Emma Louise Hutcheson nee Fraim. To them have been born three children: Edith, the wife of Chester E. Roberts, of Seattle, Wash.; Malcolm Benton, secretary and manager of the Lyons Milling Company, of Lyons, Kan.; and Marie Louise, a member of the class of 1914 in Smith College, Northampton, Mass. Charles Gregory Hutcheson, cashier of the First National Bank of Kansas City, Mo., is a son of Mrs. McNair by her first marriage. She is a woman of broad culture and refinement, a member of the Presbyterian church and active in its work and support. Mr. McNair is a high type of the conservative, unassuming American, diligent in his various duties and commercial affairs, and conscientious in all things.

Mark Tulley.—There are many men who, by the practice of correct methods in private life, win the confidence and esteem of their fellows and by them are elected to public office. A considerable per cent. of them, however, though they may prove true to the trust, and be most efficient in the discharge of their professional duties, fail to maintain their standard of popularity and are retired to private life at the expiration of their first term. On the other hand there are many other public officials whose usefulness becomes more apparent as their period of service lengthens, and whose popularity not only continues but is also constantly broadened, with the result that they are reelected to office and frequently are kept there as long as they will consent to serve. In other instances, as an additional mark of confidence in them, certain officials, after they have been tried out in minor capacities, are chosen to higher positions of public trust, and even then it occasionally



Mark Tully



happens that their fidelity to the public weal is so apparent, and the quality of their service is such that they will be honored with reelection to the office, thus showing their fitness for the larger office to be quite as great as it had been for the smaller one. A conspicuous example of this class of men is the Hon. Mark Tulley, late of Independence, but now of Topeka, who is serving his third consecutive term as treasurer of the State of Kansas.

Hon. Mark Tulley, a man well known all over Kansas, and a man whom the people of the state have for a third time honored by election to one of the principal offices in the commonwealth, is a Hoosier by birth, born in Bartholomew county, Indiana, April 2, 1854. His father, William Tulley, born in Maryland in 1814, removed with his widowed mother from Maryland to Butler county, Ohio, when he was three years old, and was reared to manhood in that county. In 1837 he was married there to Martha Jane Cone, who was born in Ohio in 1822. Soon after his marriage he removed to Franklin county, Indiana, from where, in 1853, he removed to Bartholomew county, Indiana, where he and his wife spent the rest of their lives, she dying in 1897 and he in 1902, after having lived a peaceful and happy wedded life of more than sixty years.

Mark Tulley was reared to manhood on a farm in Bartholomew county, having the early educational advantages of a country school, which was later supplemented by a course in the Northern Indiana Normal School at Valparaiso, Ind., now known as Valparaiso University. In his early manhood he taught four terms of country school, previous to settling down to some life pursuit. In 1878 he came to Kansas and located at Independence, which city continued to be his home for a third of a century, until 1911, when he removed to Topeka, in order to have his family nearer him while discharging the duties of his present state office. For a few years after coming to Kansas he was engaged in mercantile pursuits, in Independence. Later he became a traveling salesman and for twenty-five years followed this pursuit constantly in the employ of the Missouri Glass Company, of St. Louis, with the exception of a period of four years—from 1900 to 1904—during which he had his first experience as a public officer, serving two terms as treasurer of Montgomery county. In 1906, while again traveling in his former commercial relation, he was nominated and elected to the office of state treasurer, and he is now serving his third consecutive term in this office, having been reelected in 1908 and again in 1910. His record in this office of great responsibility has been highly satisfactory to the public and he enjoys the confidence and approval of the people of the whole commonwealth, irrespective of party affiliations.

Mr. Tulley was married Nov. 3, 1878, to Miss Matilda E. Huston, who died Feb. 23, 1895. She became the mother of six children: William Huston is in Alaska; Mary Ellen is the wife of T. J. Straub, of San Francisco, Cal.; Margaret Martin is the wife of S. E. Urner, of

Madison, Wis.; Martha Jane died in infancy; and Ruth Brown and Mark C. Tulley, twins, are at home.

Mr. Tulley is a Republican in politics, a Master Mason and a Knight Templar. He also belongs to the United Commercial Travelers' Association, and is very popular with the members of that organization all over the state. Seldom has a traveling salesman received such high political honors as has Mark Tulley, and the fact that such honors have been repeatedly conferred on him is convincing proof that he has ever been an honest and faithful public servant, and that he is of the kind that wears. In every part of Kansas his name stands for the highest ideals in good citizenship and for the broadest efficiency in public service. Coming to the state in his early manhood, by pursuing the path of rectitude and duty, together with honest methods, he has won his way into the affections of her people as few others have done, and his career affords a splendid example of what a young man may accomplish if he is possessed of qualities of head and heart which stand for right, and has coupled with them energy, industry and perseverance.

Stephen E. Beach.—In April, 1911, the city of Chanute elected as its mayor Stephen E. Beach, one of its oldest, most esteemed and respected citizens, and a Kansas pioneer whose personal history is intimately connected with the history of Neosho county and the city of Chanute. The history of Kansas, as of any state, is a composite view of the lives of its citizens, of whom none did a greater work than did the pioneer, and it is to preserve for future generations the record of the lives and helpful deeds contributed to its growth and development, that this volume has been designed.

Mr. Beach first appeared an actor in the scenes of Kansas history early in the '50s, and in 1859 came to what is now Neosho county, where after more than a half century has passed he is yet an active spirit in the county. His first experience with the frontier began at Kansas City, upon his arrival there from St. Louis by boat, in company with Elmer Johnson, an eastern friend. Their objective point had been Leavenworth, but they abandoned their journey at Kansas City and instead purchased a horse and light wagon with which they started across the plains to Denver, in company with a caravan also making the journey. With Beach and Johnson was Sam Purdy, a youth who joined them at Kansas City. When well out on the plains, near the Arkansas river, they left their caravan and drove on alone, intending to make a camping ground in advance of their comrades. While young Beach and a companion were exploring the bluffs for game, keeping their wagon in sight, however, they came to high points overlooking the river and were dismayed and disconcerted on one occasion to see their wagon surrounded by Indians, the whole party retreating from the direction of the two young men, and the horse on a trot, a gait that was a usual sign of danger on the plains. The two footmen broke directly for their wagon and decided to give battle when discovered, if it came to the worst. As was expected,

a few of the Indians approached, but every time young Beach raised to shoot at them they would yell and make signs and motions not to do so. The young men were undecided whether these gesticulations were for a friendly purpose or designed to entrap them alive, but as they did not harm the Indians the adventure ended with no more serious consequences to the young men than a marked reduction in the amount of sugar and other articles comprising their commissary. They eventually reached Pike's Peak, but found the country over-run with gold seekers and settlers, and as nothing encouraging presented itself the "one-horse tourists" struck the trail for Leavenworth. On their arrival there Mr. Beach and his partner opened a grocery store which they conducted two months. Then loading their stock into two wagons they removed to Neosho county, where they together established a grocery business at Osage City, later called Rogers' Mills. This was the initial step in a career that from that time to the present (1911) has been identified with the formation and growth of that community as a social and political body. Thereafter the supplies for the store were obtained at Kansas City, which point Mr. Beach visited as frequently as he needed goods or as was necessary as a freighter for others. The store not proving very profitable, however, he gave it up for other pursuits and purchased his first claim on Beach creek, which was named for him because he was the first settler on it. This quarter-section he abandoned in 1865, however, and settled on another tract bordering the Neosho river, which tract he deeded, improved, and still owns. He early engaged in the cattle business and in partnership with Benjamin M. Smith, another pioneer, grazed cattle all over the site of what is now Chanute, and they had as the salting grounds for their herd that portion which now forms the center of the city. He still owns and manages his original farm, to which he has added an eighty, but he removed his family to Chanute in 1885 in order to secure better educational advantages. In later years he has been identified with the Bank of Commerce at Chanute and has been its president two years. Stephen E. Beach is a native of New England, having been born at Wallingford, Conn., Nov. 25, 1837. His father, Nathan Beach, a farmer by vocation, was born in the same state in 1811 and died there in 1882. The mother bore the maiden name of Lucy Pierpont and, like her husband, was a descendant of old New England ancestry. To these parents were born four children: Joel, of North Haven, Conn.; Stephen E., Zerah, of Wallingford, Conn.; and Esther, who became the wife of Rienzi Stone, of Wallingford. Stephen E. Beach passed his boyhood on a farm and was afforded excellent educational advantages in one of the best literary institutions of Connecticut. Shortly after reaching his majority he responded to the call of the West by joining some neighbor boys in a trip to the Rockies, which venture resulted in his final settlement and residence in Kansas. During the Civil war he was a member of the state militia and was commissioned ensign by Governor Robinson and third lieutenant by Governor Carney, the governors issuing commissions without question for whatever position

was requested. He was commissioned by Governor Carney a member of Neosho county's first board of commissioners, and at the first election called by this board and the county clerk Mr. Beach was elected superintendent of public instruction for Neosho county, in which capacity he served two years. The first man elected to the office of county treasurer refused to serve, whereupon Mr. Beach was appointed to that office and by appointment and election continued to fill it five years. He served as trustee of Tioga township four years and has also served as a justice of the peace in that township. He was one of the town-site company which established the town of Chanute, and it was largely through his and others' influence that the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad there located a station at the junction of that road with the Missouri, Kansas & Texas line. Mr. Beach's first wife was a Miss Sarah Sinclair, whom he wedded Feb. 17, 1862, and who died Aug. 31, 1865. On March 11, 1866, he was united in marriage to Tressa Burch, who died Feb. 21, 1871. Of this union were born three sons: Elmer died May 22, 1888; Charles married Nellie McKeever and resides at Jola, Kan.; and Harvey E. resides in the State of Washington. On Aug. 3, 1873, Mr. Beach married his third wife, Mary A. Brooks, who died March 2, 1874. On Dec. 24, 1874, Miss Sarah Stanfield became the wife of Mr. Beach and of their union were born three daughters and one son: Leona is the wife of Dr. Johannes Rudbeck of Colony, Kan.; Sylvia E. is a successful teacher in the Chanute schools and the wife of W. E. Wilson; Eunice D. is deceased; and Don C. is a graduate of the Chanute High School.

Mr. Beach has always cast his ballot in accord with his convictions. The Pierponts, his mother's people, were Whigs, and the Beach family, though not partisan, have inclined to support the principles of the Democratic party. Mr. Beach cast his first presidential vote for a Republican and remained with the Republican party until 1872, when he voted for Horace Greeley. Since then he has been identified as an independent and as an independent candidate was elected mayor of Chanute in April, 1911, by a majority of 676 votes, in a Republican city. This may be taken as an expression of the high esteem in which he is held in that city, where throughout a long, busy and useful career he has ever been known as a man loyal to truth, honor and right, one whose self-respect has controlled his every act. He is a member of the blue lodge, chapter and commandery of the Masonic order and has been master of his lodge and high priest of his chapter. He is also a Thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason.

Joseph A. Wells of Erie, Kan., is a pioneer settler of the state and the representative of a family whose patriotism is unquestioned, for four generations of the Wells family have served in as many of our wars, Judge Wells, himself, being a veteran of the Civil war. He was born in Walkerville, Ill., March 24, 1838, a son of Samuel and Mary (Powers) Wells. Samuel Wells was a native of Tennessee, from which state he removed to Illinois in 1831. There he settled on a large farm which thereafter remained his home. He was a Democrat in politics and dur-

ing the struggle of 1861-65 his sympathies were with the Southland. He was the father of twenty-four children and died in 1893, at the age of eighty-four. Philip Wells, the father of Samuel and the grandfather of Judge Wells, was born in Tennessee and was a Baptist minister. He, too, became a resident of Illinois and died in that state at the age of seventy-six. His wife attained the age of ninety. Philip Wells served in the war of 1812 and participated in the battle of New Orleans under Gen. Andrew Jackson. Carter Wells, the great-grandfather of Judge Wells, represented Virginia in the patriot army during the Revolution and soon after the war removed to Tennessee. The Wells family is of English descent and very early settled in America. The maternal grandfather of Judge Wells was Joseph Powers, who was a native of North Carolina but moved to Tennessee, where he engaged in farming and reared his family. Later he moved to Illinois and thence to Missouri, where he died. Judge Wells received his education in a log schoolhouse in Illinois and began life independently at the age of sixteen. He worked on his father's farm for a time, read law, and at the age of twenty-two was elected a justice of the peace in Illinois. Two years later, Aug. 8, 1862, the young man, inspired with the generous sentiments which actuated the flower of the youth of the North, enlisted in Company H, Ninety-first Illinois infantry, as a private under Col. Henry M. Day. The regiment was mustered in Sept. 8, 1862, left for the front Oct. 1, and arrived at Shepherdsville, Ky., on the 7th. On Dec. 27, at Elizabethtown, after an engagement with the forces of Gen. John Morgan, the regiment surrendered and the men were paroled. On June 5, 1863, it was exchanged and newly armed and equipped for the fray. The regiment was sent to Louisiana, where in the following September the brigade to which it belonged had a fight with the enemy near the Atchafalaya river, the result of the contest being that the enemy held his ground and the brigade fell back six miles. On the following day the brigade again advanced, driving the enemy across the river. On Nov. 6 the regiment started for Brownsville, Tex., skirmishing all the way with the enemy, and reached Fort Brown on Nov. 9, going into winter quarters, where it remained until Dec. 31, when it made its famous raid on Salt Lake, ninety miles out in the enemy's country, capturing a lake of salt two miles square, a few hundred horses, mules and cattle, which were promptly confiscated for the good of the command. In September, 1864, the regiment had quite a fight with the Confederates near Bagdad, on the north side of the Rio Grande, and it was said at the time a squadron of French troops forded the Rio Grande to help the Confederates, but all to no use, for they were driven back over the "old battlefield," Palo Alto, of 1846. Throughout the siege of Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely the regiment took a very active part, and the fall of those strongholds resulted in the surrender of Mobile April 12, 1865. Company H was one of six that participated in a running engagement with Hardee after the surrender of the city, which was the last fight in which the regiment was engaged. The regiment was mustered out July 12, 1865.

Besides the engagements mentioned above Judge Wells participated at Vicksburg and at Baton Rouge. During his service he was promoted to first lieutenant and during the last year of the war served as captain of his company. After the war he returned to Illinois, from whence he moved to Adair county, Missouri, where he remained six months. He then came directly to Erie, Kan., where he took a claim, proved it and sold it. In 1867 he built his home, which is the second oldest house in Erie. At this date (1911) he is the oldest continuous settler in Erie and was one of the original town-site men that established that place. He was also one of the organizers of Chanute and built the first house erected in Coffeyville. Judge Wells has always been a Republican and was the only Wells up to his time that believed in and supported the principles of that party. In 1866 he was elected probate judge of Neosho county and served until 1869. He has also served a number of years as a justice of the peace. He was admitted to the bar at Erie, Kan., in 1886, but had practiced law previous to that time. His business career has been along different lines, though his attention has been given principally to a general insurance, loan and pension business, in which he has been extensively engaged, but from which he is now retiring. He is now interested in raising fancy poultry and in past years has raised thoroughbred horses, principally trotters and pacers. In 1860 he married Matilda, a daughter of Pleasant Wood, a farmer resident of Illinois. Of their union were born six children. Loyal T. Wells, the eldest son, died in 1898, after serving five years in the regular army. Seth G. Wells, the second son, is well known to the people of Kansas through his official services and his political and journalistic activities. He was the efficient auditor of state eight years, from 1903 to 1911, and was postmaster at Erie five years preceding that. He has edited the "Erie Record" for a number of years and is one of the leading Republican politicians of the state. He was born, reared and educated in Kansas and his whole career has been one of useful activity in promoting the welfare of his state. Byron C. Wells, the first child born in the town of Erie, died in 1898. He was deputy postmaster there at the time of his death. Logan H. Wells, now an attorney at Lawton, Okla., and Jay C. Wells, a horseman at Salt Lake City, both served in the Spanish-American war, the former as a second lieutenant and the latter as a corporal. Jennie E. Wells, the only daughter, is a high school graduate and married J. E. Rodgers, who at the present time (1911) is bookkeeper for the state treasurer of Kansas and resides at Topeka. The mother of these children died in 1891, and in July, 1894, Judge Wells married Mary J. Hazen, a native of Pittsburgh, Pa. Her father, David H. Hazen, was a practicing lawyer at Pittsburgh for a number of years, but later removed to Iowa and thence to Kansas, where he died. He had enjoyed a successful business career and was a wealthy man at the time of his death. Mrs. Wells takes a prominent part in the work of the Methodist Episcopal church at Erie and is a leader in the Woman's Relief Corps there. Judge Wells is an enthusiastic member of the Masonic order and is one

of the best informed men in Masonry in Kansas. He is a Thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. He has served as master of his lodge ten years, as secretary about the same length of time, and is at present filling that office. He is a man of unquestioned force and probity of character and throughout a long and active career has entered heartily into every movement which would promote the growth and welfare of his town and county. He is one of Neosho county's oldest and most honored pioneers and by an upright and useful life has won the esteem of all who know him.

Albert Hamilton Denton.—To the citizens of Kansas at large Mr. Denton is best known through his connection with the banking interests of Arkansas City. To the citizens of Cowley county he is known, not only as a successful financier, but as a native son, whose father was one of her sturdy pioneers. He is the controlling force in one of her most important financial institutions, has various capitalistic interests in financial and industrial corporations, and is one of the distinctively representative men of southern Kansas. He is president of the Home National Bank of Arkansas City and the Arkansas City Savings Building and Loan Association. Albert H. Denton is the son of Francis S. and Esther (Hamilton) Denton and was born on his father's farm, three miles southeast of Arkansas City, June 18, 1872. His father, Francis S. Denton, was born at Red Wing, Minn., May 10, 1839, and died on the home farm in Cowley county, Kan., in 1878. He served as a private in the Tenth Missouri infantry during the Civil war, enlisting in 1862 and serving until mustered out in 1865. On concluding his services to his country he lived for a time in Galesburg, Ill., coming in 1869 to Kansas, where he preempted a homestead in Cowley county, three miles southeast of what is now Arkansas City. He was one of the first actual settlers of this section and the original homestead still stands in his name, the property of his estate. Rev. Samuel Denton, his father, was a native of Switzerland who came to the United States as a missionary and whose labors among the Indians of Minnesota resulted in much good and was productive of a sincere friendship for him. He was an Episcopal minister and was stationed at Red Wing, Minn., at the time of the Sioux uprisings and massacre in that state. The settlement of Red Wing was not molested and this was due to the regard in which Rev. Denton was held by the savages. Francis S. Denton married Miss Esther Hamilton, daughter of William J. Hamilton, a native of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., who came westward to Illinois in 1846 and to Kansas in 1873. Mrs. Denton survives her husband and is a resident of Arkansas City. Albert H. Denton received his education in public schools of Cowley county and graduated in the Arkansas City High School in 1891. Shortly after his graduation he entered the employ of the Farmers' National Bank of Arkansas City as collection clerk. He early showed marked ability for the banking business and received rapid promotion. He was made assistant cashier in 1895 and cashier in 1898. In 1896 the business of the Farmers' National Bank was liquidated and it was succeeded by the

Farmers' State Bank, which in 1907 disposed of its business to the Citizens' State Bank, Mr. Denton becoming vice-president of that institution. In February, 1908, he resigned his position and later purchased a controlling interest in the Home National Bank and was elected its president. This is the oldest banking institution in Arkansas City. Organized in 1888, its business has been of sound and continuous growth. Its present capital is \$500,000; it has an earned surplus of \$50,000; deposits of \$500,000, and it has always paid satisfactory dividends to its stockholders. Mr. Denton is recognized among the banking fraternity as an energetic and progressive executive, an able and discriminating financier, and one who has brought the administrative policy of his bank up to the point of highest efficiency. In the organization, development and administration of the business of the Arkansas City Savings, Building & Loan Association, of which he is president, Mr. Denton has been a potential factor. Its growth has been such as to place it among the strongest organizations of like character in the state, and its directorate includes the most representative men of its home city. Mr. Denton is a director in the New Era Milling Company, one of the important industrial enterprises of southern Kansas, and is a stockholder in other corporations. He is the owner of valuable farming property, which is operated under his supervision. Essentially a business man, he has neither the time nor inclination for public office, although he never neglects in the least his civic duties or obligations. A Republican, he is active only in the councils of his party. He is a member of the Loyal Legion, his membership having descended from his mother's brother, Maj. John F. Hamilton, of the First Colorado cavalry. On Sept. 29, 1898 Mr. Denton married Miss Alice, daughter of the late Dr. R. M. Young, a successful physician of Salt Lake City and of Arkansas City, for more than twenty years, whose death occurred in 1909. Mrs. Denton is a graduate of the Arkansas City High School and was for three years prior to her marriage engaged in teaching. She is a woman of culture and is popular in the social circles of Arkansas City, of which she is a leader. She, as well as her husband, is a member of the Presbyterian church. Mr. and Mrs. Denton are the parents of a son, Frank R., born July 16, 1899.

William E. Hogueland, who has been postmaster at Yates Center since 1897 and is a prominent member of the Woodson county bar, was born in Brown county, Indiana, Oct. 3, 1859. He is a son of William B. Hogueland and Cordelia Barnes, the former born at Philadelphia, Pa., on the ground now occupied by Girard College. William B. Hogueland moved to Indiana in an early day and located in Nashville, Brown county, where he was engaged in the mercantile business a number of years. He was a Republican in politics and was the first of his party to be elected to office in his township in Brown county. In 1869 he removed to Kansas and settled at Neosho Falls, Woodson county, where he engaged in the harness business. He was postmaster of the senate in the Kansas state legislature in 1873, and became prominent and well known in southeastern Kansas. He passed away in February,



W. E. Hogreland

1907, but is survived by his wife, who resides in Yates Center and is full of years.

William E. Hogneland was a lad ten years of age when the family removed to Kansas and he completed his schooling in the public schools of Neosho Falls. He decided upon a career in law and to that end began his legal studies in the office of W. A. Atchison, of Neosho Falls, where, by assiduous and attentive application, he was prepared for his admission to the bar, which took place March 10, 1879. Although only nineteen years of age at that time he opened an office at Neosho Falls and began the practice of his chosen profession. Two years later, when twenty-one years of age, he was elected clerk of the court in Woodson county and served in that capacity continuously for eight years. In 1880 he became a law partner of G. R. Stephenson, with whom he continued to be associated in practice eight years. At the expiration of that period he formed a partnership with Giles H. Lamb, with whom he is still identified in practice. The firm of Lamb & Hogneland is a leading one in the law practice of Woodson county and that section of the state and both members are men of strong professional ability. Their practice is both extensive and remunerative, and both Mr. Hogneland and Mr. Lamb are admitted to practice in all the state and federal courts. Mr. Hogneland owns valuable farm lands and town property. Politically he is a Republican. He was appointed postmaster at Yates Center in 1897 and has given such efficient and popular service that he has been retained continuously to the present time (1911).

In 1887 Mr. Hogneland wedded Miss Mattie R. Foster, of Wisconsin. Two children have blessed their union: Frank H. is assistant cashier of the Yates Center National Bank, and Alice B. is now (1911) a student at Baker University, Baldwin, Kan. Mrs. Hogneland is a member of the Presbyterian church and Mr. Hogneland affiliates fraternally with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

James McDermott, of Winfield, Kan., is the nestor of the Cowley county bar and is also one of the most successful legal advocates that county has ever had. He was born in New York City June 6, 1841, son of Hugh McDermott and his wife, whose maiden name was Catherine Kennedy. Both the father and mother were natives of Ireland and immigrated to America with their respective parents when very young. Hugh McDermott first located in New York City, where he engaged in the mercantile business, but later he engaged in the contracting business, his operations being principally in Louisiana and other southern parts, especially along the Mississippi river, where he constructed levees and ditches. The youth James was employed as a newsboy in New Orleans during 1852 and 1853, and in the latter year his father took him to Concord, Ky., where he was employed in railway construction on the Maysville & Big Sandy railway. In the fall of 1853 he was bound out to a farmer in Lewis county. He received a common school education and taught one year of school prior to enlisting in the army in 1861. He enlisted as a private in Company I, Fourth Kentucky

infantry, but was immediately made first sergeant and subsequently was promoted to be second lieutenant, then first lieutenant, and finally acting captain, in which capacity he served during the last year of the war. Just before the close of the war, however, he performed the duties of regimental adjutant. The Fourth Kentucky regiment was one of three which President Lincoln authorized Lieut. William Nelson of the navy, a native of Mason county, Kentucky, to raise in that state in the early summer of 1861. It became a part of the First Brigade, First Division, Army of the Ohio. Its first participation in actual hostilities was at the battle of Mill Springs, Ky., and from thence it marched via Coffey's mill, Danville, Lebanon and Bardstown to Louisville, where it embarked on boats for Nashville, arriving there March 4, 1862. It took part in the advance on Corinth, Miss., and after the evacuation of that place pursued the enemy as far as Booneville, Miss., and then returned to Corinth, marching via Iuka to Tusculum. It next joined Buell's march from Nashville, Tenn., to Louisville, Ky. This regiment took part in the Tullahoma, Tenn., campaign and was in action at Hoover's Gap, Concord church and near Tullahoma. It went into action at Chickamauga with nineteen officers and 300 men and lost thirteen officers and 100 enlisted men in killed and wounded; and Company H, owing to the wounding of its captain, was commanded during this engagement by Lieutenant McDermott, losing nineteen men out of twenty-three. Lieutenant McDermott was struck three times in this battle and received one serious wound which detained him in a hospital two months. He recovered, however, in time to participate in the battle of Missionary Ridge, where he fought under General Thomas. In this battle the Fourth Kentucky ascended the hill at the extreme left of the Army of the Cumberland. Early in January, 1864, the regiment reenlisted and on the 29th returned to Kentucky on veteran furlough. Having received orders to be mounted, the regiment on May 16 again marched to the front, the scene of its activity being Georgia, where it joined the army advancing on Atlanta and had a sharp skirmish at Mason's church and participated in the McCook raid, forty-five out of sixty men of Company I being captured. On its return to Marietta, Ga., the regiment was so weakened by the capture of its members that Lieutenant McDermott was the ranking officer and in command for several days. He also served for a time as provost marshal on the staff of Major Root, commanding the brigade. The regiment was ordered back to Tennessee, however, and there participated in the campaign against Forrest. When the Confederate General Hood crossed the Tennessee, the Fourth Kentucky was in a sharp fight at Shoal creek, where it held a position enabling the Union command and artillery to fall back safely. The regiment moved with the cavalry in the battle before Nashville and took part in pursuit of Hood. Captain McDermott was mustered out Dec. 30, 1864, having seen hard service in some twenty-five different engagements. After the close of the war he returned home and in the fall of 1865 taught one term of school. During the following winter he was engaged in hauling coopeage material to market

and then, in the spring of 1866, began farming on a rented farm in Lewis county, Kentucky, being thus engaged one year. In August, 1866, a full county ticket was to be elected. Friends of Captain McDermott persuaded him to be a candidate for the office of assessor. He was nominated for the office over seven other candidates and was duly elected for a term of four years. While serving in that capacity he took up the study of law with Judge Thomas, of Vanceburg, Ky., and by diligent and earnest study was prepared for his admission to the bar, which took place in Lewis county in December, 1867. He began the practice of his profession in the office of his preceptor, Judge Thomas, and there continued until 1870, when he responded to the call of the West and came to Kansas. He located in Cowley county and took a claim of 160 acres on the site of Dexter, of which town he is the founder and which now includes within the town limits sixty acres of Captain McDermott's original claim, the remainder of which he still owns. He was one of the firm of B. S. Tyler & Company, who operated the first store in Dexter. He remained on his claim until January, 1877, when he removed to Winfield and took up the duties of county attorney, having been elected to that office in the fall of 1876. In 1872 he was elected a member of the state legislature and served one term, being defeated for reelection by the strong farmers' movement in the next campaign. He is an ardent Republican and has always taken a lively interest in the work of his party, having served as the first chairman of the Cowley county Republican central committee. He also served as chairman of the county temperance convention in 1880. Captain McDermott had as a law partner, A. P. Johnson, with whom he was associated in practice from 1880 until 1901. The firm was the oldest and most firmly established in the county and for over thirty years enjoyed a large and lucrative practice. Captain McDermott is recognized as a lawyer of exceptional intellectual vigor and skill, with great resourcefulness of mind and a thorough knowledge of legal precedent. His success, however, has been won by untiring and honorable effort, so that today, when more than three score years and ten, he is eminently worthy of the respect and esteem he commands, both as a legal advocate and as a citizen. He is serving his fortieth year as notary public, having held eleven commissions.

Captain McDermott has been married twice. His first wife, whom he wedded in 1874, was a Miss Mary E. Bertram, daughter of Adam Bertram, who was a native of Scotland. She bore him four children— a son and three daughters: James A. is now court stenographer in Cowley county; Isabella C. is the wife of J. G. Davidson, of Manitou, Colo.; Mary B. is at home with her father, and Elizabeth died in infancy. The mother of these children died in 1883, and in 1884 Captain McDermott married Miss Tirzah A., daughter of Joseph Henderson, of Dexter, Kan. To this second union were born two sons and one daughter: George T., who is a law partner of Robert Stone, of Topeka, and is a graduate of the law department of the Chicago University; William F. is city editor of the "Evening Free Press," of Winfield, and reported the proceedings

of the state legislature during the session of 1911, and Margaret died in infancy. Captain McDermott is proud of his children, as he well may be, for each of them is striving to make his or her life count for good and usefulness, and they command the respect of all who know them. He is a member of the Blue Lodge, Chapter, and Commandery of the Masonic order, and has served as worshipful master of the lodges at Dexter and Winfield, and as high priest of the chapter at Winfield. He also served as senior deacon in the Kansas Grand Lodge one year. He associates with old comrades in arms as a member of Siverd Post, No. 85, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Kansas, at Winfield, and has served as its commander. He is also a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. Captain McDermott and his family are members of the Baptist church.

Clifton Rogers Peden, a successful business man of Winfield, Kan., is a native of Barren county, Kentucky, born near Glasgow, Dec. 15, 1864. He is a son of James H. and Eliza J. (Robinson) Peden, both of whom were born in Kentucky, the former in Barren county. The father was a well known stockman, mule breeder, and farmer, and spent his entire life in his native county, where he died, Dec. 9, 1898. He was a Democrat in politics, a Baptist in church faith and membership, and took a very active part in church work. Eleazer Peden, grandfather of our subject, was a well known farmer in his native State of Kentucky. He was an influential and active member of the Baptist church, the congregation being of the "Iron Jacket" sect. His father had come to Kentucky from Virginia, in which state the Peden family had been established by an emigrant from Scotland, who was among the early Virginia colonists of the Seventeenth century. Later descendants of that pioneer family scattered to different states, some of them settling in Indiana, some in Mississippi, and some in Kentucky. Robert Robinson, maternal grandfather of Clifton R. Peden, was a Virginian by birth, but removed to Kentucky in an early day and there engaged in farming. Later in life he moved to Illinois, where his death occurred.

Clifton R. Peden was reared in Kentucky and was educated in a country school near his home. After his school days he worked on a farm several years and then for two years was engaged in training horses. In 1888 he came west and settled on a rented farm, fifteen miles east of Wichita, Kan. He remained on that farm five years and then removed to Winfield, where he engaged in the stock and feed business. He now owns a 150-foot frontage on Main street in Winfield, on which is located a large barn and feed stables for this business, in connection with which he also conducts auction sales and buys and sells hogs, cattle, mules, and horses. He also owns and operates a feed mill and handles flour and all kinds of feed supplies, and he has a large feeding barn near the union depot, and handles an average of 100 head here. For nearly twenty years Mr. Peden has devoted his energies to the building up of this enterprise. Competent, honest, and persistent, he has been rewarded by a large and remunerative trade. The business established by him has been

very successfully conducted and is the leading one of its kind in Cowley county. Mr. Peden is recognized as one of the best judges of stock in his section, has been a lover of fine horses since childhood, and the owner of many high bred saddle and harness animals.

On Oct. 13, 1891, Mr. Peden was united in marriage to Miss Emma D., daughter of Oliver Rounds, a farmer from Peoria, Ill., who removed to Butler county, Kansas, and bought a farm on which he resided until 1907. His death occurred in Wichita in 1910. Oliver Rounds was a native of Vermont, and his wife was born in the Buckeye state. Mr. and Mrs. Peden have five children: Herman O., born Oct. 14, 1892, and Virgil H., born Dec. 14, 1896, assist their father in his business; Lillian, born May 11, 1894, and Mildred, born Oct. 30, 1900, are both attending school, and Verna, born Jan. 23, 1909. Mr. Peden is a Democrat in his political views, but takes no other than a voting interest in political affairs. Mrs. Peden is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Flavius Ralls Smith.—In the profession which he selected as his life work Dr. Smith has attained a success that entitles him to rank among the foremost physicians of southern Kansas, and to the prestige which his reputation as an able physician and surgeon has given him there is added an exceptional standing as an enterprising and worthy citizen of Winfield, and as a Christian gentleman. Dr. Smith's career is interesting, for it tells of a contest and a victory gained unaided, save by individual effort. He was born near Pott, Madison county, Iowa, Nov. 22, 1862, and came to Kansas in 1873, with his parents, William and Ellen (Hollingshead) Smith, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of New Jersey. William Smith was a farmer by occupation and removed from his native state to Illinois, and from thence to Iowa. In 1874 he brought his family to Kansas and located on a homestead in Mitchell township, Rice county, where he continued to reside until his death, in 1906. Though born in Kentucky, his sympathies were with the Union during our great national conflict, in which he served as a soldier under Sherman, in that general's famous campaigns. He was an ardent Republican and an active participant in party work, both in his former home in Madison county, Iowa, and in Rice county, Kansas, in each of which places he was a well known and prominent citizen. He served one term as county commissioner while a resident of Madison county, Iowa. He was a zealous member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Ellen Hollingshead, mother of Dr. Smith, was a daughter of Joseph Hollingshead, a farmer who was born in New Jersey and removed from thence to Iowa, where he spent the remainder of his life.

Dr. Smith received his literary education in Lyons, Kan., where he attended the high school the first year it was established, and later was graduated in it. It was his ambition to become a physician and surgeon, and he did not patiently wait for the doors of opportunity to swing open to him, but persistently knocked at them until he gained admittance to the chosen profession. He earned the means to secure his professional education, partly by teaching, his first term of school having been taught

in a sod school house. In 1887 he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, at Keokuk, Iowa, and upon graduating in that institution, in 1889, located at Mitchell, Rice county, Kansas, for the practice of his profession. After practicing there eighteen months he removed to Little River, a larger town in the same county, where he built up a good practice. In 1908 he bought the old Pilcher Hospital at Winfield, Kan., and renamed it the Winfield Hospital. During the first six months he did comparatively little, but by the end of the first year the business of the hospital amounted to \$8,000, and from that time to the present its success has been all that could be desired. Dr. Smith's specialty is surgery, in the knowledge of which, by study, observation, and experience, he has become well grounded and thoroughly informed concerning every detail. Added to his business ability and professional skill in the management of the hospital are those personal qualities which have won him the confidence of his patrons. When he located in Winfield he was without a business there, but his practice in the city and the work of the hospital have now grown to such an extent that he has recently taken, as an assistant, Dr. J. H. Powers, and has found it necessary to increase the capacity of the hospital in order to accommodate his growing business. A great number of his patients are from Rice county, his old home and former field of practice.

In 1890 Dr. Smith wedded Miss Ella, daughter of A. R. Simmons, a prominent farmer and stockman now residing near Fort Scott, Kan. Dr. Smith affiliates fraternally with the Masonic order, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, and Modern Woodmen of America. In politics he is a Republican and takes a warm interest in the work of his party. In the line of his profession he is a member of the Rice county and Kansas state medical societies and the American Medical Association, as well as a number of other leading medical fraternities. He also served eight years as a member of the United States pension examining board of Rice county. Both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, in the work of which both take an active part, and of which Dr. Smith has served as trustee the past two years.

Francis M. Abbott, of Chanute, a retired capitalist of that city, and a veteran of the Civil war, has been a resident of Neosho county, Kansas, since 1867, and in the nearly half century that has intervened since then he has been a prominent factor in the promotion of the industrial, commercial, social, and educational life of Neosho county, where his earnest efforts to secure advancement along all those lines have made him one of the most esteemed and honored of its citizens. He was born on a farm in Brown county, Ohio, Aug. 24, 1841. His parents, John M. and Viletta (Newman) Abbott, were pioneers of Ohio and remained there until 1850, when they removed to Grant county, Indiana. That county was within the great gas field of Indiana that was later developed and on his farm were found gas wells from which he supplied the gas for the city of Peru, fourteen miles away. His farm and gas wells made him

money and at the time of his death, in 1900, at the age of eighty, he was well-to-do. He was well known in Grant county as a man of strict integrity. In political affairs of a local nature he took an active interest and at one time served as township assessor, but otherwise did not enter politics, save to vote his sentiments. Both parents were members of the Universalist church. The mother, born in 1821, died in 1874.

Frances M. Abbott was educated in the common schools of Indiana and upon completing his education began teaching school. He taught three years in Indiana prior to his enlistment, in Company K, One Hundred and Eighteenth Indiana infantry, under Capt. W. R. Coldren. This regiment was organized during July and August, 1863, and was mustered in at Indianapolis, Sept. 16, 1863. It was sent to Kentucky and eastern Tennessee and participated in the engagements against Forrest, which finally resulted in that general's defeat. Mr. Abbott was discharged in 1864, but in 1865 reenlisted and was in service against guerrillas until September, 1865, when he received his honorable discharge. He then spent some time in travel to regain his lost health. In 1867 he came to Kansas and secured a claim on Elk creek, which claim he still owns, together with other lands he has acquired by purchase. Mr. Abbott started in life as a poor boy, but perseverance, industry, and good business judgment have won him financial success, so that today he is accounted one of the substantial men of Neosho county. He has extensive and valuable holdings, both of farm lands and city property, in Chanute, and is a director in the Neosho Valley State Bank at that place. After coming to Kansas he resumed the profession interrupted by his patriotic labors and for thirty-three years was a teacher in Neosho county, having been superintendent of the Thayer schools eight years of that period, and having spent three years in the grammar grades of the Chanute schools and one year in high school work. He has always taken an active interest in all that pertains to the greater development of Chanute and his staunch support has ever been given to every commendable movement in that direction. He served for several years as a member of the city council of Chanute and, from 1909 to 1911, served as mayor of that city. He was also trustee of Canville township one term. In politics Mr. Abbott was originally a Democrat, but in 1900 supported William McKinley for the presidency and since then has been independent in political affairs, supporting those men and measures which meet his conscientious approbation, irrespective of party. His long years of educational work made him a valuable member of the library board of Chanute, of which he was president at the time the new library building was erected. So deeply interested was Mr. Abbott in the success of the movement that he devoted a year of his time free, looking after the building.

On March 8, 1868, Mr. Abbott married Miss Sarah J., daughter of John and Nancy Loring, the former of whom spent his entire life in Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. Abbott have two children: Jessie is a graduate of the Chanute High School and of the Gem City Business College, of

Quincy, Ill.; she married Randolph T. Jones and they reside in Oklahoma City, Okla. Francis M., Jr., is a graduate of the Thayer High School and also of the Kansas State Normal School, where he completed the course with the class of 1898, now resides in Dallas, Tex., and is engaged in selling automobiles. Mr. Abbott is now practically retired, except that his large business interests require much of his attention in their management. He and his wife are believers in strict prohibition, and while they are members of no denomination they attend services regularly at the different churches of their city. Mr. Abbott is a member of the Masonic order, the Fraternal Aid Association, and the Grand Army of the Republic, and has served as commander of the Chautauque post.

Benjamin Files, a pioneer settler of Fort Scott and one of its most substantial citizens, was born near Cleveland, Ohio, Dec. 27, 1837, son of George and Lydia Files, the father having been a soldier in the war of 1812. In 1813 the little family moved to Michigan and settled on a farm in the unbroken forest. Mr. Files cleared the land, improved it and became a prosperous farmer. Until his twentieth year Benjamin Files lived in the great pine woods of Michigan, with the exception of three years spent in the lumber camps of Canada and on the lakes. He was financially successful, even as a boy, and by the time he was twenty years of age had saved \$6,000, with which money he decided to go to the Rocky mountains and prospect for gold. He made the journey from St. Joseph, Mo., to the mountains with horses and a covered wagon. But this venture did not prove profitable and he soon returned to Missouri. Here he heard about the fine lands in Texas and started for the South on horseback by way of Fort Scott. He slept on blankets one night, six miles north of Fort Scott, and coming into the embryo town the next morning he purchased a drink of whiskey from old Judge Morgaves, who was then keeping a saloon in a log cabin where Market street now is. This was some time in the late '50s. Mr. Files had many interesting adventures on this trip. In passing through Indian Territory he was a guest of Lewis Ross, chief of the Cherokee Nation of Indians, and spent one week with Charley Landrum, a half-breed Cherokee. These two Indians were very wealthy and occupied the only houses with plank floors that Mr. Files saw in all the distance from Fort Scott to Red river. Texas lands were very cheap, selling at ten and twenty-five cents an acre, and the principal values were in the long-horn cattle, ponies and negro slaves. After reaching Texas Mr. Files did not like the climate and soon returned to Granby, Mo. Here he engaged for a time in mining and melting lead, which was drawn to Boonville, Mo., by ox teams. Land in the vicinity of the lead mines was selling at ten cents an acre, and mail was delivered only twice a month. After a few months at the lead mines Mr. Files went to Lamar, Mo., where he had charge of a plantation and was also interested in a hotel. On Nov. 6, 1863, his property was destroyed when the notorious Quantrill burned the town. During the Civil war Mr. Files acted as guide to the Union



Benj. Hiles
and his Daughter
Ada Bell age 4 years

scouts under William Tuffs, chief of the scouts of the Western Division, and conducted them through Arkansas. In the fall of 1862 he came to Fort Scott and engaged in the livery business and freighting. He made a great success and remained in the livery business for twenty-six years. He has always been an admirer of good horses, and was without doubt the most successful liveryman in the State of Kansas. From 1866 to 1868 he ran a stage coach from Fort Scott to Humboldt, Kan., the round trip being made three times a week. At this time he owned a number of Kansas farms and the undivided one-half interest in 10,000 acres of land and a saw mill in Arkansas. In 1884 Mr. Files embarked in the brokerage business, which he has continued to pursue to the present time. He has great business ability and has been successful in all his undertakings. At the present time he owns three fine farms, several city properties and extensive personal property.

In 1904 he was married to Ada Belle Dennis, of Bourbon county, Kansas, but a native of Missouri. They have one daughter, Ada Belle. In politics, Mr. Files is a Democrat, was the first marshal of Fort Scott after the close of the war and has served as alderman. When he first came to the city the population was less than 1,000 and there was not a brick building in the town. He has always been identified with every movement for the growth and improvement of Fort Scott, contributed liberally toward the upbuilding of the city and is considered one of its most progressive citizens.

Jonathan L. Barnes, of Chanute, Kan., general agent for the Santa Fe Railway Company, is a pioneer in railroad service and has the distinction of having been the first conductor on the first Pullman sleeper ever put into service. That was in September, 1857, nearly fifty-five years ago, and his whole career since then has been identified with railroad work. Mr. Barnes was born in Pleasant Valley, Dutchess county, New York, June 12, 1835. His parents were William and Sally (Lockwood) Barnes, the former of whom spent his entire life in his native State of New York, where he died at the age of thirty. He was a farmer by occupation and a son of Joshua Barnes, who, also, was a farmer and a native of New York. Joshua Barnes was a Whig in politics. Sally (Lockwood) Barnes was a daughter of Jonathan Lockwood, a New York farmer, who spent his entire life in that state. John Beadel, the great-grandfather of Mr. Barnes, was a prominent man in New York state, having been a member of its legislature in 1812, when DeWitt Clinton was governor, and having continued in that capacity a number of years.

Jonathan L. Barnes was reared in New York state. His education was obtained in the public schools of Pleasant Valley and at Roe Academy on the Hudson, where he spent one winter, the latter being a private boarding school, which accepted but twenty-five students at a time. His first occupation after leaving the farm was as a clerk in a crockery store at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. In 1855 he went to Chicago, where he was employed to carry bundles for the drygoods firm of W. R. Wood & Company. He was thus engaged until the fall of 1857, when his railroad

career began. Mr. Barnes' own account of his early experiences in that connection, as published in the "Santa Fe Employes' Magazine," is as follows:

"In 1857 George M. Pullman arranged with the Chicago & Alton railway for two of their day coaches, which he fitted up as sleeping cars. Mr. Pullman, at that time, had an office on Madison street in Chicago. I passed his office, going to and from my boarding house, and on account of a notice in the papers that Mr. Pullman was going to put sleeping cars on the Chicago & Alton, I made application to him for a position as conductor. In September, 1857, he took me to Bloomington to bring out the first car that he had ready for use. This car, as I remember, was a low-decked one and had been used for a long time as a passenger coach. It had rods running up and down at the end of each berth. The upper berth was pulled up on the rear side by a rope and pulley, and the front of the berth slid up on these rods and was fastened with an iron catch. The lower berth was made out of the two seats turned together. As I now remember, I was paid two dollars a night and made my report in Mr. Pullman's office at the end of each round trip, deducting four dollars from my collections for my pay. I understood, on one trip, that the man who ran opposite me was short fifty cents of enough money to pay his own wages. At that time the Chicago & Alton trains ran between Chicago and Alton. Passengers for St. Louis took the boat from Alton to St. Louis. The train unloaded its passengers in front of the Alton House, which was located across the levee at Alton, and they walked down over the levee to the boat. The boat was always on hand to receive the passengers, and the evening train leaving Alton always was ready and backed down on the levee to receive the passengers from the boat when it arrived. J. J. Mitchell, I believe, was the owner of the boats carrying the passengers, and just before the breaking out of the Civil war he had placed in this service a very beautiful boat called, 'The City of Alton,' which was very popular. I remember well looking at one of the cars that was then used on the Lake Shore. This car was called 'Woodruff Patent,' but was very unpopular on account of the two upper shelves, as they were actually only shelves, for people to sleep on. Mr. Pullman, after using the two old coaches a year or more, commenced the building of a new car, which was a very fine one. The construction of this car was in charge of a Mr. Field. At that time Mr. Pullman was in the mining business near Black Hawk, Colo., and had not seen the car until he was at Alton, coming home from Colorado. I showed him the good points about the car and I remember well what he said: 'It ought to be good—it cost enough.'"

In 1858 Mr. Barnes became a brakeman on the Alton road, on a mixed train running between Bloomington and Chicago. Later he was given charge of a baggage car and then was made conductor of a passenger train on that road. Mr. Chanute, who built the Missouri River, Fort Scott & Gulf railroad, was a great friend of Mr. Barnes and gave him the first passenger run on that road. He continued as a conductor on that

road until it was completed to Fort Scott. On Jan. 1, 1870, General Order No. 1 was issued and was as follows:

"Mo. R. Ft. Scott & Gulf R. R.
"Superintendent's Office. Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 1, 1870.

"J. L. Barnes is this day appointed Train Master for this road, and will be obeyed accordingly. His duties will combine those of Train Dispatcher and Master of Transportation, having full control of all Trains and Train and Yard Men, and the disposition of all Cars, and of Engines while on the Road.

"All applications for Cars, by Station Agents or others, and reports of Cars at Stations, or in Trains, will be made to him. His office will be at the Kansas City Station (D1) and he is authorized to use Telegraphic Signal '23.'

"B. S. HENNING, Superintendent."

Afterwards Mr. Barnes was made assistant superintendent of the road and continued in that office until the road was purchased by the Santa Fe Railway Company, when he was appointed superintendent of the southern Kansas division of that road. That was in May, 1882, and he served in that capacity until November, 1910, when he was made general agent of the Santa Fe Railway Company, with headquarters at Chanute. This record of fifty-five years of continuous service needs no comment, but is of itself sufficient evidence as to the character of the man and the character of his services. It is a valuable example for emulation by the youth of our country, for Mr. Barnes began a poor boy. He has attained both wealth and the universal respect of all who know him, and the key to his success has been the willing and conscientious performance of duty.

On Jan. 3, 1860, Mr. Barnes married Catherine E. Lockwood, a daughter of John Lockwood, a farmer resident of New York, who died in that state. Mr. and Mrs. Barnes have one son, Harry G. Barnes, who superintends his father's extensive personal business interests, consisting of large holdings of both farm and city property. Mr. Barnes is a Republican in politics and both he and his wife are members of the Unitarian church.

Hugh P. Farrelly, a prominent Kansas lawyer and a recognized leader in Democratic political affairs within the state, has been a resident of the city of Chanute nearly twenty-five years, during the whole of which period his professional and political activities have been such as to place him conspicuously in the foreground in local affairs and to gain him state-wide prominence in both relations. He was born in Greene county, Illinois, Sept. 2, 1858, a son of parents of more than ordinary culture and refinement, who, by the distinctive force of heredity, transmitted to their son those mental traits and endowments that fitted him for a professional career. His father, Hugh P. Farrelly, was born near Dublin, Ireland, and was educated for the priesthood, but, as he reached ma-

turity, he became disinclined to enter the ministry and at the age of twenty immigrated to the United States. Here he became a contractor of canal and railroad work and maintained his residence in Kentucky for a time. About 1850, however, he settled in Illinois, where he passed the remainder of his life as a farmer, and there he died, Aug. 26, 1858. In Virginia he was united in marriage to Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. James Brewer, a Methodist minister, who was one of the old circuit riders of the early day. She was born Jan. 3, 1818, and died July 2, 1878. To Hugh P. and Elizabeth (Brewer) Farrelly were born the following children: Margaret, who married John Gough and died in 1900, at the age of sixty; Mary E., who married John W. Meneley, of Greene county, Illinois, and died in 1908; James K. P., a farmer of Greene county, who represented his district in the state senate of Illinois in 1900; George W., who at the time of his death, May 24, 1898, was postmaster of Chanute, and one of that city's most prominent and influential citizens, having practiced law there for a time as the partner of his brother, Hugh P., and had served as postmaster under both of President Cleveland's administrations; John T., an engineer residing in Denver, Colo.; Rosa, who died at the age of fifteen; Virginia, the youngest daughter, who died in the State of Virginia; and Hugh P.

Hugh P. Farrelly was reared to farm pursuits and received a liberal education in his native state. He engaged five years in the profession of teaching and while so employed began the study of law, with Hon. Henry C. Withers, of Carrollton, Ill., as his preceptor. While completing his professional studies he also edited the "Carrollton Gazette," the oldest paper of central Illinois, with which he was identified three years, or until after his admission to the bar. He then opened an office at Carrollton for the practice of law. In 1885 he passed successfully the rigid examination required before the supreme court of Illinois, and after two years of effort in a field where competition was strong and litigation scarce, he decided to seek the greater opportunities of the West. He came to Chanute, Kan., Oct. 15, 1887, and has since been a resident of that city. In 1888 he became a law partner of Benjamin F. Shinn, a professional relation which was sustained three years. Later his brother, George W. Farrelly, became his partner and so remained four years, or until the death of the latter. Thomas R. Evans is now and has been his partner several years. Mr. Farrelly is an advocate of large legal experience and of deferential influence, one known to be thoroughly familiar with legal precedents and who prepares his briefs and tries his cases with tireless energy and consummate skill. He is a staunch Democrat. With a relish for political contests and the ability to fight them, he became early an active partisan and welcomed every encounter. His political career began as that of most public men ought to, with an active participation in local affairs, in the course of which he gained the thorough confidence of his fellow citizens. In 1889 he became city attorney of Chanute, by appointment, and in the following year was elected county attorney of Neosho county, which he continued to fill during two terms.

During that incumbency his management of the office was such as to reduce to a minimum the law violations in the county. It was during his term that the Santa Fe Railroad Company undertook to have their taxes reduced in the various Kansas counties through which their line passed, and Mr. Farrelly made such a vigorous protest against said reduction before the board of commissioners of Neosho county that they refused to grant the Santa Fe's request. The matter was carried to the Federal court, where Mr. Farrelly was sustained in his contention and the sum of \$4,000 was saved to the taxpayers of Neosho county. In 1896 he was nominated by the Democrats of the Third Congressional district for Congress, but withdrew from the race and thereby caused the election of F. R. Ridgely. After his withdrawal from the Congressional race he was made the Democratic candidate for the state senate and was elected by a majority of over 500 votes, being the first Democrat to enter the state legislature from that district. His senatorial career was one of great industry and his service one of credit and increasing reputation to himself and of usefulness to his state and to his constituency. He was made chairman of the committee on banks and insurance and also served on other important committees. The anti-trust bill, which he introduced, and of which he secured the passage, caused more discussion by the press of the state than any other measure brought before the senate during that session. He secured the enactment of the Breidenthal banking law, also the law to fix a charge of two per cent. on home and four per cent. on foreign insurance companies' gross premiums collected on business done in the state. By the passage of the latter law a revenue of about \$100,000 is annually secured to the state. In 1900 Mr. Farrelly was the choice of the Democratic convention for Congress, but at the joint convention of Democrats and Populists he lost the fusion nomination. At the state convention of both parties, held at Fort Scott, he was selected as the candidate for attorney-general of the state, but went down to defeat with the whole ticket. Since then he has been a candidate for the office of lieutenant-governor of the state and that of United States senator, but suffered defeat in each instance. At the present time (1911) he is a prominent candidate for nomination of United States senator on the Democratic ticket. He has served as chairman of the Democratic state central committee two years, throughout the whole of his political career has been loyal to his political party, and as a public servant, he has labored with untiring devotion for the welfare of the constituency he represented and the State of Kansas.

On June 2, 1885, Mr. Farrelly was married in Carrollton, Ill., to Miss Ella F., a daughter of Thomas C. and Eliza A. Robinson. Two children were born of this marriage—Mabel E. and Minnie—both of whom died in infancy. Mr. Farrelly is prominent in fraternal circles as well as professionally and in political affairs. He is a member of the Blue Lodge, Chapter, and Commandery of the Masonic order, and for many years has been a member of the Knights of Pythias, in which order he has been chairman of the law committee of the grand lodge. He is also a

member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Modern Woodmen of America, and has filled the various offices in both orders. In February, 1901, he represented his camp in the state head camp of the Woodmen and was there elected a delegate to the head camp of the order at St. Paul, which he attended the following June. His fraternal affiliations include also the Knights and Ladies of Security and the Sons and Daughters of Justice. Duty well performed during twenty-five years of activity in this state has won Mr. Farrelly recognition as an earnest, loyal, and public-spirited citizen, and has also won him the highest esteem in his community and throughout the state as a man of honor and usefulness.

M. T. Jones.—Few families have come to Chanute who have done more for the development and advancement of the city of Chanute than has the family of M. T. Jones. Mr. Jones came to Chanute in 1870, when the village of Chanute was born, and when there were very few inhabitants in that vicinity. He was a native of Oneida county, New York, where he was born, Nov. 11, 1837. He was reared to manhood on the same farm on which he was born and was the son of Hugh T. and Anne A. (Morris) Jones, the former born in England and the latter in New Jersey. Hugh T. Jones, the father of M. T. Jones, was a successful farmer and spent fifty years on the farm in Oneida county, where he died in 1880, at the age of seventy-nine. His wife survived him four years and died at the age of seventy-six.

M. T. Jones was the third child of Hugh T. and Anne A. (Morris) Jones. His education was acquired in the common schools of Oneida county and in Union College at Schenectady, N. Y., where he was graduated in the class of 1862. He also was a student at Harvard University. He came west and began freighting across "the plains" with ox teams. He continued freighting two years and then located in the town of Virginia City, Mont., where he was engaged in the mercantile business five years. The country there was very thinly populated and there were no cows in the vicinity. He made a trip to Utah, where he bought 400 head of cattle, drove them to Montana, and disposed of them to his neighbors at a nice profit. Other opportunities for investment came to him. He remained in Montana until 1869, when he moved to Kansas City, Mo., and there engaged in the mercantile business with his brother, T. C. Jones, under the firm name of Jones Brothers. In 1870 the firm discontinued business and Mr. Jones came to Chanute, Kan., where he engaged in the real estate business and was a very prominent factor in the building up of Chanute. He built the Jones Block and in 1882 founded the Chanute Lumber Company and began building residences, to be paid for on the installment plan. It may be stated in this connection that many a resident of Chanute would never have owned a home had it not been for Mr. Jones' generosity. He served as postmaster at New Chicago at the time of its municipal consolidation with the village of Chanute and was the first postmaster at the latter place, which office he held until 1878, when he resigned it to take charge of his

large private business. He served eight years on the city council and, in 1878, was elected commissioner of Neosho county, in which office he served four years. He was elected to the state senate in 1880 and served four years. There he was one of the main factors in securing the passage of the prohibition laws of the state, and it was also during his service in the senate that the first railroad law was passed, he having given it his support. In 1897 and 1898 he represented Neosho county in the lower house, where he served with great credit to himself and to the people of his county.

In 1874 M. T. Jones married Miss Jennie Kramer, a native of Ohio, and daughter of Dr. D. T. Kramer, of that state. Of this union three children were born—Jennie, Milo T., and Hugh. Mr. Jones died Oct. 8, 1904. Milo T. Jones, the eldest son, was born in Chanute, Aug. 6, 1881. He was educated in the grades and high school at Chanute and entered the University of Kansas, where he remained until 1901, when he had to return to Chanute to take up his father's extensive business, owing to the latter's failing health. In 1904, after the father's death, he became the head of the Chanute Lumber Company and soon demonstrated that he had inherited his father's stability, integrity, and industry. The lumber business has steadily grown under his management and is one of the large industries of Chanute. In 1905 he married Mammie, a daughter of J. B. Chandler, a well known and highly respected citizen of Wichita. Of their union one child has been born, Jane, now five years old (1911). Mrs. Jones belongs to the Presbyterian church. Mr. Jones is a Knight Templar Mason and a Thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, his membership in the latter branch being in the Consistory of Wichita. He is president of the Chanute Portland Cement Company, and has large gas leases with Harry B. Scott. He is one of the leading young business men of Chanute and is very highly respected by all who know him.

William Kurtz Mathis.—In each of the professions he who wins distinction must do so through individual merit. They all require the keenest mental faculties, in which respect medicine demands an endowment equal to any of the professions and also requires the personal qualities of gentleness, sympathy and painstaking care. It has an advantage over every other profession in that the exploration of its field of research and discovery have, comparatively, but begun, and the student, for such the successful physician remains to the end of his career, has before him a wealth of opportunity to advance himself and his profession. Such is the calling which William Kurtz Mathis has chosen as his life work.

Dr. Mathis was born in Coffey county, Kansas, Feb. 5, 1880, a son of Dr. William H. Mathis and his wife, nee Emma K. Glass. Dr. William H. Mathis is a native of Spencer county, Kentucky, and after completing a professional course at the St. Louis Medical College he associated with his brother in practice one year at Taylorsville, Ky. In 1869 he came to Osage county, Kansas, where he proved up a homestead and practiced his profession until 1882, when he removed to Waverly, then

a newly organized town in Coffey county. There he has since devoted thirty years to the profession in which he is still an active practitioner. (For more detailed mention of Dr. Mathis, Sr., see sketch of Rev. Harvey G. Mathis.) Dr. William Kurtz Mathis was educated at the College of Emporia, at Emporia, Kan., and received his professional training at the University Medical College, Kansas City, Mo., where he graduated in 1903. While pursuing his medical studies he served three years as interne in the Kansas City Hospital. Upon completing his training in Kansas City he located at Chanute, Kan., for the practice of his profession and began alone, being at that time but twenty-three years of age. From the first he was successful and now has a large and lucrative practice which is constantly growing. He makes a specialty of surgery, in which line his success has been such that he has gained a foremost place among the practitioners of Chanute and the surrounding territory. He is a member of the Neosho County Medical Society, the Kansas State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association.

In 1905 Dr. Mathis married Miss Aldeen, daughter of Col. J. B. Lynch, formerly a well known citizen of this state, where he at one time served as warden of the state penitentiary and was once a candidate for the office of state treasurer. He is now live stock agent for the Santa Fe Railway Company and resides in Pueblo, Col. Dr. and Mrs. Mathis have one son, William Kurtz, Jr. Dr. Mathis is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and both he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church.

David P. Blish, deceased, of Atchison, Kan., was one of that city's foremost citizens and for thirty-seven years was an active participant in its industrial life and progress. He was a native of the Empire State, born at Stamford, Delaware county, New York, Oct. 6, 1836. His early education was obtained in the local schools of Stamford, one of his schoolmates being the late Jay Gould, the noted financier. Their school days together led to a friendship that continued throughout life, and in after years, when a witness who had known the great financier all of his life was needed in settling up the Jay Gould estate, Mr. Blish was summoned to New York City to give the necessary evidence. Mr. Blish spent his boyhood and youth on the farm, where early in life there were inculcated in his mind those principles of thrift and industry so essential to success, and which he employed to a marked degree during his entire business career. As he was reared on a farm, it was natural that he should choose the great basic industry of agriculture as his vocation in life. Therefore, with that idea in view, he left his native state in early manhood and located on a farm near Ripon, Fond du Lac county, Wisconsin, but after operating the farm for a time he was induced to accept the position of a traveling salesman for a large agricultural implement house, in Chicago, and it was while thus employed that he conceived the plan of establishing himself in the hardware and implement business. He selected Atchison as the most favorable location and in 1870 organized and established the Blish, Mize & Silliman Hardware Com-



D. P. Bliss

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pany. His partners were E. A. Mize, a man of exceptional business sagacity, and J. B. Silliman, also well qualified for the business. The firm proved a strong, well balanced one from the start, for each of its members was endowed with that intuitive tact and judgment which are so essential to successful business. On the organization of the company Mr. Blish was chosen president, which position he held for thirty-seven years, or until his death. He was actively devoted to the growth and prosperity of the company until failing health compelled him to retire from active participation in its affairs. Much of this great firm's success and prestige, as well as the principles and policies continued by it since the death of Mr. Blish, were due to him.

Although one of Atchison's most active business men, Mr. Blish was none the less devoted to the work of the church and to the upbuilding of society in general. When still a young man he united with the Episcopal church, and during his long residence in Atchison was a devout member of Trinity Episcopal Church and served as its senior warden several years. He was also prominent in the councils of the Diocese. He was a man of exceptional probity and honor, and so lived that the impress of his life will be felt in the community for years to come. He was always generous in dealing with charity in all of its phases, and no worthy man who needed aid ever appealed to him in vain. Thus, when he was called to his reward, May 14, 1907, the loss of the community was felt and mourned by all, for no man in Atchison was held in higher esteem than was David P. Blish. He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Lucinda (Silliman) Blish, an estimable Christian woman, now residing in her beautiful home in Atchison.

Harry B. Scott, a leading capitalist and financier of Chanute, owes much of his wealth and prestige to the discovery of natural gas and oil in Kansas, for immediately after oil was discovered in this state Mr. Scott came to Kansas as the representative of the Standard Oil Company, of whose interests he remained in charge until 1906. In the capacity of general manager he came to Neodesha in 1897, and made that city his headquarters until 1902, when he removed to Chanute. He there continued as an employee of the Standard Oil Company until 1906, since when he has been interested independently in the gas and oil business. He was made a director of the Prairie Oil & Gas Company, a subsidiary branch of the Standard Oil Company, and had under his supervision all the wells in Kansas. Since severing his connection with the Standard Oil Company he has been gradually investing in producing property and has extensive holdings of oil and gas lands in both Kansas and Oklahoma. He also holds leases on 1,920 acres of such land and owns producing gas wells near Chanute that pay large dividends. Besides these interests he has acquired much valuable city property.

On March 9, 1903, W. S. Cochran, George M. Peary, G. S. Simons, and Mr. Scott organized the Kansas Torpedo Company. For some time Mr. Scott gave this company no personal attention, as it was somewhat a departure from his line of business. After a time he concluded he could

make more of the business by personal attention, and with that end in view began acquiring the stock of his partners, and in a short time had bought out all of the gentlemen named. Then he put his shoulders to the wheel and gave the Kansas Torpedo Company the benefit of his tremendous energy and the influence of his own personality. The Kansas Torpedo Company grew. In 1908 Mr. Scott took over the business of the McCoy Torpedo Company, at Tulsa, Okla. On March 1, 1911, he sold the business of the Kansas Torpedo Company to capitalists from Titusville, Pa., for \$83,000. At the time of its sale he owned 98.5 shares of the entire stock of the company and still retains a small interest in it. The Kansas Torpedo Company enjoyed a large business. It held the Kansas field alone and was represented in all the active districts in Oklahoma. Its splendid success was due to the executive ability and managerial conduct of Mr. Scott. The business career of Mr. Scott has been one worthy of emulation, for he began in a clerical capacity on a moderate salary and by strict attention to business and honest endeavor won not only the confidence and respect of his business associates but of the public as well, and as a result he is regarded today as one of Chanute's leading capitalists and foremost citizens.

Harry B. Scott was born in Pennsylvania, March 24, 1870. His father, Royal E. Scott, was born in Illinois, but moved to Pennsylvania, where he became extensively engaged in the oil business and became a wealthy man. He married Elizabeth A. Mackey, and died in Pennsylvania in 1907. Both parents were ardent Methodists, and the beautiful church edifice of that denomination in Fagundus, Pa., was a gift from Royal E. Scott. In political views he was a Republican. George Scott, grandfather of Harry B., also was a native of Illinois, but removed to near Fagundus, Pa., on a farm, which was producing oil then and is producing oil now, and is now owned by Harry B. Scott. Elizabeth A. Mackey was a daughter of James Mackey, a lieutenant in the regular army during the war of 1812. The Mackey family, which was first established in this country at Franklin, Pa., has become a very prominent one in the East. Charles T. Mackey, an uncle of Mr. Scott, was a leading criminal lawyer of Pennsylvania and a member of Congress a number of years. He was a multi-millionaire.

On Nov. 6, 1908, Mr. Scott married Mrs. M. T. Jones, a daughter of Dr. Kramer, a prominent physician of Lawrence and Chanute, Kan. Mrs. Scott is a communicant of the Episcopal church. Mr. Scott is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. They enjoy a beautiful home and enter actively into the social life of Chanute, where both are highly esteemed.

Joseph H. Light, the oldest medical practitioner in Chanute in point of service and one of the most successful of that city, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, April 4, 1845. He is a son of Abraham S. and Syrena (Turner) Light, both of whom were born in Cincinnati. The father taught school in Ohio a number of years before his removal to Scott county, Indiana, in 1856. The remainder of his career was spent as a

farmer. In 1869 he came to Kansas and settled on a farm near Erie, Neosho county, where he resided until his death. Abraham S. Light was a son of Jacob Light, one of the earliest settlers of Cincinnati, who removed from that city to Richmond, Ohio, and laid out that town. There he resided until his death.

Dr. Light was educated at Hanover College, Hanover, Ind., and completed his course there in 1862. There also he entered the Union army, though yet in his teens, enlisting in Company C, One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Indiana infantry, and being mustered into service May 27, 1863. Later he became a member of Company C, One Hundred and Forty-fifth infantry, with which he served until the close of the war. The study of medicine, which he began in Nashville, Tenn., he continued in Louisville, Ky., and at the New York Homeopathic Medical College. In 1869 he came to Kansas and began the practice of his profession, but later returned to Cincinnati, Ohio, and there was graduated at the Homeopathic School of Medicine in 1886. He returned to his former field of practice, Neosho county, Kansas, and has there been engaged continuously since 1869, except during the period of study at Cincinnati and the two years, of 1881 and 1882, during which he practiced in Albuquerque, N. M. Since the fall of 1882 he has been located in Chanute, where he has enjoyed an extensive and remunerative practice and has acquired valuable property. He is a member of a number of medical fraternities, including the Neosho County Medical Society, the Kansas State Medical Society, the Southwestern Medical Association and the American Medical Association. In politics Dr. Light is a Republican and was the first mayor of Chanute, after it was incorporated as a city of the second class, in which office he served a second term.

In 1871 Dr. Light married Miss Lizzie Valette, who died in 1873, leaving a son, Ralph A., who is now a physician at Chanute and served as a surgeon during the Spanish-American war. The second wife of Dr. Light was Miss Adelaide Burris, whom he wedded in 1875, and who died in 1892. Of this union was born a son, Von Light, who died in January, 1911. In 1894 Dr. Light married his present wife, who was a Miss Genette Ray. Fraternaly Dr. Light is a Knight Templar Mason and a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Both through his prominence in the professional life of Chanute and through his many acts for the general good and public welfare he has won a firm place in the esteem of his fellow citizens and is recognized as one of the most worthy and respected pioneers of that city.

John J. Jones of Chanute is a lawyer of pronounced ability and a representative of the younger generation of professional men in Kansas, in which state he has spent almost his entire life. He was born in Pinckneyville, Ill., Aug. 22, 1869, son of Dr. John R. Jones and wife, whose maiden name was Frances G. Gillis. Dr. Jones, a native of Illinois, came to Kansas, in 1876, and settled on a farm in Neosho county, but spent the whole of his subsequent career, a period of thirty years, in the practice of his profession, that of medicine. He died Oct. 12, 1909. His wife

is still living and resides in Chanute. Both parents were members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Dr. Jones was a son of Humphrey B. Jones, who was born in Kentucky, but removed to Illinois, in 1818, and was therefore one of the earliest pioneers of that state, where his whole active career was given to agriculture. He entered the town site of Pinckneyville and lived and died there.

John J. Jones graduated in the Chanute High School in 1889 and in the law department of the University of Kansas in 1892. He began the practice of law that same year as an associate of Col. John C. Carpenter, with whom he continued six years. He then practiced alone until 1905, when Judge Finley became his partner and remained such until he assumed the duties of the bench, in 1908. In 1909 Mr. Jones formed a partnership with James W. Reid, with whom he still continues to be identified in practice. Mr. Jones gives special attention to corporation law and in that direction has won a reputation as a lawyer of exceptional skill and ability. He is attorney for the Kansas Natural Gas Company, the First National Bank of Chanute, and the Quapaw Gas Company, of Oklahoma, from each of which he receives a large salary for his services. He has been admitted to practice in all the courts, including the United States courts. To his professional labors he brings a vigorous intellect, a resourceful mind, and a spirit of unusual energy, which natural gifts, together with excellent educational qualifications and unflinching application to the interests of his clients, have made him one of the foremost lawyers of southern Kansas. In politics he is a Republican. Fraternally he is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

In 1896 Mr. Jones married Miss Belle Wilson of Chanute. Mrs. Jones is the daughter of W. L. Wilson, a retired resident of that city.

Thomas F. Morrison, a Chanute lawyer of prominence and extensive practice and widely known in the political circles of the state, comes of Irish ancestry on the paternal side, though this branch of the Morrison family has been established in this country over 300 years and originated with emigrants from Ireland who settled in Virginia in its earliest Colonial days. During all of that long period it has remained distinctively a Southern family. Mr. Morrison was born in Henry county, Missouri, June 19, 1874, and is a son of Samuel Morrison and wife, whose maiden name was Nancy Phelps. The father, a native of Greene county, Tennessee, was a farmer by vocation and removed from his native state to Kentucky, thence to Missouri, and from there came to Kansas, in 1880. He died soon after coming to this state. During the Civil war he served in the Seventh Tennessee cavalry of the Union army and was captured at Fort Pillow by General Forrest, but was exchanged in a short time. He was a Republican in politics, but took no part in party affairs. He and his wife were the parents of six children. James Morrison, father of Samuel Morrison, was also born in Tennessee. James Phelps, maternal grandfather of Thomas F. Morrison, was a Virginian by birth, but removed to Kentucky, where he died. He was a captain in the war of 1812.

Thomas F. Morrison was educated in the common schools, at the Kansas State Normal School at Emporia, at the University of Kansas, and the University of Nebraska, where he graduated in the law department in 1903. He was a student at the University of Kansas in 1901 and 1902. The family being deprived of the father's support and care while the son was a mere lad, there early devolved upon him heavy responsibilities and cares and the necessity of assisting in the support of the mother and family. Yet he was ambitious for an education and a professional career, and despite all discouragements and seemingly unsurmountable difficulties he determinedly and vigorously strove to reach the goal of his ambition, and was not denied his reward. Part of the money to defray his expenses while a student was earned as a teacher. Following his graduation in law he opened an office at Chanute and there began the practice of his profession. He had located there when the oil and gas boom was at its height and from the first enjoyed a splendid practice, which in the meantime has grown to be extensive. His legal ability and success have been such that he has gained more than a local reputation and is known as one of the best legal advocates of southern Kansas. He entered politics in 1908 as the Democratic candidate for state representative and was elected as such in a Republican county. While a member of the house he served on three important committees—the judiciary committee, oil and gas committee and the committee on municipal corporations. He was the Democratic minority leader in the house on all administration measures. Mr. Morrison was the nominee for the office of attorney-general of the state in November, 1910, and is one of the most prominent workers in the Democratic party in Kansas. He is attorney for the Hydraulic Pressed Brick Company of Chanute and serves in the same capacity for two of the leading banks of Neosho county.

On April 26, 1910, Mr. Morrison was united in marriage with Miss Suzane, daughter of Thomas McMannus, who resides in Ireland. Mrs. Morrison came to the United States with her brother; they are both communicants of the Roman Catholic church. Mr. Morrison is a loyal and enthusiastic member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and has held all the offices of that order.

Alexander Hamilton Moore, the present mayor of Arkansas City, Kan., is a native of Illinois, having been born in New Windsor, that state, Oct. 11, 1874. His parents, George B. and Mary (Galloway) Moore, were both natives of Illinois, the former born in Center Point, and the latter in Monmouth. George B. Moore, the father, gave four years of loyal service to the Union during the Civil war as a private in the Eighty-third Illinois infantry. After the war he was engaged for some time in the grocery business at New Windsor, Ill., and then came to Kansas, in 1887. He located at Arkansas City and there engaged in the grocery business until 1901, when he retired from active business life. He still resides at Arkansas City. Politically he is a Republican and has served as a member of the Arkansas City council. His religious creed is ex-

pressed by membership in the Congregational church, in which he has been a zealous worker for over forty years. George B. Moore is the son of Alexander H. Moore, a farmer by occupation, who became a resident of Illinois when he was a young man, but later came to Arkansas City, Kan., and died in the latter state. The mother of the subject died in 1902. She was the daughter of John Galloway.

Alexander H. Moore was educated in the public schools at New Windsor, Ill., and at Arkansas City, Kan. After completing the high school course he attended a business college at Arkansas City and was subsequently successively employed in a mill, a candy factory and in a grocery store. During a period of five years' service in the last named position he fully mastered all the details and essential points of the grocery business and then became independently established in that business in 1900 at his present location in Arkansas City. Having enjoyed a good business training and being possessed of industry and admirable commercial judgment, his position in the commercial community was soon firmly established and from that time to the present he has enjoyed a constantly growing and prosperous business. He is a staunch adherent to the tenets of the Republican party, in which he takes a loyal interest and has ever been an earnest worker. He has served as a member of the city council six years, or from 1904 to 1911, and has been a ward committeeman since 1908. In 1911 Mr. Moore was elected mayor of Arkansas City to serve two years and has already demonstrated splendid executive ability and a desire to promote those measures which will conduce to the city's greatest development and the general welfare of its citizens.

On June 30, 1904, Mr. Moore was married to Miss Lena Ames, the daughter of Henry Ames, who removed from Illinois to Kansas about 1870, and died in the latter state, in 1899. Mr. Ames was a farmer by occupation. Mr. Moore is a member of the Congregational church, while his wife is a member of the Presbyterian church, and both are among the most esteemed and highly respected citizens of the city.

Francis G. Emerson of Wellington, Kan., a successful and prominent member of the medical profession in Sumner county, is a native of Iowa, born in Union county, Dec. 8, 1861. His father, Francis M. Emerson, was born at Keene Ohio, July 13, 1825, and died April 4, 1884, at Afton, Iowa. Agriculture was his life occupation and the most of his career was spent in Union county, Iowa, where he served two terms as county auditor. In November, 1847, he married Miss Susan E. Hunt, a daughter of Garner Hunt, a substantial Iowa farmer. To their union six children were born, viz.: Mary Elizabeth, born Jan. 1, 1849, who is the wife of Lewis Deitrick, a farmer of Afton, Iowa; Charles T., born May 31, 1853, who is now an undertaker at Creston, Iowa; Dr. Francis G. Emerson of this review; Balt, born March 25, 1865, now a merchant at Afton, Iowa; Ella May, born May 11, 1869, now the wife of Bert L. Keating of Denver, Col.; and Lula Jeannett, born April 15, 1872, who is the wife of Monzo Pollock, a merchant of Afton, Iowa.

Dr. Emerson was educated in the Afton (Iowa) High School, where

he was graduated in the class of 1881, and at the Iowa State University, graduating in the medical department in 1885. On completing his professional training he located for the practice of medicine at Wellington, Kan., which has been the field of his endeavors since that time and where he has attained a standing that places him at the head of his profession in Sumner county and among the foremost in the state. His practice is not only extensive but also lucrative and his career at Wellington prosperous in every sense of the word. He served as United States pension examiner of Sumner county sixteen years, and has been the medical examiner for a number of leading old-line fraternal insurance companies a number of years. He has been a member of the Wellington board of education fourteen years and has been its president four years. He is a Republican in his political views and an interested worker in behalf of his party, though not a political aspirant for official honors. He has served two years as chairman of the Sumner county Republican central committee. Fraternally he is a Knight Templar Mason and has held all the offices of the Blue lodge, Chapter and Commandery. He is also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. His church membership is given to the Presbyterian denomination.

On Sept. 23, 1885, Dr. Emerson married Miss Florence Durham, a daughter of James Durham, a prominent stockman of Iowa City, Iowa. Mrs. Emerson is a member of the Baptist church. She is a musician of exceptional talent and accomplishment, a vocalist of local renown in her home state of Iowa, and conceded to be the most skilled pianist in her Kansas home at Wellington. Dr. and Mrs. Emerson have two children—a son and a daughter. The son, Burt Y. Emerson, was educated in the Sumner County High School and is now managing a drug store in Wellington for his father. Miss Beatrice Marie Emerson, born April 7, 1890, is a graduate of the Sumner County High School, class of 1910. She has inherited a talent for music and with her cultivated gift has already entertained much in private and in public. She is attending the University of Kansas to complete her literary and musical education.

Dr. Emerson has acquired large commercial interests aside from his professional work. He owns oil property in Wilson county, Kansas, large and profitable blocks of stock in Mexico copper mines, besides extensive real estate interests in Sumner and other Kansas counties and large holdings in Arkansas timbered lands. He is also a large stockholder in the State Valley Bank of Belle Plaine, Kan., and is regarded as one of Wellington's most progressive business men. Dr. Emerson has been unremitting in his energy and close application to his professional and business interests and his name stands among those Kansans who, by superior ability, energy and keen business judgment, have not only achieved a personal success and become men of wealth, but have also added to the prosperity of their home town or city and have increased its importance as well as that of the whole state. The Emerson family are prominent members of the social circles of Wellington and hold an enviable position in the esteem of its people.

Henry H. Staley, deceased, was one of Franklin county's most successful farmers and stockmen. He was born at Marion, Ohio, Oct. 20, 1843, and when a small boy accompanied his parents, Jacob and Catharine (Meeks) Staley, to Iowa, and thence to Cass county, Missouri, ere he had reached his majority. He was reared an agriculturist and followed that occupation in connection with stock raising during his entire life. He came to Anderson county, Kansas, in 1874, locating in Putnam township, and continued to reside there and at Richmond until his death, on Feb. 21, 1908. He first purchased a quarter section of wild land, but as years passed and his business prospered he added to his original purchase until at his death he owned, in Anderson county, 1,800 acres of fine farm and grazing land, besides a large tract of Texas land. He was a man of strict integrity and was ever ready to assist in the upbuilding of the community. He always contributed liberally toward the building of churches and other laudable enterprises, and was a staunch Republican in politics, though he never sought political preferment in any way.

In March, 1886, Mr. Staley was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Bryce, born in Scotland, July 29, 1861, a daughter of John and Margaret (Gibson) Bryce, both of whom were natives of Scotland, where they were reared, educated and married. Mr. and Mrs. Staley became the parents of four children: Margaret, born Dec. 26, 1886, graduated from the Richmond High School and then took a course at the Agricultural College at Manhattan, Kan.; Frances G., born March 9, 1890, graduated from the Presbyterian College at Emporia, Kan., receiving her degree in 1909, and at present (1910) is taking normal training work in the Normal Training School at Emporia; Harry, born March 3, 1892, graduated from the Richmond High School, spent two years in college at Emporia, and is now (1910) taking the engineering course in the University of Kansas at Lawrence; Kathryne E., born Dec. 27, 1897, is attending the Richmond schools. Although Mr. Staley was not a member of any church, he attended and supported the local Presbyterian church, of which Mrs. Staley and the children are members. At the death of her husband, Mrs. Staley took charge of the large estate, which she has since managed with exceptional success. She resides in a fine modern home in the southern limits of Richmond, where she frequently entertains her friends with gracious hospitality.

Frank W. Sachs, Topeka's leading florist, was born in Saxony, Germany, Nov. 1, 1841. He is the only child of Henry and Eliza (Weller) Sachs, both of whom spent their entire lives in Germany. Henry Sachs was born in 1817, and after a long and useful life, during which he made several trips to America to visit his son, Frank W., he passed away, in 1904, at the advanced age of eighty-seven years. He had survived his wife many years, as her death occurred about 1880.

Frank W. Sachs, the subject of this review, received a good education in the excellent German schools and gymnasium during his youth, and at an early age engaged to learn the florist's business with J. Döp-



Henry H. Staley

pled, whose fame as a German florist, as well as for his 200 acres of floral gardens, is known everywhere. After three years of careful training under Döppel Mr. Sachs went to the Black Sea country and engaged with some of the finest florists of that section for two years. He then spent several years in the floral gardens of Italy, Switzerland and Bavaria, securing a scientific knowledge of the business in all its phases. He then returned to his native land and, in 1866, married Miss Francisco Sëppel, who bore him two children: Frank, now residing in Germany, and Helen, now residing in Kansas City, Mo. Mrs. Sachs died in 1869. When the Franco-Prussian war came on Mr. Sachs was assigned to the Germany commissary department, as he could speak French, and served until the close of hostilities. In 1874 he came to America, and after visiting various parts of the United States he located in St. Louis, Mo., where he engaged in the florist business. In 1877 he came to Topeka and has successfully operated a plant in that city ever since. He is a thorough master of the florist's art, and a visit to his plant, with its fine equipment and superb collections of rare and beautiful plants, will convince any one of its scientific management.

In St. Louis, Mo., in 1877, occurred Mr. Sachs' second marriage, when Miss Eliza Sheetz became his wife. She, too, is a native of Germany, but came to America when a girl. Four children bless this union: Frederick, William, Minnie and Annie. Frederick Sachs is superintendent of the Capital City Vitrified Brick Company of Topeka; William is associated with his father in the florist's business; Minnie is now Mrs. Leonard Lloyd of Topeka; and Annie is now Mrs. Edward Smith of Kansas City, Mo. Mr. Sachs' early training and scientific knowledge of the business accounts for his great success since locating in Topeka, for when he arrived there he had but \$1.75 in cash and was compelled to start at the bottom rung of the ladder. His plant is located on West Tenth avenue, and for size and equipment ranks as the best in the city. He makes a specialty of floral designs, cut flowers, and blooming house plants. Politically Mr. Sachs is a Democrat, but in local affairs he believes in supporting the best man for the office regardless of party. He and his son, William Sachs, are members of the German Turner Society, and as he is supple and preserved for one of his age, he claims much of it is due to his lifelong association with the Turners. Both Mr. and Mrs. Sachs are members of the German Lutheran church of Topeka.

Thomas Henry Grisham.—As a representative member of the bar of Kansas and a citizen of Chase county, who for more than thirty years has been actively identified with its growth and development, Mr. Grisham merits distinctive recognition in this publication. He is especially fortified in his wide and comprehensive knowledge of the science of jurisprudence and he has attained to a noteworthy reputation in professional circles. He was born in Athens, McMinn county, Tennessee, Jan. 16, 1849, the son of John and Elizabeth (Wolf) Grisham. His ancestors, paternal and maternal, were among the early settlers of America and numbered among them are men who achieved distinction in the war of

the Revolution and in the commercial era which followed. He is a direct descendant of Brig.-Gen. John Philip De Haas, who served under General Washington, and among his prized possessions is the rifle carried by John Grisham, his paternal great-grandfather in the battle of New Orleans. Charles Kinchelo, his maternal great-grandfather, was a soldier in the Continental line, who achieved honorable mention in the battle of King's Mountain. John Grisham and his wife, Elizabeth Wolf, were born in Washington county, Tennessee. He was a farmer and a successful one for his time. He became a man of property and influence in his section; served four years as a member of the Ninth Missouri cavalry and attained the rank of orderly sergeant. They were the parents of five children: Thomas Henry Grisham, the subject of this article; Joseph W. Grisham, an official of the state prison at Jefferson City, Mo.; Mary Elvira Grisham, who became the wife of Samuel McCulloch of Saline county, Mo., and who died in 1881; and Robert Grisham, a farmer of Fort Stockton, Tex.

Thomas H. Grisham was reared on his father's farm in Cooper county, Missouri, and was given such education as the country schools of the time afforded. During the progress of the Civil war he became an advocate of the Union cause and, in September, 1864, when but fifteen years of age, enlisted at Boonville, Mo., as a private in Company C, Forty-fifth Missouri infantry, commanded by Col. Theodore A. Switzler. About Oct. 1, 1864, before the regiment was completely organized, those enlisted were ordered to Jefferson City, where they constructed rifle pits and other defenses. The city was shortly afterward attacked by the Confederates, under General Price, and Mr. Grisham's regiment composed a part of the defending force, losing twenty men in killed and wounded. Subsequently it formed a part of General Fisk's command and pursued Price up the Missouri. Following that it was ordered to Tennessee and became a part of the Fourth division, Twenty third corps, assisting in the defeat and pursuit of General Hood. On Feb. 20, 1865, at St. Louis, Mo., Companies A, E, F and I—enlisted for six months—were mustered out, and Companies C and D were transferred on March 6 to the Fiftieth Missouri infantry, which was ordered to Chicago and engaged in escorting Confederate prisoners to City Point and New Orleans for exchange. The regiment was mustered out at Benton barracks, St. Louis, Mo., July 4, 1865. Mr. Grisham returned to his father's farm and was engaged in its conduct until 1875, when he removed to Boonville, Mo., where he read law in the office of Judge Benjamin Tompkins and was admitted to the bar in that city in the fall of 1878. The following winter was given to choosing a location and in March, 1879, he came to Kansas and located for practice in Cottonwood Falls, the county seat of Chase county, of which city he has since been a resident. In his law practice Mr. Grisham has gained much prestige and success, having a representative clientage and appearing in connection with important litigations in both the state and Federal courts. He is an orator of no mean power and in argument is logical and convincing.

He completed, in 1910, a twenty-five years' service as local attorney for the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railway. He has been an active, aggressive and influential factor in the political life of the state and has been honored with public office, in which he served with credit and distinction. In his early life he was a Republican; was elected by his party, in 1880, to the office of county attorney and reelected in 1882. In the campaign of 1884 he became a supporter of Grover Cleveland and a member of the Democratic party. As such he was elected mayor of Cottonwood Falls, in 1901; was reelected three successive times and served for five years. He has been the Democratic candidate for Congressional honors, from the Fourth district, in three campaigns—1900, 1902 and 1908—and in the last named year nearly overcame the large Republican majority of the district. Since the campaign of 1884, in which he first became a state figure politically, Mr. Grisham has been recognized as an able speaker and the years have but added to his reputation. He is known as one of the most foreful men in either party as an orator, to which his audiences bear testimony. There is not a county in the state but what has heard him, either in the cause of his party or on questions of the day. He was appointed a member of the board of managers of the State Soldiers' Home by Governor Leedy and served as chairman of that body in 1897-98. Mr. Grisham has taken a deep interest in the affairs of the Grand Army of the Republic and is a member of Lincoln Post, No. 1, of Topeka. He attended, as a delegate, the national encampment at Salt Lake, Utah, in 1909; Atlantic City, N. J., 1910; and Rochester, N. Y., 1911. He was elected a member of the national council of administration in 1910 at Atlantic City and reelected in 1911 at Rochester. He has been three times judge advocate-general of the department of Kansas. He has attained the Knight Templar and Scottish Rite degrees in Masonry and is affiliated with Isis Temple Shrine of Salina.

On Dec. 27, 1882, Mr. Grisham married Miss Sadie Park, the daughter of Joseph Prentice and Jane (Moody) Park. One of their few regrets is the absence of children in their home, which, in a way, has been lessened through their having educated four orphan girls who have developed into charming women. Mrs. Grisham is a woman of broad culture and refinement and has traveled extensively. She has literary attainments of high order and is one of the notable women of Kansas. She has been matron of Falls Chapter, No. 25, Order of the Eastern Star; president of the Fourth District Federation for two terms; president of the Equal Suffrage Association of Kansas, and was elected, in 1896, superintendent of schools of Chase county on the Democratic ticket, one term. She has traveled extensively in Europe and America.

Mr. Grisham is in all respects a high type of the conservative, unassuming American, diligent in his various duties and commercial affairs and conscientious in all things. He has realized a large and substantial success in his professional, commercial and social affairs and solely through his own well directed efforts. His methods have been clean,

capable and honest and he possesses the confidence and esteem which comes only through honorable living.

John Sargent, senior member of the Sargent Cut Stone Company at Topeka, Kan., was born in Devonshire, Barnstable, England, Aug. 28, 1840. He was reared in his native land and acquired his education in the national schools of England. There he also mastered the trade of a stone cutter and mason. He is the eldest of five children born to his parents, John and Jane (Rottenberry) Sargent, both of whom were natives of England and spent their entire lives there. The family is one of remarkable longevity, John Sargent, the grandfather of our subject, having attained the age of ninety-one, while John Sargent, the great-grandfather of our subject, lived to be one hundred and three years old. On April 2, 1870, at the age of twenty-two, Mr. Sargent married Miss Mary Lane Grigg, a daughter of Richard and Mary Grigg, both of whom were natives and lifelong residents of England. Richard Grigg passed away in 1909, when ninety-nine years of age; his wife died while young. Within a month after their marriage John Sargent and his bride came to America. They first located at Cincinnati, Ohio, where Mr. Sargent engaged at his trade, his first contract being for the erection, in 1870, of the Episcopal church edifice at Cumminsville, a suburb of Cincinnati. He remained in Cincinnati two years. In 1873 he entered the United States treasury service in the supervising architect's department and assisted in the erection of the custom houses and postoffices at St. Louis, Mo.; Chicago, Ill.; Cincinnati, Ohio.; and Little Rock, Ark. He continued in the service of the supervising architect's department seven years. It would seem strange that he, a foreigner, could secure government work upon so short a residence in this country, but his good fortune came through the kind offices of General Banning, who was a vestryman in the Episcopal church at Cumminsville at the time Mr. Sargent was erecting the church building there and who had thus come to know the integrity of Mr. Sargent and his skill as a workman. General Banning had been elected to Congress over his opponent, Stanley Matthews, and it was through the former's influence that Mr. Sargent secured his government position. In 1879 he came to Topeka, Kan., and took charge of the work on the west wing of the State Capitol Building, which was then in course of construction. Upon the completion of that work he began contracting independently, having as a partner O. P. Smith of Lawrence, Kan. Their first contract was for the stone work and inside finishings of the Topeka government building. They subsequently completed the contracts for the inside finishings of the old post-office building at Kansas City, Mo.; the government Indian school building at Lawrence, Kan.; the Emporia College building at Emporia, Kan.; the Methodist church edifice at the corner of Harrison street and Sixth avenue, Topeka, and many other minor contracts. After several years that partnership was dissolved and Mr. Sargent took as an associate in the business James Cuthbert, who remained his partner until Jan. 1, 1910. During their connection in the business they erected the court-

house at Lawrence; the court-house at Beloit, Kan., and the Spooner Library building at Lawrence, Kan., besides many other buildings of lesser proportions. Since the dissolution of the firm of Sargent & Cuthbert Mr. Sargent has had as a partner his son, John R. Sargent, and the firm is now known as the Sargent Cut Stone Company. The senior Mr. Sargent has charge of the field work and superintends the construction work, while his son has charge of the plant in Topeka. The firm has recently filled the contracts to furnish the stone for several of Topeka's finest buildings, among which is the new Grace Cathedral; the new Santa Fe office building; the E. T. Crosby, Thomas Page and H. C. Kibbee residences; the new hospital for women at the State Hospital at Topeka, and the Gage Park entrance, besides a number of others. They are also furnishing the stone for the new agricultural building at Manhattan, Kan., and for the Dillon residence in Topeka.

To Mr. and Mrs. Sargent were born two sons: John R., who receives individual mention elsewhere in this work, and William, who died at the age of thirteen. The mother of these sons died on Aug. 20, 1907. She was a devoted member of the First Congregational Church in Topeka.

On June 8, 1909, Mr. Sargent married Mrs. Luella H. Mason, who also is a member of the First Congregational Church. Mr. Sargent is a Republican in his political views. His fraternal associations are with the Masonic order, in which he has attained the Knight Templar degree and Thirty-second degree in the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite. He is one of the directors in the Shawnee Building & Loan Association; a director in the Prudential Trust Company of Topeka, and a member of the Topeka Commercial Club. Through thirty years of continuous and successful business activity in Kansas Mr. Sargent has become well known in Topeka and in all parts of the state; his reputation for strict business integrity has become well established and his enterprise and public spirit have made him one of Topeka's most prominent and esteemed citizens. He and his wife reside at 225 Clay street, Topeka.

Alexis Poulet, president of the State Bank of A. Poulet, at White Cloud, Kan., is one of those pioneer characters who link the old Kansas with the new, for he has been a resident of the state over half a century and has not only witnessed the marvelous civic and commercial growth of the state but has been a factor in its accomplishment. He is a native of France, having been born there in 1831, and is the son of Pierre Poulet and his wife, who was Frances Monin. Pierre Poulet was born in France in the latter part of the Eighteenth Century, or about 1790, and was reared and married in his native country. He was the son of a farmer and business man, and himself engaged in agricultural pursuits in France, where he held valuable land possessions and where he spent his entire life, his death having occurred in 1833. Frances (Monin) Poulet, whose death occurred about 1870, came to America in 1847 with her two sons and daughter, all of whom are now dead except Alexis Poulet of this review.

Mr. Poulet was sixteen years of age when he came to America. He had attended the schools of France, where English had been included in the curriculum of his studies. With his mother and brother he bought 400 acres of land in Missouri, on which they located and began its improvement. In 1850 Mr. Poulet left the farm and went to New Orleans, where he engaged in the mercantile business until 1856, when he returned to Missouri, took out his naturalization papers and, in 1857, came to Iowa Point, Doniphan county, Kansas. He began a general merchandising business at Iowa Point and continued it until 1863, when he closed the business until after the close of the war, when he moved to White Cloud and opened a hardware store, but later took up the general merchandise business again. In 1883 he organized the bank, of which he is president and has a controlling interest. This is the only bank in White Cloud, is the oldest bank in Doniphan county to continue under one management, and has a capital of \$20,000, with a surplus of \$10,000. The bank he helped to organize has been an important agency in the growing prosperity of White Cloud and its success is, in a large measure, due to the sagacious judgment and the sound business policy Mr. Poulet has adopted in its management.

In 1866 Mr. Poulet married Rebecca Acton and to them have been born two children: Nellie, who is now the wife of H. E. Dickinson of New York city; and Acton Poulet, who is now the representative of the Standard Oil Company in Indo-China and is also the vice-president of the bank of which his father is president. Mr. Poulet was formerly a Whig, but has given his allegiance to the Republican party since its organization. While interested in the party's work he has never aspired to public office. He is a Mason and a past master of the Blue lodge.

John Frederick Bender, superintendent of the Arkansas City public schools, is a young man who has already won prominence in the state as an educator of exceptional strength and ability. Mr. Bender is a native Kansan, having been born on his father's farm near Turner, in Wyandotte county, Nov. 24, 1870. His parents, Theodore and Gertrude (Schuch) Bender, were both born in Germany. Theodore Bender came to America in 1853 and first settled at Belleville, Ill., where he remained three years engaged at his trade as a blacksmith and wagon maker. He then was engaged for a similar period in Kansas City, Mo., before making his first trip across the plains to California. A second trip to California was made before he located on a farm near Turner, Wyandotte county, Kansas, which he had previously purchased. From that time until his death, in February, 1911, his whole attention was given to farming and stock raising, in which he engaged extensively. In 1885 he sold his farm near Turner and bought another west of Holliday, Johnson county, where he resided until his death. This homestead comprises 480 acres of valuable and well improved land and there the wife and mother still resides. Five children survive the father: Elizabeth, the widow of Henry Feilbach, a farmer of Holliday, Kan.; Amelia, the wife of Otto Weber, a farmer of Olathe, Kan.; Emma, the wife of Con-

rad Widmer, a farmer of Seneca, Kan.; William P. Bender, a farmer at Holliday, Kan.; and John Frederick. A daughter, Katherine, the wife of William Bauman, a farmer of Holliday, died in 1909. Both parents were members of the Lutheran church.

John F. Bender supplemented his common school education received in Johnson county, Kansas, by a four-years high school course at Kansas City, Mo., and then for several years was engaged in teaching. Entering the University of Kansas he was graduated from the literary department in that institution in the class of 1906 and was made principal of the Arkansas City High School for the school year of 1906-07. The following year he was elected to the superintendency of the Arkansas City schools and has very ably and very acceptably filled that position to the present time.

In 1909 Mr. Bender married Miss Margaret von Unwerth, the daughter of Bertram von Unwerth. Mr. von Unwerth was born in Selicia, Germany, and emigrated to the United States, where he was successively located in New York city, Chicago and Kansas City, Mo., and at each place engaged in his vocation as an architect. He was a veteran of the Franco-Prussian war. He took an active interest in the questions of the hour and was independent in his political views. His death occurred in Kansas City, Mo., on June 28, 1908. Mr. and Mrs. Bender are the parents of two children: John Bertram, born Aug. 6, 1910, and Herman Robert, born Sept. 23, 1911. Mr. Bender is a Republican in his political views but takes no part in political affairs. He and his wife are both members of the Lutheran church. Fraternally Mr. Bender is a Knight Templar Mason and is recorder in the Commandery at Arkansas City. He is also a member of the Kansas Teachers' Association.

John R. Sargent, of Topeka, Kan., junior member of the Sargent Cut Stone Company of that city, has spent practically his whole life in Kansas. He was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, April 17, 1871, and in 1879 accompanied his parents, John and Mary L. (Grigg) Sargent, to Topeka, where he was reared and completed the common and high school courses. He subsequently attended the Marmaduke Military College in Missouri, and later took a special course of instruction under Prof. Black, an Oxford graduate, who had a private class in Topeka. Upon completing his education, he began to learn the stone cutting and carving trade under the instruction of his father. In 1909 he became a partner in the business and has charge of the work in the yards of the Topeka plant, which has a complete equipment in the way of modern tools and stone saws for the successful execution of all work entrusted to the firm. For over thirty years John Sargent, the father of our subject, has been one of Topeka's largest and most successful contractors and has erected some of the finest buildings in that city. For a more detailed statement of his work see his personal sketch elsewhere in this work.

John R. Sargent was married on May 2, 1894, to Miss Grace E. Churchill, a native of Hamilton, Canada, where she was born Feb. 9, 1870. She was but nine days old when her father, Charles Carroll

Churchill, died. Her mother, Ella (Durand) Churchill, is an aunt of E. Dana Durand, the present director of the census. The Churchills trace their lineage back to the same branch of the family to which Lord Randolph Churchill of England belongs. Mrs. Sargent is the only child of Charles Carroll Churchill, whose father was Prof. Henry Churchill of Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio. Prof. Elisha Gray, a simultaneous inventor of the telephone along with Bell, Edison and others, built his first telephone in the laboratory of Prof. Churchill at Oberlin. The first pipe organ ever in Oberlin was built by Prof. Henry Churchill. The mother of Mrs. Sargent later married Frank D. Lyman of Maquoketa, Ia. Mr. Lyman was killed in a railroad wreck on the Rock Island railroad in Iowa in 1909. Mrs. Lyman continues to reside in Maquoketa, Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Sargent have four children, namely: Mary Eloise, born March 8, 1895, in Topeka, who is now a high school student in that city; John Churchill, born July 16, 1897, who is a student in the Central Park School in Topeka; William Carroll, born Dec. 24, 1902, who is a student in the grades; and Elizabeth Alice, born in March, 1905, who is at home. Mr. Sargent is a Republican in politics, and fraternally is a Knight Templar Mason. He and his wife are both members of the Central Congregational Church in Topeka.

Charles Jefferson Simmons, M. D., is one of the ablest and most favorably known physicians and surgeons of Kansas. He has lived in this state since ten years of age, was educated in the city schools of Lawrence, and graduated at the University of Kansas in 1882, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He began the study of medicine at Dartmouth (N. H.) College. Afterward he entered the University of Vermont, from which institution he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine, in 1884. He spent two years at Bellevue Hospital Medical College at New York City, completing a course in that far-famed institution. He also graduated at the Eclectic College at Cincinnati, Ohio, and began the practice of medicine at Lawrence, in association with his father, the late Noah Simmons, M. D. He has done much post-graduate work. In 1895-6 he took a post-graduate course in the Post-Graduate Medical College, New York; in 1897-8 took a course in surgery at the New York Polyclinic, and the next year a like course in the Polyclinic School at Philadelphia. He spent two winters studying under Dr. Joseph Price, the eminent specialist in abdominal surgery, at Philadelphia. He has taught general surgery in the University of Kansas; has been a member of the Kansas State Board of Medical Registration and Examination, and also civil service examiner, United States pension examiner, and city physician; and he is a member of the Douglas county and Kansas state medical societies, and the American Medical Association. He has attained a state-wide reputation in his profession and is one of the recognized leaders in Kansas. He established the Simmons Hospital at Lawrence, and under his management it has become an important, well kept, well regulated, and well disposed institution. It was established in 1903 and has responded to the deeply felt need of the city of Lawrence



Chas. J. Simmons

ever since. It is fitted with all convenience and appurtenances which go to make for efficiency in such an institution. There are trained nurses of successful experience, and the hospital stands as a monument to the spirit of progress, which Dr. Simmons has always manifested as a physician and surgeon. Fraternally he is a member of the Modern Woodmen and the Knights of Pythias. In politics he supports the men and measures of the Republican party. In 1891 Dr. Simmons married Miss Emily, daughter of Jerry Gladhart, of Lawrence, and unto the marriage were born two children—Jerre and Stella.

Among the people of Lawrence Dr. Simmons is regarded as one of the leaders of public thought and action. He is a native of Indiana, born at Union City, that state, Feb. 25, 1858, the oldest of three sons born unto Dr. Noah Simmons and Elizabeth (Toms) Simmons. The other sons are Frank and Harry Simmons. Dr. Noah Simmons, deceased, was born in Piqua, Ohio, March 21, 1828, and died at Lawrence, April 27, 1898. His father, Adam Simmons, was a native of Switzerland and a farmer by occupation. Noah Simmons studied medicine in Miami county, Ohio, under a practicing physician as his preceptor, and then took a course in the Eclectic Medical College at Cincinnati; but he began the practice of medicine at Union City, Ind., before graduating, and did not complete his course until two years later, in 1865. In June, 1868, he came to Lawrence, Kan., where he afterward resided and practiced his profession until his death. He became a skilled physician and attained to high rank in his profession. He was one of the builders of Lawrence and took an active and commendable interest in civic affairs. In politics he was a Republican and served two terms as a member of the Kansas legislature; was a member of the state board of health, and also served as mayor of Lawrence. He became prominent as a member of the Kansas State Medical Society, of which he was secretary several years and then president. He was an able writer and an entertaining speaker and conversationalist. In church faith Dr. Noah Simmons was a Methodist, and he was a member of the Masonic fraternity and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In 1857 he married Elizabeth Toms, who was of English lineage and worthy ancestry. She was born near Dayton, Ohio. Dr. Noah Simmons was one of the most highly respected citizens of Lawrence for many years. He led an exemplary life and will long be held in memory by the people of that city. He was notably devoted to his profession, but was a man of public spirit as well. Under his able instruction his son, Dr. Charles J. Simmons, received his preparatory training in medicine, and the latter has manifested the strength of professional ability that characterized the career of his father.

Edward L. Kingsbury, of Arkansas City, president of the Kansas Southwestern railroad, was born in Burlington, Kan., Oct. 7, 1862, and is a son of Judge Burton L. Kingsbury, who was one of the most prominent and best known of the early Kansas pioneers. Judge Kingsbury was born in Towanda, Pa., April 7, 1832, and came to Lawrence, Kan., during the anti-slavery troubles of 1856, and to Burlington, or to where

Burlington now stands, in 1857. He preëmpted land in Coffey county and was married there in July, 1860, to Miss Lucy A. Vince, a native of Ohio and the daughter of one of the earliest settlers in Kansas. They became the parents of three sons and two daughters, viz: Edward L. Kingsbury, the subject of this review; George Kingsbury of Seattle, Wash.; Mrs. E. J. Lang of Burlington, Kan.; Mrs. R. A. Hampshire of Manitou, Col.; and Emil Kingsbury of Burlington, Kan. Such, briefly, were the main events of Judge Kingsbury's family life, but of his life at Burlington, the position he occupied in the community, and the part he played in the history of the town would require a volume, if given in detail, for no one was more intimately connected with the early development of Burlington than he. He was appointed probate judge by Governor Medary in 1859, and under the territorial laws it became his duty to preëempt the townsite of Burlington, which he did, his predecessor, W. R. Saunders, having resigned to escape that duty. He was again appointed to this office to fill a vacancy in 1875, and was reëlected three times, holding it until 1881, or fourteen years in all. In 1860 he was elected county clerk and held that position two years. In 1874 he was elected to the legislature and served one term. He also served five years as a member of the board of regents of the Kansas State Agricultural College, being appointed by Governor Anthony in 1877. He was instrumental in securing for Burlington its first paper, the "Neosho Valley Register," established in 1864, of which the "Burlington Republican" is the successor. He at one time had an extensive acquaintance in the state and was recognized as one of the leaders in the Republican party in Kansas. Judge Kingsbury also possessed much literary ability, and earned distinction both as a journalist and as a historian. He was the author of the History of Coffey County that has been published in atlas and book form, and is recognized as standard authority. For amusement he frequently wrote rhymes that attracted attention, a sample of which was a book of campaign songs written in 1892 that gained an extensive circulation in the state. His talent in that direction caused him to be called upon frequently to contribute poems on occasions of public celebrations. In the death of Judge Kingsbury on July 24, 1904, Coffey county lost one of its most useful and respected citizens and Kansas one of its earliest and most valued pioneers. Judge Kingsbury was a son of Burton L. Kingsbury, Sr., who was born in Pennsylvania and spent his entire life in his native state.

Edward L. Kingsbury has followed closely the precedent set by his father in living a life full of accomplishment. He was reared in Burlington and there attended the public schools, supplementing his studies there by a two-years course at the Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan from 1878 to 1880. His whole subsequent career has been identified with railroad work and his rise from a telegraph operator to president of a railroad is but another proof that merit, industry and integrity, wherever found, will always win deserved recognition. Mr. Kingsbury, as stated, began his railroad career in 1880 and from May,

1881, to June, 1885, was an operator for the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroad; from 1885 to 1886 he did station service for the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad in their work through the Indian Territory; from January, 1888, to 1892 he was station agent for the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe; from May, 1892, to March, 1897, was commercial accountant for the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe system; from March, 1897, to October, 1898, was an accountant in the general offices of the St. Louis, Kansas & Southwestern railroad; from October, 1898, to January, 1899, was auditor for that railroad; and from 1899 to 1902 he was auditor and treasurer of that road. In 1903 Mr. Kingsbury was made president and general manager of the Kansas Southwestern railroad and has been retained in that responsible position to the present time.

On Oct. 7, 1885, Mr. Kingsbury married Miss Etta Barnett, the daughter of Ira Barnett, who came to Kansas from Iowa and located in Arkansas City. Mr. Barnett engaged very extensively in shipping and raising cattle, but is now retired from active business and still resides in Arkansas City. Mr. and Mrs. Kingsbury have one son, Everett Kingsbury, who is now engaged in newspaper work on "The Herald" at Rochester, N. Y. A daughter, Bernice, born in 1888, a graduate of Bethany College, Topeka, died on Jan. 13, 1911. Mr. Kingsbury is a Knight Templar Mason and has held all the offices of his commandery, being at the present time Past Eminent Commander. Politically he is a Republican and has served as a member of the Arkansas City school board six years. Both he and his wife are members of the Episcopalian church.

Franklin Pierce Lindsay, a well known attorney and orator of Kansas, and formerly judge of the police court at Topeka, was born at Sharpsville, Tipton county, Indiana, Jan. 15, 1855. His father, Dr. James P. Lindsay, was a prominent physician at Sharpsville and practiced medicine in Tipton county for a remarkably long period of active service covering more than forty years. He was a native of Kentucky, born in 1822, the son of Joseph Lindsay, whose father, David Lindsay, was a descendant of an old Scotch family. Dr. Lindsay died in 1895. His wife, Amanda Pierce, whose family name is borne by her son, was born in Montgomery county, Ohio, in 1833, and died at her home in Sharpsville, Ind., in 1907.

Franklin P. Lindsay was reared in his native town and there attended the public schools. After a course of study in the Northern Indiana Normal School at Valparaiso, he entered the law department of Washington University at St. Louis, Mo., where he prepared himself for the legal profession. In 1882 he was admitted to the bar at Indianapolis and soon after was admitted to practice before the supreme court of Indiana. In 1885 he came to Kansas and located at Medicine Lodge, where for a few months he practiced law. He then moved to Lakin and made his residence there for the next five years, engaged in professional work. In January, 1890, he made his final location at Topeka, where during the

twenty years of his practice as a lawyer, he has risen to a place of prominence among the members of his profession and has been admitted to practice before the higher courts of the state and before the United States supreme court. He gave the city efficient service as a public official, in the capacity of judge of the police court—an office which he held for one term. Judge Lindsay's fame as a public speaker has been more than state wide. He has given his effective service as an orator to the Republican party, and in the presidential campaigns of 1900 and 1904, his platform work was of such force and earnestness that in the state of Montana he was known as the "Kansas Cyclone." For many years he has interested himself in temperance work and has given his influence and services to the cause, being one of the field lectures of the Kansas State Temperance Union.

Mr. Lindsay was married Oct. 22, 1885, to Miss Flora A. Roberts, a native of Indiana, who before her marriage to Mr. Lindsay, had been a teacher in the public schools of Indianapolis. Of the children born to this union, three are now living, viz: Frances Russell, a graduate of the Topeka High School, who is now studying art in Chicago; Marian, a student in the Topeka High School; and James Franklin, who is receiving his early education in the city schools. Mr. Lindsay is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and both he and his wife maintain membership in the First Baptist Church of Topeka.

Albert Morss Patten, general superintendent of the Topeka Railway Company, has accomplished much for one of his years. He comes of English ancestry, was born at Medford, Mass., Dec. 19, 1877, and is the son of the late Joseph M. Patten, well known in Topeka as a constructive railway man, who came to Topeka Aug. 15, 1888, to electrify the Topeka Rapid Transit railway, and was general manager of the company from that date to Sept. 1, 1890. He was then receiver of the same company from Sept. 1, 1890, to March 1, 1892, on which date the Topeka Railway Company was organized and he became its general manager, continuing in that position until failing health compelled him to resign on Aug. 1, 1903. Notwithstanding every effort was made to regain his health, he died on Oct. 25, 1905. He was a native of Newburyport, Mass., and was the son of Joseph and Susan Ingalls (Morss) Patten, both of whom were natives of Massachusetts and of English descent. The founder of the Patten family in America was William Patten, who emigrated from England in an early day. The mother of Albert M. Patten was Adeline Medora Cutter, a native of Medford, Mass., who died in Topeka, Kan., May 11, 1896. She was the daughter of Gershom and Lydia (Porter) Cutter, natives of Massachusetts, where Mr. Cutter owned and operated, in an early day, a water power grist mill on the Somerville turnpike near Medford.

When Albert M. Patten was a mere lad he accompanied his parents to Topeka, where he was educated in the city schools and at Washburn College. He began his independent career at the age of eighteen, by accepting the position of cashier of the Topeka Railway Company, on June 1, 1896, and has been associated with that company since that date.

During his connection with this company his excellent services have been recognized by various promotions, first from cashier to purchasing agent on July 1, 1899, and on Aug. 1, 1903, when but twenty-five years of age, he was promoted to his present responsible position, that of general superintendent. Under his able management the entire system has been rebuilt and reëquipped so that today the people of Topeka enjoy street railway facilities regarded as the equal of any in the West. New lines have been built and old ones rebuilt and extended until the system now has about thirty-eight miles of track.

Mr. Patten was married, July 10, 1900, to Miss Annie Elizabeth Whitelock, of Topeka, but a native of Ottumwa, Iowa. She died on April 23, 1908, leaving one child, a daughter, Annie Elizabeth, who was born Feb. 7, 1908. Mr. Patten is prominent in the church and social life of Topeka, being a member of Grace Cathedral, and having attained to the Royal Arch and Knight Templar degrees in Masonry. He is also a member of the Elks, the Commercial and the Topeka clubs.

Thomas B. Oldroyd, a successful business man of Arkansas City, Kan., has been engaged in the furniture and undertaking business in that city for over twenty-five years and is one of its most progressive and influential citizens. He was born near Wooster, Wayne county, Ohio, Sept. 2, 1847, and is a son of Henry Oldroyd, a native of England, who came to America in 1819. Henry Oldroyd settled first in Maryland, but moved from there to Pennsylvania, where he married Miss Hannah K. Ebright. They then drove through to Ohio, in which state they resided until their respective deaths, the father at the age of eighty-two and the mother at the age of ninety-four. They were the parents of six children, of whom four sons were brave defenders of the Union cause during the Civil war. The father was a farmer by vocation and a Republican in politics, and both he and his wife were devout members of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he was for many years a class leader. Henry Oldroyd was the son of Charles Oldroyd, who was a native of England and a fuller by trade. When England had forbidden her skilled mechanics to leave the island, in order to prevent other countries from obtaining them, Charles Oldroyd, the subject's grandfather, succeeded in leaving England and came to America, finally settling in Wayne county, Ohio, where he resided until his death. George Ebright, the maternal grandfather of Thomas Oldroyd, was born in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania. He was a farmer by occupation and removed to Ohio, where he resided until his death. He was a son of Phillip Ebright, who was one of Washington's loyal patriots from the beginning to the end of the Revolutionary war. The closing years of his life were spent in Pennsylvania.

Thomas B. Oldroyd, of this review, was reared in Ohio and educated in the common schools of that state. After school days he was engaged in farm work until after his marriage. He then went to Fort Wayne, Ind., where for several years he was engaged in the manufacture of furniture, but his father's failing health and old age caused him to return to

Ohio to take charge of the old home farm. He was thus engaged until 1885, in which year he removed to Arkansas City, Kan., and there established the furniture and undertaking business in which he is still engaged. He has a large store, with a very complete line of furniture, and enjoys a very prosperous trade. His undertaking establishment, as well as equipment, is of the best and most modern type.

In 1870 Mr. Oldroyd married Miss Ada Burkholder, a daughter of Joseph Burkholder, who removed to Kansas from Pennsylvania and died in Harper county. He was a farmer and cabinet maker by trade. Mr. and Mrs. Oldroyd have three children: Miss Roxana Oldroyd, a graduate and a post-graduate of the University of Kansas, for a time successfully filled positions in the high schools at Arkansas City and at Parsons, Kan. She joined the student volunteer movement, however, while at the University of Kansas, and is now in India engaged in missionary work, which she enjoys and in which she is very successful. Ralph W. Oldroyd and J. Harry Oldroyd, the sons, are associated with their father in the business at Arkansas City. Mr. Oldroyd is a Knight Templar Mason and has served as master of the blue lodge. He and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

John R. Price, one of the pioneer railroad builders of the West, was born in Wales, Sept. 16, 1828. For generations the family have been bridge builders and contractors, and a bridge built by his ancestors 200 years ago still spans the river Meath in Wales. At the age of twenty-seven years, Mr. Price was made superintendent of construction on the Merthyr & Abergavenny railroad in South Wales, this being his first experience in railroad building. In 1866 he came to America for the purpose of prospecting in the Caribou mining district of British Columbia, and went as far northwest as the region now known as the Klondike. After five years he returned to Wales and again engaged in contracting. In 1872 he came to America to stay and located in Oskaloosa, Iowa. His first railroad work in this country was for the Morris Valley line. He was superintendent of construction on the Keokuk locks, a work which took three years to complete. He had large contracts with the Iowa Central, the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, the Chicago & Alton, and the St. Louis & Omaha railroad companies. After finishing the work on these lines, Mr. Price moved his family to Topeka, Kan., making that city his headquarters while he did construction work for the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company, building the line between Independence and Wellington, the Kiowa branch, which enters Oklahoma, the line between Florence and Lyons, sixty miles of the main line to Chicago, and the road from Arkansas City through the Indian Territory to the Texas line. At this time the firm of Carlyle, Price & McGarock was formed, with James Carlyle, of Pueblo, Colo., John R. Price, and J. W. McGarock, of Omaha, Neb., as the members. This firm built the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroad into Colorado Springs, also having heavy contracts with the Colorado Midland, and built the carriage road to the top of Pike's Peak. After the firm was dissolved, Mr. Price

took a large contract for the Atlantic & Pacific railroad, building through New Mexico and Arizona, a work which required four years to complete. He then went to Old Mexico to look over a proposed contract for a road from San Luis Potosi to Tampico, to be built for the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, and the Mexican Central. He undertook the work at the request of the officials of the road without any opposing bids. Returning to Alburquerque, N. M., he shipped his outfit to the new field. It took thirty-five cars to transport it to Laredo, Tex., from which point they were compelled to take it overland 300 miles. This was accomplished with the greatest difficulty and consumed two months. After this contract was completed Mr. Price built the road from Venandito to Tampico, a work requiring two years for completion. Mr. Price then returned to Kansas and built the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe line west from Hutchinson, known as the "Kinsley cut-off." This branch is 106 miles long and the contract called for completion in 100 days. It was finished in ninety-six days. His last railroad work was to build a line of his own from Osage City to Ottawa, which was later sold to the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe. Altogether, Mr. Price has built between 2,000 and 3,000 miles of railroad in the United States and Mexico. At the age of eighty-two he retired from railroad work to his ranch at Turon, Reno county, which he manages personally, and is the president of the Turon Mill & Elevator Company.

Richard C. Howard, editor and owner of the "Arkansas City Traveler" at Arkansas City, Kan., has been identified with that paper continuously since 1886, in which year he established it as the first daily paper published in the city. It is one of the oldest daily papers in Cowley county, and is considered one of the most carefully edited and best daily papers of its size in the state. Mr. Howard was born at Greencastle, Ind., Feb. 23, 1863, and is a son of Richard T. Howard and his wife, whose maiden name was Miss Julia A. Duty. Both parents were natives of Kentucky, and removed to Greencastle, Ind., in a very early day. The father had been a slaveholder in his native State of Kentucky, and his sympathies were with the Southland during the great internecine struggle of 1861-65. In Indiana he gave his attention to farming and stock raising and died in that state in 1866. Richard T. Howard was the son of Joseph Howard, also a native of Kentucky. In early colonial days two brothers by the name of Howard came to America from England. One of them settled in Maine and the other in the South, and it is from the latter that Richard C. Howard, of this review, traces his descent.

Mr. Howard received his common school education at Greencastle, Ind., and at the early age of fourteen began to learn the printer's trade, in the office of the "Greencastle Star." Later he became half owner of the "Morning Sun Herald," at Morning Sun, Iowa, and was engaged in publishing that paper a year and a half before he came to Kansas, where he first went to work on the "Arkansas City Weekly Democrat." He subsequently became a half owner of the "Arkansas City Weekly Republican." In 1886 he established the "Daily Republican." Later it and

the "Arkansas City Traveler" were consolidated and the name of the Daily changed to the Traveler. Mr. Howard is a Republican and has always been an active worker in behalf of his party. He served as postmaster of Arkansas City from 1898 to 1902, and during that time he sold his paper, but soon bought it back and still retains it.

In 1884 Mr. Howard married Miss Fannie DeFever, a daughter of J. W. DeFever, of Fredonia, Kan., but a native of Kentucky. To Mr. and Mrs. Howard were born two sons: Richard F. and Harry D., both of whom are now associated with their father in the newspaper and printing business. The wife and mother died in 1889, and in 1895 Mr. Howard married Mrs. Rhoda Coulter. Mrs. Howard is a member of the Church of Christ, Scientist, and Mr. Howard is a member of the fraternal order of the Knights and Ladies of Security.

H. C. Hook, Doctor of Osteopathy, at Hutchinson, Kan., was born at Memphis, Scotland county, Missouri, Sept. 26, 1851, son of James H. and Sarah (Morris) Hook, natives of Pendleton county, Kentucky. The Hook family is of English origin, the earliest members having come to America in the Mayflower, were among the first settlers in New England, and played no small part in the war of the Revolution, which separated the colonies from the Mother Country. Richard Morris, the maternal grandfather, was a soldier in the war of 1812 and was present at the battle of the Thames, where Chief Tecumseh was killed. He was an eye witness of this event and often related the circumstances. The Morris family came to America from Scotland, and thus Dr. Hook is descended on both sides of the family from two of the sturdiest races of Europe. His parents emigrated from Kentucky at an early day and in 1849 became pioneer settlers of northeastern Missouri, where they passed their lives and were at last laid to rest.

Dr. Hook was reared on his father's farm, attended the district school in the winter, planted corn, plowed, herded cattle, and led the average life of the country boy in the summer, learning practically how to farm. He also learned the carpenter's trade and became a well known builder and contractor in Missouri, where he was occupied by that vocation until 1884, when he came to Kansas and continued at that trade in Barber county two years. In 1886 he moved to Morton county, in the western part of the state, and was elected the first treasurer of the county, but resigned when elected. He was reelected for the next term as treasurer, serving two years, from 1889 to 1891. During the latter year he went to Oklahoma, again followed farming and contracting, made considerable money, and remained until 1899. For some time he had been interested in osteopathy and determined to devote his life to its study and practice. With this end in view he went to Kirksville, Mo., and entered the American School of Osteopathy, where he graduated in 1901. Immediately after leaving the college he located at Hutchinson for the practice of his profession, and within a short time built up a satisfactory and lucrative practice. The second year in Hutchinson he purchased a building on East First street, and opened a sanitarium, which proved



W. C. Hook

such a success that in 1909 he built a brick building, at the corner of First and Washington streets, and moved the sanitarium into the new structure, where seven rooms on the ground floor are devoted to caring for the numerous patients who daily visit Dr. Hook for treatment. These offices and operating rooms have every modern equipment and convenience and are admirably adapted to the purposes for which they are designed. As the work continued to grow, Dr. Hook found that he had more than he could handle alone and engaged an assistant, Dr. Koelling, who is also a graduate of the Kirksville school. The two physicians have established a fine reputation in Hutchinson and the surrounding country and patients come from a considerable distance for treatment. They are regarded as among the most successful and prosperous men in the profession.

In 1873 Dr. Hook married Nancy J. Rose, of Sullivan county, Missouri, and they have six children: Ivan L. is in the barber business at Hutchinson; Carl Johnson is a banker at Ponka City, Okla.; Bertha D. is the wife of C. C. Spence, of Horton, Kan.; Lillie is the wife of Ralph Lamberth, a cooper of Hutchinson; Iva is Mrs. Estell Curtis, of Hutchinson, Kan.; and Clohe is at home. The family are members of the Christian church. Dr. Hook is a member of the Woodmen of the World, and in politics is a staunch Democrat, but has never cared for political life, as he devotes his entire time and attention to his professional work.

John W. DeFord, son of John H. DeFord, for many years a prominent lawyer in western Pennsylvania, and his wife Harriet, was born on Nov. 7, 1835, at Uniontown, Fayette county, Pennsylvania. He had a thorough collegiate education, and, in one of the schools he attended, a military training. Late in 1857, soon after his graduation, he was offered the position of commandant of cadets and the professorship of mathematics, in a Southern military academy. As he was anxious to see slavery in its lair, for it was then the all-absorbing topic of thought and discussion, he accepted it. He spent two years at this work—1858 and 1859—at the end of which, the Civil war then being in sight, he returned home, and practiced his profession, the law, until April 18, 1861, when he entered the army, as second lieutenant of Company F of the Eleventh Pennsylvania reserves. This regiment formed part of the brigade of General Meade. It arrived in Washington a very few days after the battle of Bull Run. In August, 1861, by order of General McClellan, he, together with Lieut. E. J. Keenan of the same regiment, reported for "signal duty" to Maj. A. J. Myer, chief signal officer of the army. As these two lieutenants arrived in the "signal camp of instruction" some time before the many other officers detailed upon the same service, Major Myer, in the interval while they were assembling, personally instructed Lieutenants Keenan and DeFord in the "signal system" of which he was the inventor. When the new corps was finally formed, he appointed them and Capt. S. T. Cushing, whom he had instructed at West Point before the war broke out, as instructors of the three classes into which he divided the corps. Not long afterwards, he

appointed Lieutenant DeFord ordnance officer of the corps. In March, 1862, the new corps was fully drilled and equipped, and ready to take the field, and Lieutenant DeFord was ordered to report to General McClellan, for signal duty at his headquarters. He remained attached to the general staff in this capacity until McClellan was finally relieved, taking part in all the operations of the Army of the Potomac, except while he was a prisoner of war. On April 5, 1862, Lieutenant DeFord, then in camp near Hampton, Va., was ordered, with three other signal officers, to "report today to Captain Misroon on board the U. S. ship Wachusett, for duty with the naval forces under his command." The reason for putting army officers on duty in the navy, was that the naval officers had not yet been instructed in the use of the Myer system; and as it was far superior to the signals formerly used, where land and naval forces were engaged in combined operations, as they then were, Gen. McClellan sent this detachment on board the "York River Flotilla" to facilitate communication. Lieutenant DeFord was stationed on the flagship, Wachusett, in command of the naval detachment, as it was called, and all the communications between the general and the commander of the flotilla passed through his hands. He still has in his possession hundreds of the original despatches sent and received during the peninsular campaign. They show that, by means of these signals, General McClellan directed the operations of both the army and the navy, sometimes from the shore, and sometimes from the ships.

Lieutenant DeFord remained in this service until he was captured, on May 9, 1862, as will be seen later. He was in all the engagements between the gunboats and the rebel batteries, during the siege of Yorktown, which lasted a month. After the town was evacuated, and on May 7, he took part in the battle of West Point, at the head of York river. Here he rendered services of great importance, in fact, saved the Federal army from a great disaster. This appears from the official history of the signal corps (at page 306), from which we quote as follows: "Part of the signal officers were already on shore, with the troops to which they were assigned, and those on board were everywhere on the alert. General Franklin, then on the Mystic, was summoned by signal. Lieutenant DeFord instituted a strict watch for signals from the shore, which was rewarded shortly by the appearance of a white flag on a tree top. As soon as recognized, it signaled an order from General Franklin to shell the woods. With a promptness impossible without this communication, the fleet was brought into position and threw the fire of its great guns to aid that of the army. The enemy's batteries were soon silenced, and their troops, repulsed and broken, fell back through the woods, followed for a long distance by the shells of the navy. To the rapidity of movement and concert of action secured through the signal corps was due the escape of our forces from imminent destruction."

About May 1, Captain Misroon was disabled, and was succeeded in the command of the flotilla by the celebrated Capt. W. Smith, who commanded the Congress in her famous battle with the Merrimac in Hamp-

ton Roads. On May 19, 1862, Captain Misroon wrote a letter to Lieutenant DeFord, in which he says: "I cheerfully state my convictions of the great utility of the system of flag communications, as practiced on board the Wachusett, under my command at York river, during the past month of April, in establishing and keeping up, in the most satisfactory manner, the necessary intercourse between the army and the naval forces; and that the above services were performed in the most prompt and intelligent manner by yourself as senior, and by your assistant associated with you in the duty."

On May 15, Captain Smith wrote a letter to General McClellan, from on board the Wachusett, then still at West Point, from which we have made this excerpt: "Lieut. J. W. DeFord, Eleventh infantry P. R. V. C., has been army signal officer on board this ship, during the operations of the gunboats in York river, and it affords me much pleasure to say that his services have been of great advantage to me in managing the movements of the squadron; and he has at all times been attentive and prompt in the performance of his duties; and particularly were his services very valuable in the engagement between General Franklin's division and the gunboats, and the rebel forces near this place, on the 7th inst."

Gen. McClellan afterwards gave the original of this letter to Lieutenant DeFord, and he still has it. The Wachusett then sailed for Fortress Monroe, to join the squadron under orders to open and occupy the James river. This it did in fine style, although it suffered a repulse when it attacked Fort Darling, a work the rebels had erected about seven miles below Richmond, at the head of navigation. It thereupon dropped down to City Point and came to anchor. Here, on the morning of May 19, Lieutenant DeFord was ordered to accompany a party of officers, which Captain Smith sent ashore at City Point. As the service was known to be a very dangerous one, the boat, which bore them, was left in charge of a masters-mate, with orders to keep it in readiness to put off in an instant, by directing one of the sailors to hold it to the wharf with a boat-hook, instead of making it fast. The tide was running out swiftly. The officers had scarcely left the boat, when a detachment of the Fourth Georgia, lying in ambush, in the bushes, which then covered the river bank above and below the landing, fired on the men in the boat, killing every one of them, except a single sailor, whose left arm, however, was broken. Of course, as the man who was holding the boat to the wharf with the boat-hook was killed, the tide immediately carried the boat with its cargo of dead men down the river, leaving the officers on shore, in the midst of Huger's division of the Confederate army. On hearing the firing Lieutenant DeFord ran back to a point from which he could see the boat, to see what had happened. As he emerged from the bushes, the wounded sailor saw him, and called out, "Run, lieutenant, they are aiming at you." As the word "run" fell upon his ears, he sprang backwards, just in time to escape a handful of minie bullets. Running back to the party, he hurriedly told the officers the situation, and that

they would have to surrender as they were surrounded by the rebel troops and there was no means of escape. He had scarcely finished his report, when a platoon of the Fourth Georgia, under Captain Albert, advanced from the thicket. When within about ten paces of the group of officers, he commanded, "Halt! ready! aim!" Of course if he had added the word, "Fire!" every man in the party must have been riddled with bullets; for there were fifty men in the platoon, and but six or seven of the officers. But he called out, "Gentlemen, you may surrender, if you see fit; but be damned quick about it." And they were "quick about it;" because fifty loaded rifle muskets bearing upon one, at ten paces, are not to be argued with.

Lieutenant DeFord remained a prisoner of war until sometime in August, 1862, at Petersburg, Salisbury, on Belle Isle, and in the Libby, from which he was exchanged at Aikin's Landing on the James, and arrived in Washington August 30. He was granted a leave of absence of ten days, after which he was to report to General McClellan for signal duty. He was engaged in the battles of South Mountain and Antietam, and remained with McClellan until that officer was relieved by President Lincoln's order of Nov. 5, 1862. Then Lieutenant DeFord was ordered to return to Washington, settle his accounts as ordnance officer of the signal corps, and "await orders."

While he was a prisoner, the following order was issued:

	"Headquarters, U. S. Signal Corps;
"General Orders, No. 42.	Camp near Harrison's Landing, Va.
(Extract.)	"July 22d, 1862.

"The following named signal officers, having gallantly carried and used their signal flags in action, will hereafter bear, as a mark of honor, battle flags inscribed with the names of the battles, as follows:

* * * * *

"Second Lieut. J. W. DeFord—Yorktown, West Point.

* * * * *

"By order of Major A. J. Myer.

"Wm. S. Stryker,

"Adj't. Signal Corps."

In due time these flags, made of silk, were issued to him. He used them during the remainder of his service in the army, and still has them. At the same time, the government gave him a copy of the celebrated Brady's picture of the signal corps, taken by him in 1861 at the signal camp of instruction near Tennallytown, Md., and which now hangs in the lieutenant's law office at Ottawa.

On Nov. 10, 1862, he was promoted to the rank of captain; and on the 24th of the same month received an order of which the following is a copy:

	"Office of the Signal Officer, Washington,
"Special Orders, No. 54.	Nov. 24, 1862.

"I. Captain O. H. Howard and J. W. DeFord, acting signal officers, will proceed without delay to Cairo, Ill., to arrange with the Command-

ing General at that point for the organization of a signal party to serve with the forces engaged in the combined land and naval operations now pending.

"II. They will be accompanied by four enlisted men, and will carry with them their signal equipments complete.

"By order of Major A. J. Myer.

"Adj't. Gen'l's. Office, Nov. 24, 1862.

"Approved. By order of the Secretary of War.

"E. D. Townsend, Asst. Adj't. Gen'l."

The two captains and their men accordingly proceeded "without delay" to Cairo, where they found that the commander-in-chief, General Grant, had gone to Memphis, leaving Brigadier-General Tuttle in command. They received orders, however, to instruct and equip officers in the navy and marine brigade (then lying at Cairo). They divided the duty, Captain Howard taking the navy, and Captain DeFord the marine brigade. General Ellet, commander of that brigade, detailed a class of his young officers including his nephew, the famous young colonel, Charles R. Ellet. These officers were fully instructed by Jan. 1, 1863. Captain DeFord then proceeded to Memphis, and reported there to Gen. U. S. Grant early in January. He at once detailed a corps of forty lieutenants and captains, to report to Captain DeFord for signal duty. This they did in a few days; a camp of instruction was pitched in a beautiful grove near the city; and by the first of April the new corps was instructed, equipped and ready to go into service. On that day, Captain DeFord received orders to report for duty, with his command, to Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant, at his headquarters, near Vicksburg, Miss. This was speedily done; and on April 3 General Grant appointed him chief of the signal corps of the Army of the Tennessee. We here give a copy of the order, as it shows the great importance of the duties it devolved on the young captain:

"Headquarters, Department of the Tennessee,

"Special Orders, No. 93.

Young's Point, La., April 3d, 1863.

"Captain J. W. DeFord is hereby appointed chief of the signal corps of this army, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

"Captain DeFord will make such distribution of his corps as will enable the General Commanding to communicate with corps commanders as far as practicable, and with the navy and marine brigade; also to enable corps commanders to communicate with division commanders.

"By order of Major General U. S. Grant.

"Capt. J. W. DeFord,

Jno. A. Rawlins,

"Chief of Signal Corps.

Assistant Adjutant General."

Under this order the captain took an active part in all the operations of the army, navy and marine brigade against Vicksburg. Any attempt to relate them in detail would swell this sketch to a book of considerable size, as his journal and military papers show. Indeed, as the result of suggestions he made to General Grant, in a conversation had with him,

when he first reported to him at Memphis, the duties of the signal corps were much enlarged in labor, danger and importance, during the great campaign around and against Vicksburg. The corps was, in addition to its special duties, employed in reconnoitering. This is shown by a report made by Captain Howard to his chief, dated June 6, 1863, published in the United States Government War Records, page 130, Series I, Vol. 24, Part 1, Reports—where we find the following: "The party was divided into four detachments, one of which was kept at General Grant's headquarters, and one at each of the three corps headquarters. From the detachment kept at general headquarters an officer was sent each day to each of the corps headquarters, with instructions to obtain the results of the observations made the same day by the detachments assigned to the respective corps d'armee, and to report the same each evening to Major-General Grant in person.

"The detachments with the various army corps were engaged each day in reconnoitering in advance, and reported by signal or courier, as was found most expedient, the result of all observations worthy of notice to the general commanding the corps. Thus each corps commander was kept well informed as to his own command, and General Grant as to the whole army. The credit of this arrangement is due to Captain DeFord."

The excessive use of the signal glasses by day and night during this glorious but terrible campaign, caused the captain to be relieved from duty, on May 25, 1863, by reason of inflammation of his eyes, so severe as to completely disable him from further service, upon surgeon's certificate to that effect, which is still in his hands. And on the next day, by advice of the surgeon, and of General Grant himself, he resigned and returned to his home where, after his recovery, which required some months (his vision being still imperfect), he practiced law until 1866. On leaving the service he received from Capt. O. H. Howard, chief signal officer of the Department of Tennessee, and his immediate superior, a letter endorsed, "Approved, U. S. Grant, Maj.-Gen.," and containing, *inter alia*, these sentences: "This is to certify that Capt. J. W. DeFord, late of this corps, has been under my command in this department since Nov. 24, 1862; that, during that time, he has performed his duty as chief of signal corps, army in the field, with fidelity, energy and ability. He has done service of importance in the field, during the campaign against Vicksburg. . . . He is a thorough soldier, first class officer, and worthy of promotion. He has had much and varied experience in the field."

In 1866 he and his two brothers, the late Dr. H. S. DeFord, a surgeon in the United States navy, and Daniel DeFord, now of Denver, Col., a soldier in the Federal army in the Civil war, came to Ottawa, Kan. There he has resided, practicing law ever since, except three years, when he lived in the city of New York, as general counsel of a financial corporation, under a contract to transact its legal business for that period. Their affairs were scattered in many parts of the country, causing him

to travel extensively, so that he has tried causes in thirty-eight states and territories. After the expiration of his term of this service he returned to Ottawa, and has since remained there in the practice of his profession.

Mr DeFord is a widower. He has two children—a daughter, Miss Martha B. DeFord, who lives with him, and a son, W. A. DeFord, who in his early youth was county attorney of Franklin county, and during the Spanish war was adjutant of the Twentieth Kansas. Later, he removed to New York City, where he is now one of the leading lawyers. He has been deputy attorney-general of the State of New York, and is at present first assistant district attorney of the city and county of New York.

Leander C. Brown, of Arkansas City, is, in point of service, one of the oldest attorneys in Cowley county, Kansas, and also one of the most successful that has ever practiced there. He is the descendant of Kentucky and Virginia ancestors, and on the paternal side is of Irish lineage, his grandfather, John Brown, having immigrated to America from Ireland in 1818. This honored grandsire settled first in Virginia and removed from there to Kentucky, where he became a large planter and an extensive slaveholder. Both he and his wife continued to reside on the old Kentucky homestead until their respective deaths, the latter having passed away at the remarkable age of one hundred and six years. Their son, William W., the father of Leander C., was born in Kentucky, and was an agriculturist, but later became a builder and contractor. During the Civil war his sympathies were with the Union, which cause he served during the last three months of the war, under General Garfield. After the war the Southern sympathizers made it so unpleasant for Mr. Brown that in 1868 he and his family removed to Kansas, locating first in Johnson county, but removing in 1872 to Cowley county, where he preëmpted land and transformed the virgin soil into an improved farm. Later he removed to Oklahoma and died there. The mother of Leander C. Brown was a Miss Edith Whitley prior to her marriage. She was born in Kentucky, to which state her father had removed from Virginia.

Leander C. Brown acquired his literary education in the Winfield High School and at Southwestern College at Winfield, and was graduated from the latter school in 1886. The following ten years were given to the teaching profession, but in the meantime he was assiduously studying law and in 1893 was admitted to the bar. He began the practice of his profession with C. T. Atkinson, at Arkansas City, with whom he continued as a partner three years, since which time he has practiced alone. Mr. Brown has been admitted to practice in all the courts, circuit, supreme and Federal, and is also admitted to practice in Oklahoma. He began as a lawyer without vantage or prestige, but being possessed of an analytic mind, one which enables him to master the most intricate problems connected with the law, and being endowed with that tenacity of purpose which does not permit defeat or discouragements to daunt him, he has steadily advanced to a foremost place among his professional colleagues in Cowley county and in southern Kansas, and also has enjoyed

a very remunerative reward for his efforts. He is attorney for the 'Traders' State Bank at Arkansas City.

On Dec. 14, 1883, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Brown and Miss Mary E. Cronk, the daughter of Augustus C. Cronk. Mr. Cronk came to Kansas from New York state in 1877 and settled on a farm in Cowley county, where he resided until his death, in 1901. Mr. and Mrs. Brown have one daughter, Geneva, who married Walter W. Penrose, with the Oldsmobile Company, of Kansas City, Mo. In politics Mr. Brown is a Democrat, but is not actively interested in party work. He was at one time, however, a candidate for county attorney of Cowley county, but being a Democrat in an overwhelmingly Republican county he was defeated. Fraternally he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Peter Percival Elder, former lieutenant-governor of Kansas, was born in Somerset county, Maine, Sept. 30, 1823, and at this present time he is nearly eighty-eight years of age, and residing at Ottawa. Of his ancestral history inquiry has developed the information that the Elder family is of Scotch-Irish lineage. The first representatives of the family in America came from the North of Ireland, and as early as 1717 settled in Cumberland county, Maine, with the history of which county the family has since been prominently identified. The paternal grandfather of Mr. Elder was a soldier of the American Revolution, serving as a private under General Stark, and participated in that memorable battle and victory at Bennington. Isaac Elder, the father of Mr. Elder, was born and reared in Cumberland county, Maine, whence he removed to Somerset county, where he was engaged in farming and the lumber business, and there died in 1848, aged seventy years. His wife bore the maiden name of Mary Quint, and her father was a Revolutionary soldier, taking part in the battle of Bennington and others. Unto Isaac and Mary (Quint) Elder were born eight children, of whom Hon. Peter Percival Elder is the only survivor. The first thirty years of his life were spent in his native county. He attended the Farmington (Me.) Academy and then the Wesleyan University at Reedville, Me. At the age of sixteen he began teaching school, and for the next eight years of his life he was either a teacher or student in school. From an early period in life he was an ardent Abolitionist, and in 1857 he came to Kansas to cast his lot with those who sought to make Kansas a free state. On coming to Kansas he located in Franklin county, where he took up a claim near Ohio City, at \$1.24 per acre. Immediately after coming to the territory Mr. Elder became a member of the Kansas militia, and in 1861 President Lincoln appointed him agent for the Osage and Seneca Indians, at Fort Scott. This position he held until 1865, when he resigned. He held the position during the Civil war and rendered invaluable services to the Union, keeping the Indian tribes on the side of the Federal cause. On resigning this position Mr. Elder returned to Franklin county and located at Ottawa, which town had but recently been laid out. In 1865-6 he erected the first substantial residence at Ottawa, hauling the material therefor



P. Elder P. Elder Jr P. P. Elder

from Kansas City and Lawrence. In 1866 he established the banking firm of P. P. Elder & Company, which continued a successful business up to 1871, in which latter year the First National Bank of Ottawa was organized, of which bank Mr. Elder was president for two years, then selling out his interest therein. For more than thirty years thereafter he was engaged in farming and stock raising, handling and feeding more cattle during the time than any other cattleman of the county, and owning 1,200 acres of land, most of which was in one body. The later years of his life have been spent in retirement from active business cares.

The political career of Mr. Elder is one of unusual interest. From the time he came to Kansas he has been prominently identified with its territorial and state politics. As early as 1859 he held his first position of political honor. In that year he was elected clerk of the territorial house of legislation. In 1860 he was elected to the territorial council. Under the "Wyandotte constitution" he was elected to the state senate, serving in the first session, which met in Topeka under the proclamation of Governor Robinson in March, 1861. He was then appointed agent for the Osage and Seneca Indians, mention of which is made above. In 1868 he was elected to fill a vacancy in the senate. In 1870 he served as chairman of the Republican state central committee, and in the fall of that same year was elected lieutenant-governor of Kansas. As lieutenant-governor he presided over the senate with honor and distinction. In 1875, 1876 and 1877, he served in the house as chairman of the ways and means committee, and in 1877 as speaker of the house. While he was again serving as a member of the house in 1883 the first railroad bill became a law, and he was a member of the last conference committee. In 1890 Mr. Elder was elected to the house of representatives on the "Alliance" ticket, receiving the largest majority ever given a legislative candidate in the district. He was unanimously chosen speaker of the house, an honor worthy of mention. Equally prominently has Governor Elder been identified with public affairs in the city of his residence. He has held the position of mayor of Ottawa and has borne a prominent part in the development of the city. He was the organizer and president of the company that built the railroad from Ottawa to Olathe, thus making a short cut to Kansas City. This road is now a part of the Santa Fe railroad system. It was through the efforts of Mr. Elder that the machine shops of the Santa Fe were located at Ottawa. In 1896 he founded the "Ottawa Times," which he published and edited for a number of years.

In 1845 Mr. Elder was married in Maine to Miss Catherine, daughter of Daniel Felker, a Maine farmer. Unto the marriage were born two children—Aldamar P. (see sketch), and Mrs. Lena E. Fuller, of Ottawa. The accompanying portrait group presents three generations of the Elder family. Reading from left to right they are Aldamar P. Elder, Pierre P. Elder, Jr., and Peter P. Elder. Peter P. Elder is eighty-seven years of age, and thirty years older than his son, Aldamar P. Elder, who is thirty years older than his son, Pierre P. Elder, Jr.

Aldamar P. Elder, of Ottawa, has achieved success in the commercial world and no less distinction as a legislator. Mr. Elder was born in Kenduskeag, Me., April 17, 1854. He is the only son of Hon. Peter Percival Elder, former lieutenant-governor of Kansas (see sketch).

Aldamar P. Elder was only four years of age when his parents came to Kansas. He grew to manhood in this state and has always resided within its borders. He obtained a common school education in the public schools of Baldwin and Ottawa, and from 1871 to 1873 was a student in the University of Kansas. By a special act of the Kansas legislature he was given the rights of majority at the age of nineteen, and in January, 1874, he and A. V. Cobb formed a partnership in the grocery business at Ottawa. Two years later Mr. Elder purchased the established stove and hardware business of S. D. Smith, at Ottawa, and from that time to the present has been engaged in this form of business. The business steadily grew and, in 1907, was incorporated under the style and name of the Elder Mercantile Company, of which Mr. Elder is the president. He is also president of the Ottawa Foundry Company, a director in the First National Bank, president of the Rohrbaugh Theater Company, and is interested in other business enterprises. He has always manifested a commendable public spirit. He is progressive, a fact well demonstrated by his active interest in all movements tending toward the public good. No matter what has been the nature of any cause, if it promised good to the public welfare, Mr. Elder has been a generous contributor thereto of his time, means and influence. He was the largest contributor to the King Road drag fund, in 1908, and has been an active member of the Ottawa Commercial Club since its organization, having served as its vice-president. He is a trustee of the United Commercial Travelers' organization and is otherwise prominently connected in business, social, and fraternal relations. He is a Royal Arch Mason, a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. For more than twenty-five years he has been a member of the Ottawa fire department, of which he was chief for over ten years. For two years he was president of the Kansas State Firemen's Association. He also served on the association's committee on legislation and proposed the bill which became a law of the state, and which levies a tax of two per cent. on gross premiums for fire insurance charged by fire insurance companies, on business done in cities where organized fire departments are maintained, the tax to become a fund for the relief of injured firemen, injured while on duty as firemen, or their families, in case of death from such injury.

For years Mr. Elder has been a close student of political economy. He has well defined ideas as to the solution of economic problems, and has given forceful utterance to his views, which, together with his strict regard for honesty in business transactions and his general and generous interest in the public weal, has won for him a desirable popularity among his fellow men, with whom he has come in contact or formed an acquaintance—a fact that is well illustrated in his election to the legisla-

ture as representative from Franklin county, in 1910, as the Democratic candidate, notwithstanding that the county is normally Republican politically. He served with distinction in the house during the session of the legislature following his election. He was chairman of the committee on telegraphs and telephones, and also as a member of the ways and means committee, and of the committee on fees and salaries, and cities of the second class. His record in the legislature met the most sanguine hopes of his many friends and proved the wisdom of his election. Mr. Elder has never shirked duty in business, to friend, or to the public. He is deservedly popular and is one of the most popular citizens of Franklin county, where he has spent his life, and in whose interest he has always taken foremost steps toward promoting her progress and development.

In 1876, in Ottawa, Mr. Elder was united in marriage with Miss Clara M., a daughter of William H. Maxwell, a prominent lawyer from Jonesboro, Tenn., who, after residing and practicing law in Ottawa, removed to Paola, Kan., where he died. Mrs. Elder, now deceased, was born in Jonesboro, Tenn. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Elder were born three children—Raymond E., Pierre Penney, Jr., and Clara D. Raymond E. Elder, now a traveling salesman, served in the Spanish-American war as a corporal. He enlisted in May, 1898, in Company K, Twentieth Kansas infantry, and served until honorably discharged, at San Francisco, in October of the same year. Pierre Penney Elder, Jr., is secretary of the Elder Mercantile Company. Clara D. Elder is a teacher in the Ottawa city schools.

Pierre Penney Elder, Jr., son of Aldamar P. Elder, and grandson of former Lieut.-Gov. Peter Percival Elder, was born Jan. 27, 1884, at Ottawa, Kan., in which city he was reared and educated in the public schools, finishing the high school course. His life to date has been that of a hardware merchant, and he is the secretary of the Elder Mercantile Company, of Ottawa. He is president of the Ottawa Commercial Club, chairman of the Ottawa city Democratic central committee, past exalted ruler of Ottawa lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and past worshipful master of Ottawa Lodge, No. 18, Free and Accepted Masons. In 1908 he married Miss Mary Gertrude Sallee, of Iola, Kan.

John Frederick Stanton, one of the leading architects of Kansas, and for many years state architect, was born in Manchester, N. H., July 29, 1862, the son of John M. and Meribah F. (Pike) Stanton. Mr. Stanton is descended from English stock, his American ancestors having come to the united States in 1636 and locating at Salisbury. His father was born at Brookfield, Me., and his mother at Plymouth, N. H. John F. Stanton went to the high school at Manchester and then took a special course in civil engineering. Upon completing this course he was appointed assistant engineer of Manchester, serving in that capacity for two years. Later he was connected with the engineering department of the Stark Corporation, but severed his connection with this concern to take a course in architecture, and formed a partnership with W. M. Butterfield, one of the leading architects of Manchester. After beginning the practice of this profession, Mr. Stanton designed some of the finest public

and private buildings of his native state. In 1887 he came to Topeka to assume charge of the office of J. G. Haskell, one of the leading architects of Kansas, and held that position for six years. He then became a partner in the firm, which became known as Haskell & Stanton, and which designed some of the finest buildings erected in the Southwest.

In 1895 Mr. Stanton was appointed superintendent and assistant architect of the capitol building, holding the position for two years. With a change of politics came a change of officials and from 1897 to 1899, he conducted his private business, but in the latter year he was appointed state architect and proved so efficient that he was reappointed in 1903, and served in that capacity until 1909. While in office Mr. Stanton had charge of the architectural work of all the state institutions. Since 1909 he has been devoting his time to the practice of his profession and is recognized as one of the leading architects in Kansas.

In 1893 Mr. Stanton married Julia M., the daughter of William and Margaret Lamb, at St. Joseph, Mo. They have one child, Julia M. In politics Mr. Stanton has been a staunch supporter of the Republican party, having stood high in its councils and for two years served as president of the Flambeau Republican Club of Topeka.

Alonzo F. Dexter.—On Sunday, Feb. 11, 1912, the residents of Clay Center paid to the memory of the founder of their city a tribute which has seldom been equaled in the passing away of a citizen of Kansas. Practically the entire town met to say good-bye to all that remained of Alonzo F. Dexter. It was a striking example that riches and power are but transitory, while a good name and kindly deeds are imperishable, immortal. Here was a man, practically without means, without immediate family, whose activities in the life of the town in recent years were slight, yet in whose death all felt a deep personal loss. From 1862, when he filed upon the lands on which the town was built, and which he named Clay Center, until the early '80s, he was the most active force in her development. He was not only merchant, miller and town-site owner, but a benefactor to the settlers then struggling for a foothold, who, had it not been for the assistance which he so generously extended, would have suffered untold privation, while development in that section would have been greatly retarded.

Alonzo F. Dexter was a native of Vermont, born on his father's farm in Pomfret township, Windsor county, June 3, 1833. He was at his death on Feb. 9, 1912, the last survivor of a family of ten children, of whom he was the youngest. His parents both died the same year while he was a child. He was reared in the family of a relative in New Hampshire, and while yet in his teens became a factory hand in the textile mills at Lowell, Mass. In 1851 he came west as far as Council Bluffs, Iowa, where he remained one year. He next visited a sister in Illinois and while there determined to seek his fortune in the gold fields of California, an ambition which he had long nourished. He was possessed of some means which he had inherited, but as he was still a minor and a ward of an elder brother, John, who had previously prospected throughout Cali-

ifornia with poor success, getting money for the trip was out of the question. He determined to earn his expenses in some manner and made his way by boat to New Orleans, where he secured a position as cabin boy on a packet sailing for the isthmus. In due time he arrived in the land of gold and remained there until 1862. He made his strike and cleaned up \$35,000, a snug fortune for those days.

His mining success had made him optimistic and he now dreamed of greater success and wealth. His was a constructive mind and he purposed becoming a town builder and land owner. He came to Kansas, which was then attracting nation-wide notice for its opportunities, and chose the Republican valley as his field for operation. In imagination he saw the valley teeming with people and their activities and all of his dreams a reality. They have come true, though unfortunately others have reaped where he had sown. He was not yet thirty years old when he came to Clay county. Soldiers' land warrants could be bought cheaply and with these he entered 4,000 acres of bottom land between what is now Morganville and Clay Center, at an average cost to him of sixty-five cents per acre. This land today is worth \$400,000. After considerable investigation he selected the site of the present city of Clay Center for his project, as being the most eligible for that purpose, and located as it is almost in the center of the county, he named the prospective town Clay Center. In May, 1862, he filed on the land and in June it was surveyed and platted for him by Capt. A. C. Pierce of Junction City. During the summer he was joined by his brother, John Dexter, who was placed in charge of the enterprise, and who for many years thereafter was associated with Alonzo in his various undertakings.

Alonzo returned to California in September and there married Miss Emma Dunbar, a woman who possessed many graces of character, a true helpmeet, generous, kind hearted and ever ready to sympathize with the unfortunate and to minister to their needs. To them was born a son who died in infancy. Mrs. Dexter died in California in 1883. Her loss was the great sorrow of Mr. Dexter's life and she was sincerely mourned by those who had so often in their days of need and sorrow drawn upon her broad charity and sympathy. During the years from 1863 to 1866 Mr. Dexter and his wife spent the greater part of their time in California and New England. In those years the settlers began to arrive and the need for a sawmill, flour mill and supply store became imperative. In 1886 an engine and boiler, purchased by Mr. Dexter the previous year in Boston, arrived and a sawmill was erected on the site of the present Williamson mill, its equipment also including a burr for grinding corn. Lumber was sawed for a store building and the firm of A. F. Dexter & Brother established. A stock of general merchandise totaling \$40,000 was purchased in Leavenworth and hauled by wagon to the new town. At this store many needy settlers got the necessaries of life, literally without money and price. They had no means of subsistence nor opportunity to earn money except as Mr. Dexter could give them employment, which he always did when he had work to be done. He often

hired men when they were in desperate straits to do odd jobs which were of no benefit whatever to him. Many of them, like Mr. Dexter, were hopeful, even optimistic as to the future, believing that eventually "their ship would come in," but hopes and promises to pay, when the shelves began to grow bare, were valueless to fill them again. So Mr. Dexter mortgaged his lands—the most of his ready cash having been invested in his various enterprises—to get money for more goods. The settlers' credit still remained good at the store, however, and the mortgagee finally got the lands. More than \$18,000 was trusted out, not twenty per cent. of which was ever paid. In 1867 Mr. Dexter built the first steam flour mill on the Republican river and in 1875 he constructed the first dam. July 4, 1876, saw the first flour manufactured by water power and the event was duly celebrated by the citizens. In 1878 the dam was carried away by the floods of that year and the mill lay idle. Right here most men would have stopped. Most men would have advised and many did advise that the water power be abandoned. They had failed, however, to gauge correctly Mr. Dexter's "stick-to-it-iveness." He remarked to a friend who observed his poking in the river with a stick, "I find that the bottom is still here" and "if at first you don't succeed, try, try again." Three times did he build a dam, only to have it swept away by the floods, and at last the mill was destroyed by fire, which ended the career of Alonzo F. Dexter as a miller. But his work was not lost, and today Clay Center is reaping the benefit of his indomitable pluck, courage and energy. He stuck to it until more than fifteen years had elapsed, and the right to the flood lands, the use of the banks to maintain a dam across the river and to use the creek as a mill race was forever gained, and upon this franchise, gained by the perseverance of Alonzo F. Dexter, rests the right of the Williamsons to maintain their dam for furnishing power for their magnificent milling plant. Dexter lost, but in losing he had won for the town.

In 1886 he built the first electric light plant in this section of Kansas and operated it until the destruction of his mill, when it passed into the hands of Williamson, Wickstrum & Company. This loss swept away the last of Mr. Dexter's resources. Still he did not complain, but reached forward as it were into the future and began again the battle of life. He had friends and relatives who would gladly have cared for him, but this he did not want. He wanted to be independent. He loved to work. He believed in the dignity of labor. Cheerfully, gladly, and of his own choosing he turned to such work as he could do to earn his living, rather than be dependent upon others. He taught the lesson of industry. He was considerate of the feelings of the poor, and in early days he put men to work in his log and wood yard, piling slabs, bark and chips, and paid them wages for it, so that they might believe they were supporting themselves rather than living on the charity of others. He put men to work on his farms when all hope of a crop was gone in order to preserve the pride and dignity of men. He was always thinking of others. He was a good man and he loved Clay Center. The Garfield school grounds,

courthouse square and Dexter Park, all gifts of his to city and county, are enduring monuments of the generous man who loved so well the town which he created. His last years were spent in comfort, free from financial worry and in contemplation of work well done, surrounded by friends who loved him for his humanity, his broad charity and cheerfulness.

When the new courthouse was completed the county commissioners and the people generally were anxious to express their recognition of Mr. Dexter's worth and services to Clay county and he was appointed (nominally) superintendent of the courthouse building and grounds, with apartments in the building and a salary, that he might in his declining years be comfortable and independent. He received this from the people in the spirit it was given—as a just recompense for a debt which the community felt it owed. His death occurred on Feb. 9, 1912, at the residence of his niece, Mrs. Eric H. Swenson, where he had been taken at the commencement of his fatal illness. Here, surrounded by the love of kinfolk and all that wealth could procure to ease his last hours, he passed to his final sleep. His work, his good deeds, his great example of patience, industry and charity will live forever. His death marks the passing of another of those men who were given opportunity to develop a wilderness; men who possessed energy, pluck, courage, a willingness to endure hardship, to risk their all that others might find homes and prosperity. His work is finished. It was well done.

Granville W. Betts, superintendent of the Shawnee County Infirmary, is probably one of the best qualified men in that section of Kansas for his position. He was born on a farm in Piatt county, Illinois, Oct. 25, 1858, and when two years of age he accompanied his parents, Joseph B. and Susan C. Betts, from their Illinois home to Atchison, Kan., where the parents spent the winter of 1860. In the spring of 1861 the family removed to a farm which the father had purchased in Kaw township, Jefferson county, the home being located about two and a half miles north of Grantville. That became the permanent home, and there the father died on June 17, 1878. The mother is still living at the advanced age of ninety-one years. The father was a native of Delaware county and the mother of Pickaway county, Ohio. They were married in Ohio and became the parents of ten children, of whom Granville W. is the eighth in order of birth.

Granville W. Betts was reared on the farm and received his education in the local schools of his community. In 1887 he secured a position as a blacksmith in the Santa Fe railroad shops at Topeka and continued to work there for seventeen years. He then became a member of the Topeka police force and after four years' service in that capacity he became under sheriff under A. T. Lucas. He served in that position two years and then was engaged at various kinds of employment until 1908, when he was appointed superintendent of the county farm. He has given such satisfaction in that position that he has been reappointed each year since then without opposition. He has brought the farm, which contains

but 110 acres, up to the best condition possible with the materials at hand, though it is too small to be self-sustaining. Mr. Betts furnishes all of the farm equipment except ten cows and the hogs. The buildings, several in number, are in good condition and the inmates have all the comforts of a home with the best of food and neat and comfortable clothing. There are over thirty inmates at the home, the oldest of whom is a colored woman who has reached the age of one hundred and thirteen years. She was originally from the Southland and was once a slave. Mr. Betts has been supported by the county commissioners in all of his requests, an evidence of their full confidence in his integrity and good business judgment.

Mr. Betts was married Sept. 25, 1880, to Miss Anna Kimmer of Topeka, but a native of Michigan. They have one son, Clarence E. Betts, who completed the common school course in Topeka and also had one and a half years' work in the Topeka High School. He is now assisting his father in the management of the county farm. Mr. Betts has always been an ardent Republican and takes an active interest in the success of his party. Fraternally he is a Royal Arch Mason, a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and the Knights of Pythias. Mrs. Betts is a member of the Degree of Honor.

George Plumb of Emporia is one of the widely known men of Kansas. He has resided in the state since fourteen years old, having come to Kansas with his parents, in 1857. He is a native of Ohio, born in Union county, that state, Dec. 15, 1843. His parents, David Prince and Hannah Maria (Bierce) Plumb, were descended from old and highly respected New England families of English origin, the Plumb family lineage tracing back to the time of William the Conqueror. David Prince Plumb was a native of Connecticut and was of a family of ten children born unto Horace Plumb and wife. Horace Plumb was also a native of Connecticut and removed from that state to Ohio in an early day, becoming a pioneer of Delaware county, where he lived many years. In that county David P. Plumb was reared and married. He learned the wagon maker's trade, which he followed until he came, in 1857, to Kansas, and settled in what was then Breckenridge, now Lyon county. His family was the first to reside in what is now the city of Emporia, for on arriving in Kansas he established his residence in a small house, the first built at Emporia, the house having been erected by the town company which promoted the building of the town. David P. Plumb became a successful business man and agriculturist in Kansas, and in the early political affairs of the state became a leader, being among the organizers of the Republican party in Kansas. His wife was a daughter of Colonel Bierce, a patriot of the war of 1812, serving in the New York militia. He was a tavern keeper in New York, where he owned extensive lands, but he left New York at an early date in the history of Ohio, to which state he removed his family, and there he afterward lived and died. There were seven children born unto David P. and Hannah Maria (Bierce) Plumb, one of them being the late United States



Geo. Plumb

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Senator Preston B. Plumb, who was nearly six years older than his brother, George.

George Plumb received a fair common school education and was reared to a farm life. His life pursuit has been that of farming and stock raising, but before reviewing his business career, which has been a worthy and successful one, his services in the defense of the Union during the '60s deserve more than a passing mention. When the Civil war came on he was scarcely more than seventeen years of age. On Nov. 13, 1861, he enlisted in Company H, Eighth Kansas infantry, but was transferred to the Second Kansas infantry, and still later to Company B, Ninth Kansas cavalry. In June, 1862, his company (Company B) escorted Governor Harding, the newly appointed governor of Utah, then a territory, across the plains to his destination, and while in the West the company campaigned against the Ute Indians that had become troublesome, and with which Company B had two engagements, the first being at Hot Springs, on the North Platte, and the second at the mouth of South Pass. The latter was a whole day's engagement and at the former several Indians were killed and the captain of Company B was severely wounded. During their stay in the West Company B built a new road from Fort Bridger to Camp Collins, and also built Fort Halleck at the foot of Medicine Mountains. Immediately after the whole day's engagement with the Ute Indians at the mouth of South Pass Mr. Plumb, on returning to the fort, received an order to report to General Schofield at St. Louis. That was in July, 1863, and at once he started back by overland stage. On reaching Fort Leavenworth he received an order from General Schofield to report to General Ewing at Kansas City, Mo., and proceeding to Kansas City he there was assigned by General Ewing to duty as a scout; and as such he served with distinction. He was at Lawrence at the time of the Quantrill raid at that place, and in the winter of 1863-64 served in the district on the borders, with headquarters at Humboldt, Kan., and participated in the campaigns against Indians who had been induced to cooperate with the Confederates. In March, 1864, his regiment, the Ninth Kansas cavalry, was ordered on the Red River expedition, and Mr. Plumb obtained leave of absence or permission to join his regiment on this expedition. He remained in the active service of the army until in the early part of 1866, when, with the rest of his regiment, he was mustered out, by reason of the expiration of the term of enlistment.

After the war was over and Mr. Plumb had returned to Kansas, he and his brother, the late Hon. Preston B. Plumb, entered into a contract to engage in the raising of cattle and sheep. In 1868 Mr. Plumb bought his brother's interest and thereafter continued alone in the business. Success attended his business from the beginning and for many years he has ranked among the leading agriculturists and stockmen of the State of Kansas. He has been the builder of his own fortune and has displayed extraordinary business ability. From a small capital in the beginning he has increased his wealth extensively and is now the

owner of a most excellent ranch of 5,000 acres in Lyon county, while about two years ago he sold a ranch of 4,000 acres. On his ranch are to be found the best of improvements and large droves of fine cattle and other stock. He has other valuable holdings, in the way of bank and other corporation stock, including stock in the Emporia National and other banks. He resides in the city of Emporia, where he has a handsome, though not a large, residence.

Mr. Plumb has been a life-long Republican and in political affairs has taken an active and commendable part for years. In 1904 he was elected a member of the Kansas legislature, and in 1906 was reelected to succeed himself for a second term. In the legislature he rendered creditable service and gained a still wider popularity and acquaintance over the state. In 1910 he was elected a member of the Kansas Railroad Commission, of which he is now chairman, and is rendering valuable service.

With his comrades in arms Mr. Plumb has long been an active member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and he is also a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Knights and Ladies of Security. In church faith he is a Methodist.

In 1867 Mr. Plumb married Miss Ellen M., daughter of Francis Cowles, a pioneer settler of Lyon county, Kansas, and a native of New York. Mrs. Plumb was one of the eighteen students who attended the Kansas State Normal School the first year after its establishment, in 1865. Unto the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Plumb were born the following children: Preston Bierce, who died at the age of twenty-six years; Edna, who died aged thirteen; Katy and Nora (twins), who died in infancy; James R., a graduate of the Emporia High School and now a farmer in Lyon county; Margaret, the widow of M. E. Roderick; Inez, a graduate of the University of Kansas; Joseph, a graduate of the University of Kansas, now a farmer and business man, residing in Montana; and Kitty, the wife of Clarence De Long, a farmer of Lyon county.

Samuel Andrews, an Edwards county pioneer and now a retired resident of Kinsley, is a native of England, born at Ryhall Feb. 1, 1846. His parents, Isaac and Elizabeth (Sharp) Andrews, were both born in England, but in 1853 removed to Canada with their family and located at Mooretown, Ontario. The father, who was a life-long farmer, died in Canada at the age of seventy-seven; the mother survived until ninety-eight years of age. They were the parents of thirteen children and both were communicants of the Episcopal or Established church of England.

Samuel Andrews was a mere lad of seven years when his parents came to America, and at the age of seventeen, or in 1863, he came to the United States, locating first at Cleveland, Ohio, where he was employed in the iron works for one year. From there he went to Ironton, Ohio, where he was similarly engaged for one year. In the great national conflict then raging his sympathies were with the Union cause, and in 1864 he enlisted in Company C, One Hundred and Seventy-third Ohio infantry, with which he served until mustered out June 26, 1865, by order of the war

department. Immediately after being mustered in the regiment was ordered to Nashville, Tenn., where it arrived about Oct. 1 and was assigned to duty. Early on the morning of Dec. 15 it took position on the Murfreesboro pike, leading into Nashville. After daylight it was moved to the left of Fort Negley and in the afternoon to the right of the fort where it remained and fought during the battle of Nashville. After the battle it was employed in guarding prisoners at Nashville and in their transit from Nashville to Louisville. On Feb. 15, 1865, the regiment was ordered to Columbia. After remaining there a few days it was directed to proceed to Johnsonville, Tenn., and participated in the battle there. Mr. Andrews also fought in a number of smaller engagements but was never wounded or taken prisoner.

After the war he returned north to work in the iron mills and was employed eleven years as a puddler at Pittsburgh, Pa. Puddling is the art or process of converting cast iron into wrought iron or steel by subjecting it to intense heat and frequent stirring in a reverberatory furnace in the presence of oxidizing substances, by which it is freed from a portion of its carbon and other impurities. Mr. Andrews became an expert iron worker. In 1875 he quit iron work, however, and came to Kansas, locating on government land seven miles southwest of Kinsley, Edwards county. That county was then but newly organized and was still on the frontier. Each year for three years Mr. Andrews killed a number of buffalo a short distance south of Dodge City, and buffalo meat was then a common article of food in the larder of the Andrews household. He made final proof on his homestead and also on a timber claim, both of which he still owns, the land now being valued at \$75 per acre. From the first Mr. Andrews entered actively into the public life of Edwards county and he has held different offices of trust and responsibility. He was trustee of Trenton township three years; was a member of the board of commissioners of Edwards county six years, and for two years chairman of the board; has served as deputy sheriff for several years at different times; has served as a member of the city council of Kinsley four years, and has been a member of the school board ten years.

At Sharon, Pa., in 1874, Mr. Andrews wedded Miss Jane Ann Brunson, whose parents were natives of New York. Two children have blessed their union: Frederick, who died at the age of fourteen at Kinsley, Kan.; and Elvira, who was married in 1902 to A. C. Bailey, a farmer at Kinsley. Mr. and Mrs. Andrews have two grandchildren—Laurence and Myron Bailey. Mr. Andrews is a member of the T. O. Howe Post, Grand Army of the Republic, at Kinsley, and is now its senior vice-commander. Both he and his wife are members of the Congregational church.

James H. Guinn, M. D., a resident of Arkansas City, is one of the best known and successful physicians and surgeons in Cowley county, Kansas, where for nearly a quarter of a century he has devoted the best years of his life to the practice of his profession. Dr. Guinn was born in Platt county, Missouri, Nov. 21, 1856. His father, Jonathan K. Guinn, was also a native of Missouri but removed to Kansas in 1875 and preëmpted

land in Cowley county. Later he removed to Oklahoma and died in that state in 1909. He was a Democrat in his political adherency but took no part in political affairs. During the Civil war he served four years in the Sixteenth Kansas cavalry, which was a part of the Western Reserve troops. Jonathan K. Guinn was a son of Thornton Guinn, a native of Virginia who came to Missouri and there engaged in farming and stock raising. The mother of Dr. Guinn was a Miss Nancy Masoner prior to her marriage. Her father, Texter Masoner, was born in Knoxville, Tenn., but removed to Missouri in an early day and became one of the wealthy farmers of that state. His whole career was given to agricultural pursuits. He died in Missouri in 1887. Dr. Guinn attended the district schools near his Missouri home and completed his education at Plattsburg, Mo. He accompanied his parents to Kansas in 1875 and at once secured employment in a grocery store at Dexter, Cowley county. In 1883 he entered the Kansas City Medical College to prepare for the profession he had chosen as his life work, and was graduated in 1886. He practiced medicine one year in Kingman county, Kansas, then in 1888 located at Arkansas City and opened an office with Dr. Sparks, with whom he practiced one year. Since then he has performed his professional duties alone and has been successful both professionally and financially. Since beginning his practice he has taken post-graduate work at Bellevue Hospital at New York City and at several post-graduate schools in Chicago, Ill., and by this means, and by the reading of current medical literature he has kept fully informed as to the most advanced thought of his profession. He does a general practice both in medicine and in surgery and was one of the first to do abdominal surgery in Cowley county. Dr. Guinn is a member of the Cowley County Medical Society and was president of it one term; he is also a member of the Kansas State Medical Society and the American Medical Association.

On Oct. 11, 1881, Dr. Guinn was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Wilson, a daughter of E. A. Wilson, who came to Kansas from Iowa in 1880. Mr. Wilson served as a Union soldier during the Civil war and gave his active years to agricultural pursuits. Dr. and Mrs. Guinn have two daughters: Faustena, Mrs. Osa Foster, Long Beach, Cal., and Bertha, Mrs. Richard E. King, of Los Angeles, Cal., both of whom are graduates of Mt. Carmel College at Wichita. Dr. Guinn is a member of the Masonic order and of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and both he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church.

William L. Cunningham, a successful attorney of Arkansas City and a former state representative, is a native Kansan, having been born on a farm near Topeka, Dec. 24, 1876. He is the son of E. L. Cunningham and wife, whose maiden name was Julia Kennell. The father, a native of Ohio, is a well known and respected citizen of Shawnee county, Kansas, and he and his wife reside near Topeka on the same farm which he purchased upon his removal to this state in 1867. The paternal grandfather of our subject was also a native of Ohio and that branch of the Cunningham family to which he belonged was first established in this country by

an immigrant of that name who settled here prior to the Revolutionary war. Members of the Cunningham family were soldiers in the patriot army during the Revolution.

William L. Cunningham was reared a farmer boy and received his common school education in Shawnee county. He completed his literary education at Washburn College, Topeka, and was graduated from that institution in 1898. For two years following his graduation he engaged in teaching school and in the meantime studied law with John Guthrie of Topeka as his preceptor. Upon his admission to the bar in January, 1901, he went to Arkansas City and there became a law partner of C. T. Atkinson, with whom he practiced two years. He then practiced alone sometime and had served three years as deputy county attorney of Cowley county before he formed a partnership with Albert Faulconer. Mr. Cunningham has been admitted to practice in both the state and United States courts and has a general practice. He began at the very bottom of the ladder in his professional career but by unwearying industry and the use of a competent legal knowledge he has won a large and remunerative practice and an enviable reputation as an able and successful lawyer. In 1906 he entered Kansas public life as a member of the state legislature and for two consecutive terms was actively engaged in securing constructive legislation, and in connection with these policies of far-reaching importance his name will certainly endure. He served as chairman of the Republican caucus; was a member of the committee on ways and means; a member of the judiciary committee, both local and special; and a member of the committee on banks and bankers which framed the present bank guarantee deposit law of Kansas. He also served as speaker pro tem of the house.

In 1903 Mr. Cunningham married Miss Leola Bellamy, who was a teacher in the Arkansas City schools at that time. The father of Mrs. Cunningham was a veteran of the Civil war who removed from Illinois to Kansas and died in the latter state. Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham have one son, William, born July 28, 1906. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Arkansas City.

James Cuthbert of Topeka, Kan., one of the best known contractors of the capital city, is a native of Nairnshire, Scotland, where he was born July 14, 1849. He is the son of James and Jane (Bowie) Cuthbert, both of whom were natives of Scotland, where they spent their entire lives, the former's death occurring in 1897 and the latter's in 1910, in her ninetyeth year. They were the parents of seven children, three sons and four daughters, of whom James Cuthbert of this review was third in order of birth. He was reared and educated in his native land, and at the age of seventeen was apprenticed to learn the stone cutter's trade, at which he worked as an apprentice four years, or until twenty-one years of age, when he came to Canada. He was employed at his trade at Peterborough, Canada, and at Cincinnati, Ohio, until 1873, when he went to St. Louis and was engaged in the construction of the United States post office building there until 1876. At the expiration of that period he

returned to Scotland for an extended visit of eight months. He then returned to Graniteville, Iron county, Missouri, where he was united in marriage to Miss Catharine C. Fitzpatrick, born in Leavenworth, Kan., in 1850, the daughter of William and Caroline (Carty) Fitzpatrick, the former of whom was a native of Virginia. William Fitzpatrick was the son of Thomas Fitzpatrick, a native of the North of Ireland who had immigrated to America and settled in Virginia, whence he removed to Washington county, Missouri, in 1820, and there entered a tract of wild land on which homestead William Fitzpatrick was reared. The Cuthbert family still have in their possession the original land warrant issued by the government to Thomas Fitzpatrick and bearing the signature of President Andrew Jackson. To Mr. and Mrs. Cuthbert have been born six sons and five daughters, as follows: Mary J., born in 1878; Jessie May, born in 1880; Katie Belle, born in 1882; William F., born in 1883; Mabel F., born in 1885; James R., born in 1887; John A., born in 1889; George M., born in 1891; Charles D., born in 1894; and Elsie D., born in 1896. Robert, born in 1898, died in infancy.

In 1879 Mr. Cuthbert came to Topeka, Kan., where he was employed on the state capitol building as a journeyman stone cutter. He began contracting for constructive work in 1881, and in 1883 he formed a partnership with Smith, Sargent & Company, general contractors, which partnership continued until 1887, during which time they erected the Emporia College building and the government building in Topeka. The firm then became Cuthbert & Sargent and so continued until March 1, 1910, when the partnership was dissolved and the firm became Cuthbert & Sons. This firm does general contracting, but makes a specialty of stone construction, and in July, 1911, completed the courthouse at Lyons, Kan. The firm of Cuthbert & Sargent constructed the courthouse, jail, and the Spooner library building at Lawrence, and also built the courthouse at Beloit, Kan., and the Episcopal Cathedral at Salina, Kan. Cuthbert & Sons have a \$30,000 contract for state normal buildings at Hays, Kan. Each of Mr. Cuthbert's sons has mastered a trade. William F. and George M. are carpenters; James R. is a stone mason; John R. is a bricklayer; and Charles D. is an architect; hence, when Cuthbert & Sons take a contract, whether it be brick, stone, wood, or combined materials, each of the sons is qualified to take charge of his special line of the work. The equipment of Cuthbert & Sons, consisting of a stone sawmill, pneumatic tools, etc., is thoroughly modern in every respect. Mr. Cuthbert is a Republican in his political adherency, and is one of the valued members of the Topeka Board of Education, being chairman of the buildings and grounds committee. Both he and his wife are Scotch Presbyterians and their family are all members of the First Presbyterian church of Topeka, of which Mr. Cuthbert has been a trustee for over twenty years. He is prominently affiliated with the Masonic order, being a Knight Templar and a member of Abdallah Temple, Ancient Arabic Order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the Modern Woodmen of America. Mr. Cuthbert's long residence in the city, his honorable

business career, together with the active interest he has taken in the public, church and social life of the city, make him one of its most valued citizens.

Frank S. Emert, a well known contractor and builder of North Topeka, Kan., is a native of the Buckeye state, having been born in Dayton, Ohio, Aug. 15, 1865. His parents were Martin H. and Mary E. (Bolonder) Emert, both natives of Montgomery county, Ohio, where the former was born in 1834, about five miles south of Dayton. He was the son of Martin and Elizabeth Emert, the former a native of Germany, from which country his parents came to America when he was about three years old, and settled on a wild tract of land five miles south of Dayton, Ohio. There Martin grew to manhood on the farm and continued to reside there until his death. Some years prior to his death he formed a partnership with a man by the name of Gephart, under the firm name of Emert & Gephart, and engaged in buying tobacco in the city of Dayton until his death. His son, Martin H., was reared on the farm, but learned the carpenter trade in his youth, which vocation he followed until his removal to Kansas in 1881. He first located about four miles south of Lawrence in Douglass county, but in 1882 he bought a 180-acre farm in Jefferson county, about eighteen miles east of Topeka, where he successfully followed farming and stock raising until 1900, when he sold out and removed to a 320-acre ranch he purchased in eastern Colorado, on which he resides at the present time. His wife, who was a Miss Mary E. Bolonder, the daughter of Henry and Hannah Bolonder, is a native of Montgomery county, Ohio. Her parents were also natives of Ohio and ended their days in Montgomery county. Martin H. and Mary E. Emert became the parents of three sons and three daughters, namely: Dora, Frank S., the subject of this review; Jesse, Emma, David, and Daisy, all of whom are living.

Frank S. Emert was a lad of sixteen when he accompanied his parents to Kansas, and during his boyhood and youth aided his father in the care and management of the home farm. But being of a mechanical bent and handy with tools, he decided, while yet a boy, to learn the carpenter's trade, which he mastered under the supervision of his father, and at the age of twenty came to Topeka where he worked as a journeyman carpenter for some time, when he decided to go to Chicago, Ill., and follow his trade in that city. After four years, however, he returned to Topeka and has since continued his trade and contracting operations in that city. He began general contracting about eighteen years ago and during this time has built many fine residences and public buildings in Topeka. One reason for his success is that he has never failed to live up to his contracts, and his word is as good as his bond.

On May 22, 1888, Mr. Emert was united in marriage with Miss Loretta Forbes, a native of Ohio, born in Mansfield, Oct. 20, 1871, the daughter of Libus B. and Hannah (Morthland) Forbes of North Topeka. Mrs. Emert was reared in Ohio until the age of nine when she accompanied her parents to Topeka and was reared and educated there. To Mr. and

Mrs. Emert have been born three children: Ruth Irene, a graduate of the Topeka High School, and now Mrs. Myron R. Bowerman of Chicago, Ill.; Frances Jeannette, who will graduate from the Topeka High School with the class of 1912; and Berenice Iona, at home.

Politically, Mr. Emert is a Republican, but supports the best man in local elections regardless of party. He is a member of Eugene Lodge No. 69, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Topeka, and is also a member of the Modern Woodmen of America. He owns a modern home at 1331 North Monroe street, North Topeka, and other city property, and as he has established himself in the confidence and esteem of the people he expects to make Topeka his future home. The whole family are members of the North Topeka Baptist church. Mrs. Emert is a member of Harmony Lodge, No. 51, Daughters of Rebekah, and has served as noble grand of Harmony Lodge and at present is district deputy grand master.

George H. T. Johnson, M. D., one of the leading physicians of the Homeopathic School in Kansas and one of the oldest and most highly respected practitioners of Atchison, was born near Mount Vernon, Jefferson county, Illinois, Oct. 15, 1842, son of James and Lydia (Cricle) Johnson. His father was a native of Connecticut and his mother of Illinois, and they spent their lives in the West. The father died when the son was an infant and the mother departed this life at the age of seventy-eight years. George was educated in the public schools of Jefferson county and Mount Vernon. He remained at home until the summer of 1862, when he enlisted in the Union army as a member of Company G, One Hundred and Tenth Illinois infantry. In September of the same year this regiment was assigned to General Buell's command, then at Louisville, Ky., and first saw action at the battle of Perryville, Oct. 8, 1862. Subsequently the One Hundred and Tenth was transferred to General Rosecrans' army and took part in the battle of Stone's River and the campaign that resulted in the great battle of Chattanooga and the capture of that place. The regiment was in the army commanded by General Thomas at the battles of Chattanooga, Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge. General Grant, in person, directed the movements of Thomas' and Rosecrans' combined forces during these engagements. Subsequently the regiment was assigned to Sherman's command and served with it until the close of the war. It took part in the siege and capture of Atlanta, and then in the famous march to the sea. After that it participated in the campaign through the Carolinas, and was at the last battle fought by Sherman's army at Bentonville, N. C., and at the surrender of the Confederate army under Gen. Joseph Johnston near Raleigh. From there the army marched to Richmond, Baltimore, and then to Washington, D. C., where it took part in the Grand Review. Mr. Johnson was honorably discharged and mustered out of the service June 8, 1865. The Doctor tells many anecdotes of his varied army experiences, which are all interesting and show that he proved himself not unworthy of the martial blood coursing through his veins, his grandfather, George Johnson having carried arms



Wm. H. Johnson

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for his country during the war of 1812. Upon his return home at the close of the war Mr. Johnson taught school one term, but he had decided to devote his life to the study of medicine and, with this end in view, entered the Cleveland Homeopathic Medical College and subsequently attended the Homeopathic Medical College at St. Louis, Mo., where he graduated, Feb. 26, 1869. After looking around for a good location for a young physician, on March 4 of the same year, he opened an office at Atchison, where he has since remained and built up a satisfactory and lucrative practice. In 1885 Governor Martin appointed him a member of the state board of health, and in April of that year he was elected president of the board and retained that position for the eight years he served with that body. He is president of the Atchison Board of Pension Examiners for the United States government, and has acted in that capacity for years, having served under the administrations of Presidents Arthur, Harrison, McKinley, Roosevelt and Taft. He always takes an interest in the brothers who fought in the army that wore the blue and does everything in his power to assist and aid the old soldiers. He is a charter member of the Homeopathic Medical Society of Kansas and served two terms as its president. He is also a member and has been a senior member since 1901 of the American Institute of Homeopathy, the oldest national medical institute in the United States. For years he has been a member of the American Public Health Association, as well as the county, state and American Medical associations. Fraternally he is associated with the Masonic order, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and has been surgeon of John A. Martin Post, No. 93, Grand Grand of the Republic, since its organization, except two years he served as post commander. He is a man of wide experience, thoroughly versed in his profession, and commands the confidence of the public, who regard him as one of the leading men of Atchison. He holds a high rank as a physician and is deserving of the success with which he has met. Dr. Charles H. Johnson, his son, practices with him. He is a graduate of the Kansas State University, of the medical department of Columbia University, N. Y., and of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York City. For two years he served as staff physician of the Roosevelt Hospital, New York City, where he gained a wide and varied experience that is invaluable to a young doctor. Since coming to Atchison he has built up a fine practice and for ten years has served as surgeon of the Orphans' Home.

James McCurdy Shellabarger, a prominent funeral director of Topeka, Kan., was born near Springfield, Ohio, Sept. 2, 1846, a son of David and Elizabeth (Baird) Shellabarger, both natives of Ohio, where the former was born near Springfield March 2, 1813, and the latter in 1816, of Scotch descent. David Shellabarger was the son of Ephraim Shellabarger, who was born near Harrisburg, Pa., the son of German parents who emigrated from the Fatherland to America and settled near Harrisburg prior to the Revolutionary war. Ephraim Shellabarger married a

Miss Bethany McCurdy in Pennsylvania and soon thereafter removed to near Springfield, Ohio, when that section of the country was still a wilderness. There he cleared a farm from the unbroken forest and, being a millwright, built a grist and saw mill on Mad river, near Enon, Ohio, which he operated in conjunction with his farm until his death. His widow survived him a number of years and died at the extreme age of ninety-eight years. They became the parents of seven children: Nancy, David, Samuel, Julia Ann, Belle, Elizabeth and John, none of whom are now living. Samuel, the second son, became very prominent in public affairs and served several terms as a Republican Congressman from the Springfield district. He was also a lawyer of exceptional ability, and at the close of his service in Congress he removed to Washington, D. C., where he practiced law until his death. David, the father of James M. Shellabarger, was reared on the farm and aided in clearing up the old homestead. He attended the pioneer schools of that day and when of age, or in 1834, he bought a tract of wild, heavy timber land seven miles south of Springfield, Ohio, and built thereon a two-story double log house. He cleared up the farm, on which he also burned brick, ran a sawmill, and built a ten-room two-story brick house to take the place of the log house. He remained there until 1865 when he removed his family to Bloomingburg, Fayette county, Ohio, where his children could secure better educational advantages. In the spring of 1866 he removed to Shawnee county, Kansas, where he bought what was known as the General Sherman farm of 1,400 acres, lying four miles north of Topeka. There he resided until his removal to Topeka, which city remained his home until his death on July 30, 1878. He was twice married. His first wife, Elizabeth (Baird) Shellabarger, who died in 1854, bore him six children, namely: Jane Ann, now Mrs. Joel Garrison of near Springfield, Ohio; Samuel, who lost his life at the battle of Chickamauga in the Seventy-fourth Ohio infantry, Company K, of which he was sergeant; John, also a soldier in the defense of the Union in the Sixteenth Ohio battery, who after the close of the war attended Wittenberg College at Springfield, Ohio, and then entered the government's employ in the Dead Letter Office, Washington, D. C., where he remained until his death; James M., the fourth in order of birth and the subject of this review; George, now at Winona, Minn.; and Ruthina, now the widow of Prof. L. A. Thomas, who was for many years, or from 1870 until his death, the successful principal of the Topeka High School. In 1856 David Shellabarger married as his second wife Miss Elizabeth Drake, and to that union were born two children: Nancy, who is now Mrs. Albert Thompson of Topeka; and Belle, who died at the age of sixteen. The mother of these children died in 1867 and the father died in 1878. He was a Republican in politics, and he and both his first and second wife were members of the Presbyterian church.

James M. Shellabarger was reared to farm life and was educated in the common schools, in Bloomingburg Academy, and at Wittenberg College. When nineteen years of age he began work at undertaking at

Bloomington, Ohio, and was thus engaged four years, or until 1860, when he followed his parents to Topeka, Kan., arriving there Oct. 8. Thereafter he was engaged several years in work on his father's farm during the summers and in teaching during the winters, his first position as teacher being that of principal of the Ozawkie graded schools. On March 13, 1873, he was married to Miss Catherine M. Kistler, who was born in Cass county, Indiana, April 2, 1856. Her parents were Benjamin F. and Sarah Kistler, both natives of Cass county, Indiana, who came to Shawnee county, Kansas, when she was but an infant. She was therefore reared in Kansas. Mr. and Mrs. Shellabarger are the parents of one son and three daughters, namely: Frederick M., born Aug. 2, 1877, who married Miss Mabel Proudfit of Topeka and who is associated with his father in the undertaking business in Topeka; Cora Irene, born March 3, 1874, now Mrs. Adelbert E. Parker, of Topeka; Elizabeth, born Nov. 14, 1879, now Mrs. Norman Jury of Omaha, Neb.; and Jessie May, born March 8, 1885, who is now Mrs. James Magee of Kansas City, Mo. All of these children are graduates of the Topeka High School. Mr. Shellabarger returned to Ohio soon after his marriage and resided there until 1880, when he came to Topeka and was there engaged in merchandising several years. He then became foreman of the Inter Ocean Mills at Topeka and was thus employed five years. In 1900 he began the undertaking business in North Topeka but after the great flood of 1903, in which he lost heavily, he removed to his present location at 122 West Fifth avenue, Topeka, where his undertaking parlors are modern in all of their appointments and his equipment is of the first class and all of the very best. He has recently added to his already fine equipment a magnificent funeral car in silver grey, of the latest approved model and style. He has the only morgue in the city, which is strictly modern in all of its arrangements, and has a large and representative trade not only in the city but in the surrounding towns also. Politically he is a Republican, and fraternally he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he has passed all the chairs; the Ancient Order of United Workmen; the Fraternal Aid Association; the Sons and Daughters of Justice, and of the Masonic order. Both he and his wife are members of the Rebekah lodge, an auxiliary of the Odd Fellows lodge, and Mr. Shellabarger is a member of the Encampment and has been secretary of the general relief committee of that order. Both Mr. and Mrs. Shellabarger are members of the First Presbyterian church of Topeka; he has been vice-president of the Shawnee County Sunday School Association for the past two years, and prior to that was secretary for a number of years.

George J. Ratcliffe, cashier of the First National Bank of Highland, Kan., was born in 1862 in the county of Ontario, Ontario Province, Dominion of Canada, and is the descendant of staunch Scotch ancestors, being the son of John and Margaret (Hepburn) Ratcliffe, both of whom were natives of Scotland, the former born in 1813 and the latter in 1818. John Ratcliffe was reared to farm pursuits in Scotland, as his father

had been before him, and in the year 1833, at the age of twenty, went to Canada where he became the owner of a farm of 120 acres which is still in the possession of the family. He was married in Canada, his wife having immigrated to the Dominion in 1834. These parents continued to reside on the old homestead in Canada until their respective deaths, that of the father in 1878 and that of the mother in 1902. Of their ten children seven are living, two of whom are residents of Kansas—George J. Ratcliffe of this review, and James Ratcliffe, who is assistant cashier of the People's National Bank at Kansas City, Kan.

George J. Ratcliffe was reared in Canada and received his education in the common schools of his locality and in the Collegiate Institute at Hamilton, Canada. In 1882, when twenty years of age, he came to the United States and was employed in the city of Chicago until 1885. In that year he came to Kansas City, Kan., where for two years he farmed. He was subsequently employed one year in the bank at the stockyards of Kansas City and then for two years was similarly employed in the Wyandotte National Bank. The next fourteen years were spent as the general bookkeeper for the Interstate National Bank at the stockyards, after which he organized the Citizens' State Bank at Highland, Kan. After four years, or in 1908, the bank became a national bank under its present name, and from the time of its organization to the present Mr. Ratcliffe has been its efficient cashier, in which capacity his sound and careful judgment as a business man has built up a financial institution which enjoys the utmost confidence of its patrons and depositors.

Mr. Ratcliffe was married in 1892 to Miss Sue La Grange of Kansas City, Kan., and to them have been born two children: Isaac La Grange Ratcliffe and Miss Margaret Almyra Ratcliffe. Mr. Ratcliffe is a Republican in politics and is known for his progressive spirit as a citizen. He is city treasurer of Highland and is president of its commercial club. Both Mr. and Mrs. Ratcliffe are members of the Presbyterian church.

John B. Mon Cravie of Arkansas City, a successful retired farmer of that city, is, as his name indicates, of French descent and is of the second generation of that family native born to American soil. Mr. Mon Cravie was born in Richardson county, Nebraska, Jan. 1, 1868, a son of Alexander B. and Elizabeth Louise Mon Cravie. John B. Mon Cravie, the grandfather of the subject, was a native of France who settled in Montana, where he engaged in stock raising. There Indian depredations and outrages were so severe, however, that he and his family were compelled to seek a residence elsewhere. The Indians burned his home, drove off his cattle and ruined him financially. The family then removed to Iowa, but subsequently became residents of Nebraska, in which state marauding bands of Sioux Indians made the life of the early pioneer a very hard one, as not only was his property destroyed but his life and that of his family were in constant danger. John B. Mon Cravie, the grandfather, engaged in farming and stock raising in Nebraska and died there. His son, Alexander B., the father of the subject, was married in that state to Miss Elizabeth Louise, a daughter of Edward Paul Louise,

a native of Nebraska, and was employed in that state as manager for the American Fur Company. He died in St. Louis. Alexander B. Mon Cravie was a farmer and stock raiser by occupation. He was a loyal defender of the Union during the Civil war and died in 1875 from the effects of wounds received while in the service. He was a staunch Republican and took an active interest in the success of his party.

John B. Mon Cravie of this review was but eight years old when his father died. He received his education in the schools of Omaha, Neb., except two years' study in the schools at Dakota City, Neb. He began farming for his mother, with whom he remained until 1889, in which year he moved to the Osage reservation in Oklahoma. From there he removed to Arkansas City, Kan., in 1905 in order to secure better educational facilities for his children. He now owns 4,600 acres of valuable farm land in Oklahoma which he rents out for cash rent. He has been an extensive cattle and stock raiser and is a lover of fine horses, of which he owns a number. By a number of years of energetic business management and well directed efforts he has provided a competence which has enabled him to retire from active business cares early in life and gives him leisure to enjoy the outdoor sports of fishing and hunting, of which he is very fond.

Mr. Mon Cravie has been twice married. His first wife, to whom he was married in 1892, was a Miss Anna Fronkier from Osage, Okla. She died in 1893 and in 1896 Mr. Mon Cravie wedded Miss Florence Slade, a daughter of Joseph Slade, a native of France. To this union seven children have been born: Sylvester A., who is attending the Arkansas City High School; John N., Alexander C., Bareda J., Vivian L. and Anna A., all students in the grades at Arkansas City; and Harry E., not yet of school age. Fraternally, Mr. Mon Cravie is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Improved Order of Red Men, and the Fraternal Order of Eagles, and has served as a trustee of the last named order. In politics he is a Republican and is an active worker in his party's behalf. He and his family are devout communicants of the Roman Catholic church and are numbered among the most respected families of Arkansas City.

John William McDaniel was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, Jan. 21, 1836. He is one of eleven children born to B. F. McDaniel and Sara Terrell McDaniel, being the third child born of this union. He was brought up on the farm and attended the country schools until he was sixteen years of age, when he left home to engage in work. He started railroading as a fireman on the old Ohio Central railroad, running from Zanesville, Ohio, to Columbus. He made rapid progress and at the age of twenty-two was made an engineer. Shortly after the road was finished through from Columbus to Bellaire, Mr. McDaniel was married, May 7, 1861, to Miss Ellen Larason, of Newark, Ohio. Mrs. McDaniel was a daughter of Zepheniah Drake and Elizabeth Larason. To Mr. and Mrs. McDaniel were born three children: Charles W., Carrie, and John James, the two latter dying in childhood. Charles W.

grew to manhood and was for several years engaged in business with his father, but for some time previous to his death was in declining health, which compelled him to give up all business. His life as a boy and man was unblemished, a beautiful character, and a man who left to his hosts of friends and parents the most perfect memories. Mr. and Mrs. McDaniel adopted a daughter after the death of their own little one, and this daughter grew to beautiful womanhood in their home, loved and cared for as their own. These two children, spared to their parents until both had attained maturity, were taken away but a few months apart. All of the children are laid to rest in Oak Grove Cemetery, in Kansas City, Kan.

Mr. McDaniel came west with Shoemaker, Miller & Company, in 1865, to engage in the building of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, now the Union Pacific. He was an engineer in their employ, there being only two locomotives on the road at this time, Mr. McDaniel running one of them, his run being from Wyandotte to Lawrence on the construction train. As soon as the road was finished through to Topeka he was given a passenger run, and on Jan. 1, 1866, he took the first passenger train into Topeka. The Hon. James Lane, of Kansas, was a passenger, going to Topeka to make a speech on New Year's day. On that day excitement ran to a high pitch. In fact there were exciting times throughout Kansas. Everyone carried firearms to protect themselves against border ruffians and Indians. The train which pulled into Topeka was well decorated with firearms and knives. Mrs. McDaniel well remembers making a trip with a friend, Mrs. Porter Sherman, of Kansas City, on her husband's train, as far as Ellsworth. She relates how they took dinner in a tent, which was used as a dining room for passengers. At that time Ellsworth was a tent city and the home of outlaws. It is now a beautiful little city. Mr. McDaniel continued railroading, running a locomotive on the Union Pacific, to furnish them with supplies. He continued this line of business for ten years, when he engaged in contract work for the government. After eight years Mr. McDaniel retired from public work to take charge of his stock farm at Tiblow, Kan., now Bonner Springs, having bought this farm in 1868.

At this time he built the commodious home he still occupies with his wife. In 1870 he laid out the town of Tiblow and soon after promoted and began building the electric road from Bonner Springs to Kansas City, of which he now has the charter franchise and right-of-way, with five miles built and in operation after years of unceasing labor and an expense of one hundred thousand dollars. He is still active and untiring in his efforts to get the road through to Kansas City, living in the hope that he may yet see the dream of his life fulfilled.

Mr. and Mrs. McDaniel came West in the early days, seeking a new country, and their first entrance into Kansas was made by crossing a pontoon bridge over the Kaw river from Kansas City to old Wyandotte, which was then a very small village, one little hotel and a few very poor houses composing the entire town. New arrivals depended upon the

Gaino House for food and shelter. When the new comers began building their little houses for homes, the Indians came for miles around to look with awe upon the wigwams of their white brothers, which were beyond their wildest dreams of splendor. Mrs. McDaniel has the honor of being the first woman to cross the first bridge over the Kaw river. Her husband at that time being engaged in putting up a brick building in the West bottoms, Mrs. McDaniel and her little son had gone down to the new bridge. With the assistance of two workmen, and by walking on the ties she was taken across the new bridge, and was told she was the first woman to cross. In speaking of their first sight of Kansas and its rugged hills Mrs. McDaniel remarks that she did not see how she could ever live in such a forsaken country as that upon which she gazed. Now, after nearly half a century, the question asked would evoke the answer that there is no place like Kansas. Mr. and Mrs. McDaniel have traveled extensively, but are still united in the idea that Kansas is the grandest state in the Union, and feel proud to have had a hand, in no small measure, of building up their home town. To many of the old settlers the word Wyandotte is music, and we hope to see the day when it shall be given back the old name.

Whenever you meet a Kansan,
I care not where it may be,
Under the pines of the mountains
Or out on the waves of the sea;
Whenever he speaks of Kansas
His eyes will brighter glow,
For every Kansan loves the land,
The land where the sunflowers grow.

Oh, beautiful Kansas, land of ours,
Fairer foot never trod,
Thy fellow prairies are to man
Like the open hand of God.
And ever thy chosen symbols bare
On its face the sun's bright glow,
Face them right through all the years,
Dear land where the sunflowers grow.

John Wesley Skinner, postmaster at Winfield, Kan., is one of the best known and most popular men in Cowley county. He was born in Galesburg, Ill., March 4, 1859, a son of James E. and Jane (Mink) Skinner, the former of whom was a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Ohio. His parents, shortly after their marriage, removed to Moline, Ill., where they were early settlers and where the father worked at his trade as a wagon maker. From there they removed to Kansas, in 1867, and settled in Neosho county, where they remained until 1872, when they removed to Cowley county and resided there until their respective deaths, the father's having occurred in 1897. James E. Skinner, who was a veteran of the Civil war and took part in many of the hard fought battles of that struggle, was with Sherman in his famous march from Atlanta to the sea and northward through the Carolinas and, after Lee's surrender at Appomattox, he marched with Sherman's army to Washington and

there participated in the grand review. In the latter part of 1865 he was mustered out of service, received his honorable discharge and returned to his home, where he resumed his trade. He was an ardent supporter of the principles and policies of the Republican party and always took an active part in furthering the interests of his party. He was the son of Courtland Skinner, a native of Pennsylvania, who was for a time a resident of Illinois, but spent the latter years of his life in Missouri, where he died. John Mink, the maternal grandfather of our subject, was a native of Ohio, but removed to Galva, Ill., in which state he passed the remainder of his life.

Mr. Skinner, of this review, was one of seven children and received a common school education in Neosho county, Kansas. At the age of thirteen he secured a position as cattle herder and for the following fourteen years, or until twenty-seven years of age, it might be said that he lived in the saddle. In 1872, he and his elder brother, James E., in making a visit to their parents, who had removed to Cowley county that spring, traveled 140 miles on foot through an Indian country, and after a month's visit, returned to their work the same way. In 1891 he married, rented a farm and engaged in agricultural pursuits in Neosho county until his removal to Cowley county. There he purchased a good farm, which he still owns and to which he has added considerably by additional purchases, now owning 400 acres in Sheridan township, Cowley county, which is operated under his supervision. He engaged in farming and stock raising until the fall of 1893, when he was elected sheriff of Cowley county, to which office he was reelected in 1895. He won the reputation of being the bravest and best sheriff that county ever had and at the end of his first term was presented with a gold medal by the citizens of the county as an expression of their appreciation of his valuable services in that office. At the end of his second term he again received a token of their appreciation in the form of a gold watch, which was presented with encomiums of praise for his services as the chief peace officer of the county. At the close of his official duties he engaged quite extensively in the stock business, buying and selling cattle by the carload and also raising fine blooded stock. In 1906 President Roosevelt appointed him postmaster at Winfield, to which office he was reappointed in 1911 by President Taft, having given the same efficient service as postmaster that has ever characterized his official life. In politics he gives unswerving allegiance to the Republican party and is recognized as one of the strongest and most influential workers for that party in the state. He has never missed an election since he arrived at the voting age and has been a delegate at different political conventions. He served as sergeant-at-arms at the Republican national convention at St. Louis, in 1896, which nominated McKinley for the presidency.

In 1891 occurred the marriage of Mr. Skinner and Miss Elizabeth Campbell, the daughter of Alexander Campbell, a native of Nova Scotia. Mr. Campbell came to the United States and located in Pettis county, Missouri, where he resided until his death. He was a tailor by trade and

also engaged in the hotel business. Mr. and Mrs. Skinner have four daughters, viz: Stella, a high school graduate; Myrtle, an assistant postmaster at Winfield at the present time; Grace, also a high school graduate; and Pansie, a high school graduate and an employee of the post-office. Foster Skinner, the only son, born in 1896, died when twenty-two months of age. Mr. Skinner is a prominent figure in fraternal circles, being a Knight Templar and a Thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Modern Woodmen of America, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He and his family are all members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Penrose Hills Albright.—Success in any line of occupation, in any avenue of business, is not a matter of spontaneity, but represents the result of the application of definite subjective forces and the controlling of objective agencies in such a way as to achieve desired ends. Mr. Albright has realized a large and substantial success in the business world and his career has well exemplified the truth of the foregoing statements. He occupies today a prominent place in the financial circles of Kansas, is the controlling force in one of the most extensive mortgage loan concerns in the state, has large and varied capitalistic interests and is one of the distinctively representative men of the state. Progressive and energetic in the management of his various business interests, loyal and public-spirited as a citizen, he holds a secure position in the confidence and esteem of the community, and has contributed in large measure to the advancement of the city of Winfield, in whose still greater commercial and civic prestige he is a firm believer.

Penrose Hills Albright was born in Maytown, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, July 8, 1852, a son of Peter and Elizabeth (Hills) Albright. The Albright family dates its founding in America from the settlement of Frederick Albright in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, in early Colonial days. He was a native of Germany, and the great-grandfather of the subject of this review. His son, Peter, born in 1786, served in the war of 1812 and attained the rank of captain. He died in 1876. His wife was Miss Mary Haines, the daughter of Henry Haines, a native of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, who served as ensign in the war of the Revolution, and, who was subsequently elected six times as a member of the Pennsylvania legislature. Peter Albright and his wife were the parents of seventeen children, one of whom was Peter Albright, Jr., the father of Penrose H. Albright. According to the custom of his time, he learned a trade, that of tailor, and later became a successful farmer. At the breaking out of the Civil war he was appointed by Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania, a military commissioner, with the rank of colonel. He served in this capacity until a few days before his death, which occurred on April 14, 1865, at the age of forty-one years. When a young man he married Miss Elizabeth M. Hills, the daughter of Gilbert Hills, a book publisher of East Hampton, Conn. After the death of her husband Mrs. Albright removed with her children to her former home. She died in Winfield, Kan., in 1899, aged seventy-three.

Penrose H. Albright acquired his education in the public schools of Maytown, Pa., and East Hampton, Conn., and in the latter town was employed, for a time, in a factory. Subsequently he read law in Columbia, Pa., and was admitted to the bar in Haddam, Conn., in 1874, and located for practice in East Hampton. In 1876 he came with his brother, Henry Haines Albright, to Kansas. He located at Cedar Vale, Chautauqua county, and engaged in the practice of his profession. In 1878 he entered the newspaper field, establishing the "Chautauqua County Times," of which he was editor and publisher. The plant was later taken to Sedan and the paper became the "Sedan Times." It was the predecessor of the "Times-Journal" and is now the "Times-Star." In 1881 Mr. Albright removed to Winfield, where he has since lived. With James B. Moore he formed the firm of P. H. Albright & Company, mortgage loans, the firm acting as the western representative of George W. Moore & Company, of Hartford, Conn. Since the opening of their offices in Winfield the business has been of sound and continuous growth and several millions in money has been placed through them in southern Kansas and Oklahoma. The financial assistance rendered through their operations to the agriculturalists of this section has been of the greatest value in fostering development. The firms of P. H. Albright & Company, of Medford and Newkirk, Okla., of which Mr. Albright is the senior member, while separate co-partnerships work in close harmony with the Winfield office.

In the development and administration of the business of these firms Mr. Albright has been the dominant executive and to his progressiveness, energy and resourcefulness is due their high reputation. He is known as an able and discriminating judge of realty values and a financier of ability. He is a member of the firm of Stafford, Albright & Sadil, of Winfield, real estate brokers and abstractors of title. The business transactions of the real estate department of this firm are the most extensive in Cowley county and rank with the leading firms in the state. Mr. Albright is president of the Winfield Construction Company, paving and sewer contractors; of the Union Oil Company, and general manager of the Moore, Keeney & Albright Oil Company, both of Chautauqua county, Kansas. He is the owner of valuable tracts of choice farm lands, which are operated under his supervision. He has on his farms four groves of catalpa trees, numbering 250,000 or more. He is a lover of fine horses and has been a breeder of note. With a multiplicity of business interests, sufficiently varied and extensive to demand the constant vigilance of the usual man of affairs, he has found time to take an active part in practically every movement and enterprise affecting the development of Winfield and Cowley county. Mr. Albright was president and treasurer of the Winfield Chautauqua Association from 1891-97, resigning in the latter year; was president and treasurer of the Cowley County Fair Association for three years and president of the Winfield Commercial Club. He has given liberally of his funds in support of Southwestern College, his donation for the building fund for Richardson Hall being the

largest local subscription received. Mr. Albright has been a lifelong Democrat. In 1886 he was elected a member of the city council of Winfield, his service covering a period of nine years—during several of which he was president of that body. He has served two terms as mayor of Winfield, being elected first in 1889 and again in 1899. He was also a member of the school board and president of that body for two years. Mr. Albright has attained the Scottish Rite degree in Masonry, is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias.

On March 21, 1886, Mr. Albright married Miss Emma C. Strong, the daughter of Truman Strong, of Sheboygan, Wis. They are the parents of three children—Caroline, Penrose and James H. Mrs. Albright is a woman of broad culture and refinement and is popular in the social circles of Winfield, in which she is a leader.

John Dosbaugh, president of the Dosbaugh National Bank of Cedar Vale, Kan., is one of the oldest bankers of the state, both in point of years and of connection with the banking business. In this practical age men are measured by what they have accomplished and in this respect the life story of Mr. Dosbaugh is replete with interest. His ancestors were Germans, a people remarkable for their enterprise, stability, thrift and industry, who in this country ever have stood at the fore in the advance along all lines of human progress. No nationality is more welcomed to citizenship in any community than is the German. Born in Stark county, Ohio, Jan. 10, 1834, Mr. Dosbaugh is a son of John and Mary (Kaughman) Dosbaugh, both of whom were born in Germany. These parents were wedded in the Fatherland, and immigrated to America soon after their marriage. Locating in Ohio, they there engaged in farming until 1845, when they removed to Illinois and were farmer residents of that state until their deaths. Both were members of the German Lutheran church and the father had seen military service under Napoleon. Mr. Dosbaugh received but a limited education. His parents died rather early in life and left to his care the younger children of the family. He remained at the old home a number of years and was engaged as a day laborer on the farm until 1870, when he came to Kansas. He bought a farm in Chautauqua county and gave his attention to agricultural pursuits until 1884, when he established the Cedar Vale Banking Company, of which he was the largest stockholder and of which he became president. This became the Dosbaugh National Bank in 1903, and Mr. Dosbaugh has continued as its president. His son, John M. Dosbaugh, is cashier. It has a capital of \$50,000, a surplus of \$25,000 and undivided profits of \$4,000, and deposits averaging \$280,000. Nearly thirty years of conservative, but successful management has made the Dosbaugh National Bank a financial institution unquestioned as to its soundness and security. Well may Mr. Dosbaugh, now full of years, look back with gratification and pride upon his years of toil and endeavor for his has been a successful career. Besides his large interest in the bank he owns 4,276 acres of land, and is one of the wealthiest men of

Chautauqua county. In 1907 he organized the Hewins State Bank at Hewins, Kan., which commenced business April 1, of that year, and of which he is president. This bank, like the Dosbaugh National, has done an excellent business from its inception and ranks among the best managed banks of the state.

In 1857 he wedded Elizabeth Momford, a daughter of John Momford, who also was a native of Germany. To their union was born one son, John M., who, as stated, is now cashier of the Dosbaugh National Bank. The wife and mother died in 1895. Mr. Dosbaugh is a Democrat in political views and fraternally is a Mason. He has served one term as commissioner of Chautauqua county.

John M. Dosbaugh, the son, was born in Clark county, Illinois, Sept. 20, 1870. He supplemented his public school education, received at Cedar Vale, by a year of study at Southwestern College, Winfield, Kan., and by one year's work in the University of Kansas. He entered upon an active business career in 1890, when he bought an interest in the Dosbaugh Bank and became its cashier on May 1 of that year. Since then he has been practically the directing head of that institution and its success is an evidence of his ability as a financier. The Dosbaugh National Bank is one of the old banks of the state and its stock is owned principally by the Dosbaughs, father and son. The latter also holds an extensive interest in farm lands.

On Oct. 30, 1892, was solemnized the marriage of John M. Dosbaugh and Miss Ona Wright, a daughter of Dr. W. T. Wright, who for many years was an active practitioner of medicine at Winfield, Kan. Dr. Wright is now retired, but continues his residence in Winfield. Two sons have blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Dosbaugh, namely: Madison, born Dec. 26, 1893, and Mortimer, born Aug. 28, 1896; both are now in school. Mrs. Dosbaugh and her sons are communicants of the Episcopal church. Politically Mr. Dosbaugh is a Democrat and fraternally he affiliates with the Masonic order and with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In the former order he has attained the consistory degrees, and for a number of years was master of Chautauqua Lodge, No. 355, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. His membership in the Elks order is held in Lodge No. 732, at Winfield, Kan. Mr. Dosbaugh has evinced the same rare business ability and spirit of industry that have marked the career of his father and stands deservedly high in the esteem of his fellow citizens.

James William Reed, one of the prominent ministers of the Methodist Episcopal church of Kansas, was born at Batesville, Ohio, Sept. 3, 1865, the second son of James B. and Maria A. (Carter) Reed. James B. Reed was also born at Batesville, on Jan. 25, 1837. He engaged in farming in his native state and married Maria Carter, who was born in Boston, Ohio, Oct. 29, 1838. Eight children blessed this union: Mary Alemda, born Dec. 25, 1860, who died Jan. 10, 1863; Sarah Ellen, born Feb. 23, 1862, who died Feb. 24, 1863; Edward Alva, born April 10, 1863, now a farmer in Morris county, Kansas; James William, the subject of

this sketch; Fannie Belle, born April 4, 1868, who died Oct. 15, 1869; Isaac Henry, born July 24, 1870, who died March 20, 1874; Maude Mae, born Aug. 4, 1872, now the wife of Elmer P. Chubb, a farmer; and Wilber E., born Nov. 3, 1876, a traveling salesman, who lives in Topeka. The parents came west in 1880 and located in Montgomery county, Missouri, but remained there only four years, after which they came to Kansas and bought a farm in Shawnee county, near Tecumseh. In 1895 Mr. Reed sold his farm, retired from active life and bought a home in Topeka, where he and his wife now reside.

James W. Reed received his elementary education in the public schools of Kansas and then entered Baker University, Baldwin, Kan., where he graduated in 1894. He at once entered the ministry, and in March of that year took charge of the Clinton circuit, in Douglas county, where he ministered for one year. The conference of the Methodist Episcopal church then appointed him to take charge of the church at Tecumseh. During the three years he was there Mr. Reed erected a substantial brick church and was successful in increasing its membership from seventy-five to over 150. In March, 1898, he was placed in charge of the church at Centropolis, Kan., but two years later was transferred to Admire, Kan. The strain of such constant work had told upon his health and he was given leave of absence for six months to recuperate. In 1901 Mr. Reed was appointed to the Oakland Methodist Church in Topeka, where he labored for three and a half years. During that time he was successful in raising money to build a new parsonage. In 1905 he was transferred to North Topeka and served there until 1907, when he was given charge of the Methodist church in Council Grove. Within five years he increased the membership of the church from 232 to 350 and was instrumental in raising \$15,000 for a fine new brick church, which replaced the old building.

On Aug. 16, 1893, Mr. Reed married Carrie Baker, the daughter of John W. and Sarah J. Baker, of Franklin county, Kansas. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Reed: Esther Gladys, born April 5, 1896, and Baker Merrill, born Dec. 23, 1899. Mrs. Reed and her daughter both sing in the church choir and take an interest in the auxiliary work of the women's societies. Mr. Reed is popular as a man and pastor. He is interested in the public affairs which tend to the betterment of the city, state and country.

James Irvin Wolfe.—Few men in eastern Kansas are more widely known than he whose name initiates this article. The leading lawyer of his county, an orator of state wide prominence, author and poet, Mr. Wolfe merits distinctive mention in this publication. He was born on his father's farm on the Hocking river in Athens county, Ohio, Jan. 1, 1863, the son of Charles Walter and Mary Josephine (Young) Wolfe, a grandson of Jacob and a great-grandson of George Wolfe, both of whom were men of influence in their day and community. He is descended from Edward Wolfe, a younger brother of Gen. James Wolfe, who was born in Kent, England, Jan. 2, 1727, and became one of the greatest of

British generals. He fell on the Plains of Abraham, near Quebec, in the French and Indian war, but not until the English troops under his command had won a victory that resulted a few days later in the fall of Quebec and the establishment of British authority over the Dominion of Canada. General Wolfe is buried in Westminster Abbey, where a monument has been erected to him and a column marks the spot where he fell on the Plains of Abraham. Charles W. Wolfe, the father of James I., was during his active life, a farmer. He became a resident of Iowa in 1863 and in 1870 removed to Bates county, Missouri, where he has since resided.

James I. Wolfe has inherited the ambition and industry of his illustrious ancestor, without the presumption and love of notoriety. He was reared on his father's farm, where he received a common school education, to which was added one term in the normal school at Paola, Kan., after which he studied law in the office of Hon. William J. Stone, of Missouri, now United States senator from that state, and in 1885 was admitted to the Missouri bar. The next two years were spent in the office of his preceptor. In August, 1887, he landed in Burlington, with a capital of \$50, immediately began the practice of law, and rapidly worked his way to a high position as an attorney. The "Topeka Mail and Breeze," of July 4, 1902, says of Mr. Wolfe:

"He is a very successful writer, is a forcible and convincing speaker, and one of the ablest and most reliable attorneys practicing at the Coffey county bar. He commands the respect and esteem of the community in a marked degree, and stands high in professional and social circles. As a lawyer he has carried to a successful termination many important and intricate cases, and enjoys a practice equal to any attorney now practicing at the bar in Coffey county."

That was written ten years ago, and in the intervening time Mr. Wolfe has lost nothing of the standing to which he had then attained. His offices and library are among the best in southeastern Kansas, and by close attention to the interests of his clients and a careful preparation of his cases he has added to his reputation and built up an exceedingly lucrative business. He is one of the largest owners of improved business property in Burlington, included in which is the Wolfe Opera House, postoffice and four other business buildings, and has also considerable residence property besides land holdings in Texas. During his residence in Kansas he has always taken an active part in public affairs, but has never yielded to political allurements. He has served two terms as president of the Coffey County Fair Association; four years as a member of the board of education of Burlington; ten years as chairman of the Republican central committee of Burlington; six years as secretary of the Commercial Club and is now (1912) president of the board of trustees of the Presbyterian church of Burlington. He has been favorably received on the Chautauqua platform and has won high recognition as a public speaker throughout the state. Although denied the opportunity of acquiring a college education, he has by study, reading and self-

culture, become a well informed man on nearly every topic of current interest. He holds a first grade teacher's certificate for Vernon county, Missouri, showing an average of over 92½ per cent. on all the twenty-five branches required. He has a great fancy for fine horses, and until recently owned one of the best ever brought to Kansas. His principal outdoor recreation now consists of automobiling. He was the first owner of a touring car in Coffey county, and is now using his fifth car in ten years. As a writer he is the author of a number of poems of a high order of merit, which have appeared in various periodicals and of a little book entitled, "Why is a Bachelor." This was first given in the form of a lecture to the Ohio Chautauqua at Waverly, Kan., Aug. 18, 1905, and was so well received that he made some addenda and had it published in book form, which is now in its second edition. A recent publication from the press of the Goldsmith-Wollard Publishing Company entitled, "Dear Old Father," contains one of Mr. Wolfe's numerous poems, which was selected by the publishers as of especial merit for the collection. It is entitled "The Knight of the Old Pants," and is accompanied by a suitable illustration. His most recent effort is entitled "Kansas," and was delivered on Kansas Day, 1912, at Burlington.

Mr. Wolfe is a bachelor. He states "That when he first left home his mother was worried for fear that he would get married before he was able to support a wife; but that now she is scared to death for fear he won't get married at all. However, he thinks he may yet manage to quiet her nerves on this point during her lifetime."

Howard Lincoln Snyder, a prominent physician and surgeon of Winfield, Kan., and the descendant of staunch German ancestry, was born near Eureka, Woodland county, Illinois, Oct. 10, 1878, the son of David Snyder and his wife, who was Miss Mary E. Whittaker prior to her marriage. David Snyder was a native of Ross county, Ohio, but removed to Illinois in 1850, and located in Woodford county, where he maintained his residence forty-five years, or until his death in 1895. He was at one time an extensive cattleman and purchased many herds of cattle in Illinois, which he drove to the eastern markets at Philadelphia and Baltimore. He gave to the Republican party his voting interest, but throughout life was an ardent Prohibitionist in his views as to the liquor question. He was married at the age of fifty and became the father of six children, one of whom, our subject, was named for the martyred president Lincoln, of whom he was a great admirer. His father, John Snyder, was born in southern Pennsylvania, but spent the most of his life in Ohio, where he engaged in farming and where he died. The father of John Snyder, and the great-grandfather of our subject, immigrated to this country from Germany. Mary E. Whittaker, the mother of Dr. Snyder, was the daughter of John D. Whittaker, a native of Greene county, Pennsylvania, who moved to Illinois about 1860, and died in that state in 1884. Shortly after the death of her husband, Mrs. Snyder brought her family to Winfield, Kan., and resided there until her death, in January, 1911, at the close of a serene and beautiful old age. She was a zealous and devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Dr. Snyder finished his literary education in Wesleyan University, Bloomington, Ill., and at Southwestern College, Winfield, Kan. After leaving school he engaged in the stock raising business about three years and then began to prepare for the profession of medicine. He matriculated at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa., from which institution he was graduated in 1904. He then located in Winfield and began the practice of his profession in partnership with Dr. C. M. Holcomb. Later, he practiced alone three years, and then with Dr. L. A. Jacobus formed a partnership which was continued until Sept. 1, 1911. He makes a specialty of surgery and has built up a large and remunerative practice in Winfield and adjacent territory, where he is recognized, not only as an exceptionally able member of the medical profession, but also as a progressive, public-spirited citizen.

On June 3, 1902, occurred the marriage of Dr. Snyder and Miss Glenoril E. Dawson, a graduate of Southwestern College, Winfield, Kan., and the daughter of George W. Dawson, a native of Iowa. Mr. Dawson was engaged in the railway mail service a number of years before becoming postmaster at Tyler, Tex., to which office he was appointed by President Harrison. He now resides in Colorado. Dr. and Mrs. Snyder have four children: Howard, Cecil D., Catherine E. and Robert E. L., aged respectively eight, six, four and two years at this date (1911). Dr. Snyder affiliates fraternally with the Masonic order, in which he has attained the Knight Templar degree, and with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is a member of the Cowley county and the Kansas state medical societies, the American Medical Association, and the Medical Association of the Southwest. For several years Dr. Snyder has given some few weeks each year to post-graduate study in various eastern cities, thereby keeping in close touch with the advancement in his profession.

Benjamin Augustus Henlen, M. D.—As a prominent member of the medical profession of Kansas, in which state he was in active practice for more than twenty years, and as a citizen of Herington who was actively identified with nearly every phase of her development, Dr. Henlen is entitled to distinctive recognition in this publication.

Benjamin A. Henlen was a native of Pennsylvania and was born in North Washington, Butler county, Dec. 23, 1848, son of Christopher and Nancy (Lowe) Henlen. Christopher Henlen was a successful merchant and was prominent in the commercial, civic and social life of his section. Both he and his wife were born and lived in Pennsylvania. They were the parents of five children, of whom three continued to live in the East, Dr. Henlen and a sister, Florence, now a resident of South Pasadena, Cal., coming to the West, and the sister was a member of the Doctor's family for several years. The parents were devout members of the Lutheran church, active in its affairs, and their charities were many and generous.

Dr. Henlen was reared in North Washington and acquired his early education in its public schools. This he supplemented by a course in



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the West Sunbury Academy and later graduated in the Iron City Business College, in Pittsburgh. A desire to become a physician led to his entering the medical department of Western Reserve University, at Cleveland, Ohio, and he was graduated with the class of 1875. He located for practice in his native town of North Washington, where he remained eight years, established a paying business and enjoyed the confidence of the community. In 1883 he came to Kansas and located at Garrison, Pottawatomie county, remaining until 1887, when he removed to Herington. He established a drug business, in connection with his practice, and it became the leading enterprise of its kind in the city and one of the most extensive and profitable in Dickinson county. As a physician he was recognized as one of the most skillful and successful in central Kansas. He was a close student and a tireless worker and was often sought for in consultation by his fellow practitioners. He kept thoroughly abreast of the times by post-graduate work and considered the time and money well spent. During the winter of 1886-87 he did post-graduate work in the Jefferson Medical College, at Philadelphia, and made a study of skin diseases at the Philadelphia Hospital, receiving diplomas from each. In 1895 he spent some time in post-graduate work in the Bellevue Hospital, the New York Post-graduate Medical School, New York City, receiving a certificate of study. He was an active and influential member of the Dickinson County and the Kansas State Medical societies and a member of the American Medical Association. Dr. Henlen attained to the Knight Templar degree in Masonry and for many years was identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He was president of the board of trustees of the Presbyterian church at the time of his death and had been a member of the board for many years. He was deeply interested in educational affairs, gave liberally of his time in this connection, and was treasurer of the school board at the time of his death. He was a lifelong Republican, but was too closely occupied professionally to entertain public office had he so desired. His commercial interests were large and there was no enterprise calculated to assist in the development of Herington but found him ready to assist with time and money. He was for many years a director of the First National Bank of Herington. In his death, Feb. 24, 1904, Dickinson county was deprived of the services of one of her most aggressive and progressive citizens.

Dr. Henlen married, Sept. 14, 1876, Miss Thalia A., daughter of Samuel A. and Hannah M. (Thompson) Campbell of North Washington, Pa. Dr. Henlen is survived by his widow and a daughter, Florence C., the wife of Raymond G. Tripp, a civil engineer of Topeka, Kan. One other child, a daughter, died in infancy. Mrs. Tripp is a graduate of the Herington High School and completed a three-years course at the University of Kansas, the serious illness of her mother preventing her attendance during her senior year. Dr. Henlen was in all respects a high type of the conservative, unassuming American, diligent in his professional duties and commercial affairs and conscientious in all things.

Hamilton B. Bell.—From thirty to forty years ago the name "Dodge City" was almost a synonym for outlawry of every description. Today Dodge City is one of the thriving and prosperous towns of southwestern Kansas, a city of peace and order, of good homes, good schools and churches, and a citizenship that for worth and enterprise will equal that of any town of similar size in the state. The transformation and reformation have been accomplished through the efforts of men stout of heart and of noble purpose, who truly desired a better order of things and bent their energies to attain it. Of the work of these men, that of Hamilton B. Bell stands out prominently. He was born July 31, 1853, on a farm in Washington county, Maryland. Death deprived him of a mother the year of his birth and nine years later, or in 1862, his father died, leaving him the youngest of three orphaned children. For a few years he lived with an uncle at Hagerstown, Md., where he received limited educational advantages, and at the age of fourteen went out into the world to make his own way. At Waynesboro, Pa., he secured employment as a salesman in a jewelry store and remained there five years. In 1872 he started west, working his way by repairing and cleaning clocks. He reached Lawrence, Kan., in June and from there went to Abilene and then to Ellsworth. July found him at Great Bend. After several months' employment there as a hack driver he gave up that work and engaged in the ice business on his own account. That proved a profitable venture. In September, 1874, he removed to Dodge City and with five teams began to fill a contract he had secured to haul cross ties for the Santa Fe railroad, then being built through to Colorado. This occupied his attention for several months, but in 1875 he returned to Dodge City, where he opened a livery business and conducted it for twenty-four years. During his residence at Great Bend he had served as a deputy sheriff and as a policeman. Shortly after his removal to Dodge City his bravery and fearlessness caused him to be made deputy sheriff, in which capacity he served three years. Afterward he was made sheriff and served in that office in the "cowboy" days, when that section was a wild frontier and tried men's souls to live in it. For twelve years he was a deputy United States marshal and for many years was sheriff of Ford county, having been elected to the latter office for twelve years in succession prior to January, 1911. He is a Democrat and each victory was won in a county that is strongly Republican. During his service as sheriff of Ford county he made a great many important captures and arrests of desperate frontier characters—old outlaws who had for years defied arrests—such as cattle thieves, bank and train robbers, etc. He was a terror to these notorious characters, who in the early history of western Kansas reigned in bands in that part of the state and along the border of the old Indian Territory. Dodge City was for many years a rendezvous for this undesirable element, and to Mr. Bell's tact and ability as an officer is largely due the credit for eradicating the "bad men" in that section. He made Dodge City be good and is now esteemed by all for his good work in this direction. Unlike many men who occupied the office

of sheriff in those "wild days," Mr. Bell was never accused of shooting a man or of using drastic means in effecting an arrest. Today he remains a link connecting the old order with the new, well and popularly known from the Rio Grande in Texas to the British possessions among cattlemen and cowboys as "Ham" Bell, respected by them as a fearless officer, and by all as a public-spirited citizen.

When the government abandoned Fort Dodge as a military post, there was a lack of decision among the people as to the best use to be made of the grounds and buildings. It was Mr. Bell who originated the idea of converting the place into a State Soldiers' Home. He broached the project to John McEwalla and Captain Howard, old soldiers of Dodge City, who secured a favorable resolution from their Grand Army Post. When the work of demolition was begun at Fort Dodge preparatory to removing the material to Fort Supply, Mr. Bell carried the message which stopped the tearing down of the buildings. He has always manifested a great regard and kindness for the old veterans of the Civil war, and was not only the means of securing the State Soldiers' Home at Fort Dodge, but when the district reunion of soldiers was held there Mr. Bell, almost wholly alone, secured and collected about \$1,000 to defray expenses, besides which he contributed largely of his own means to their entertainment and comfort. It was through his efforts that the reunion was held there.

In 1910 he was appointed chief of police of Dodge City. That same year he erected one of the most modern automobile garages in Kansas, and has a large and well equipped auto livery, with an elegantly furnished ladies' rest room, one of the few of its kind in the West and a haven for auto tourists to Colorado. Mr. Bell is a member of the American Auto Association and of the Touring Club of America. The penniless boy of forty-four years ago is today a wealthy man. He has made it in Kansas, by brawn, brain and intelligent and industrious effort. Besides his garage he has an 8,000-acre ranch near Dodge City, where he raises horses and is extensively engaged in the cattle business.

The parents of Mr. Bell were Lewis and Ruth (Butler) Bell. His father was born in Maryland, April 12, 1818, of parents that also were natives of that state. He was a miller and a manufacturer of files at Sheffield, Md., and was very successful up to the time of his death, in 1862. The three children left orphans at that time were: Mary E., born in 1849, married William Barnhart, a contractor at Hagerstown, Md., and died in 1871; Henry K., born in 1851, became a file manufacturer at Chicago, where he died, in 1882; and the youngest child was Hamilton B. Bell, of this review. Mr. Bell was married on Aug. 1, 1874, to Miss Josephine Dugan, a daughter of James Dugan, a farmer of Barber county, Kansas. To this union was born one son, Hamilton B. Bell, Jr., born Nov. 22, 1876, who is now a traveling salesman, with headquarters at Salt Lake City, Utah. Mrs. Bell died on Oct. 7, 1900. Mr. Bell is a Knight Templar Mason, a Noble of the Mystic Shrine, and a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. During the thirty-five

years or more of his residence at Dodge City no citizen has been more closely identified with its upbuilding and with the development of south-western Kansas than has Mr. Bell. Generous to a fault, he has both made and spent fortunes, but he still remains an active and energetic business man, wealthy, popular, and occupying an enviable position in the love and esteem of his fellow citizens.

Albert Faulconer, of Arkansas City, county attorney of Cowley county, and senior member of the well known law firm of Faulconer & Cunningham, is one of the younger members of the Cowley county bar, but has already won a prominent position in his profession. Mr. Faulconer was born near La Grange, Lewis county, Missouri, on Jan. 12, 1874, and is a son of James C. Faulconer and his wife, whose maiden name was Miss Nancy J. Martin. James C. Faulconer, the father, was born near Wheeling, W. Va., and moved to Lewis county, Missouri, with his parents, in 1837. He later located on a claim in Lewis county and was there engaged in agricultural pursuits until his removal to Hannibal, Mo., a few years before his death. He was a well known and highly respected citizen of Lewis county, where he took an active and prominent part in the work of the Democratic party. He was a member of the state militia, and both he and his wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal church. The maternal grandparents of our subject were from Ireland.

Albert Faulconer acquired his education in Missouri, where he attended a private normal at Canton. After completing his normal course he took up the study of law, first with J. T. Wash, later with J. T. Botsford, of Edina, Mo., and concluded his legal studies under Judge C. L. Swarts, of Arkansas City, Kan., who now occupies the district bench in Cowley county. He was admitted to the bar in 1901 and until January, 1903, was a partner of his former preceptor, Judge Swarts. When the latter assumed the duties of the bench, in 1903, Mr. Faulconer formed a partnership with Hon. W. L. Cunningham, which association still exists. The firm is one of the leading law firms of the county and enjoys a large and growing practice, serving as attorney for the Union State Bank, the Security State Bank, the Ranney-Davis Wholesale Grocery Company, and the Henneberry Packing Company. In February, 1911, Mr. Faulconer was appointed county attorney of Cowley county, to succeed L. H. Webb, whose death had left the office vacant. Mr. Faulconer is a Republican and has taken a very prominent part in his party's work for a number of years.

On Sept. 24, 1902, Mr. Faulconer married Grace McMillen, a daughter of G. W. McMillen, a Civil war veteran, who removed to Kansas from Indiana and took up a claim in Neosho county. This claim is the present town site of Thayer. He also engaged in the newspaper business at Erie, Neosho county, but is now residing in Arkansas City. Mr. and Mrs. Faulconer are the parents of two children: Ina, born Aug. 5, 1905, and Albert M., born Oct. 24, 1911. Mr. Faulconer has attained the Knight Templar degrees in Masonry and is also a member of the

Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of which order he has served as exalted ruler of Arkansas City Lodge, No. 956, and as a delegate to the national meetings of the Elks at Denver and at Philadelphia. He is also a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and both he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church.

Wilson H. Hottle, editor and publisher of the "Allen Enterprise," an influential weekly paper, was born on a farm near Darlington, Montgomery county, Indiana, Sept. 9, 1867, in the same log cabin where his mother first saw the light of day. He was the second son of Benjamin F. and Martha J. (Sayre) Hottle. His father was born at Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 3, 1838, being the youngest in a family of ten children. Benjamin's mother died while he was an infant and his father sent him to an aunt in Virginia to raise. About 1859 his father married a sister of his first wife, and moved to Indiana. Benjamin learned the jeweler's trade at Knightstown, Ind., and worked at that occupation until the outbreak of the Civil war, when he enlisted as a private in Company H, Eleventh Indiana infantry, known as Wallace's Zouaves. For meritorious service as a sharp-shooter he was commissioned captain after two and a half years' service, but declined to qualify, preferring to remain with his own company, as he would have been transferred to a different regiment had he become captain. He took part at the siege of Vicksburg and other important battles, and was one of the crew that built and rigged the mock monitor which gave the Confederates in the city a great scare. He was mustered out of the service in the spring of 1864, returned to Darlington, and in December of that year married Martha Sayre, the daughter of a Montgomery county farmer. She was born May 27, 1842, and was the youngest in a family of ten children. She died May 14, 1897, at Council Grove, Kan. For eight years the family lived in Indiana, but in 1872 came to Kansas and located on a farm near Tonganoxie, Leavenworth county. In 1879 Mr. Hottle removed to Morris county, locating on government land which he bought for \$1.25 an acre. He sold his farm in 1888 and built a home at Council Grove, where he enjoyed his sunset years after a life of toil. Six children were born to bless the Hottle home: Charles F., of Topeka; Wilson H., the subject of this review; Elizabeth, wife of Daniel W. Allen, a commercial traveler of Chicago, Ill.; Nora C., wife of Everett K. Pierce, a farmer of Lyon county, Kansas; Newton H., deceased; and Frederick C., now a farmer at Altamont, Kan.

Wilson H. Hottle was educated in the public schools until he was twelve years of age and in 1891 began to learn the printer's trade in the office of the old "Council Grove Courier." After finishing his apprenticeship, Mr. Hottle worked as a printer at Council Grove for ten years—on the "Republican," "Courier" and "Guard." During this time he became ambitious to own a newspaper of his own and on Sept. 1, 1900, he established the "News" at Admire, Kan., which he published until Feb. 1, 1909. Believing that there was a better opening at Allen, Mr. Hottle moved his plant to that town and renamed the publication the

"Allen Enterprise," a local weekly which he has since continued to issue. It is an influential organ having a wide circulation. Mr. Hottle is wide awake, progressive, runs his paper with a view to county and city improvements, and is always working for the good of the town and the northern part of Lyon county.

In 1896 he married Miss Minnie M. Myers, the daughter of Benjamin Myers, a millwright of Atchison, Kan. They have two children—Earl, born Oct. 28, 1897, and Harry D. H., born Dec. 13, 1899. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Finley Lappin, deceased, of Seneca, Kan., was one of Nemaha county's first pioneers. He was a native of Jefferson county, Ohio, where he was born Aug. 18, 1804, and the son of Samuel Lappin, who was the son of Paul Lappin, a soldier of the American Revolution. Samuel Lappin was a native of Maryland, whence he removed to Pennsylvania and thence to Ohio, where he met and married Nancy Gary, the daughter of a Revolutionary patriot. The Garys resided in New Jersey at the time of the Revolution, and Nancy often told her children of events that occurred during those troublesome times, when the British soldiers frequently visited the Gary home, and how her mother saved their little store of valuables from those greedy soldiers.

Finley Lappin was the next to the youngest of a family of one daughter and six sons, and was the last of the family to pass to his reward. When about one year old he accompanied his parents to Tuscarawas county, Ohio, where he spent his boyhood and youth and helped to clear up the home farm. In 1837 Finley Lappin decided to obtain a farm of his own, and bought a quarter section of government land at \$4 per acre in Sandusky county, Ohio. It consisted of an unbroken forest and soon meeting with a chance to trade it for a partly improved eighty-acre tract in the same county, he removed to the latter tract and ere long had developed a comfortable home.

On December 31, 1829, before leaving Tuscarawas county, Mr. Lappin married Miss Margaret Smith, and to them were born seven children, one dying in infancy. The other six were: Samuel, Matilda, Justiana, who married C. G. Scrafford, a well known pioneer of Seneca; Nancy, Amanda, who married John P. Cone, also a pioneer of Seneca; and Harriet. In the spring of 1857 Finley Lappin came to Kansas, whither his son and son-in-law, C. G. Scrafford, had preceded him. After visiting various parts of the northeastern portion of the territory, he came to what is now Seneca, then but lately laid out as a town site, and called Rock Castle. However, the Rock Castle Town Company had been dispossessed by his son, Samuel Lappin, R. U. Torrey and Mr. Ingersoll, and at the suggestion of Finley Lappin the name of the town was changed to Seneca. Mr. Lappin purchased an interest in the new town-site company and having fully decided on making Kansas his future home, he at once returned to Ohio for his family. In the autumn of the same year, 1857, he returned to Seneca with his wife and three daughters, Nancy, Amanda and Harriet. There was then but one building

on the town site, a double log house which long continued to stand as a pioneer land-mark, north of Main street, a little west from Duane street. There Mr. Lappin resided for about two years or until he built a more commodious house on the site where the Gilford hotel now stands. For about ten years after locating in Seneca, Mr. Lappin made a business of providing accommodations for travelers. In 1860 his wife died, and in 1867 his youngest daughter, Harriet, passed away, and as Nancy had returned to Ohio, the only member of the family left to him was Amanda, with whom, after her marriage to John P. Cone, he made his home, spending his old age in rest and quiet. Finley Lappin possessed domestic and social tastes of a rare quality, loved children and was ever ready with a narrative or anecdote of past events. His political bias was strong, and he acted with the Whigs until the Republican party was formed, after which he endorsed its principles and policies without a "scratch." After a long and useful life, Finley Lappin died in Seneca, Kan., in February, 1899, at the advanced age of ninety-five years.

John T. Campbell, probate judge of Nemaha county, and a resident of Seneca, Kan., is a native of Coles county, Illinois, where he was born Feb. 25, 1857. He was reared on the farm and educated in the district schools and in the graded schools of Mattoon, Ill. At the age of sixteen he began teaching in the district schools, and thus earned the money to take a course at Lincoln University, Lincoln, Ill. After three years' work at Lincoln, he entered the Wesleyan University at Bloomington, Ill., but did not complete his course. He began reading law in the office of Judge L. C. Henley at Mattoon, and spent a year there prior to entering Wesleyan University. In 1881 he came to Seneca, Kan., and taught school two terms, after which he became associated with the law firm of Wells, Curran & Campbell. This partnership lasted for about one year, when it was dissolved, and since that time, Judge Campbell has been engaged in the practice of law alone. He has served as city attorney and police judge of Seneca, and in the fall of 1906 he was elected to the office of probate judge, taking charge of the office on Jan. 1, 1907, and is now serving on his third successive term. On April 23, 1884, he was married to Miss Anna Wells, the daughter of William R. Wells, one of Nemaha county's earliest pioneers. This union was blessed with six children: Lester C.; Marie; Edgar W.; Edith; Amma, and Bertha, all residing in Nemaha county. Judge Campbell believes in the principles and policies of the Republican party, and is one of the leaders of that party in local politics. Fraternally, he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in which order he has passed all of the chairs. He is also a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, and of the Knights and Ladies of Security. Judge Campbell is descended from staunch Virginia ancestors on the paternal side, as his father, John M. Campbell, was a native of Virginia. His mother was a Miss Mary A. Mayfield, prior to her marriage, and a native of Tennessee.

William T. Soden, a pioneer of Emporia, an efficient business man and leading citizen of that city for nearly half a century, was born in Ireland, Nov. 22, 1835, and died Aug. 14, 1906, at Boulder, Col., where he had gone to spend the summer, hoping to benefit his failing health. When he was but one year old he came to the United States with his parents, who settled in Clinton county, New York, where he was reared. In 1856 he came west, spending the winter of 1856-57 in Iowa and coming to Kansas in March, 1857. He became the owner of a farm in Pike township, Lyon county, but not long afterward he began his career as a miller. He was first employed at Hayworth, in the mill of Joel Hayworth, with whom he afterward became a partner. In 1858 he began building the Emporia water mill on Cottonwood river just south of Emporia, at the foot of Commercial street. The daily capacity of the mill was at first about 250 bushels, but as Mr. Soden prospered he enlarged his mill until it had a daily capacity of 200 barrels. For years this mill was the source of the flour supply for a large portion of western Kansas. It was a creation of his own and grew under his hand and management. He was industrious and thrifty, and remained in management of the mill up to 1900, when he turned it over to his son, Justin R. Soden, who has since owned and successfully conducted it. He was a pioneer in Emporia and was closely identified with the growth and development of the city from the time he became one of its citizens in 1860 to the hour of his death. The first bank of Emporia was organized in 1867 by Mr. Soden, J. R. Swallow and L. T. Heritage, under the firm name of Swallow, Heritage & Soden, which was the predecessor of the Emporia National Bank, having been nationalized in 1872. This bank has for years been one of the leading financial institutions of Kansas. Mr. Soden remained identified with it in an official way until his death. He was one of the promoters of the Emporia Gas Company, the plant of which was constructed under his supervision. Several of the best business houses of Emporia were erected by Mr. Soden, and they stand as monuments to his spirit of enterprise. He commenced his business career on limited capital, but by industry and good business judgment he amassed a large estate. He was aggressive, but always at peace with his fellowmen. In all of his business transactions he manifested the strictest regard for honesty, fairness and justice, and was universally respected for his probity of character and public spirit. Being quick to see opportunities, he improved every business opportunity that offered itself to him. During the Civil war, as soldiers were leaving for the front, Mr. Soden told them to send their wives to him for flour, which he furnished without a cent of charge. He was generous, and no worthy family ever went hungry if he knew it. In his giving, which was liberal, his right hand seldom knew what his left hand did. For a generation Soden's Grove was given without charge as a public park to the city of Emporia. No worthy cause ever failed to receive support at his hands. He was not a politician, but he was one of the first commissioners of his county after the organization of the State of Kansas in 1861. His life was exemplary and worthy of emulation.

Mr. Soden was married three times. In 1860 he married Fannie Jane McCormick, who died a year later, and their only child died soon afterward. For a second wife Mr. Soden married Jennie Weaver, who died in 1876, leaving three children—Mrs. Hallie B. (Soden) Currie; Justin Rosenthal and Harry Norman Soden. The last named died in 1884. Justin R. Soden married Jennie Perley, daughter of Isaac E. Perley, one of Emporia's worthy citizens, and a veteran of the Civil war. Justin R. Soden is one of the best known business men of Emporia, and now owns and operates the mill established by his father.

Solomon Dieffenbaugh Dice, the popular superintendent of the public schools of Council Grove, was born June 11, 1873, near Strawsburg, Franklin county, Pennsylvania, in the same house where his father was born June 4, 1842. Solomon was the first son of Franklin and Susan (Wineman) Dice. The father was descended from Scotch and German ancestors. He had an academic education, being a graduate of Chambersburg Academy, Chambersburg, Pa. After leaving school he became a farmer and country school teacher and followed that profession for sixteen years in Franklin county. Early in his life he held the office of assessor and was township trustee for ten years. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity and a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. On Feb. 22, 1871, he married Susan Wineman, the daughter of Matthew and Elizabeth Wineman, who owned a farm in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, near Shippensburg. Three children were born to this union: Solomon D., the subject of this sketch; Barbara, born July 25, 1874, married Rev. N. J. Adams, in June, 1904, at Lenexa, Kan., and now resides at Birmingham, Kan., where he is the pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church; Jeremiah Wineman Dice, born Jan. 29, 1877, now president of the Merchants' State Bank, at Wichita, Kan., who married Maybelle Hall of Wichita in October, 1904. Mrs. Dice died on March 30, 1883, in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, only seven miles from the farm where she was born. She was a member of the Methodist church and an active worker for its interests all her life. In 1884 the father came to Kansas with his three children and located near the present town of Manchester, Dickinson county, on a farm which Mr. Dice still owns. After the death of his wife he took the place of both parents, kept his family together, mended clothes and took care of the home until the children were able to care for themselves. He is a remarkable man, seemingly able to cope with every emergency that arises. In 1900 he married Emma Bryson, the daughter of a Dickinson county farmer.

Solomon acquired his early education in the public schools of Franklin county, Pennsylvania, and of Kansas. He then entered Baker University at Baldwin, Kan., where he graduated with the normal class of 1899. While in college he taught school a part of the time to pay his expenses and after receiving his degree again took up that profession. In 1902 he became superintendent of the schools of Alma, Kan., holding the position for three years. Following that he was three years at Valley

Falls in the same capacity, and in 1905 became superintendent of the schools at Council Grove, where he has charge of the high school and the two ward schools. Since coming to Council Grove he has been able to effect a reorganization of the grades and materially to increase the efficiency of the departments under his control. Mr. Dice is progressive in his ideas and popular alike with the scholars and the public.

On May 27, 1903, he married Laura A., daughter of Charles W. and Sarah Jane Reynolds, who live near Council Grove, Wabaunsee county. Mrs. Dice was born in Douglas county, Kan., Dec. 17, 1875. She attended Baker University, graduating with the class of 1901. Her parents were natives of Pennsylvania and came to Kansas when it was still sparsely settled. Two children have been born to Solomon and Laura Dice—Dorothea Maybelle, born Sept. 19, 1905; and Paul Reynolds, born Feb. 5, 1908. Mrs. Dice died in Council Grove on Sept. 28, 1911, aged thirty-six. Mr. Dice is a Royal Arch Mason and a member of the official board of the Methodist church. He is a member of the Kansas State Teachers' Association and has not failed to attend the annual meetings in seventeen years.

Wilbur Merritte Henderson, cashier and a director of the Wilsey State Bank, Wilsey, Kan., was born near Fairport, DeKalb county, Missouri, Sept. 21, 1866, the second son of Nathaniel H. and Abby J. (Blackford) Henderson. His grandfather, Nathaniel Holmes Henderson, was born in Ireland but emigrated from the old country and settled near Fredericktown, Ohio, where his son, also named Nathaniel, was born Sept. 16, 1835. He was reared on the farm and attended the schools provided by the pioneers for their children. He removed from Ohio to Illinois and ran a farm alone for a year before he was twenty-one years old. In 1860 he returned to Ohio and married Abby Blackford, whose parents were from New Jersey. Mr. Henderson began to farm in Ohio after his marriage, but at the call for volunteers at the outbreak of the war, enlisted in Company C, One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Ohio infantry, and served until peace was declared. After being mustered out of the army he returned to his farm and remained there until 1866. Two children were born to him and his wife in Ohio, both of whom died in childhood. Like so many farmers of the Ohio valley, Mr. Henderson became convinced that there was a better chance to get ahead in the new country west of the Mississippi and in 1866 came to DeKalb county, Missouri, where he engaged in farming near Fairport. In 1884 the family located at Baldwin, Kan. While living in Missouri two children were born to Nathaniel and Abby Henderson: Wilbur M., and Carlton B., the latter born Oct. 14, 1871, is now a farmer near Wilsey. In 1891 they again moved, this time buying land in Morris county, about five miles northwest of Wilsey. Wilbur attended the public schools in DeKalb county, Missouri, and after his parents came to Kansas graduated in the academic department of Baker University at Baldwin, Kan., but did not enter the university because of poor health. After leaving school he came to Wilsey and engaged in clerking, later becoming a

hardware merchant. He was appointed postmaster of Wilsey in 1897 and filled that position for six years. In January, 1903, he became cashier of the Wilsey State Bank, which position he still holds and is also a director. Fraternally he is a Mason, and belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America.

On March 20, 1894, he married Ida May, daughter of Joseph Deviney, a farmer of Ohio. Mrs. Henderson was born April 30, 1866, in Seneca county, Ohio. One child has been born to this union, Blanche May, born March 21, 1903. Since becoming cashier of the Wilsey State Bank Mr. Henderson has been the managing executive of the institution and is recognized as an able and discriminating financier. The institution has a capital of \$10,000, an earned surplus of \$10,000, profits of \$2,000, deposits of \$80,000 and has always paid satisfactory dividends to its owners.

John W. Watkins, owner and editor of the "White City Register," and well known publisher, was born in Laurel county, Kentucky, Feb. 17, 1867, the son of James S. and Sarah (Williams) Watkins, who were born in Kentucky in 1844 and 1839, respectively. They were married in that state in 1875 and reared a family of nine children: John W.; David, who lives in Galesburg, Ill.; Belle, the wife of H. B. Reese of Wichita, Kan.; Frank C., who is in the real estate business in Hutchinson, Kan.; George, deceased; Morton, engaged in real estate at Winfield, Kan.; Edgar W., a druggist at Winfield, Kan.; Harvey L., a baker at Independence, Kan.; and Arthur J., a farmer of Douglas county, Kan.

When John Watkins was about two years of age his parents moved to Indiana, where he was reared and educated. In 1883 he came with his parents to Dickinson county, Kansas, where his father purchased a farm. Here his early years were given to assisting his father in the management of the home place. In 1891 the family removed to Morris county and resumed farming in Elm Creek township. In 1899 John W. entered the employ of J. W. Leech, druggist at Council Grove; in 1902 he accepted employment on the "Republican," and later the "Guard" newspapers of Council Grove, where he learned the printer's trade. In 1903 he formed a company, bought the "White City Register" and became its editor. Within three years he had bought out all the other stockholders and became sole owner of the plant. He installed new presses and printing machinery of the most modern type; built up the circulation of the newspaper and is now one of the prosperous members of the Kansas press. He has built a beautiful home at White City and has a bank account that can be counted in large figures. Mr. Watkins is essentially a self-made man, as he has achieved his present position through his own unaided efforts. It has been sheer pluck and determination that have placed him in the front rank of the publishing business, as his educational advantages were limited and he may be said to be the product of that dear but thorough taskmaster, experience. Hard work and singleness of purpose are the qualifications which won. Although he takes a commendable interest in the public welfare, he has a strong aversion to holding office of any kind—political, civil or religious.

He has repeatedly been importuned to become a candidate for mayor or councilman of White City, and also for representative to the state legislature, but all such offers he has steadfastly refused. He is opposed to the spectacular in all things and never seeks notoriety of any kind.

In 1901 Mr. Watkins married Estelle, the daughter of Frank W. Reynolds, of Connersville, Ind. Mr. Reynolds is a native of New York and his wife of Iowa. They were married at Wabash, Ind., in 1861, where they lived until six years ago, when they came to Council Grove, Kan. Mr. Reynolds served with the Fourteenth Indiana battery during the Civil war, enlisting at the age of sixteen. They have two sons, Allen Jesse and Cloyd, both living at Council Grove. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Watkins: Velma Adelle, five years of age; Lou Belle, aged three; and Milford Murdock, an infant of six months. The family are members of the Christian church.

Hiram C. Whitley, a veteran of the Civil war and chief of the United States secret service during the administrations of President Grant, was born in Maine, Aug. 6, 1832, the son of William and Hannah D. (Combs) Whitley. His father was born in Scotland and brought to America when a boy by his father, also named William Whitley, who was a soldier in the English army before coming to this country. The father of Hiram C. Whitley served in the war of 1812 when but a youth. He studied medicine and in 1839 removed to Ohio where he practiced that profession for many years and reared his son, Hiram C., who obtained a fair common school education, supplemented by a course in the Western Reserve Teachers' Seminary at Kirkland, Ohio. He left home and school without permission, accompanied a drover with a drove of cattle over the mountains to Philadelphia, making several like trips, and then went to Boston to visit maternal relatives. At Gloucester, Mass., he visited an uncle, owner of a sea vessel engaged in the fishing industry, with whom he went to sea for about two years. He then spent a portion of time in Boston, later (about 1858) becoming one of "the Pike's Peakers." On his trip to Pike's Peak he first visited Kansas. He drifted to New Orleans and for two years just prior to the breaking out of the Civil war he was engaged in steamboating on the Red river, with headquarters at New Orleans. When General Butler entered that city Mr. Whitley tendered his services to the secret service department of the Federal army. Gen. W. H. Emory, commander of the defenses of New Orleans, urged him to accept a captaincy in the Fifth Louisiana regiment, then being formed for the defense of New Orleans. This offer Mr. Whitley respectfully declined, but he was commissioned major and assigned to the Seventh Louisiana regiment. His labors were confined to the secret service of the army and was fraught with much danger. In 1864 he appeared before an army board and successfully passed an examination for the rank of lieutenant-colonel, to which he was provisionally promoted, but was not mustered in as such. Just before the close of the war he was sent on the special mission for disposing of an accumulation of stores on the Rio Grandé river, which he accomplished

by auction. When the war closed Colonel Whitley went to Boston, and soon afterward secured an appointment in the internal revenue department of the government. He was sent to Kansas on duty, but later called to Washington by President Grant, and then ordered to Columbus, Ga., to apprehend the murderers of George W. Ashburn, whose death came, it is said, at the hands of the Ku Klux Klan. Later he participated in a raid against illicit distillers of whiskies in Virginia. His record in the internal revenue department was such as to gain for him an appointment to the position of chief of the United States secret service bureau, in which capacity he served with distinction during the administrations of President Grant, after which he came to Kansas. He first located on a farm near Emporia, into which city he removed a short time later. There he became the builder and owner of the Whitley hotel and opera house. He has generously contributed to the growth and development of the city, being the prime mover and first manager of the Emporia street railway. In the business world he has achieved gratifying success and has accumulated a good estate. He is a Knight Templar Mason, a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Colonel Whitley has written many interesting and well received stories of his experiences and observation in life.

In 1856 he married Miss Katie Bates of Cambridge, Mass., and he has two daughters—Katie B. and Sabra E., the latter is the wife of Jason Austin, present proprietor of the Hotel Whitley. Colonel Whitley has passed the seventy-ninth milestone of an eventful life, and has forged his own way to success. His greatest distinction is that won as chief of the secret service of the nation.

Austin S. Bernheisel, the owner and editor of the "Neosho Valley Times" of Hartford, Kan., was born in Pennsylvania in 1867, and is the descendant of a long line of "Pennsylvania Dutch" ancestors, who did so much to make that state the "Keystone" of the Union. His father, Martin J. Bernheisel, was born in Pennsylvania in 1841; he was educated at the Tressler Academy, Loysville, Pa., and after reaching manhood engaged in the milling business, which occupation he followed until his death in 1908. Austin Bernheisel's mother, Catharine A. Heim, was also born in Pennsylvania in 1839; she was reared in her native state and educated at Tressler Academy, Loysville, and there met and married Martin Bernheisel. The family were members of the Lutheran church.

Austin Bernheisel was educated in Pennsylvania, and after completing his education served an apprenticeship at the printer's trade at New Bloomfield, Pa. In 1891 he came west and located at Chicago, Ill., where he worked at his trade until 1895. That year he came to Kansas and became editor of the "Neosho Valley Times." Mr. Bernheisel is a Republican in politics and his paper is regarded as one of the popular organs of that party. Mr. Bernheisel has been a resident of the state for sixteen years, and has made many warm friends. His paper has been

a success and he is regarded as one of the rising young newspaper men of the Neosho valley.

In 1900 Mr. Bernheisel married Susan M., the daughter of W. H. Flickinger of Hartford, Kan. One child has been born to this union. Mr. Flickinger is a retired merchant and now resides at Hartford. His wife died in 1894. Mr. Bernheisel belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Modern Woodmen of America and American Order of United Workmen. He is secretary of the Hartford Commercial Club, president of the board of education and secretary of the Hartford Booster Club. He is progressive in his ideas, always supports all city improvements and is one of the popular business men of Hartford.

Benjamin Chase McQuesten, of Ottawa, Kan., has long been connected with its business and social life. He is one of the city's pioneers in banking, having organized and established the banking house of Shepherd & McQuesten, in 1869, the second institution of the kind to be established in the city. This venture met with success and possessed the confidence as well as a flattering support of the people, and it was merged into the People's National Bank, of which institution he was elected cashier. He held this position for several years, or until J. P. Harris became connected with the bank, after which he resigned and removed to a farm near the city, where he resided about one year, when the directors of the First National Bank sought his services as its assistant cashier, and he accepted the position which he held for many years. Although filling a responsible position in the First National Bank which ordinarily requires the whole of one's time and attention, Mr. McQuesten was chosen to fill another exceptionally responsible office, that of treasurer of the Franklin County Agricultural Society, regarded as the most successful agricultural society in the state. This position he has successfully filled for the last twenty years and bids fair to continue as long as his services are required.

Mr. McQuesten comes of staunch Scotch ancestry and was born at Plymouth, N. H., May 18, 1835. He is the son of Alvah and Abigail (Chase) McQuesten, the former the son of Peter and Judith (Greenough) McQuesten, natives of New Hampshire. Peter McQuesten was born Nov. 14, 1766, and Judith Greenough, his wife, on Dec. 9, 1771. They were married in New Hampshire, May 18, 1793, and became the parents of nine children, namely: Simon, William D., Alvah, the father of our subject, Veleria, Charles C., Greenough, Peter R., Oliver S. and Relief J. Alvah was born March 3, 1797, at Plymouth, N. H., and died in Boston, Mass., March 2, 1880. Abigail (Chase) McQuesten, the mother of Benjamin C. of this record, was born Dec. 5, 1799, at Canterbury, N. H., and died May 15, 1863. Alvah McQuesten and Abigail Chase were married at Plymouth, N. H., Dec. 30, 1823, and were blessed with the following children who grew to maturity: Relief J., born June 17, 1827, married Charles G. Chase of Boston, Mass., Dec. 17, 1853; Abigail C., born June 28, 1831, married Joseph W. Lane Nov. 28, 1858; Alvah A., born May 9, 1833, resides in Ottawa, Kan. (1910); Benjamin C., the

subject of this sketch; Garaphelia B., born Nov. 3, 1842, married Joseph Watson of Boston, Mass. It will be noted that but five sons and daughters were named above, six of their eleven children having died early in life.

Benjamin C. McQuesten spent his youth in assisting his father, who was a practical tanner and currier, and thus mastered that trade ere he had reached his majority. During that time, however, he attended the common schools, which were as good as could be found in New England in that day, and supplemented his scholastic training in them by attending the Plymouth Academy, where with means provided by his own efforts, he secured a practical knowledge of bookkeeping and excelled as a penman. At the age of nineteen, or in 1854, he decided to go west and accordingly proceeded to Springfield, Ill., where he engaged in the mercantile business. This he continued with marked success until 1869, when he disposed of his mercantile interests in Springfield and came directly to Ottawa, Kan., where he began his business career as set forth in the beginning of this sketch.

On Sept. 25, 1860, he was united in marriage with Miss Emily R. Matheny, daughter of Charles R. and Jemina (Ogle) Matheny, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Illinois. Emily R. Matheny was born in Springfield, Ill., March 16, 1833, where she was reared and educated not only in the schools of Springfield but also in the Methodist Female College at Jacksonville, Ill., where she took a three-years course. Charles R. Matheny, her father, was a prominent minister of the Methodist Episcopal church and an associate of Peter Cartwright, one of the most noted evangelists of his day. Mrs. McQuesten's brother, James Matheny, practiced law in Springfield when the martyred Lincoln was also a member of the Springfield bar, and their association together made them lifelong friends. James Matheny was an attorney of exceptional ability, and is succeeded in the practice of law by his son, James H. Matheny, who has attained eminent distinction in the legal profession and was president of the Illinois Bar Association in 1908. Mr. McQuesten and his wife have one child, Ben C., born Aug. 5, 1861. He was eight years of age when he accompanied his parents to Ottawa, and was therefore reared and educated in that city. He early manifested a desire to enter the ministry and bent every energy in that direction. He was reared in the Presbyterian faith, as both Mr. and Mrs. McQuesten are long-time members of that church, and he decided to qualify himself to meet the approval of the Presbyterian synod which requires a very rigid and exacting examination of all applicants for the ministry. He won recognition and his first assignment, after three years of persistent self-study, was to the pastorate of the First Presbyterian Church of Humboldt, Kan. He is now located at Eldorado, where he is recognized as one of that city's most eloquent and progressive ministers. On Aug. 19, 1885, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Johnson, and to them has been born a daughter, Ruth C., born Jan. 23, 1893, who is now (1910) attending the Presbyterian

College at Emporia. As stated, Benjamin C. McQuesten and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church of Ottawa, in which both are earnest workers, laboring incessantly for its success. These honored pioneers expect to spend the rest of their lives in the city of Ottawa where almost a half century of association with its people has endeared the place to them. Fraternally Mr. McQuesten is a Mason, having been master of Springfield Lodge No. 4, Free and Accepted Masons, as well as eminent commander of Elwood Commandery at Springfield, Ill., prior to his removal to Kansas. Since his residence in Ottawa he has served as master of Ottawa Lodge No. 128, Free and Accepted Masons, being its first master while working under a dispensation, as well as its first elected master. He has taken the Knight Templar degrees and is past eminent commander of Tancred Commandery of Ottawa. Although his first vote was cast for Millard Fillmore, a Whig, he has ever since espoused the principles of the Republican party, but in local affairs he usually supports the best man regardless of party. Mr. and Mrs. McQuesten celebrated their golden wedding anniversary Sept. 25, 1910, at their pleasant home on South Main street.

Frank D. Stevens.—One of the chief objects of a work of this character is to record faithfully the doings of the men whose efforts in various lines of activity have resulted in the advancement and development of the commonwealth. It is in connection with her flour mills—the one great manufacturing industry of Kansas—that Mr. Stevens has been brought prominently before the public view, and his labors in this field have been of such value as to merit distinctive recognition in this volume. Frank D. Stevens is a native of Missouri, having been born in St. Louis on Sept. 20, 1858, the son of Chester D. and Ellen (Madden) Stevens. The father was a native of New York and of English parentage. In 1846 he engaged with his father in the manufacture of lumber in Wisconsin, and the town which grew up around their mill, yards and store was named Stevens Point, in honor of its founders. He removed to St. Louis, Mo., in 1858 and embarked in the nursery business. He became a resident of Mendota, La Salle county, Illinois, in 1860, and came to Kansas in 1873, locating at Raymond, Rice county, where he became a successful farmer and stockman. He retired from active pursuits in 1889 and became a resident of Wichita, where he made his home until his death, which occurred on July 10, 1899. He was a staunch Republican and served during the Civil war as an officer in the commissary department. In 1856 Mr. Stevens married Miss Ellen Madden, daughter of Stephen A. and Mary Madden, residents of Mendota, Ill., and natives of Ireland. She was born in Taunton, Mass., July 10, 1837, and is now a resident of Wichita. Of this union were born the following children: Frank D., the subject of this sketch; George, born in 1860, an employee of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific traffic department at Guthrie, Okla.; Nellie, born in 1862, the wife of James H. Eungard, a locomotive engineer of Caldwell, Kan.; Sophronia, born in 1864 and died at Cartagena, Colombia, S. A., was



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the wife of George A. McQuade, a railroad superintendent; Chester H., born in 1871, a commercial trader of Wichita; Lucy, born in 1876, died in 1899; and Permelia, born in 1878, the wife of Frank Fulton of Wichita.

Frank D. Stevens acquired his education in the public schools of Mendota, Ill. In 1873, when but fifteen years of age, he learned telegraphy in the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad office at Raymond, Kan., and the following year was given charge of that station. He has the distinction of being the youngest station agent ever in the employ of the Santa Fe lines. He continued in the employ of that company until 1891; was several times promoted and gained a thorough knowledge of both freight and passenger traffic. During the latter years of his service he read law, was admitted to the bar at Norman, Okla., in 1892, and was engaged in the active practice of that profession until 1896, at Norman and Oklahoma City jointly. He entered the milling industry in 1896 as manager of the Purcell mill and elevator at Purcell, Okla. In 1898 he purchased the Wichita mill and elevator, which he operated until 1899, when he resumed his former position as manager of the Purcell mill and elevator. This position he resigned on Jan. 1, 1903, to become secretary of the Southern Kansas Millers' Commercial Club. This position opened a field in which Mr. Stevens was enabled to exercise his comprehensive knowledge of railway freight traffic, and to demonstrate the possession of initiative energy and executive ability. During his incumbency of this office, covering a period of nine years, he demonstrated to the milling trade not only a mastery of business in its various details, but also a tact in organization which was of inestimable value. In 1911 he conceived the consolidation of a number of the best known mills of Kansas, with the object in view of a reduction in the manufacturing, selling and shipping costs, and a joint capacity sufficiently large to permit of handling an export trade to advantage. His ability as an organizer was again proven through the promotion and organization of the Kansas Flour Mills Company, incorporated on Dec. 4, 1911, of which he was made general traffic manager. The mills of the company have a capacity of 15,000 barrels, the capital is \$9,000,000, and its officers and directors are among the most successful men in the milling business of Kansas. In the selection of Mr. Stevens as traffic manager, the directors have evidenced their appraisalment of his railway and legal ability, and the future will undoubtedly prove their judgment good. Mr. Stevens owns and has operated for several years the Tonkawa Mill & Elevator Company of Tonkawa, Okla. In 1909 he conceived and promoted to successful organization the Master Millers' Benevolent Association of America, a fraternal benefit order, of which he has since served as supreme secretary. He has attained to the Knights Templars degree in Masonry and is affiliated with India Temple of the Mystic Shrine of Oklahoma City. He is also a member of Wichita Lodge, No. 427, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the United Commercial Travelers. Politically he

is a Republican, but being essentially a business man he has had neither time nor inclination for public office.

Mr. Stevens has been twice married. On Jan. 27, 1885, he married Miss Lillian Humphrey, daughter of John and Mary E. Humphrey of Carbondale, Kan. She was born in May, 1862, and died on July 3, 1899. Three children were born of this union: Roland H., born Aug. 27, 1887, was killed in a railroad wreck at Cimarron, Kan., Oct. 10, 1903; Estella, born on Nov. 13, 1888, is the wife of George H. Ricker, sales manager of the Pratt Mill & Elevator Company of Pratt, Kan.; Helen, born on March 1, 1896, is a student at Carbondale, Kan. On Oct. 17, 1900, Mr. Stevens married as his second wife Miss Rose Ratner, born at Kharkof, Russia, Oct. 13, 1876, and came to America with her parents in 1880. They are the parents of two children: Dana, born July 3, 1902, and Frank D. Stevens, Jr., born Aug. 20, 1907. Mr. Stevens is a high type of the conservative, unassuming America, diligent in his various duties and commercial affairs and conscientious in all things.

Richard Hughes Sullivan, local forecaster of the United States weather bureau at Wichita, Kan., and a lecturer of much ability on meteorology, climatology and other scientific subjects, is a man of high character and exceptional ability for whom Kansas is indebted to the State of Indiana. He was born in the city of Madison, Dec. 11, 1863. Next to good brains and blood in making up a man comes his environment, the conditions upon which are opened in his neighborhood the golden gates of opportunity. The place of his birth, his surroundings during his youth and young manhood and the people among whom he grew up are best described in Mr. Sullivan's own words in reminiscence: "Madison is a historic city, the home of many representatives of the intellectual, social and commercial aristocracy of the State of Indiana, and whose descendants have scattered to the four corners of the United States. None of the ante-bellum residents of southern Indiana could fail to call to mind the Hendrickses, the Harrisons, the Marshalls, the Brights, the Blakmores, the Whartons, the Inskeeps, the Hugheses, the Pages, the Lanciers and multitudes of others that might be named, remains of many of whom now repose in the cemeteries of Madison. Thomas A. Hendricks graduated from Hanover College, six miles below Madison, and President Harrison's first wife, Caroline Scott, was a daughter of a professor of Hanover, when Harrison attended that college. The father of Walter L. Fisher, at present secretary of the interior, was president of Hanover College when I was a boy. Nowhere can be found more beautiful hills, dips, parks, water-falls and vine-clad ravines than are to be seen within a few miles of little old Madison—the same then, the same now. I know the place, every foot of the hills, for do not my feet still bear marks of the stone bruises of my youth? On the walls of my present home is a large oil painting of the Ohio river from Hanover Point, by Harry Hilliard, whose wife was one of the old Lodge family. In that picture I can see the slough from one of the hill streams in which I and my brothers and other boys used to 'waller' after a swim in the

Ohio. Across from the city is the willow-lined strand of Kentucky where the same boys used to swim and afterwards catch the little soft-shelled turtles no larger than a quarter. Opposite Broadway, at the west end of the strand, back in a wide gap, rises the site of the old Indian fort, where these same boys used to take a shower bath. We would then range the briar-clad hills for wild fruits and berries."

Mr. Sullivan is the son of William Blackmore Sullivan, whose parents, Aaron and Lucinda (Blackmore) Sullivan, came to southern Indiana from the English settlements in Virginia and Maryland when the exodus to Kentucky and to what was then the Northwest took place. The original name was O'Sullivan, and the original ancestors in America came to this country about the time of the revolutions in England in connection with Charles I and II. They were Protestants from the north of Ireland. Aaron Sullivan was a man of high standing in his community and was a Union sympathizer during the Civil war. He died in Jefferson City, Mo., at the home of a son. His wife died during the youth of their sons, William B. and Alfred, and was buried at Madison, Ind. Major William B. Sullivan, the father of our subject, was reared in the home of his uncle, Dawson Blackmore, who was said to have been the first male child born at Madison. The Blackmores came to Indiana from the vicinity of Baltimore in an early day and always occupied a high position in the social and business world. William B. Sullivan developed into an experienced business man and an expert accountant. He became financially interested in several importing grocery and produce houses and finally launched in the general steamboating business before the war, in connection with relatives by the name of Wharton. During the war, one of their boats, the City Belle, was the first to bring in Union soldiers after the surrender at Vicksburg. Major Sullivan was a northern sympathizer, and though he never served in the army he greatly assisted the Union cause through his business of common carrier, transporting Grant's and other Union troops, and it was thus he came by his sobriquet "Major." His wife was from Kentucky and wholly in sympathy with that state's attitude. Increasing railroads and other circumstances resulted in a general decline of river transportation and a consequent depreciation in the value of river property, so that by the time of the Jay Cooke failure, all hands, including Major Sullivan, went under. Being subject to vertigo, his death resulted in 1881 from a fall from an upper story window. He lies buried in Fairmount cemetery at Madison, Ind. A gentleman of culture and refinement and a sympathetic and loving companion in his family, his memory is deeply cherished and revered by his surviving children.

The mother of the subject was Mary Esther Hughes, a daughter of Richard Franklin and Sarah Jane (Hughes) Hughes, both of the old Hughes family of Jefferson county, Kentucky. Her birth, education, training and social ideas were all of the type common to the slaveholding aristocracy of the South. She was a woman of unusual strength

of character and intellectuality and of superior business judgment, and through her gentleness of manner left an impress upon the general family history. The Kentucky branch of the Hughes family was founded by John Hughes, born in Virginia, Aug. 11, 1763, who was but thirteen years of age when the Declaration of Independence was signed at Philadelphia. During the earlier years of the Revolution he was a student in Washington-Henry Academy in Hanover county, but in 1779 he ran away and enlisted as a private soldier, serving as such for two years. He was promoted to the rank of lieutenant in 1781 and acted as captain during the siege of Yorktown. He married in 1783, Ann, daughter of Col. William Meriweather, of Albemarle county, Virginia, and resided for several years on the plantation in Powhatan county which he had inherited from his father. In 1786 he removed to Kentucky and settled on a 1,000 acre tract in Jefferson county, about seven miles west of Louisville. He served in the war of 1812, in which he attained the rank of major. He died Dec. 11, 1842, and was buried in the family graveyard on his own plantation. He was the largest slave owner in Kentucky at the time of his death. John, the eldest son of Major John Hughes, married Esther, daughter of Richard and Nancy Neville (Hughes) Cox; their son, Richard Franklin Hughes, married Sarah Jane Hughes, a cousin. The latter were the grandparents of our subject, Richard Hughes Sullivan. The grandfather died in his twenty-seventh year, leaving a young widow and three children, one of whom was Mary Esther (Hughes) Sullivan, the mother of our subject. The grandmother remained a widow to her death, which occurred at Madison, Ind., on Feb. 28, 1882, at the age of sixty-six years. Mary Esther Hughes was married to William Blackmore Sullivan at Madison, Ind., Oct. 18, 1859, and of the eleven children born of their union but two survive—Warwick Sullivan and Richard Hughes Sullivan, of this review. She died at Grand Junction, Col., on Feb. 4, 1904, aged sixty-four years, and lies in the family lot in Fairmount cemetery, Madison, Ind. The original ancestor of this branch of the Hughes family in America was Stephen Hughes, who was born in Caernarvonshire, Wales, Feb. 12, 1687. His son John was the father of Major John Hughes, the great great-grandfather of our subject. Among the family connections of the common ancestor, Stephen Hughes, were Patrick Henry, Joseph E. Johnston, and the founders of some of the most prominent families of the old Southern aristocracy. In England and Wales the lineage is traced back to Richard Neville, Earl of Warwick, the House of Cecil and other noble families of the British Isles. The Hughes family is of fighting stock, for each generation has been well represented in the soldiery of our country.

Richard Hughes Sullivan, of this review, was reared at Madison, Ind., and was educated in the common and high schools of that city and under private tutors in the academical and collegiate branches of science, Latin, English and history. After leaving school he first served as a clerk, but later he took a position with Levey Brothers to learn the printer's trade. Upon that firm's removal to Indianapolis Mr. Sullivan

obtained a position with the "Madison Courier," a paper that has been published there since 1837. There he passed through all the stages from shoveling coal under a boiler for a four-horsepower engine to run the presses to a typesetter, at ten to fifteen cents per 1,000 ems; an occasional reporter, a pressman, a job and book printer and a general printer, finally leaving the "Courier" office to become foreman of the Vevay, Ind., "Reveille." In 1884 he went to Louisville, Ky., to "carve out" a career as a journeyman printer and general newspaper man. His first position was with a book printing firm; later he became connected with the "Courier-Journal" as a compositor, with occasional side work as a reporter. From there he went to the "New Orleans Picayune;" afterwards to the "Cincinnati Times-Star," "Pittsburgh Post" and "Commercial Gazette," Government Printing Office, "Washington Post," "New York Herald," "Boston Globe," "Richmond (Va.) Whig" and "Post-Dispatch," "Norfolk Landmark," and "Jacksonville Times Union," gathering all the while a knowledge of methods and of men. Meanwhile his natural bent for heavy reading was followed and a systematic course of study pursued. While at Boston and Newton (Mass.) he had the added advantage of cultured friends and acquaintances incident to the great Harvard influences. The free-and-easy methods of newspaper men at that time made the general atmosphere of that profession uncongenial to Mr. Sullivan, and he determined to seek a better position in life than that field offered. He returned to Louisville, where he diligently pursued his studies, hoping to enter some scientific branch of the government service; and application was finally made for entry into the signal corps of the U. S. army, with a view to becoming identified with the meteorological service. After passing the entrance and physical examinations successfully, he was detailed as observer at Indianapolis under the late C. F. R. Wappenhans, who was then in charge. Mr. Sullivan enlisted Sept. 24, 1887. Since then his assignments have been as follows: Kansas City, Mo.; Denver, Col., first assistant; Indianapolis a second time, as printer and first assistant; Nashville, Tenn., special detail; Grand Junction, Col., in charge; Wichita, Kan., in charge. He enlisted as a private, signal corps, U. S. army, at Indianapolis, and served three years and eight months, or until he received his honorable discharge, by special act of Congress, on June 30, 1891, when the meteorological service of the army was transferred to the agricultural department, to be known as the U. S. weather bureau.

Politically Mr. Sullivan is Democratic as to tariff for revenue only, but is progressive irrespective of party. With a mind trained to think along scientific lines, he holds individual views on many of the important topics of the day, such as our present and proposed currency and banking system, the tariff and other questions on economics. He is a member of the Indiana Society, Sons of the Revolution. He is also a member of the Woodmen of the World, Pacific jurisdiction, in which he has held the offices of manager and adviser lieutenant; and is president of the Audubon Society of Kansas, which has done effectual work

in making the present game and bird laws of the state possible. He and his family are communicants of the Episcopal church.

At Kansas City, Mo., on June 10, 1899, Mr. Sullivan was united in marriage to Miss Clara Alda Amberg, the daughter of Charles Frederick and Susan (Hummer) Amberg. The ancestors of Mrs. Sullivan's mother were among the Pennsylvania Dutch and were originally from the Netherlands. The paternal grandfather of Mrs. Sullivan was a native Dutchman, whose name was von Omburgh, which was Americanized into Amberg by his children. Mr. and Mrs. Sullivan have three children: Esther Louise, Warwick Amberg and Richard Franklin.

The declining fortunes of Major William B. Sullivan occurred during the most crucial period of his son Richard's young manhood. Although deprived by untimely death of the invaluable counsel of a father, friends familiar with these darker periods have heard him say: "Whatever success that has been mine must be ascribed to the guidance and encouragement of my mother, whose type is the bulwark of the Republic." Years have been spent in diligent study and research, and he is today among the most efficient members of his profession in the United States and a lecturer of marked ability. His services in the latter respect have been availed of by various business associations, horticultural societies, farmers' institutes, clubs, high schools and colleges on various subjects and he is also appreciated as a writer of articles for newspapers and other publications. A few of his addresses and lectures follow:

Three lectures before the high school of Grand Junction, Col.—The Atmosphere, Four Types of Storms Common to the United States, The Weather Bureau, illustrated with stereopticon.

The General Work of the National Weather Service, address with stereopticon illustrations, court house, Grand Junction, Col.

Since coming to Kansas the following addresses, lectures or papers have been read or delivered:

So-Called Change of Climate in the Semi-arid West. Address before the Bankers' Association meeting at Anthony, Kan., in 1907. This address, rewritten, was published in the Year Book of the Department of Agriculture in 1908.

Protecting Orchards from Spring Frosts, County Horticultural Society.

Relation of the Weather Bureau to Horticulture. Kansas State Horticultural Society, 1910. This paper deals with orchard heating in all its technical details, obtained from series of laborious tests and experiments.

The U. S. Weather Bureau—Its Scope; Climatology of Wichita and Sedgwick County; So-called Change of Climate. Published in History of Sedgwick County, Kansas.

Conservation of Moisture for the Proper Growth of Vegetation. An address for the farmer.

Economic Value of Bird Life. Published in College Extension Leaflet, Manhattan Agricultural College.

Precipitation, Forests and Stream Flow. Library Club, Wichita.

Food Habits of the Commoner Birds. Ornithology class, second semester, 1910, Fairmount College.

Migration of Birds, Ornithology class, second semester, 1911, Fairmount College.

The Origin of Things as Viewed by the Scientific Christian. Plymouth, Fellowship and United Brethren churches and Colored Y. M. C. A.

The Treachery of Absalom. A lecture.

The Woman in History. A lecture.

The Militant Church. A lecture.

History and Theories of Earthquakes and Volcanic Eruptions.

James Scott Cummings, one of the first physicians to settle in Bronson, Kan., and the local surgeon of the Missouri Pacific railroad, was born in Parke county, Indiana, June 8, 1861. His father, John M. Cummings, was born at Rockbridge, Va., while his mother, Catharine Beadle, was a native of Clark county, Kentucky, born there April 14, 1832. The parents lived on a farm in Indiana and there James was reared and attended the public schools. In 1869 the family came to Kansas and settled on a farm in Allen county, where their son lived with them until 1872, when he began to teach country school. For seven years he taught in the winter and during the summer vacations read medicine with Dr. G. D. Whitaker, an old and successful practitioner of Carlyle, Kan. Dr. Cummings, then went east and entered the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, where he graduated in 1880. Immediately after receiving his degree he located at Rocklaw, Allen county, Kansas, and practiced there for two years. In 1882 he moved to Bronson, being one of the earliest settlers in the place as he has built five different homes during his residence. During the first years, Dr. Cummings met with all the discouragements and hardships which pioneer professional men have to contend with in a new country, but he was enthusiastic, loved his profession and overcame all difficulties, so that today he is well fixed financially and devotes most of his time exclusively to office work. In politics he is a staunch Democrat, having been elected mayor of the city and councilman several times by that party. He was also coroner of Bourbon county five years, and has been local surgeon of the Missouri Pacific railroad for seven years.

On Sept. 22, 1881, Dr. Cummings married Libbie C., the daughter of A. J. and Parmelia Ray of Bourbon county, and they have one daughter, Mabel, the wife of G. R. Hughes, the present postmaster of Fort Scott, Kan. The Doctor is a member of the Bourbon County and Kansas State Medical Societies and the American Medical Association; he also is a member of the medical staff of the Mercy Hospital, Fort Scott. Fraternally he is a Thirty-second degree Mason, and a member of the Mystic Shrine; belongs to the Knights of Pythias and has filled nearly all the chairs of the order. Dr. Cummings is loved as a physician and is regarded as one of the finest and most progressive citizens of Bronson.

Juan E. Byers, president of the Ottawa Brick & Tile Company, one of that city's leading industries, is a native of Trumbull county, Ohio, where he was born in 1845, reared to farm life and educated in the district schools and at Mt. Union College. His parents were Ebenezer and Jane (Reno) Byers, the former a native of Pulaski, Pa., born in 1802, the son of a Scotchman who emigrated to the United States in an early day and settled first in Virginia, and later in Pennsylvania. Ebenezer Byers was reared in Pennsylvania and learned the tanner's trade in his youth, but turned his attention to agricultural pursuits early in life. He met and married Jane Reno of Sharon, Pa., where she was born in 1807, of French descent. Soon after their marriage, they removed to Trumbull county, Ohio, in which county they were pioneers, and continued to reside there until their respective deaths, the former passing away in 1895, at the age of ninety-three years, while the latter died at the age of seventy-eight years. They became the parents of five sons and three daughters: Adah Zelia, Allen, Edmund B., Ephraim A., Juan E., Benjamin F., Emma J. and Anna L., of whom the last four are living.

Juan E. Byers' first business venture was at merchandising in Ohio, but soon after the close of the Civil war, or in 1869, he and his brother, Edmund B., decided to try their fortunes at sawmilling in Arkansas and purchased a plant on the St. Francis river, near where it empties into the Mississippi, where for six years they were successfully engaged in the manufacture of cypress lumber. They disposed of the plant in 1875 and returned north, as prior to this, or in 1874. Juan E. Byers had visited Franklin county, Kansas, where he had purchased a tract of land just north of the present city limits of Ottawa, and at that time he had fully decided to make his home on or near this tract of land as soon as he could arrange his business to do so. It was not until 1891, however, that he became a permanent resident of Ottawa, although he had built a residence there on South Mulberry street in 1876, for he could not adjust his business interests at Brookfield, Ohio, and at other points until 1891 as stated. In that year he took charge of the old stone grist mill on the south side and operated it for two years, after which he was engaged in various enterprises until he conceived the idea of developing the mule industry in Franklin county by importing from Kentucky and Tennessee the finest sires to be obtained for breeding purposes, and thereby raise the standard of home bred mules, not only in size but also in disposition. At the same time Mr. Byers began to buy and ship mules, on a large scale, his field covering western Missouri and the whole State of Kansas to the Colorado line. However, within a few years after his introduction of the finely bred jacks, he succeeded in enlisting the support of the local breeders to such an extent that thousands of the best mules he ever bought were Kansas mules. In 1897 he, with Frank Brown and Joseph Cary, organized the local Independent Telephone Company, the operation of which proved a success and continued until 1905, when they sold their interest to the Independent Telephone Company of Kansas City, Mo., Mr. Byers retaining an

interest in the latter company. In 1903 Mr. Byers purchased an interest in the Ottawa Brick & Tile Company, which is one of the most successful plants in the state and turns out about 10,000 tile a day of an exceptionally fine quality, as well as thousands of vitrified brick for street paving and other uses. The clay from which this product is manufactured is regarded by experts as being equal in quality to the best eastern clays, and brick and tile manufactured from it exhibited at the St. Louis World's Fair won the first prize in the absorption test as well as in the crushing test for strength and durability. While Mr. Byers is not one of Ottawa's pioneers, still he has taken a leading part in its business and commercial life since his coming, and his interests are many and varied. He still owns his fine farm adjoining the city limits on the north and another farm in Lincoln township, both of which are highly improved and under his direct supervision. His home is at 530 North Main street, where he is preparing to spend the remainder of his life in ease and comfort after a long and active business career.

He has been twice married, first to Miss Amelia Powers of Chicago, Ill., in 1876, who died in 1895. His second marriage was in 1897, when he wedded Elizabeth Chamberlain, a native of Ohio. By his first marriage he has a daughter, Jessie Reno, who at present is engaged in kindergarten work in Forsythe, Mont., and who not only passed through the local school, but spent two years at Baker University, and later took special kindergarten work at the University of Chicago, graduating from that great institution in 1908. By his second marriage Mr. Byers has a son, Juan C., born in 1898 and at present attending the Ottawa schools. Mr. Byers is a Republican in politics, and is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, while he and his wife are both members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Charles E. Benton, lawyer, was born at Astoria, Ill., in 1857; was admitted to the bar in the State of Illinois in 1882; came west, locating in the fall of 1883, at Iola, Kan., where he practiced law until the fall of 1890, when he removed to Fort Scott, Kan., where he now resides. In 1884 Mr. Benton was appointed assistant attorney of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company for southern and eastern Kansas, and in connection with Mr. J. H. Richards was made general attorney of that company in 1908. In May, 1910, Mr. Richards retired from the service of the company, since which time Mr. Benton has been sole general attorney for southern and eastern Kansas. Mr. Benton has been retained as attorney by other large corporations of the state, and served one term as county attorney of Allen county. Mr. Benton was married in 1885 and has three sons.

Arthur Willis, of Ottawa, Kan., founder of the well known Willis Nurseries, is a native of Wisconsin, having been born on a farm about three miles from Lake Geneva, Walworth county, March 18, 1843. He is descended from sturdy English ancestors on the paternal side. The first representatives of the family in the United States came from Canada to Livingston county, New York. William Willis, the grand-

father of Arthur, was reared in Livingston county, New York, and resided there until 1843, when he removed to a farm in Rock county, Wisconsin, near the Walworth county line, and resided there until his death in 1845. His son, Lewis H. Willis, born near Dansville, Livingston county, New York, in 1817, when twenty-three years of age, or in 1840, made a trip to Walworth county, Wisconsin, and bought eighty acres of land there. He then returned east, and in 1842 married, in Pennsylvania, Mary Bowers, and soon afterward returned to his farm in Wisconsin. He made improvements and added to the estate until he had a fine farm of 220 acres. He lived there over half a century, or until his death in 1896. He was a Baptist in church faith and membership. His wife, a native of New York, though reared in Pennsylvania, died in 1871. She was the mother of five sons and two daughters, of whom all but one son reached maturity and of whom three sons yet survive.

Arthur Willis was the eldest of these children. He was reared on the farm and received his education in the country schools of his locality and the schools at Delavan. He remained at the parental home until twenty years of age when he left his early friends and associates, and in 1864, went to Rockford, Ill., where he gained his first experience in the nursery business as an employee of J. S. Sherman, a nurseryman of that city. In 1866 he went to Missouri where he remained until the spring of 1871, when he located at Ottawa, Kan. At that time the leading nursery there was the Ottawa University nursery, established by S. T. Kelsey about 1866. The first step Mr. Willis made was to plant 200,000 apple grafts and other fruit stock, which was done under a contract. In the spring of 1873 he planted considerable nursery stock which he sold two and three years later. In 1876 he leased from the trustees of Ottawa University the University Nursery, in control of which he remained until 1882, in which year he established his present nursery, which consists of 200 acres of closely planted nursery stock. His office and sale grounds are at the east end of Fifth street on Cherry street in Ottawa, where also is located his residence, his packing houses and other buildings. Mr. Willis has made horticulture his exclusive vocation and by over forty years of experience and close observation he has gained an extensive knowledge on the subject. He has served as vice-president for Kansas of the American Association of Nurserymen, and as president of the Western Nurserymen's Association.

Mr. Willis has closely entered into the life of his community, not only in a business way but also through identification with its educational, social and religious life. In 1885 he was chosen as a trustee of Ottawa University and since 1890 has been secretary of its board of trustees and a member of its executive committee. He has contributed both of his time and means toward the advancement of the University. From early manhood he has been a member of the Baptist church. At the time the present First Baptist Church edifice of Ottawa was built, Mr. Willis served as a member of the building committee. For a number of years

he has been a member of its board of trustees and a deacon of the church, being now senior deacon. He is an active Sunday school worker. In political views he is a Republican and has served two terms in the city council as the representative of the Second ward, three years of which time he was president of the council. He is one of the oldest, if not the oldest, nurserymen in the state, and a pioneer citizen of Ottawa, who has materially contributed to the growth and development of the city.

Mr. Willis was married in 1872 at Ottawa to Miss Amelia Esterly, a native of Ohio. They are the parents of four children: Ola, a graduate of Ottawa University; Blanche, also a graduate of Ottawa University and now the wife of G. W. Beach of British Columbia; Arthur E. and Fern (deceased). Arthur E. Willis is also a graduate of Ottawa University. On July 1, 1909, he and his sister, Ola, were admitted to partnership in the Willis Nursery Company, and have since then had principal charge of the business.

John William Nowers, car accountant of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company, Topeka, Kan., is a native of England, where he was born at Lydd, County of Kent, July 23, 1853. His parents were Edward Alfred and Elizabeth (Blacklocks) Nowers, who were lifelong residents of England, where the mother's death occurred Aug. 2, 1856, and that of the father on Jan. 26, 1879. Edward A. Nowers, who was a chemist and pharmacist, was a scion of the old and prominent Nowers family of Gothurst, Buckinghamshire and Pluckley, County Kent, England, which possesses a coat of arms and whose original ancestors came to England from Normandy with William the Conqueror in the year 1066. John W. Nowers and his older brother, Lawrence Edward Nowers, who now resides at Douglas, Ariz., were the only members of their immediate family who came to the United States.

Mr. Nowers was reared and educated at Hastings in the County of Sussex, England, where he had gone to live with an aunt, a change demanded by the frail health of his mother. In 1872, when nineteen years of age, he came to the United States and first went to the home of his uncle, his father's brother, at Atkinson, Ill., where he was engaged in various kinds of employment until February, 1879, when he came to Kansas. On May 7 of that year he entered the employ of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company, and with the exception of the brief period from July 1, 1899, to July 1, 1900, during which he gave his attention to mining pursuits, he has been in the continuous employ of that company, winning successive promotions as follows: From May 7, 1879, to Oct. 1, 1880, he was a clerk in the auditor's office; Oct. 1, 1880, to March 31, 1882, clerk in the superintendent's office, Las Vegas, N. M.; April 1, 1882, to May 31, 1883, clerk in the chief engineer's office, Topeka, Kan.; June 1 to Aug. 31, 1883, clerk in the assistant general superintendent's office; Sept. 1, 1883, to Feb. 29, 1884, clerk in the general superintendent's office; March 1, 1884, to Jan. 31, 1886, clerk in the general manager's office; Feb. 1, 1886, to April 30, 1888, clerk in

vice-president's office; May 1, 1888, to Dec. 31, 1898, clerk in the general manager's office; January 1 to June 30, 1899, chief clerk in the store department; July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900, out of the service; July 1 to Dec. 1, 1900, clerk in the general auditor's office, Chicago; Dec. 1, 1900, to Jan. 9, 1905, in the auditor of disbursements' office, Topeka; and on Jan. 10, 1905, he was promoted to his present position, that of car accountant.

Mr. Nowers was married June 9, 1885, to Miss Marcella Cecelia Ransom, of Aledo, Mercer county, Ill. They have four children, three sons and one daughter, as follows: Phillip Julianne, born May 7, 1887; Joseph Ransom Fay, born Dec. 7, 1888; Paul, born Nov. 16, 1890; and Mary Cecelia, born Sept. 26, 1892. Mr. Nowers is a Republican in his political views, and his church membership is with the Episcopal denomination. He is a member of the Association of Transportation and Car Accountant Officers of the United States and of the Central and Western Association of Car Service Officers of which he served as president two years, in 1908 and in 1909. He is a member of the Masonic order and of the Topeka Commercial Club.

Berry's History of Heraldry says the coat of arms used by the Nowers family was one of those granted by Richard Coeur de Leon to his followers—each knight being distinguished by the design upon his shield. The Nowers design is thus described: "Shield argent; two bars gules in chief; three crescent gules; crest, a lion's paw grasping a crescent. Motto, Tenio, 'I hold.'" In addition to these arms, the family in its different branches had nine several grants of arms between the years 1066 and 1480 A. D.

James Shepherd Barnes was born near Summerfield, Noble county, Ohio, April 18, 1859. His father, Abel Barnes, was born at Freeport, Ohio, in 1814. His paternal grandfather, Peter Barnes, and his paternal grandmother, Margaret Burkett Barnes, were natives of Maryland. His great-grandfather, Abel Barnes, was a native of England. Abel moved with his parents to Noble county, Ohio, in 1832. He was the eldest son of Peter and Margaret Burkett Barnes and had four brothers and six sisters. He married Casoline Brown Dec. 24, 1830. They had ten children, three girls and seven boys. James was the youngest. Casoline Brown was a native of Loudoun county, Virginia, and was born in 1815. Her father, George Brown, was of Scotch descent, her mother, Rhoda Rhodes Brown, was of English descent and both were natives of Virginia. Abel Barnes died Feb. 9, 1897, and Casoline Brown Barnes died Sept. 7, 1900. Nine of their children survive them, one died an infant. Margaret A. Davis, the eldest, now lives near Newark, Ind., and Rhoda E. Gant, the second daughter, lives near Whigville, Ohio. Nathaniel Burkett Barnes resides on a farm near Carlisle, Noble county, Ohio. He has served as commissioner of Noble county and many years as justice of the peace. He enlisted in the Civil war in the Ninety-second Ohio infantry and served with his regiment until it was mustered out. A. C. Barnes, the second son, now resides in Mexico, Mo., where he located

in 1867. He also served in the Civil war until he was honorably discharged. He is engaged in the real estate and loan business. Peter F. Barnes is a farmer and lives near Solsberry, Ind. George B. Barnes, A. Wilson Barnes and Allen W. Barnes are farmers and all live near Summerfield, Ohio. Abel Barnes was a prosperous farmer, as were likewise most of his forbears. He took an active interest in the political events of his day and was a devout member of the Methodist Episcopal church. James worked on a farm until he was eighteen years of age, when he began teaching school and by this means worked his way through Muskingum College, graduating in that institution with the class of 1883. The same year he was engaged as principal of the Summerfield High School, which position he held until the spring of 1885, when he resigned, came to Kansas and located in Pratt. The same year he was elected surveyor of Pratt county, but soon resigned that office and engaged in the real estate and loan business and has continued successfully therein to the present time. He returned to Ohio in December, 1886, and on the 15th of that month married Katie Bircher and returned to Pratt and moved into the three-room house which he had already built on the site of his present residence. Katie Bircher Barnes was the daughter of George H. and Jane McGurk Bircher and was born at Summerfield, Ohio, April 7, 1864. George Henry Bircher was the son of William Bircher and was born in 1831 in Sussex county, Delaware. William Bircher was of English descent and his wife, Mary Ann Turner, was of German descent. Jane McGurk Bircher was born in Dunfermline, Fifeshire, Scotland, in 1836, and came to the United States in 1853 with her uncle, John Brown, who afterward served with distinction in the Civil war. She married George H. Bircher in 1854. To this union were born eight children, three of whom, boys, died in early childhood. Emily, the eldest, married G. W. Hamilton and died in Prosser, Wash., Oct. 14, 1909. Mary died July 22, 1902. John W. lives near Summerfield, Ohio, and Thomas H. lives near Pratt, Kan. Both are farmers. Mrs. Bircher died at Summerfield, Ohio, Nov. 1, 1902. Her father, James McGurk, was a farmer and of Irish descent. Her mother, Emily Brown, was of Scotch Presbyterian stock. George H. Bircher was a farmer and enlisted in the Civil war in the One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Ohio infantry and contracted illness from which he died Jan. 9, 1870. In the fall of 1904 J. S. Barnes was elected a member of the Kansas state legislature. He was the author of a number of measures which were enacted into law, the most important of which is the "Barnes High School Law." Under this measure all high schools are supported by a general county levy and tuition therein is free to pupils of school age residing anywhere in the county. Second only to this was the railroad switch law, a very effective measure which required the railroads to extend sidetrack privileges to farmers' elevators, which up to that time they had refused to do. At this same session of the legislature the state game law was passed, which provided for the establishment of the state fish hatchery in Pratt county.

Mr. Barnes has held various local offices, to which he has given many years of public service without remuneration. To J. S. and Katie B. Barnes have been born four daughters. Flavel, the eldest, will complete her college course at Northwestern University in June, 1912. Helen, the second daughter, died of diphtheria at the age of six in 1900. Dorothy will enter the high school in 1912, while Mildred, the youngest, is in her second year in the public schools. Mr. Barnes and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, to which denomination most of the Barnes family have adhered. He was a lay delegate to the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, which met at Baltimore, in May, 1908. He is a member of Kilwinning Lodge, No. 205, Free and Accepted Masons, at Pratt, Kan., and of the Wichita Consistory, No. 2. Mr. Barnes was for several years interested in the banking business, but now devotes his time mainly to his personal affairs and the handling of investment securities. His keenest public interest is shown along educational lines and his chief recreation is traveling.

William W. Mills, who has successfully followed general contracting in Topeka, Kan., for the past fifteen years, is a native of Jefferson county, Pennsylvania, where he was born on a farm four and one-half miles from Brookville, March 14, 1859. He is the son of John and Maria Jane (Hughes) Mills, the former of whom was brought to Jefferson county, Pennsylvania, when an infant by his parents and died there in the fall of 1908, at the age of seventy-eight years. In 1854 John Mills married Maria Jane Hughes, a native of Jefferson county, Pennsylvania, and of the twelve children born to that union six grew to maturity, namely: Mary; William W. of this review; Laura, Nora, Stella, and Clyde, all of whom reside in Pennsylvania, except William W. Mills, of this sketch. In 1903 these children, with their families, numbering sixteen persons, all gathered at the old home to celebrate the golden wedding anniversary of their parents. The mother, now seventy-four years of age, is still living at the old home at Brookville, Pa., and visited her son, William W. Mills, in Topeka, in 1910. John Mills followed lumbering all of his life and rafted many a load of lumber on the Allegheny, Red Bank and Clarion rivers. He was the largest lumberman on the Allegheny in his day and owned several large milling plants, in connection with which he also owned and conducted several large general stores. He was a Republican in politics and took a prominent part in the public as well as the business life of his community, having served as treasurer of Jefferson county two terms and having been appointed by the governor of Pennsylvania to fill out an unexpired term as judge of the district court.

William W. Mills, the third of twelve children born to these parents, was reared near Brookville and received a good common and high school education, which was supplemented by a complete course at Duff's Commercial College in Pittsburgh, Pa. He began his independent career when twenty-one years of age and visited nearly all of the Western and Rocky Mountain states. The year of 1881 found him in

Topeka, Kan., where he learned the brick layer's trade, and after having mastered it, he followed his trade in different cities until 1885, when he returned to Topeka, which city has since remained his home. He was foreman for George Evans & Company during their five years' work on the north and south wings of the state capitol building, and following that period he was employed at El Paso, Tex., where Evans & Company had taken a contract to erect twenty-two buildings at Fort Bliss for the United States government. He was next employed on the Shawnee county court-house at Topeka. In 1895 Mr. Mills began general contracting for himself and has continued it to the present time, during which he has enjoyed a representative and lucrative business. For the last seven years Mr. Mills has been in partnership with John W. Barber, under the firm name of Barber & Mills.

Mr. Mills was united in marriage May 15, 1889, to Miss Carrie B. McGiffin of Topeka, the daughter of John A. and Amelia W. (Wallace) McGiffin, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania, the former born in Jefferson county, in 1839, and the latter in Venango county. John A. McGiffin was the son of Hugh McGiffin, a native of Ireland, who came to Pennsylvania when but a boy; the former was reared to agricultural pursuits, but in 1884 came to Topeka, Kan., where he resided until his death, in 1911. Mrs. McGiffin is the daughter of Robert Wallace, a native of the North of Ireland but of Scotch descent, who emigrated to America and was the first potter to work on the banks of the Allegheny. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and the family has in its possession a British cannon ball which Robert Wallace found embedded in a tree at Bridgeport, Conn. (*See note at end of sketch.) John A. and Amelia W. (Wallace) McGiffin became the parents of three sons and three daughters, namely: Frank W., Carrie, Harry A., Margaret, Mary, and Alice, of whom Harry and Alice are deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Mills have two children: Mildred M., born June 23, 1891, now a student at the State Agricultural College at Manhattan, and Frank Clyde, born Aug. 19, 1893, who is in the sophomore class of the Topeka High School. Mr. Mills is a Republican in his political views and takes an active interest in political affairs. He is a charter member of Lodge No. 244, Ancient Order of United Workmen, and is also a member of the Knights and Ladies of Security. Mrs. Mills is a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Topeka.

*This branch of the Wallace family is descended from Sir William Wallace, a noted figure in Scotch history.

Albert Henry Winter, supervisor of manual training in the Topeka schools, was born in Chicago, Ill., May 24, 1878. There he was reared and educated, not only in the city's graded schools but also in private schools, his work in the latter schools being along special lines and in lieu of a high school course. Early in life he acquired a fondness for mechanical work and decided to master the machinist's trade. He therefore secured a position with a large manufacturing concern, in which he worked more in the capacity of an apprentice than as an em-

ployee, after four years of close application, three of which were spent with Roth Brothers & Company of Chicago, one of the largest electrical machinery supply firms in the West, he not only possessed a thorough knowledge as a machinist but was also equipped with a practical experience in handling machinery. During a part of his last three years with the above company he attended a night school, in which he took a course in mechanical drawing and draughting. In 1900 he matriculated in the Lewis Institute, a technical school of Chicago, in which he took a course in mechanical engineering, graduating from that excellent institution in 1905. During the last few months of his course in the Lewis Institute he was an assistant instructor in the wood working and machine departments. He had just completed his course and was still connected with the institute when he was tendered and accepted the position of instructor in the wood working and mechanical drawing departments of the manual training schools of Topeka. He entered upon his duties in the fall of 1905 and steadily advanced through merited promotion to his present responsible position, that of supervisor of manual training, which he attained in 1910. There are eighteen schools under his supervision, in each of which is a room fully equipped for manual training instruction and in charge of a teacher especially qualified for the work. Under his able management this phase of the pupil's schooling is becoming popular in Topeka and will constantly grow in favor with both patron and pupil. Prof. Winter comes of stanch German ancestry on both the paternal and maternal sides, his great-grandfather having fought under Blucher at the battle of Waterloo and having been honored with a medal for his valor and bravery. His parents, Henry and Elizabeth (Simon) Winter, are old and respected residents of Chicago, Ill., where the former has filled for years the position of an expert on titles to realty. He is also a native of Chicago, while the mother of Prof. Winter is a native of Bay City, Mich. They became the parents of two children: Albert Henry Winter, the subject of this review, and Adelia Irene, who resides with her parents in Chicago. Prof. Winter is a Thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and a member of the "Dedalions," a college fraternity. While he is a member of the German Lutheran church and was reared in that faith, he attends and affiliates with the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Topeka.

John Wesley Moore.—As one of the most progressive and successful farmers and stockmen of Kansas, a speaker on public affairs of statewide reputation, and as a citizen of Marion county who for some thirty years has been actively identified with her growth and development, Mr. Moore merits distinctive recognition in this publication.

John Wesley Moore is a native of Ohio and was born on his father's farm in Mohawk Valley, Coshocton county, Jan. 1, 1846, a son of Robert and Anna (Thompson) Moore, both of whom were born in County Tyrone, Ireland, and were of Scotch ancestry. Robert Moore's grandmother was Margaret Buchanan, born in County Tyrone, and a near relative of the father of President Buchanan. Robert Moore learned



Fellie L. Moore.



J. Moore.

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the trade of weaver and, on June 11, 1830, left his native land for America. He arrived at St. Johns, New Brunswick, July 30 and at Baltimore, Md., on Aug. 22, and located in Virginia, near the city of Wheeling, and engaged in farming. He was married March 6, 1835, and shortly afterward removed to Coshocton county, Ohio. Here he became a successful farmer and a man of influence, was an active worker in the Abolitionist cause, and was connected with the workings of the Underground railway. He retired from active pursuits, in 1875, became a member of his son's family in Jones county, Iowa, and died in Washington, D. C., in 1884, while visiting a daughter. His widow remained with this daughter until her death, in 1894. But two children survive these parents at this writing (1911)—John W. and a sister, Sarah, the widow of Rev. Nathan Sites, for forty years a missionary, stationed at Foochow, China. Clement L. Sites, her son, is a professor in the Anglo-Chinese College at Foochow.

John Wesley Moore secured his early educational discipline in the public schools of Coshocton county and attended, for one year, Denison University, at Granville, Ohio. In the fall of 1863 he enlisted as a private in Company G, One Hundred and Forty-second Ohio infantry, and received an honorable discharge in the fall of 1864. The summer of 1864 was spent by his regiment between the Appomattox and James rivers, near Petersburg. Mr. Moore was made a corporal at the age of eighteen. He was then matriculated in Cornell College, at Mount Vernon, Iowa, in which he graduated in 1868. The following year was spent on the home farm, in Ohio, and in 1869 he located near Olin, Jones county, Iowa. His father had acquired a tract of some 400 acres of wild land in that county and this land John W. broke, fenced and improved, later becoming its owner. During the winters of 1869-70 and 1870-71 he taught school in Sangamon county, Illinois. During the campaign of 1873 the chief topic before the people of Iowa was the demand for the enactment of railway-rate legislation. The Republican party, then largely controlled by the railroads, refused to make this issue a part of their platform and an independent faction, known as Anti-Monopolists, placed a ticket in the field. Mr. Moore was made the nominee of this party, in his county, for a seat in the lower house and was elected by a large majority, leading his ticket. He was the youngest member of that body in the session of 1874, was made a member of the railroad committee and was an active factor in securing the enactment of a law, since referred to in several speeches by Senator LaFollette of Wisconsin, as "Iowa's pioneer railroad law." This law was attacked by the succeeding legislature, supported by the press of the state and the railroad lobby, but they failed to agree upon an amendment. It has since stood the test of all courts and has been the base of railway legislation in all sections of the United States since its enactment. Mr. Moore was urged to accept a renomination, in 1875, but refused. While teaching in Illinois he had become engaged to a charming girl. Her health had become impaired and he urged an early mar-

riage, in order that he might take her to southern California, in hopes that she would recover. They were married Sept. 1, 1875, journeyed to Washington, D. C., to visit his parents and returned to his wife's home preparatory to going to California, when she died suddenly on October 5. He returned to Iowa and remained on his farm until the fall of 1879, when he sold the property, being advised by his physician that a change of climate was essential to continued life. He had married a second time, in March of 1879, and with his wife removed to New Mexico. There he remained until the spring of 1881. Not liking the country and being greatly improved in health he came north and reached Newton, Kan. Here he bought a pair of horses and a carriage, and with his wife prepared to drive about the state, living in the open air. During a visit to the Crane ranch, in Marion county, he was so favorably impressed with the agricultural possibilities of that district that he purchased a quarter-section at the headwaters of the Cottonwood. There he located and again engaged in farming and stock raising. At this writing (1911) the great Moore ranch is considered, by those in a position to know, one of the most highly improved and best managed farms and stock raising enterprises within the state of Kansas. Mr. Moore's personal holdings comprise fifteen quarter-sections, located principally in Moore township, and are chiefly choice farm lands. Twenty quarter-sections are leased from the William Scully estate and are wholly grazing lands. Of the 1,600 acres under cultivation 300 are in alfalfa. Hogs, mules and colts are bred in large numbers and calves are matured and fattened for market. From 600 to 800 head are wintered each year. Steer calves, only, are matured and these are purchased at weaning time, particular attention being paid to class when buying. There are six tenant houses, besides the home residence on the ranch. Thirty miles of fencing, shelter sheds, with corrugated iron roofs, affording room for 1,000 cattle, and feeding racks accommodating 1,500 head are included in the improvements. Mr. Moore is the owner of a town house in the city of Marion, which is seldom occupied, the family preferring life on the ranch. The growth and development of this enterprise has been marked by broad and progressive management and careful attention to details. The property as a whole offers one of the best examples of highly systemized and successful farming and stock raising to be found in the West.

Since early manhood Mr. Moore has been a close student of questions affecting the public welfare, and during his residence in Kansas has been an active and influential factor in affairs political. His only public service in a political capacity was during the years 1887-1892. He was elected, on the Republican ticket, treasurer of Marion county, in 1887, and reelected in 1889. He first attracted state-wide attention as a public speaker during the campaign of 1892, when he took the stump in support of President Benjamin Harrison. His speeches in favor of a protective tariff were masterly and his associates in that campaign often remarked that "Moore was the only man who could talk tariff

and compel applause and laughter from his audience." An apt illustration of his power as a speaker occurred in Douglas. He was sent there by the state committee to fill a set date of the Hon. J. R. Burton, then one of the most popular speakers in the state. A large audience was there to greet Burton and they were disappointed at his non-appearance. In a speech lasting three hours and interrupted by frequent applause Mr. Moore proved conclusively his mastery of the questions at issue and the audience extended congratulations on the success of the meeting. Previous to the meeting of the Republican state convention, in 1906, a platform was drafted and candidates named by the railroad attorneys. The platform and the names of the candidates were published in the "Topeka Daily Capital" the day before the opening of the convention. Although a number of close friends were on the ticket, which was ratified, Mr. Moore denounced, in open convention, this manner of platform drafting and slate making, and in so doing became the pioneer insurgent in Kansas. His stand in this matter caused the Democratic party to urge him to accept a nomination at their hands for Congress in the Fourth district. This he accepted, with that party's full knowledge of his Republican convictions. In accepting the nomination he was influenced by his desire to give public utterance of his convictions upon subjects pertaining to the general welfare. The entire expense of his campaign was borne by himself. In the election which followed he reduced the previous majority of his opponent, Hon. J. M. Miller, from 10,000 to 2,000. During the campaign he preached the same doctrines since advocated by Governor Stubbs and Senator Bristow, and the Fourth district has since given the largest insurgent majorities of any Congressional district in the state. His last work in behalf of his party was during the campaign of 1908, when he stumped the state for Bristow and Stubbs. In 1907 he had purchased the "Marion Headlight," with the end in view of turning Marion county from the stand-pat to the insurgent column. The publication was run without regard to expense and in the primary election of 1908 Stubbs, for governor, received a majority of 887, and Bristow, for senator, 773. Having accomplished his ends as an editor and publisher he sold the property the following year.

Mr. Moore was appointed by Governor Morrill a member of the State Live Stock Sanitary Commission and rendered valuable service in that capacity. He is a member and post commander of Pollock Post, No. 42, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Kansas; Center Lodge, No. 147, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Delta Chapter, No. 19, Royal Arch Masons, and of the Methodist church.

He has been married twice. On Sept. 1, 1875, he married Miss Harriet Z., daughter of Robert Bone of Menard county, Illinois. She died Oct. 5, 1875, as previously mentioned. On March 18, 1879, he married his present wife, who was Miss Matilda Katherine Lamb, a daughter of Jacob Lamb, a native of Ohio and a pioneer of Jones county, Iowa. She is a descendant of Jacob Lamb, who built in Philadelphia, in 1746. Lamb

Tavern, which he conducted for many years. On this site was built, in 1845, the Adams House. Members of the Lamb family served in the war of the Revolution, and Mrs. Frank Austin of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, a sister of Mrs. Moore, is one of the most prominent and influential members of Iowa Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. Mr. and Mrs. Moore have never enjoyed the companionship of children of their own, a loss which is keenly felt. Their marriage has been ideal in all other respects and they have seldom been separated for any length of time. Since their marriage Mr. Moore has never started on a trip, either for business, pleasure or public speaking, without inviting his wife to accompany him and she has almost invariably accepted. During his service as county treasurer she acted as cashier of the office, and she is considered a woman of fine business judgment. Mr. Moore is in all respects a high type of the conservative, unassuming American, diligent in his various duties and commercial affairs, and conscientious in all things. His success in life has been such as should fill in a great measure the cup of his ambition. His position is the result of his own well directed efforts. His methods have been clean, capable and honest, his standard of life high, and he possesses a well earned popularity, the esteem which comes from honorable living and slowly develops from unselfish works.

Daniel B. D. Smeltzer, one of the progressive business men and the present police judge of Iola, was born Sept. 11, 1840, at Middletown, Frederick county, Maryland. Daniel Smeltzer, his father, was born at the same place and followed agricultural pursuits all his life. He married Mary Ann Barber House, who was born in Frederick county, Maryland, in 1844. Daniel was reared in Maryland and received his education in the public schools of Middletown. At the age of twenty he went to Cambridge City, Wayne county, Indiana, and taught school for a year. Returning to Maryland he taught several terms until the outbreak of the Civil war, when he enlisted in May, 1864, in Company B, Eleventh Maryland infantry, which was commanded by Capt. James H. B. Otto. Mr. Smeltzer was in the battle of Monocacy Junction, on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, and several other small engagements. Subsequently his regiment served as guard along the Potomac river, along the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, and at Fortress Monroe. He was mustered out of the service in October, 1864. After leaving the army Mr. Smeltzer moved to Markanda, Jackson county, Illinois, where he became interested in raising fruit. Within a few years he sold his orchard and returned to Maryland, bought a farm and lived there for twelve years. In 1879 he sold his land in Maryland and came to Kansas. The next year he bought land in Allen county, began to deal in cattle and raise stock, but two years later moved into Iola in order to educate his children. He became interested in land and is now an extensive dealer in real estate, which occupation he has followed for over twenty-six years. Mr. Smeltzer is progressive, takes an interest in all local affairs, has been elected justice of the peace several times and served four

terms as police judge, which position he now occupies. In politics he is known as a staunch Republican, of the progressive type. Mr. Smeltzer belongs to Iola Lodge, No. 21, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, McCook Post, No. 51, Grand Army of the Republic, Neosho Lodge, No. 43, Knights of Pythias, of which he was keeper of the records and seals for a number of years, also a member of Iola Lodge, No. 98, Ancient Order of United Workmen and Iola Council, No. 73, Knights and Ladies of Security.

On Oct. 25, 1866, Mr. Smeltzer married Mary Elizabeth, the daughter of George T. Whip of Jefferson, Frederick county, Maryland. He was a prominent man in that county, having been judge for a number of years. Five children were born to Daniel and Mary Smeltzer: Lola May, George D., Nellie Grant and Lucy M., were born in Maryland; the youngest, Charles E., was born in Allen county, Kansas; Charles served in General Funston's regiment, the Twentieth Kansas, as a sergeant during the Spanish-American war, and received a slight wound in the ankle from a piece of a shell. He is now a medical student at the University of Chicago. The family are members of the Presbyterian church, of which Mr. Smeltzer has acted as trustee for twelve years and is now and has been for years clerk of the congregation.

Stephen Abbott Northrup, D. D., LL. D., pastor of the First Baptist Church of Kansas City, Kan., is a Buckeye by birth. He received a good common school education and then entered Colgate University, Hamilton, N. Y., where he graduated with honor. While in college he determined to devote his life to the work of the church and with this end in view matriculated at the Rochester Theological Seminary, Rochester, N. Y. After leaving the seminary Dr. Northrup was ordained at Fenton, Mich., which is now his summer home. After five years' service he was called to the First Baptist Church of Fort Wayne, Ind., where he ministered for over thirteen years. He is an energetic man, full of enthusiasm for his chosen profession, soon built up the congregation of the church, placed it upon a firm foundation, both financially and spiritually, so that it became the largest and most influential church of the Baptist denomination west of the Alleghany mountains. The church was rebuilt and enlarged during Dr. Northrup's pastorate, and over 1,500 added in numbers to the congregation, which shows how fruitful was his service. At about the same time he received calls from the First Church of Cincinnati and the First Church of Kansas City, Mo. The latter pressed its claims the stronger and he came to Missouri in 1895. For nearly ten years he was pastor of one of the largest down town churches of Kansas City, Mo., which church grew in numbers and in all the great city there was none more far-reaching in its influence for good, clean and upright living. Over 1,200 were received into its membership during his pastorate, but the greatest good was done to the hundreds of young men from the professional schools, who flocked to his wonderful evening sermons. "Doctor Northrup," as Senator Warner once remarked, "did perhaps the grandest work for young men of any

preacher in this city, and did an infinite amount of service in civic, social, educational and religious uplift for everybody from bootblack to banker."

Dr. Northrup has occupied many state and national positions; was president of the board of trustees of the Baptist Ministers' Home for Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois and Wisconsin; was also elected president three times of the Indiana Baptist state convention, the highest honor that can be conferred upon a Baptist clergyman. He was chaplain of two Republican national conventions and has always been closely identified with city, state and national affairs. At different times he has been president of several Chautauquas and a lecturer at Chautauquas in New York, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Nebraska, Missouri and Kansas. For years he has been called upon to deliver commencement addresses before high schools, colleges and universities and is regarded as one of the most able speakers of the Missouri valley. He has, perhaps, been more closely identified with traveling and railroad men than any other minister in the country. The Gideon movement had its inception in his Fort Wayne church and he has also served as president of the board of trustees of the Kansas Baptist Theological Seminary of Kansas City, Kan., and was a prominent factor in the organization and incorporation of that institution. At the present time Dr. Northrup is pastor of the First Baptist Church of Kansas City, Kan., and is engaged in building up a utilitarian temple of worship for the non-church going classes, which it is hoped will reach out to all. The work of this new church will be institutional and many sided, corresponding to the work done by Hull House in Chicago. The cost of the grounds and building will be about \$60,000 and the idea is to have it completed some time in 1912. It will have the largest auditorium of any house of worship in Kansas, and will be suited to state and national conventions that have the moral, educational and religious interests of the people at heart. Dr. Northrup's sermons have been in demand by the press, secular and religious, and he is well known as the author of "A Cloud of Witnesses," pronounced by Mr. Gladstone the best text-book ever published on the evidences of Christianity. He contributes to magazines and has been called many times to arbitrate between capital and labor. For years Dr. Northrup has carried on the fight against intemperance and was appointed a delegate to the Temperance Centennial Congress at Saratoga Springs in 1908, by Governor Folk of Missouri. He strives to reach all classes but most particularly those young men who in the future will be the leaders in all walks of life, that they too many enter into the fold and take a part in winning souls for the Lord. During his thirty years in the ministry Dr. Northrup has been aided by his wife, who has stood shoulder to shoulder in all the work, strenuous as it might be, leading all his choirs and has never faltered in doing her work as a leader in all church circles. She is a woman of remarkable character, strong personality and broad mind, and is the ever cheerful companion, no matter what the discouragement or how hard the path. From all over the

eastern part of the state it may be said that the eyes of the church world are upon Dr. Northrup and his magnificent work.

Lawrence Theis, O. S. B., pastor of Saints Peter and Paul's Church, Seneca, Kan., is a native of Belgium, where he was born Aug. 20, 1871. When a lad of six years he accompanied his parents from their native land to America, locating on a farm near Wathena, Doniphan county, Kansas. There Reverend Theis spent his boyhood and youth, securing his primary education in the district and parochial schools. He then entered St. Benedict's College at Atchison, Kan., and after graduating, in 1898, he was ordained to the priesthood by the Rt. Rev. Louis M. Fink, O. S. B., in the Abbey Church at Atchison. His first charge was as assistant pastor of the Abbey Church, but he was soon transferred to Burlington, Iowa, where he became assistant pastor of St. John's German Church and remained there four years. In September, 1900, he took charge of Saints Peter and Paul's Church at Seneca, and under his able pastorate it has become one of the most flourishing parishes in the state. Saints Peter and Paul's Church was established in 1869, and the honor and credit for founding it is mainly due to ten men who, as heads of families, desired to rear their children under the directing care of the Benedictine Fathers. They were: P. J. Assenmacher, Fred Fischer, Anton Koblitz, P. J. Lierz, John Lueb, Peter McQuaid, Thomas Morgan, John Spielman, John Stahl and Mathias Stein, each of whom contributed a sum of money toward the purchase of a suitable church property. Of the original founders all have passed to their eternal reward except P. J. Assenmacher and Fred Fischer. They purchased a block of ground from the Seneca school district for \$1,000 and, on July 11, 1869, celebrated the dedication of their first church, which was of frame construction. It was dedicated by the Very Rev. Louis M. Fink, O. S. B., who at that time was prior of St. Benedict's College, Atchison, Kan., to the apostles, St. Peter and St. Paul, and has since been known as Saints Peter and Paul's Church. The Rev. Pirmin Koumly, O. S. B., was the first pastor in charge, and did effective work in perfecting the organization. The old frame church was used until 1886, when the membership under the pastorate of the Rev. Suitbert De Martean, who took charge Dec. 2, 1885, resolved to erect a fine brick structure as a place of worship. Work was begun on the new church, in 1886, and it was completed in about two years. By 1890 the church was fully furnished and the number of families had increased to 130, mostly Germans of the Oldenburger type. To the Reverend De Martean more than to any of his predecessors is due the credit and honor of the growth and development of this church. He remained in charge until 1892, when he was transferred to St. Benedict's College, where he remained until his death on Jan. 11, 1901. Thus ended the life of a noble man, and one who might be rightly termed the father of Saints Peter and Paul's parish. The following pastors, all of the O. S. B., have had charge, in the order noted, since the founding of the church: Pirmin Koumly, Timothy Luber, Thomas Bartle, Suitbert De Martean, Pir-

min Koumly, Boniface Verhegen, Winifried Schmidt, Charles Stoeckle and Thomas Burk, who was succeeded by the present pastor, Rev. Lawrence Theis. Soon after the church was founded the Benedictine Sisters from Mount St. Scholastica's Academy of Atchison founded a parochial school, which has grown apace with the church, and with over 300 pupils, is the largest parochial school in Nemaha county. Five large and substantial buildings adorn the church and school grounds, which have an area of two city blocks--the church, the school, the pastor's residence, the sisters' residence, and a fine auditorium, built by the Reverend Theis, O. S. B., in 1910. It will seat about 1,000 and is provided with a spacious gallery and a fine stage. Father Theis is a tireless worker and is building up one of the strongest parishes in the state.

B. Hudson, an attorney of Fort Scott, was born in Delaware county, Indiana. He attended the village school until he was fourteen years old. The Civil war being then in progress he ran away from home and enlisted in the One Hundred and Fifteenth Indiana infantry. His whereabouts being discovered before the regiment left Indianapolis his guardian sued out a writ of habeas corpus before the supreme court and had him discharged on account of his age. He stayed at home about two weeks and again ran away. This time he enlisted in Company D, Second Indiana cavalry, and was sent at once to the front. This regiment was commanded by Col. E. M. McCook of the celebrated fighting McCook family, and was in the battles in and around Knoxville and all the engagements in the Georgia campaign, including the capture of Atlanta. In this campaign Mr. Hudson was severely wounded and was in the hospital three months before returning to duty. On his return he was appointed second duty sergeant, being the youngest soldier and youngest non-commissioned officer in his regiment. In the McCook raid Mr. Hudson had his horse drowned in the Chattahoochee river and was left dismounted 100 miles inside of the Confederate lines. He took to the woods and finding four comrades similarly situated they made their way out by traveling principally at night by the stars and keeping off of all roads. After ten days' and nights' travel they reached the Union lines at Marietta, Ga. Just after the battles around Nashville the Second Indiana was placed in General Wilson's command, and took part in the capture of Selma and Montgomery, Ala., and West Point and Macon, Ga. After the capture of Macon the Second Indiana pushed on south into Florida and occupied Tallahassee. The war then coming to a close Mr. Hudson was placed in command of the guard which guarded the Confederate Gen. Samuel Jones, who had been in command of the Confederate forces at Tallahassee. After being discharged from the army he entered the Northwestern Christian University at Indianapolis as a student and from there went to the National Normal School at Lebanon, Ohio, to prepare to become a teacher. After leaving the normal school he taught school for several years and took up the study of law and attended the law school at the Indiana University. Then he went to Kansas and was for seven years superintendent of the Fort

Scott schools. He was then elected clerk of the district court, which position he held for four years and then commenced the practice of law. He was appointed president of the board of police commissioners of Fort Scott by Governor Humphrey. He was afterward elected judge of the probate court of Bourbon county, which position he held six years.

In 1886 he was married to Miss Virginia Thompson, who was a teacher in the Fort Scott schools. Mr. and Mrs. Hudson have six children: Harold, Helen, Douglas, Stanton, Bannus and Virginia. Mr. Hudson is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, Modern Woodmen, and Knights and Ladies of Security.

William Henry White.—The first half century of Kansas' statehood concludes an epoch in her history wherein were developed men who, from the standpoint of constructive, initiative and executive talent, rank with the most forceful in the annals of her sister commonwealths. Among those who have realized a large and substantial success, one who has been closely identified with numerous enterprises necessary to the growth and development of Morris county, and who became a resident in 1857—a member of the second family to locate within her borders—is numbered the man whose name introduces this article.

William Henry White, banker, farmer and stock breeder, is a native of Kentucky, and was born in Nicholasville, Jessamine county, on Aug. 27, 1847, a son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Earthinhouse) White, who were also natives of the Blue Grass State. Thomas White was a farmer and surveyor, who removed with his family, in 1848, to Andrew county, Missouri, and, in 1857, to Kansas, locating on land two miles north of Council Grove. He was the second man to bring a family to the county. He assisted in the United States government survey, was the first county surveyor, and in that capacity laid out the city of Council Grove. He was the first worshipful master of Council Grove Lodge, No. 36, Free and Accepted Masons, and was an active and influential factor in the early life of the town. He was a member of the Christian church and did much to aid that organization in establishing its first congregation in the county. His activities were ended in manhood's prime, his death occurring Aug. 3, 1864. In 1844 Mr. White married in Nicholasville, Ky., Miss Elizabeth Earthinhouse, who died in Andrew county, Missouri, in 1855, leaving three children, viz.: James, who died in his nineteenth year; Mary, the wife of M. L. Zimmerman, a well known citizen of Troy, Kan.; and Henry W. of Council Grove. In 1856 he married Elizabeth Pollard. They were the parents of three children, of whom only one is living: Sarah Frances, the wife of Robert M. Wright, a resident of Palmer, Cal.

William Henry White acquired his education in the public schools of Morris county, and when eighteen years of age engaged in his first business enterprise, that of freighting across the plains, driving a six-yoke ox team over the Santa Fe trail to Fort Lyon, Col. One trip sufficed to cure him of his love of adventure, the large number of Indians frequenting the way proving conclusively to him that this road to wealth

was much too hazardous. From 1865 to 1868 he was employed as clerk in a general store at Council Grove, and from 1868 to 1874 he was engaged in the cattle business, buying in Kansas and driving his purchases to St. Louis for his selling market. In 1881 he established a general mercantile business in Council Grove, which under his management proved successful and in which he was interested until 1881, when he disposed of the property, his duties as county treasurer, to which office he had been elected, in 1878, preventing his supervision of the enterprise. In 1882 he promoted the organization of the Farmers' & Drovers' Bank and was elected its president. The history of this institution is the history of Mr. White's identification with the banking life of Kansas. Starting business with a capital of \$50,000 it has had a sound and continuous growth. It has at present a capital of \$80,000, surplus and profit of \$60,000, deposits of \$400,000, and its dividends have been eminently satisfactory to its stockholders. In the development of this institution Mr. White has always been the dominant executive, and to his untiring energy, progressiveness and resourcefulness is due in great measure the high reputation of the organization, viz.: one of the strongest and best managed banks in the State of Kansas. Mr. White's early life gave him an intimate and thorough knowledge of farming and stock raising. In 1874 he purchased from the other heirs their interest in the home farm of 320 acres, on which his father located in 1857. By subsequent purchase he has added 2,030 acres, giving him a total of 2,350 acres, about equally divided between tilled and pasture land. To this interest he has given the same close attention to detail and broad progressive management that has characterized his banking career, his farm property representing in all respects modern agricultural methods in the highest state of development. In 1896 he began the breeding of registered Hereford cattle, the herd now numbering 100 head. He has been a frequent and successful exhibitor at numerous fairs and his stock is well and favorably known to the breeders of Kansas. In his farming and stock enterprises he has, as interested principals, his sons, Clarence H. and W. H. White, Jr., operating as White & Son and W. H. White & Son. In the development of Council Grove Mr. White has played a conspicuous part. His interests in improved business property are large. He has erected numerous buildings and he is also identified in a financial way with its public service corporations. He is justly entitled to be called progressive, and is and has been at all times ready and willing to assist with time and money any commendable enterprise which will aid in the growth and development of the city. Essentially a business man he has found time to serve his county and state in a public capacity. He was treasurer of Morris county for three successive terms, being elected on an independent ticket, in 1878, and reelected in 1880. In 1883 he was elected a member of the lower house in the state legislature and served on several important committees. His record in public office was such as to confer upon him honor and distinction. He is a member of Council Grove Chapter, No. 60, Royal Arch Masons, and

Council Grove Commandery, No. 32, Knights Templars, his son also having membership in these bodies.

Mr. White married Miss Sarah J. Hammond, a daughter of Jonathan Hammond, a pioneer of Morris county, who settled there in 1858. To them have been born four children. Bertha, born Jan. 4, 1875, was graduated from Emporia College, a young lady of culture, amiable disposition and deservedly popular. She had reached the years of perfect womanhood when she was cut off by the hand of death on Feb. 7, 1898. A lasting monument to her many good qualities is found in the "Bertha White Book Fund" of \$500, given to the Council Grove Library Association, in 1898. Their second child died aged three years and six months. Clarence H., the third child, was educated in the schools of Council Grove and Kansas University at Lawrence. He is a member of the firm of White & Son, farmer and stockman, a director in and assistant cashier of the Farmers' & Drovers' Bank. In 1905 he married Carrie, a daughter of Clarence Ormsby of Kansas City, Mo., an old-time resident of Morris county. They have one son, Clarence Hale, born May 3, 1908. William Henry White, Jr., the youngest child, is a member of the firm of W. H. White & Son, farmers and breeders of registered Hereford cattle. He is also a director in the Farmers' & Drovers' Bank. He is married. His common school education was followed by courses in the Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan, the University of Pennsylvania and Kansas University at Lawrence. Mr. and Mrs. White are members of the First Congregational Church of Council Grove, of which he has been a trustee for many years. In the church and its work they have taken an active part and contributed generously to its support.

Lot D. Mabie, M. D., one of the general surgeons of Bethany Hospital, Kansas City, Kan., was born at Warsaw, Ind., Feb. 7, 1866, the son of Lot and Zippora Elizabeth (Jaques) Mabie. His paternal grandfather, Peter Mabie, was a native of New York, who came to Indiana with his family about 1850 and engaged in farming. At the outbreak of the Civil war he enlisted in the Union army and served until the cessation of hostilities. About 1870 he moved to Iowa, where he resided until his death. Dr. Mabie's father was born in New York and moved to Indiana with his parents, who were among the early settlers of Kosciusko county. He engaged in farming there until his death. The Doctor's maternal grandparents were natives of West Virginia, who went to Indiana at an early day, being the first whites to settle in Kosciusko county.

Dr. Mabie was educated in the public schools of his native state and then entered Purdue University at Lafayette, Ind., where he graduated in 1889. After leaving college he entered a drug store at Warsaw, Ind., but decided to try his fortunes in the West and came to Kansas, in 1890. In Kansas City, Kan., he bought a drug store, which he owned until 1905. While operating his drug store he became interested in medicine and, in 1895, entered a medical college, graduating in 1897.

After receiving his degree he began to work in Bethany Hospital, of which he is one of the general surgeons. In 1905 he disposed of his drug business and opened an office in Kansas City, Kan. He has a large and growing practice and as he devotes much of his time to surgery is very busy. The Doctor is a member of the county, state and American Medical societies. He has served as president of the County Medical Society; was county physician for four years; is a Republican in politics; takes an interest in all public questions and served as county commissioner from 1899 to 1901. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

In 1889 Dr. Mabie married Bessie McClure, daughter of John McClure, a contractor who lived in Indiana. Four children have been born to the Doctor and his wife—Ruth, at home; Margaret, attending high school; Elizabeth, also in school, and L. D., Jr., an infant. Mrs. Mabie is a member of the Baptist church.

William Foulkes, D. D., pastor of the Grand View Park Presbyterian Church of Kansas City, Kan., president of the board of trustees of Emporia College, Emporia, Kan., and ex-moderator of the Presbyterian Synod of Kansas, one of the best known ministers of the state, was born in Utica, N. Y., in 1848, the son of Rev. Thomas and Maria (Davies) Foulkes, who were both born and reared in Wales. Thomas Foulkes was educated in his native country and early decided to devote his life to the work of the church. He studied for the ministry in Wales and was married there before he immigrated to the United States, in 1845, to begin clerical work. When he first came to this country Mr. Foulkes was located in New York State for some time, then moved to Wisconsin, and served in Racine for some time, and in Oshkosh, Wis., for twenty-five years. Mrs. Foulkes died in 1877, after rearing a family of six children, of whom William is the only one in Kansas. Mr. Foulkes was married a second time, a few years after the death of his first wife, to Mrs. Ann Williams, who now lives in Minneapolis, Minn. After a long life devoted to the work of the Lord Mr. Foulkes was laid to rest, in 1892. William was only a child when the family left New York and was practically reared in Wisconsin, where he attended the excellent public schools and then entered Ripon College, Ripon, Wis., where he graduated in the class of 1873. Having determined to follow in his father's footsteps and become a minister he went to Lane Theological Seminary, Cincinnati, Ohio, and was there three years. After receiving his degree from that institution he was called to his first charge at Quincy, Mich., where he served until 1881. From 1881 to 1888 he was in charge of a church at Fostoria, Ohio, but resigned to accept the pastorate of the First Presbyterian Church, Salina, Kan. Twelve years later he accepted a call to the First Presbyterian Church of Kansas City, Kan., where he remained three years before coming to the Grand View Church. In 1896 he was moderator of the Kansas Presbyterian Synod and was elected president of the board of trustees of Emporia College, in 1905, a position he is filling with marked ability and to the advan-

tage of the college, as he is a broad, liberal minded man, much interested in all educational work, and one who stands for progress. Reverend Foulkes is one of the oldest and most highly respected ministers in Kansas. All his life he has been a scholar, not only of books but of men and by his kindness, liberality and thought for others has saved many a soul that was wandering in the dark, who by his guiding hand was brought to the light, and saved to the kingdom of God. In 1892 he was instrumental in building the Presbyterian church at Salina and, in May, 1910, attended the fiftieth anniversary of the organization. Since coming to Grand View the congregation has erected a fine new edifice, finished in 1910, which is one of credit to the city. In 1896 Mr. Foulkes received his degree of Doctor of Divinity from Maryville College, Tennessee. He is regarded as one of the strongest men in the Presbyterian ministry of Kansas and his word carries weight in any conference.

Dr. Foulkes was first married, in 1876, to Harriet A. Johnson of Wisconsin, who died in 1892. She was a graduate of Ripon College, and had two children: Rev. William Hiram Foulkes, D. D., minister of the Rutgers Presbyterian Church of New York city, and Faith Elizabeth, who is at home, a graduate of the high school. In 1900 he was married a second time, to Mrs. Irene S. Radcliff of Salina, Kan., who enters heartily into the work of the church.

Eli S. Bertram, deceased, was born in Sandusky county, Ohio, Nov. 4, 1846, and received his education in the public schools of his native state and Wisconsin. At the outbreak of the Civil war he enlisted at St. Joseph, Mo., on Aug. 16, 1861, and was mustered in at Kansas City, Mo. On September 20 of that year he, with his command, was taken prisoner at Lexington, Mo., but was paroled on the field and received an honorable discharge on Jan. 31, 1862, when the regiment was mustered out of the service. After leaving the army he taught school and at the same time read law and was admitted to the bar at Darlington, Wis., on June 27, 1870. On August 15 of that year he came to Kansas and opened a law office at Council Grove. Within a short time he formed a partnership with Isaac Sharp, and later became the attorney for J. S. Watkins of Lawrence, Kan., who established the first extensive land and loan business in the state. Mr. Bertram traveled extensively over the State of Kansas, examining land titles and securing and foreclosing defaulted mortgages. He became an expert in the law of real estate and, if a lawyer may be said to have a specialty, his was the unraveling of tangled and complicated land titles. All his life he was a student. He collected a large library of the best literature, which he used as only a lover of books can. Early in life he became a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and devoted much of his time to the interests of that order. He was made grand master of the Kansas Grand Lodge, grand patriarch of the Grand Encampment, and was a delegate to both of the supreme bodies of the order. He was a member of the committee which had charge of the investigation of the affairs of the Odd Fellows' Home at Manhattan. He is a charter member of

Council Grove Camp, No. 345, of the Modern Woodmen of America, and was a delegate to three sessions of the head camp of that order.

Mr. Bertram married Mrs. Mary E. Dunn on Jan. 21, 1871. She died on April 4, 1894, and Mr. Bertram married Clara E. Stallard of South Bend, Ind., at Council Grove on Aug. 23, 1898. One child came to bless this union, Eli S., born Nov. 18, 1902. After the birth of this son Mr. Bertram divided his time between his office and home. He was a most devoted husband and father, and spent much time planning the future of his son. Mr. Bertram was an honest man, careful and conscientious in his dealings with his clients and a citizen of high standing, who believed every man should consider the privilege of suffrage a duty and vote for the best men in office. While he was not a member of any church he believed in the Bible and principles of Christianity, and lived a Christ-like life, ever striving to make the pathway of life easier for his fellow men. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity and the Knights of Pythias and several times represented the latter order in its grand councils. He believed in the ideas of these lodges, the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man, and was ever ready to assist the needy and help the weak in fighting life's battles. Mr. Bertram died at Council Grove, Kan., Dec. 10, 1909. Mrs. Bertram was born at Bourbon, Ind., April 12, 1865, the second daughter of William Stallard, a native of Ohio, who was a lawyer by profession. He came to Kansas and located at Thayer, where he died, in 1874. He was a lineal descendant of Sir William Pitt and Mr. Bertram was a relative of Bishop Simpson. Mrs. Bertram now lives in retirement at Council Grove and devotes her life to the care and education of her son.

John Powers.—A publication of this nature exercises its most important function when it takes cognizance of the life and labors of those citizens who have risen to prominence and prosperity through their own well-directed efforts and who have been of material value in furthering the advancement and development of the commonwealth. As a representative citizen of Marion county, of which he has been a resident since 1889, and in whose commercial, civic and social affairs he has been actively identified, Mr. Powers merits distinctive recognition in this publication. John Powers was born in Bilston, Staffordshire, England, on April 8, 1855, a son of Michael and Julia (Adams) Powers. His parents were natives of Ireland, who removed to Bilston, England, shortly after their marriage. His father was an iron worker and employed in the blast furnaces at that place. In 1865 he brought his family to America and located in Eminence township, Logan county, Illinois. Here he became a successful farmer and a citizen of influence. His death occurred in 1886 and that of his wife in 1895.

John Powers, the subject of this sketch, received his early education in the schools of his native city and later attended the schools of Logan county, Illinois. His first employment was in the steel mills in England. On his father's farm in Illinois he was taught farming. He was industrious, frugal and ambitious, and early manhood found him the owner

of a good farm, purchased from his earnings. He became recognized as one of the successful men of his section, one who combined a thorough knowledge of farming with business acumen of a high order and attracted the attention of Messrs. Kochule & Trapp, the general agents of William Scully, the owner of large tracts of lands in various sections of America. In 1889 he was offered and accepted the management of Scully lands in Kansas, situated in Marion, Butler and Dickinson counties, and in September of that year he came to the city of Marion, where he has since resided. In the management of the large interests intrusted to his care Mr. Powers has proven himself a man of great executive ability, a diplomat of no mean order and one whose honesty and integrity has never been questioned. The extremely cordial relations existing between him and the tenants on the Scully lands attest the fairness of his treatment of them and their individual successes are in a great measure due to his thorough knowledge of agriculture and his unremitting assistance in their education in advanced farming methods. He is the owner of over 1,000 acres of fertile farm lands in Kansas, which is operated under his personal supervision and has other important holdings. He is a director in the State Bank of Commerce of Marion. Mr. Powers has attained to the Knight Templar degree in Masonry and is a member of Newton Commandery, No. 9. He was elected, in 1911, most excellent grand Royal Arch Captain of the Grand Chapter of Kansas. Essentially a business man he has neither time nor inclination for political office, although he has served five years as a member of the Marion city council and one term as a member of the board of education. He is a Republican. In 1908 Governor Hoch appointed Mr. Powers a member of a committee of three to accompany him to Washington to attend the meeting of the governors of all the states called by President Roosevelt to discuss the conservation of natural resources. He was selected by Governor Hoch because of the study and investigation he had made and the knowledge he had acquired on this subject, especially as it referred to Kansas. He accepted and took part in the proceedings. He has continued to make this subject a matter of careful study and was appointed, in 1911, by Governor Stubbs a member of the Kansas State Conservation Commission and he was elected chairman of the agricultural committee of that body. He attended the National Conservation Congress at Kansas City, in 1911, and took part in the deliberations of that body.

Mr. Powers married, on Aug. 3, 1879, Miss Florence M. Quisenberry, born Jan. 9, 1861, a daughter of Washington Quisenberry, a native of Kentucky. To them have been born seven children: Marie E., born Dec. 12, 1880, and who married on June 29, 1902, Harry G. Laubhan, born Dec. 12, 1876, who is associated with Mr. Powers in the management of the Scully lands. Mr. and Mrs. Laubhan are the parents of three children: Maurice Alden, born May 24, 1903; Marjorie, born April 20, 1905, and Ralph Powers, born Sept. 20, 1906. Ralph Emerson Powers, the only son of the subject, was born Dec. 14, 1882, and is asso-

ciated with his father in business. He married, on Aug. 26, 1904, Miss Mabel Moir, the daughter of M. W. Moir of Eldorado, Iowa, one of the prominent and influential men of his county. They are the parents of three children: John, born April 13, 1906; Francis, born Jan. 31, 1908, and Hortense, born Nov. 3, 1910. Elizabeth Powers, the third child, was born Dec. 24, 1884, and is the wife of Lyle L. Dickey, a druggist of Newton, Kan. They have no children. Winifred, the fourth child, was born Oct. 17, 1887, and lives with her parents. Dora, was born Dec. 5, 1890, and Florence Mildred, July 10, 1898, and both reside at home. An infant child died on the day of its birth, March 22, 1903. Mrs. Powers is a woman of broad intelligence, a true helpmeet of her husband and during the early years of his struggle for a competence was the fountain from which he drew inspiration and courage. She is one of Marion county's most popular and best known matrons, whose hospitalities and many charities have endeared her to her many friends. Mr. Powers is a high type of the conservative, unassuming American, diligent in his various duties and commercial affairs and conscientious in all things. His success in life has been such as should fill in a great measure the cup of his ambition and his position today is the result of his own well directed efforts. His methods have been clean, capable and honest and he has always been a leader, as well as a teacher, in the things which he has undertaken.

Charles Frederic Menninger, M. D., one of Topeka's most prominent and successful physicians, was born at Tell City, Ind., July 11, 1862. His father, August Valentine Menninger, a successful lumber manufacturer and dealer, was a man of vigorous intellect, who, though denied much in the way of school advantages, had not neglected other opportunities of education, and by extensive and thoughtful reading, and being endowed with an unusually retentive memory, became a man of fine attainments and of broad culture. Resolving that his eight children should have those advantages denied him, he used every possible means at his command to provide for their thorough education, for he was a firm believer in the value of the higher education; and to the example and inspiration of that wise and unselfish father Dr. Menninger attributes whatever of success he has attained in his life's work. He had a natural genius for mechanics and also was a student of bee culture, being perhaps one of the best posted men on that subject in the State of Indiana during his day. He and his wife, who was Katharine Schmidtberger before her marriage, were both born in Germany, but they were married in Pittsburgh, Pa. The mother was a devout, Christian woman, whose whole life was marked by charitable deeds. The father was a Catholic and the mother a Lutheran at the time of their marriage, but the religious training of the children was left entirely to the mother, and they were therefore reared in the Lutheran faith, which the father later espoused and he was a member of the Lutheran church at the time of his death. Both parents died in Tell City, Ind.



Wm. H. Murray M.D.

Dr. Menninger was reared in his native Indiana city and was educated in the public schools there and at the Central Indiana Normal School, at Danville, Ind., where he graduated in 1882. He then came to Kansas and became one of the instructors in Campbell College, at Holton, Kan., remaining a member of that faculty five years. He then studied medicine at Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, Ill., and was graduated in that institution in 1889. He at once located in Topeka, where he has since most successfully practiced his profession. Dr. Menninger maintains that a true preparation for the profession includes not only a study of medicine itself, but also a broad knowledge along all lines. While he first graduated in a homeopathic school, he does not claim to practice homeopathy, nor allopathy, but is a physician in the broadest sense, a healer of the sick. Dr. Menninger has taken several post-graduate courses, the first of which was taken in the Poly-clinic School of Chicago, in 1902, the second at the American Medical Missionary College at Battle Creek, Mich., in 1903, and the third in the New York Post-graduate School, in 1905. He received the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts from Campbell College, and the honorary degree of Doctor of Medicine from Washburn College. He has been a member of the faculty of the latter school for the past four years, being professor of physiologic and pathologic chemistry, lecturer on dietetics, and associate professor of clinical medicine of the Kansas Medical College Department of Washburn College. He is also a member of the staff of Christ Hospital, at Topeka.

Dr. Menninger was married Jan. 15, 1885, to Miss Flora Vesta Knisely, a native of Pennsylvania, who came to Dickinson county, Kansas, with her mother, brothers and sisters, when a little girl. Being the daughter of a widowed mother, who was in very modest circumstances, and having several younger brothers and sisters, it early devolved upon her to assist in earning the means for her own higher education and that of the other children. She became a teacher before she had reached the age of sixteen, but a natural talent for the profession greatly counterbalanced her immature years. She taught in all sixteen consecutive years, and in the meantime attended Campbell College, where she completed both the teachers' and the science course, and there she was a pupil of Dr. Menninger, who later became her husband. She is a woman of strong character and distinctive personality, and became known as one of the leading primary teachers in the state and as an unusually strong and capable institute worker. She taught several terms in the public schools after her marriage, but in recent years has turned her splendid talent as a teacher to Bible instruction to classes of women in Topeka. During the year 1909 more than 400 women of Topeka, some of them the wives of leading business and professional men, were enrolled in her Bible classes. She uses a system of Bible instruction, entirely her own, which covers a four-years course, by which time a student under her is supposed to have fully completed a study of the Bible. Mrs. Menninger's position in this line is unique, there probably

not being another woman in the land who is so extensively engaged in this line of religious work. She possesses the marvelous faculty of being able to hold all the students who enroll in her classes. Her work in this line in Topeka has attracted attention all over the United States, and in 1909 her services were sought and obtained as an instructor in the Winona Summer Bible School, at Winona Lake, Ind., which is a department of the National Presbyterian Assembly. Both Dr. and Mrs. Menninger are members of the First Presbyterian Church of Topeka. In the Bible classes of Mrs. Menninger are enrolled members of all denominations, including the Catholic.

Dr. and Mrs. Menninger have three sons—Carl A., Edwin A., and William Claire, aged respectively eighteen, fifteen and twelve years.

Dr. Menninger is an ex-president of the Shawnee County Medical Society, is a member of the Kansas State Medical Society, and of the American Medical Association. He is a member of the Commercial Club, and is a director of the Topeka City Library. He is also a director of the State Savings Bank and of the Capital Building & Loan Association, and is secretary of the board of directors of the Young Men's Christian Association of the State of Kansas.

Gideon P. Marner, M. D.—Success in any profession, in any line of occupation, is not a matter of spontaneity, but represents the result of the application of definite suggestive forces and the controlling of objective agencies in such a way as to achieve desired ends. As a member of the Medical profession Dr. Marner has enjoyed for many years a reputation which well exemplifies the truth of the foregoing statements. Gideon P. Marner is a native of Pennsylvania and was born in Johnstown on Jan. 4, 1856, a son of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Penrod) Marner. Jacob Marner, the first of the family to settle in America, was of German descent, born in Switzerland, and a farmer and preacher of the Amish faith. He came to Johnstown when nineteen years of age, lived to advanced age, and became a citizen of influence. Jonathan, his son, and father of Dr. Marner, was born and reared in Johnstown, Pa. He also became a farmer. He married Elizabeth Penrod, born in Johnstown, the daughter of a native of England, who came to the United States when a youth of nineteen. In 1866 Jonathan Marner removed his family to Iowa, and located on land he had bought near Iowa City. He resided there until his death, in 1909. His wife had preceded him in death, in 1905.

Gideon P. Marner acquired his early education in the district school of Iowa. He assisted his father on the farm until reaching his majority, when he began his independent career. Accepting such employment as offered he was able to work his way through the university preparatory school at Iowa City. He then engaged in teaching, his vacation periods finding him employed as a carpenter. Subsequently he entered the medical department of Iowa University and was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, in the class of 1883. He was engaged in practice in Frank-Pierce, Iowa, until 1885, when he came to Kansas,



Mrs. C. F. Menninger.

locating in Morganville, Clay county, where he remained until coming to Marion, in 1892. As a physician and surgeon he is recognized as among the leading men of his calling in central Kansas and enjoys a large practice. He is also known as one of Marion county's most progressive and public spirited citizens. He has served as coroner of the county four terms and for the past eight years as county health officer. Since his early experience as a teacher he has taken a keen interest in educational matters. He served as a member of the school board in Morganville for six years. On coming to Marion he desired to become a member of its school board and succeeded in being elected. He was made president during his first term and delivered an address and presented the diplomas to graduating class of 1905, of which his two daughters were members. He has served six years and as president three years. He is local surgeon of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroad and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad. In 1910 he served as an associate in his practice Dr. J. F. Coffman, Jr. In 1910 they established, in connection with a spacious office, a private hospital and furnished the institution with modern equipment. It has five rooms for patients, a laboratory and operating room, and is a credit to its founders and the city of Marion. Dr. Marner is a member of the Marion County Medical and the Kansas State Medical societies and the American Medical Association, the Santa Fe and the Rock Island Surgical Societies and the National Association of Railway Surgeons. He is also a member of Center Lodge, No. 147, Free and Accepted Masons, of Marion, the Modern Woodmen of America and McPherson Lodge, No. 502, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. His reputation as a lover of out-door life is widespread. He has made frequent trips to the north woods and mountains of the West in search of big game and got it. He is also a disciple of Isaac Walton. He is, probably, Marion county's most enthusiastic sportsman and finds in this life recreation from the cares of his large practice. In common with most Kansans he is fond of the automobile and an expert driver.

Dr. Marner married, on June 27, 1883, Miss Louise Merling of Iowa City, Iowa. They are the parents of one son and two daughters: Omar Marner, a retail lumber dealer of Bakersfield, Col.; Miss Zoe Marner, engaged in professional nursing, and Eulah Marner, the wife of Harry Rogers of Marion, Kan.

Stephen Douglas Adams of Meade, Kan., who has served two terms in the Kansas state legislature, has been a resident of Meade county twenty-five years and from the time of his coming has taken a prominent and useful part in the public life of his community. He is a native of Illinois, born on a farm in Ogle county, of that state, on Aug. 27, 1858. Stephen Adams, his father, was born in Washington county, Maryland, on Aug. 1, 1823, of parents that were Germans and, in 1844, removed to Illinois, where he was a successful farmer and carpenter until 1871, when he retired. Removing to Polo, he resided there until his death, on Aug. 1, 1904, his eighty-first birthday, passing away as

he had lived, a devout German Lutheran. Stephen Adams, the father, was twice married. His first marriage was in 1843 to a Miss Welty, who died in 1844. To this union one child was born, who died in infancy. In 1846 he married Miss Isabel Miller, a daughter of Jacob Miller, a German farmer of Washington county, Maryland. She was born June 29, 1829, in Washington county, Maryland, and died at Meade, Kan., Jan. 8, 1911. Five children were born to this marriage, four sons and one daughter, as follows: Elias and Albert, both of whom died in infancy; Mary Alice, born May 17, 1854, who is now the wife of F. A. Geeting, a merchant at Polo, Ill.; Stephen Douglas Adams, the subject of this record; and Samuel O. Adams, born Jan. 27, 1867, who is now a jeweler at Polo, Ill.

Stephen Douglas Adams completed his education in the public schools of Polo, Ill., and, in 1876, became a salesman in a general store at Polo, where he remained three years. For some years afterward he worked with his father at carpentering; then, in 1883, he went to Chicago, where he worked one year in a railroad office. During 1885 and 1886 he was again a salesman. In March, 1887, he removed to Kansas, locating on government land in Sand Creek township, Meade county, and that county has since remained his home. He became deputy clerk of the district court of Meade county, in January, 1889, and held the office four years. In 1893 he was elected sheriff on the Democratic ticket, to which office he was reelected in 1895, holding it altogether four years. He then engaged in the livery business at Meade but, in 1900, he was once more called to public service, when he was elected a representative to the state legislature and, in 1906, was reelected to that body. He was elected mayor of Meade, in 1902, and still holds that office, his repeated reelection being of itself a convincing testimony of the high esteem in which he is held in his city. He is a director in the Meade State Bank and is the proprietor of the National Hotel at Meade, also owning other valuable property in Meade county.

On Jan. 27, 1898, Mr. Adams was united in marriage to Mrs. Belle M. Peed, the widow of M. B. Peed, who was well known in Meade county and served as its first county clerk in 1885. Mr. and Mrs. Peed had two children: Ralph, born in 1885, and India, born in 1887. Three children have blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Adams, namely: Alice, born July 1, 1899; Helen L., born Feb. 3, 1903; and Katherine, born Nov. 17, 1905. Mrs. Adams was elected register of deeds of Meade county, in 1893. She was reelected to that office, in 1895, and was the first woman to hold office in the county. Both Mr. and Mrs. Adams stand high in the respect and esteem of their community.

George W. Hook, postmaster of Sabetha, Kan., and one of that thriving little city's most active and progressive citizens, is a native of the Badger State. He is one of thirteen children and was born in Wisconsin in 1864. He is a son of William and Rebecca (Arnett) Hook, the father was born at St. Thomas, West Indies, under the American flag. He was a descendant of a long line of privateersmen and followed

deep water sailing during his early career and later was a Mississippi river pilot for fifteen years, and spent the latter part of his life as a pioneer in Indiana, Wisconsin, Nebraska and Kansas. Rebecca (Arnett) Hook was a native of Indiana and now resides with the subject at Sabetha at the age of ninety. She is still possessed of all her faculties. She is a great reader and keeps herself well posted on all current topics.

When George W. Hook was six years old, he accompanied his parents to Kansas, locating in Sabetha in 1870. Here he was reared and attended Sabetha's excellent public schools, and has the distinction of being the first graduate from the high school. He then entered the Kansas State University at Lawrence, Kan., but after spending a year there, he decided to specialize his education and to take a commercial and business course in a business college at Jacksonville, Ill. After graduating from that institution he did expert accountant work for various banking houses for about three years. Mr. Hook then read law, was admitted to the Nemaha county bar, and was practicing law in Sabetha when he received the appointment of postmaster by the late President McKinley. He gave such universal satisfaction during his first term that on its expiration he was reappointed postmaster by President Roosevelt to the wish of the entire community.

On Oct. 28, 1888, Mr. Hook was united in marriage to Miss Laura Irwin, the daughter of "Old Doctor Irwin," a Kansas pioneer physician, who was well and favorable known throughout northeast Kansas from 1857 until his death. Mr. and Mrs. Hook became the parents of three sons: Irwin A., who married Miss Ona Lanning and has one son, George Hook; Herbert H., and Hugh. Politically, Mr. Hook is an ardent Republican. To him belongs the distinction of drafting the organization rules under which the first Congressional primary was held in the State of Kansas. Fraternally he is a Woodman, a member of the Knights and Ladies of Security, the Royal Neighbors, and the Life and Annuity Association. The whole family are members of the Methodist church. Sabetha is noted for its progressive spirit and is probably one of the best managed towns of its size in the state, as is evidenced by its fine streets and sidewalks, its electric lighting, its water service and its municipal system of furnishing heat to its citizens. The city schools are among the best in the state, and a new hospital just completed is second to none in all of its appointments and equipment. In all of this forward movement, George W. Hook has been a prime factor in aiding and encouraging every step taken in the direction of public improvement, and whether at home or abroad he is enthusiastically singing the praises of Sabetha.

Clay Ephraim Coburn.—As a representative member of the medical profession, as member and ex-president of the Kansas State Board of Health, Dr. Coburn merits distinctive recognition in this publication. He was born in Pomona, Franklin county, Kansas, Dec. 27, 1872, the son of Hon. F. D. and Lou (Jenkins) Coburn, personal mention of whom appears elsewhere. His early education was acquired in the public

schools of Shawnee and Wyandotte counties, following which he completed a course in the Kansas State Agricultural College, graduating in 1891. He then entered the Kansas City Hahnemann Medical College and was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1899. In the same year he spent some time in post-graduate work in the New York Post-Graduate Hospital. On receiving his degree, Dr. Coburn located for practice in Kansas City, Kan., his present residence, where he has built up a large and lucrative practice and is recognized as one of the most prominent physicians of his school in the state. He is a member of the staff of Bethany Hospital of his home city; teacher on diseases of the chest in Kansas City Hahnemann Medical College; a member of the Kansas State Board of Health and served as president of that body in 1910. He is also a member of the American Institute of Homeopathy and Kansas State Homeopathic Society and has served as secretary, vice-president and president of the latter organization.

Dr. Coburn was married on Dec. 19, 1900, to Miss Pauline Pittman, of Kansas City, Kan., a daughter of the late Frank Pittman, a prominent attorney of that city. Dr. and Mrs. Coburn are the parents of two sons: Dwight Coburn, Jr., born Oct. 10, 1902, and Donald Fairchild Coburn, born April 15, 1907. Mrs. Coburn is a woman of broad culture and popular in the social circles of her home city. She and her husband are members of the First Presbyterian Church.

John P. Cone, of Seneca, Kan., has the distinction of being not only one of the very first "Free State" newspaper publishers in Kansas, but also of being the founder of the first Republican paper to be published in Marshall county, as well as the founder of the first paper published in Nemaha county. He comes of staunch Revolutionary stock, as his ancestors, both paternal and maternal, took part in the war for American independence. He is a native of Columbia, N. H., where he was born, Feb. 8, 1836, the son of Sylvester W. and Frances (Denison) Cone, both of whom were born and reared in New England. Sylvester W. Cone was the son of Jared Cone, who enlisted in the Revolution under Lieutenant Olmstead and joined Colonel Sherman's regiment in the Connecticut line. Later he was transferred to Captain Bet's company in Colonel Scammel's regiment, and took part in the battle and siege of Yorktown, where he was present at the surrender of Cornwallis to General Washington and Count Rochambeau, the French commander. At the first session of the Twenty-second Congress the committee on Revolutionary pensions reported that the evidence that Jared Cone served in the Revolutionary war was conclusive, and recommended that he be granted a pension, which was allowed by Congress. Frances Denison, the mother of John P. Cone, was also descended from a prominent New England family. Henry W. Denison, a cousin of the subject, after being advanced to a high position in the United States government service, became associated in an advisory capacity in the foreign office of the Japanese government, and was present in the interest of Japan at the Treaty of Portsmouth, which ended the Russo-Japanese war. He was born at

Guilddhall, Vt., and is the son of John P. and Mary Denison, the former a brother of John P. Cone's mother.

John P. Cone was reared at Columbia, N. H., and across the Connecticut river in Vermont until the age of sixteen, receiving his early education in the district schools. At the age of eighteen he became apprenticed at Haverhill, N. H., to learn the printer's trade, and in due time not only mastered his trade, but while learning it he also earned a scholarship in the Haverhill Academy, which gave him his board and clothes and three months schooling. He completed his academic course in the fall of 1857, and having read accounts in books and the press of that day about Kansas and the free-state movement, went to Boston, got in touch with the Emigrant Aid Society, which at that time was actively engaged in securing men who were strongly opposed to slavery and came to Kansas to enter the great free-state movement, which was then raging in this state. He came by rail to Jefferson City, Mo., the terminus of the railroad at that time, and from there he expected to take a boat for the rest of the trip. However, in this, he was disappointed, for the severe cold had frozen the river over so that all steam boating was tied up. He tried to secure a team for the remainder of the journey, but as the number who desired transportation included about ten men, women and children, it became necessary for the men to walk in order that the women and baggage might be carried. They left Jefferson City about the 20th of November and arrived at Kansas City after seventeen days' travel, during most of which Mr. Cone walked. On his arrival at Kansas City, Mr. Cone still had many miles to walk before he reached his destination, which was Sumner, Kan., about four miles south of Atchison. There he expected to join two of his brothers, David D. and Sylvester W., who had located at that place in 1855, where the former had established a free-state weekly paper. Mr. Cone footed it up the west bank of the Missouri river and on Dec. 9, 1857, arrived at Sumner, foot-sore and almost penniless. Being a practical printer, he at once took charge of the "Sumner Gazette," and from the start made it one of the most outspoken and loyal anti-slavery papers published in the West. About that time John J. Ingalls located in Sumner and began the practice of law as well as a campaign to make Kansas a free state. The Cone brothers continued to publish the "Sumner Gazette" until just prior to the Civil war, when David D., the founder, received an appointment in the government service at Washington, D. C., and left John P. Cone in charge. He continued to publish the paper until 1861, when he suspended it, and went to Atchison, where he worked as a journeyman printer for a while, and then secured a position with Sol. Miller in publishing the "White Cloud Chief," at White Cloud, Kan. Early in 1862 Mr. Cone went to Marysville, Kan., where, on March 29 of that year, he established the "Big Blue Union," the first Republican newspaper published in Marshall county. As he published a partisan, free-state paper, exposing the methods employed by the pro-slavery element to terrorize and drive out of the state if possible every free-state

advocate, they could bluff into leaving it, the life of Mr. Cone was a strenuous one indeed. However, he continued to publish the paper until late in 1863, when he disposed of it. While looking for a suitable field, in which to establish another paper, he decided that Seneca, Kan., was a fine location, and early in November, 1863, he founded the "Nemaha Courier," the first newspaper established in Nemaha county. The first issue of that pioneer paper was on Nov. 14, 1863, and from that date until he disposed of the paper, in 1871, it was one of the foremost Republican papers in northern Kansas. The politics of the paper continued to be Republican for some years, when it became Democratic, and at present is published as the "Courier Democrat." The old hand printing press, used by the Cone Brothers, when publishing the "Summer Gazette," and later by John P. Cone, while he published the "Nemaha Courier," is now a valued relic in the State Historical Society's collection at the state capitol, where it occupies a conspicuous place among the mementoes of pioneer days. On retiring from the newspaper business, in 1871, Mr. Cone engaged in merchandising at Seneca for a time and followed various pursuits until 1895, when he traded for considerable realty in central Kansas, and also in Nemaha county. Mr. Cone has been an active Republican ever since the formation of that great party, but never a seeker for office.

In 1807 he was united in marriage with Miss Amanda Lappin, the daughter of Finley Lappin, one of the founders of Seneca, and the one, who, as a member of the townsite company, changed the name of Rock Castle to that of Seneca. A sketch of the life of Finley Lappin appears elsewhere in this work. Mrs. Cone was born in Sandusky, Ohio, in 1813, and came to Kansas with her parents when a girl. Mr. and Mrs. Cone have but one child—Prof. Ralph W. Cone, of Lawrence, Kan. He is a graduate of the University of Kansas, also of Harvard University, and until ill health compelled him to resign, in 1910, he was a member of the faculty of the University of Kansas. Prof. Cone is married and has three children—Jeannette, John P. and Alice. John P. Cone and wife are both members of the Christian Science church.

Mace E. Leatherwood.—A publication of this nature exercises its most important function when it takes cognizance of the life and labors of those citizens who have been of material value in the advancement and development of the commonwealth. As a representative citizen of Morris county, its present treasurer and former superintendent of schools, Mr. Leatherwood is entitled to distinctive representation. He is a native of Ohio and was born in Adams county, on Sept. 10, 1860, the son of Joseph and Emily P. (Nichols) Leatherwood, both of whom were also natives of the Buckeye state. Joseph Leatherwood was a soldier in the Union army in the Civil war, a member of the Second Ohio cavalry and served from 1862 until the close of the war, in 1865. He was a farmer and came to Kansas in 1875, locating in Morris county on Kaw Indian lands. He became a citizen of influence and property. His death occurred in 1892, and that of his wife in 1882. They are survived by

the following children: Tamzen J., wife of F. W. Fenn, of Coffeyville, Kan.; William R., a lumberman of Burlington, Wash.; Samuel T., a fruit grower of Paonia, Colo.; Mace E., the subject of this review; Roscoe A., of Burlington, Wash.; and Joseph H., of Centralia, Wash. A daughter, Anna, married George Clark, of Adams county, Ohio, and died in 1886.

Mace E. Leatherwood secured his early education in the public schools of Morris county and subsequently attended the State Normal School at Emporia. Afterward he engaged in teaching, a profession which he followed from 1889 until May, 1898, when he was appointed county superintendent of schools for Morris county, to fill an unexpired term. He was elected to this office in November of that year, reelected in 1900 and retired from the office in May, 1903. His administration of the affairs of this office was broad, progressive and efficient. A lifelong Republican, he was honored by his party, in 1908, by election to the office of county treasurer and reelected in 1910. During his incumbency of this office he has proven his aptitude for the position and has handled the finances of Morris county in such manner as should reflect credit upon himself. He has attained the Knight Templar and Scottish Rite degrees in Masonry and is affiliated with Isis Temple Shrine of Salina. He is also a member of Kansas Division, Sons of Veterans, and was elected senior vice-commander in 1898.

On July 12, 1899, Mr. Leatherwood married Miss Nita Pearl Holcomb, daughter of Frank H. Holcomb, a prominent farmer and stockman of Morris county. Mrs. Leatherwood is a woman of broad culture and refinement and popular in the social circles of Morris county. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which her husband is a trustee. Mr. Leatherwood is in all respects a high type of the conservative, unassuming American, diligent in his public duties and commercial affairs and conscientious in all things.

John E. Smith, a noted pioneer of Seneca, Kan., has been intimately identified with almost every phase of the growth and development of Seneca and Nemaha county, and is one of those energetic descendants of old New England families who, by their talents and character, have contributed so largely to the commercial and industrial growth of Kansas. A halo of interest always centers about the first things in the history of any community. Captain Smith is one of three surviving pioneers who came to Nemaha county in 1857. In 1858 he sawed the lumber for and built the first frame house in Seneca, as well as the second house erected on the town site, the first building erected having been a double log house, built for Finley Lappin. In the fall of 1858, in the "living room" of Mr. Smith's house, Miss Smith, a sister, taught the first school in Seneca.

Captain Smith is a native of the Old Bay state, having been born at Saugus, Mass., Oct. 29, 1829. His parents were Stephen and Angeline (Cummings) Smith, descended from ancestors who were among the first settlers in America and among whose descendants appear the name of

the founder of Wellesley College and other of the most distinguished names in American history. Moses Fletcher, one of the signers of the compact on the Mayflower, was an ancestor, and Miss Grace Fletcher, who became the wife of Daniel Webster, was a descendant of his as were also John and John Quincy Adams, the second and sixth presidents of the United States. Joseph Smith, the great-grandfather of Captain Smith, was born in Haverhill, Mass., Jan. 22, 1740. He was a soldier in the Revolution, under General Reid, and died Jan. 28, 1816. He was married three times. His first marriage was to Hannah Harriman, on May 10, 1762, and by her he had eleven children, of whom Timothy Smith, the grandfather of Captain Smith, was the seventh in order of birth. His wife, Hannah, having passed away May 6, 1782, Joseph Smith chose as his second wife, Mary Sawyer, who bore him five sons: Samuel, Jesse, James, Isaac and John. Capt. John E. Smith was named for this uncle, who was an officer in the Colonial wars. Timothy Smith, the grandfather, was born at Plaistow, N. H., Jan. 10, 1773, and died in Hampstead, N. H., March 13, 1845. Captain Smith attended the funeral. Timothy Smith married Betsey Clark, in May, 1796, and to them were born eight children, of whom Stephen Smith, the father of Capt. John E., was born at Hampstead, N. H., April 19, 1803, and married Angeline Cummings, of Westford, Mass., on Feb. 4, 1827. They moved to Derry, N. H., in 1837, and there Stephen Smith died, June 23, 1859. He was a mechanical genius and invented many useful articles to aid him in his milling operations. His wife, who was born at Westford, Mass., Jan. 18, 1802, died Feb. 10, 1882. Stephen and Angeline (Cummings) Smith were the parents of nine children: Julia A. M.; John E., of this review; George W.; Hannah E.; Stephen F.; Mary A., who married W. G. Williams and was killed in a cyclone at Irving, Kan.; she was the first white woman to climb to the top of Pike's Peak; Joseph W.; Charles W.; and Hattie M., the only surviving daughter, who is now matron of the Old People's Home at Haverhill, Mass.

Early in life John E. Smith accompanied his parents on their removal to Derry, N. H., where he grew to young manhood, receiving a limited education in the common schools. At the age of eighteen he went to Lowell, Mass., and became apprenticed to learn the machinist's trade, which he mastered by the time he was twenty one. He then went to Salem, Mass., and began working as a machinist with a firm that had the contract to manufacture a lot of machinery for the navy yard at Memphis, Tenn. In 1855 he was placed in charge of several locomotives, with instructions to deliver part of them to the Mississippi Central Railroad Company, at Memphis, Tenn., and the remainder to what is now the Missouri Pacific railroad, at St. Louis, Mo. After completing his work he returned to New Hampshire and engaged in the saw milling business until 1857, when he was sent to St. Louis to look after a consignment of portable mill machinery shipped to a St. Louis firm from the manufacturer in New Hampshire. It was while on that trip to St. Louis that he met Samuel Lappin, one of the Seneca townsite com-

pany men. As Lappin had bought a sawmill outfit for a site he had selected in Seneca and proposed to Mr. Smith that he accompany him to Kansas and set up the engine for him, he accepted, and together they arrived on the present town site of Seneca, on Oct. 14, 1857. He set up the engine and in January, 1858, returned to New Hampshire, with a full determination to make Kansas his future home. In April, 1858, he returned to Seneca and replaced the first sawmill engine with a more powerful one. Still determined to locate there, he bought a half interest in the sawmill and at once began sawing out lumber for a house. In August, 1858, his family, consisting of a wife and two sons, William H. and Frank E., arrived in Seneca, and the family took possession of their new western home. As one of the most essential things needed in a new town is a hotel, Mr. Smith opened the first hostelry in the place and for the next twenty years Smith's Hotel was known to the trans-continental travelers as one of the best between the Missouri river and the Pacific coast. Soon the direct stage route between Atchison and Denver, and then on to San Francisco, was established through Seneca, with a daily service, and the Smith Tavern was hailed by the overland traveler as a haven of rest and hospitality. Mr. Smith almost at once took up as a homestead, the quarter section directly west of the city of Seneca, which he still owns, together with the adjoining quarter section on the west, which his brother, Stephen, had taken up at the same time. There Mr. Smith now has a beautiful country home, built on an eminence commanding a view of the surrounding country, where he and his wife, an estimable Southern lady, are spending a retired life.

When Captain Smith arrived at Seneca he had \$20 in his pocket, was the master of a good trade, and being endowed with a rugged constitution and the proverbial Yankee shrewdness to take advantage of opportunities as they presented themselves to make money, he succeeded financially from the start. He operated his hotel at a time when his patrons spent money freely and without complaint at the high rates charged. He was very successful in handling his capital during the Civil war, and the years immediately following, when gold was at a premium as high as \$1.63 and took his pay out of many a twenty-dollar gold piece from a Californian returning home, giving him back his change in currency and then turning his twenty-dollar gold piece into \$52.60 currency. He donated half the land for the town site of Centralia to secure the location of the railroad depot at that point, and was one of the three commissioners appointed to appraise the value of the right-of-way and to assess the damages when the central branch of the Union Pacific railroad was located through Nemaha county. It was through his efforts and tactics as much or more than that of any other man that in the fifth election to decide the location of a county seat that Seneca secured that honor. Richmond had been designated the county seat by the territorial legislature and in the four previous elections had secured a good vote. The town of Richmond was located two miles and a half north of Seneca and on the regular trail from Atchison, St. Joseph and Leaven-

worth to Denver. Mr. Smith and others decided that it was necessary to divert the travel from that route to the one passing through Seneca in order to secure any advantage in the coming election for the county seat. They accordingly built five bridges over the creeks and graded up a very fair road. About one mile east of Seneca, at the top of the ridge, the road west forked, the north fork being the regularly traveled road on to Richmond; the south fork, the new road to Seneca. About the middle of April Mr. Smith made a trip to Atchison and while there he spied about a half bushel of millet seed. A thought came to him and he bought it. When he got to Seneca he added about as much more of oats and rye and with this mixture he proceeded to sow it and harrow it in for three-quarters of a mile west from the forks of the road on the Richmond fork. Nature seemed to favor the scheme for it began raining and ere long the mud roads of that day were impassable. Through wagon trains arrived at the forks of the road, but halted for them to settle. Captain Smith decided to bribe the wagon masters to drive west by the way of Seneca, and did so by allowing a quart of whiskey for each man in the train. In the meantime the millet, oats and rye were making rapid growth on the Richmond fork, which indicated to strangers that it was vacated. From that day on the travel passed through Seneca and in the election in August, 1858, it received a majority of the votes of the company and was declared the county seat.

While Mr. Smith had been born and reared a Democrat and was pronounced in his views, yet he was ever loyal to the Union cause, and on May 13, 1864, Governor Carney issued him a commission as assistant adjutant-general, with the rank of captain in the state militia, and it was under that commission that he served on the staff of General Shirley and directed the forwarding of troops and supplies in repelling Price on his raid and in driving out the marauding Indian bands of that day. It was while scouting in search of Indians that he saw countless numbers of wild buffalo and other game. Ever a judicious and energetic business man, Captain Smith has secured a competency during his long and active career, and not only owns some of the most valuable realty in Nemaha county, but also in Kansas City, Mo., and has large holdings in California, near Los Angeles, where he has a ranch with 150 acres of English walnut trees and 10 acres of the seedless raisin grape vineyards. He visits his California ranch annually and also aims to visit his old New Hampshire home once a year. While he has given his attention to agricultural pursuits since 1874, his greatest accomplishment has been as a stockman. His homestead near Seneca is known as the "Hiawatha Ranch."

He has been interested in mining more or less all of his life and has owned and operated valuable phosphate mines, both in Canada and Mexico. He is an expert in determining the value of prospective mine property and frequently has been employed by capitalists to investigate for prospective purchasers of mine property, often receiving very remunerative returns for the information he could give. He at one time

was also a director in the Northern Kansas railroad, now the St. Joseph & Grand Island railroad.

Captain Smith married Miss Agnes Williams, of Burlington, Vt., and two sons blessed their union: William H. Smith, born March 20, 1854, is now a prominent farmer and stockraiser on a farm adjoining the old homestead near Seneca; and Frank E. Smith, a graduate of the Columbia Law School of New York City, is now a leading banker of St. Joseph, Mo. Agnes (Williams) Smith died on the homestead near Seneca on July 24, 1894. Captain Smith's second marriage was in 1899, when Mrs. Julia L. Frye, of Memphis, Tenn., became his wife. Mrs. Smith was a Miss Lehneir prior to her first marriage, and was a member of one of the oldest and best families of Memphis. Reared in the atmosphere of Southern delicacy and refinement, she has all the pleasing grace and charm of Southern manners. Her education was acquired under the direction of a private tutor.

Notwithstanding that Captain Smith is past four score, his health is robust and his faculties all seem as perfect as at any time in his life. Remarkably active for one of his years, he keeps in close touch with every phase of his large and varied interests. By energy and splendid business discernment he has accumulated a comfortable fortune, a goodly portion of which he desires to use in endowing an educational institution in Seneca. This very laudable ambition is in emulation of ancestors distinguished for their noble and useful lives, one of whom has been mentioned, Henry Fowle Durant, of Boston, the founder of Wellesley College. The influence upon the growth and development of Nemaha county, which the many and useful activities of Captain Smith have already made, will be thus strengthened and made enduring. Such are the men who have made Kansas.

John G. Poole, M. D., a man who stands high in the medical profession of Kansas City, Kan., was born in Warren county, Illinois, Jan. 11, 1849, a son of Amos and Eliza (Ward) Poole. His paternal grandfather was a native of New York, but removed to Pennsylvania, where he spent his life. Amos Poole was born in the State of New York, but immigrated to Pennsylvania and about 1845 went to Illinois, where he engaged in farming. In 1866, accompanied by his family, he drove across the country to Kansas, settled in Linn county, took up land and became one of the well known agriculturists of that locality. Subsequently he sold his farm and moved to Parker, Kan. In politics Mr. Poole was a staunch supporter of the Republican party and the family were members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Dr. Poole's maternal grandfather, John G. Ward, was born in New York. He was a farmer and also a Baptist minister.

Dr. Poole received his academic education in the public schools of Linn county, attended the high school and then entered the Keokuk Medical College, Keokuk, Iowa. Later he entered Rush Medical College, Chicago, where he graduated in 1892. He returned to Kansas, located at Downs, where he built up a large practice during the time

he was there. In 1894 Dr. Poole decided to seek a larger field for his professional work and removed to Kansas City, Kan., where he has built up a gratifying practice and is regarded as one of the leaders in medical lines. The Doctor is a member of the county and state medical societies, and the American Medical Association. He is prominent in the Masonic fraternity, being a Thirty-second degree Mason, past master of the Downs Lodge, No. 204, also past master of Armourdale Lodge, No. 271, and he has served on important committees in the grand lodge.

In 1886 Dr. Poole married Sadie H., the daughter of Horton H. Hollister, who was born in New York, but immigrated to Iowa, where he spent the remainder of his life. Both Dr. Poole and his wife are members of the Congregational church.

Edgar M. Forde, of Emporia, has been for thirty years grand recorder of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He has creditably filled the position, a fact amply evidenced by his retention in the office for so long a period. Mr. Forde was born in Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 6, 1851. His parents were Matthew and Jessie (Edgar) Forde. His father was of English parentage, though Ireland was his native land. Mr. Forde's mother was born in Scotland. Matthew Forde and Jessie Edgar were married in Scotland in 1850, and in that same year came to America, settling in Buffalo, N. Y., where he engaged in railroading, in which business he continued until his death, which occurred on Jan. 12, 1881. Unto Matthew Forde and his wife two sons (twins) were born—Edwin J. and Edgar M. Edwin J. Forde lived in Buffalo, and died there June 24, 1879.

Edgar M. Forde was reared in Buffalo, his native city, and graduated at the high school of that city in 1868. He decided to study law, entered a law office in Buffalo, and spent three years in preparing for his chosen profession. He came to Emporia, Kan., in 1871, where he was admitted to the bar, on March 4, 1872, being then but twenty-one years of age. Immediately after his admission to the bar Mr. Forde began the practice of law in the office of the late United States senator, Preston B. Plumb, with whom he was associated until 1875, when he formed a partnership with Almerin Gillett, with whom he remained in an active practice until 1880. In that year Mr. Forde was elected grand master workman of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. The following year he was elected grand recorder of the order, which position he has since held, devoting his entire attention to the duties of the office, which has obligations to the amount of \$58,000,000, the office handling \$1,000,000 a year for the society. Mr. Forde has ably directed his personal business affairs, acquiring valuable property holdings in Emporia, in the growth and development of which city he has taken commendable interest. From 1874 to 1888, a period of fourteen years, he served as city clerk of Emporia. He has long been prominent in fraternal relations; is a Thirty-second degree Scottish Rite and Knight Templar Mason, and is senior warden in the latter order. He has held all of the offices in the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and is a past grand chief of

honor in the Degree of Honor of the Society. He is also a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, the Select Knights and Ladies of Security, Fraternal Aid Association, and the Royal Arcanum.

Mr. Forde has been twice married. On Sept. 1, 1875, he married Miss Louisa Tillottson, a daughter of Samuel Tillottson, a merchant who came to Kansas from Ohio, later removing to Illinois, where he died. Mr. Forde's first wife died in December, 1882, leaving a daughter, Jessie L., a teacher in the State Normal School at Emporia, who at the present time is a student at Columbia University in pursuance of a Master degree. On June 12, 1884, Mr. Forde married Miss Mary J. Ingram. She is a daughter of Mr. William H. Ingram, of Buffalo, N. Y. Unto the second marriage of Mr. Forde the following children were born: Edgar M. Forde, Jr., who graduated in the law department of the University of Kansas in June, 1910; Margaret J., a graduate of the Emporia High School, now a student at the University of Kansas; William L., a student at the State Normal School at Emporia, and Mary E., a graduate of the Emporia High School.

Frank S. Sullivan, county attorney of Meade county, and a prominent citizen of Meade, accompanied his parents to this state in 1880, when but seven years of age, and ever since has been a loyal Kansan, energetic and ambitious not only for a personal success, but for the development and progress of his state as well. He was born May 18, 1873, on a farm in Adair county, Iowa. His public school education, received in Norton and Phillips counties, Kansas, was supplemented by a course at Southwestern Business College, Wichita, after which he was a teacher and a stenographer for twelve years, reading law in the meantime. During 1896 and 1897 he was editor of the "Educational Echo," at Norton, Kan. In 1902 he removed to Meade county, and for two and a half years was a stenographer at Plains. He was admitted to the Meade county bar in 1903, and in 1904 was nominated on the Democratic ticket for county attorney of Meade county and was elected. He has twice since been reelected to that office. He is also city attorney of Meade, to which office he was appointed in 1909. While a resident of Norton county he served as a justice of the peace in 1898 and was associate school examiner for that county in 1898 and 1899. Fraternally he is a member of the time-honored Masonic order, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias.

Mr. Sullivan descends from Irish ancestors. His parents, John P. and Rachel (Hovies) Sullivan, were both natives of Lawrence county, Indiana, where the former was born, Oct. 15, 1827, and the latter on April 8, 1831. The father still survives, full of years, and resides at Logan, Kan., but the mother passed away at Logan, on Jan. 31, 1901. The parents of each were Kentuckians by birth. John P. Sullivan was a wagon maker earlier in his career, but his later years were given to agricultural pursuits. He is one of the few surviving (1911) veterans of the Mexican war, in which he served as a corporal of Company G, Fourth Indiana infantry, and was promoted to sergeant. After that

war he farmed in Lawrence county, Indiana, until 1850, when he removed to Clark county, Iowa, and followed the same occupation for two years, then removed to Adair county, Iowa, where he resided for twenty-five years. In 1876 he removed to Saline county, Nebraska, but in 1881 he crossed the border into Phillips county, Kansas, and there engaged in farming until 1895, when he retired and removed to Logan, his present residence. In the Civil war he was the captain of a home guard company at Greenfield, Iowa. John P. and Rachel Sullivan became the parents of nine children, six sons and three daughters, as follows: Sarah E., born in 1850, married Samuel M. Kendrick, a veteran of the Civil war, in which he served as the sergeant of an Iowa cavalry regiment; he is now a teacher and a farmer in Norton county, Kansas, his wife also having been a teacher prior to her marriage; James H., born in 1852, who is now a real estate broker at Logan, Kan.; William P., born in 1854, a graduate of the Nebraska State University, who was county superintendent of Thomas county, Kansas, in 1888-1890, and now resides at Fairfield, Iowa; Jennie May, born in 1856, is now the wife of Clayton H. Perswell, who served in an Oklahoma regiment during the Spanish-American war and now lives at Chandler, Okla.; John P. S., born in 1860, who is now a farmer in Norton county, Kansas; Dr. Stephen W. Sullivan, born in 1862, who graduated from the Marion-Sims Medical College, of St. Louis, Mo., and is now a successful practitioner at Almena, Kan.; Thomas M., born April 4, 1865, who graduated from the law department of the University of Kansas, in the class of 1891, was county attorney of Phillips county, Kansas, from 1906 to 1908, and is now practicing law at Logan, Kan.; Mary F., born in 1868, taught school eight years in Norton and Phillips counties, Kansas, before her marriage, in 1897, to W. L. Porter, now of Logan, Kan.; and Frank S. Sullivan, the youngest of the family and the subject of this review.

Mr. Sullivan was married, March 31, 1893, to Myrtle J. Ward, a daughter of G. W. Ward and wife, of Plains, Kan., to whom she was born in Doniphan county, Kansas, on Oct. 28, 1878. Mr. and Mrs. Sullivan have three children, namely: John Parker, born Oct. 8, 1904; Lenore Irene, born Nov. 3, 1906; and Kathleen, born March 16, 1910.

Charles E. Warner, inventor of the famous "interlock tie," used in the manufacture of the various styles of wire fence made by the Warner Fence Company, of which he is president, is a native of Tazewell county, Illinois, born July 2, 1850. His parents were Emery and Priscilla (Ireland) Warner. His father was born at Rochester, N. Y., a son of Hiram Warner, who also was a native of the State of New York, and he was a cousin of H. H. Warner, the noted discoverer and proprietor of the celebrated "Warner Safe Cure" medicine. Emery Warner came West, in 1840, and purchased a farm in Tazewell county, Illinois. He was engaged in farming when the Civil war came on, when prompted by a spirit of patriotism he tendered his services in the defense of the Union, enlisting in the One Hundred and Eighth Illinois infantry. As drum major of the regiment's band he served until 1863, when he died



C. E. Warner

of fever contracted while his command was stationed at New Orleans, and was there buried in the National Cemetery. On coming to Illinois Emery Warner married Priscilla Ireland. Her mother bore the maiden name of Hannah Lamb and was a relative of General Price, one of the ablest commanders of the Confederate army. Unto Emery and Priscilla Warner were born five sons and one daughter, of whom Charles E. Warner is the eldest. Upon Charles E. largely devolved the task of aiding his widowed mother in supporting and keeping the family together. In 1871 the family removed to Kansas and settled on a farm, in Coffey county, and to agricultural pursuits the sons were reared. However, Charles E. had learned the carpenter's trade, and he and his brothers, both being of an inventive turn of mind, evolved the idea of a hog-proof wire fence, one that would prove satisfactory to the farmer, as up to that time all barbed wires thus far in use would soon come loose. The Warners evolved the idea of a fence with a barbed margin, woven in at the bottom, and Charles E. Warner designed a machine with which to weave the wire, and this machine was first operated in the barn on the Warner farm. That was in 1895, and subsequently better machinery for the manufacture of the wire fence, which proved a gratifying success from the beginning, was largely thought and worked out by Charles E. Warner. Prosperity attended the adventure, the business grew in importance, and the Warner wire fence became one of popularity and increasing demand. The unparalleled success of the business was made possible by Charles E. Warner's invention of machinery for weaving the "interlock tie" into a handsome weave of great strength, without breaking, in the least, the surface of the wire. The manufacture of the fence began at Waverly, Kan., but as the business grew it became necessary to locate elsewhere, that more favorable shipping facilities might be had, and places were selected at Ottawa (Kan.) and Pueblo (Col.) and the factories at these places have, for several years, been taxed to their fullest capacity in manufacturing the various styles of wire fences, to supply a constantly increasing demand. Charles E. Warner is president of the Warner Fence Company, Eugene L. Warner is secretary, and William H. Warner is treasurer.

In 1876 Charles E. Warner was united in marriage with Miss Ann J., daughter of Eli Stucker, an old and highly respected citizen of Ottawa, where he now resides, retired from activities as a farmer.

Charles E. Warner and wife have two sons and three daughters: Eugene L. is secretary of the Warner Fence Company; Leonard is manager of the company's Pueblo plant; Grace is the wife of Harvey Overman; Nellie is the wife of L. H. Cook, and Florence resides at home.

Mr. Warner and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and are numbered among the most respected families of Ottawa. Mr. Warner has been an active business man. Endowed with a strong physical constitution, splendid health, and untiring energy, he has been able to accomplish much in life. He has never aspired to political honors, yet he has held minor positions of trust in the service of the public.

Politically he is a Republican and fraternally a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

Hugh Wilkinson, M. D., one of the leading surgeons of Kansas City, Kan., was born at Seneca, Nemaha county, Kansas, Nov. 27, 1877, the son of Western and Mary (McLellan) Wilkinson. His paternal grandfather was a native of Pennsylvania, but removed to Michigan, where he reared his family. Western Wilkinson was born at Berrien Springs, Mich., March 21, 1846. He came to Kansas in 1871 and engaged in the newspaper business. For years he ran the "Seneca Weekly Courier," but left the paper to accept a position as cashier of the First National Bank of Seneca, which position he held for fifteen years before he retired from active business. He takes great interest in politics, is a Republican leader in local politics and was postmaster of Seneca for two terms. Western Wilkinson's church affiliations are with the Congregational church, of which he is a staunch supporter. Some of Dr. Wilkinson's maternal ancestors fought in the Revolutionary war. His maternal grandfather, Hugh McLellan, was a native of Maine, a merchant, who spent his life in his native state.

Dr. Wilkinson received his elementary education in the public schools of his native town, then went to Maine, where he graduated in the Brunswick High School. Having determined to study medicine, after leaving the high school he entered Rush Medical College, Chicago, Ill., where he graduated in 1901. Soon after graduating he went to Lawton, Okla., being the first physician to open an office there, but remained only four months, as he was offered inducements to go to Kansas City, Kan. Within two years he had built up a satisfactory and growing practice, devoting most of his attention to surgical work. For some time he was a lecturer in the medical department of the University of Kansas, which is located in Kansas City, Kan. Dr. Wilkinson is abdominal and gynecological surgeon to Bethany Hospital; is the attending physician at the State School for the Blind, and belongs to four medical societies. He is a member of the medical fraternity of Phi Beta Pi and has served as secretary of the Wyandotte County Medical Society. On Feb. 21, 1904, Dr. Wilkinson married Ethel Sims, daughter of Ellington Sims, a native of Iowa and a veteran of the Civil war. One child, a daughter named Elizabeth, has been born to Dr. and Mrs. Wilkinson. Dr. Wilkinson is a Republican in politics and is a member of Masonic Lodge No. 272. He takes an interest in all public affairs which tend to the welfare of the city, but devotes his entire time to his large practice and hospital work.

Irvin J. Stanton, the popular postmaster at Fowler, Kan., and publisher of the "Fowler Gazette," is a young man of exceptional energy and ability who is well qualified in his educational attainments for the profession he has chosen and has proved equally capable as a public official. He is a son of William S. and Edith (Bowles) Stanton and was born on a farm near Bridgeport, Ind., on Aug. 17, 1880. The father was a native of Indiana, in which state he was born Sept. 6, 1852. He married Edith

Bowles Aug. 6, 1874, and in 1885 brought his family to Kansas, locating on a farm in Jewell county. He died at Northbranch, Kan., on Dec. 28, 1893. He was a birthright member of the Friends' Society as were his parents, James Stanton and wife, both of whom were natives of Ohio, where the former was born on Aug. 22, 1820, and the latter on Aug. 18, 1828. James Stanton died on Oct. 20, 1897, and had been preceded in death by his wife some twenty-five years, she having passed away on April 24, 1872. The mother of our subject was born on May 23, 1854, to parents that also were Friends and natives of Indiana. She now is the wife of W. W. Worth, a retired farmer of Wichita, Kan. To William S. and Edith Stanton were born four sons, as follows: Alva D., born Sept. 11, 1876, who is now a fruit grower at Boise, Idaho; Irvin J., the subject of this review, who was second in order of birth; Edwin M., born Dec. 7, 1884, who is now a poultry raiser at Pasadena, Cal.; and William Lester, born May 3, 1888, who is now a student.

Irvin J. Stanton was educated in the public schools of Northbranch, Kan., in the Friends' Academy at that place and also at the Friends' Academy at Cherokee, Okla., and was a student for three years at the Friends' University, Wichita, Kan. While yet a student he began to learn the printing trade by having installed for that purpose at his own expense a printing office in Friends' University at Wichita. In April, 1907, he removed to Fowler, Meade county, Kansas, taking with him this printing plant. There he bought the "Fowler Hustler," adding to it his college plant and changing the name of the paper to the "Fowler Gazette." That paper is now one of the neatest, most ably edited and most modern county weekly papers published in the western part of Kansas. In 1911 Mr. Stanton installed a typesetting machine, a power press and all modern equipment and withal has enjoyed a very prosperous business. Besides his printing plant he owns other property in Fowler. Mr. Stanton is a Republican in political affairs. In April, 1910, he was appointed postmaster at Fowler and has proved an official both efficient and courteous. As a citizen he is public spirited and progressive, lending his influence to all movements for the upbuilding of the community he has chosen as his home and business field.

On Nov. 24, 1909, Mr. Stanton was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Sullins, a daughter of William E. and Nannie Sullins, to whom she was born March 30, 1889, at Bates City, Mo. Mr. and Mrs. Sullins were both natives of Missouri and took up their residence in Kansas in 1909. Mrs. Stanton was a music teacher and a school teacher prior to her marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Stanton are members of the Baptist church.

Alexander T. Bodle, Jr., a prominent attorney-at-law at Meade, Kan., enjoys not only a local reputation as an able lawyer but is a leader in the legal profession of southwestern Kansas. He is a son of the late Alexander T. Bodle, the pioneer lawyer of southwestern Kansas and also the oldest in point of years, having been an active practitioner up to the time of his death on Aug. 15, 1911, when he passed away in his eighty-fourth year. Alexander T. Bodle, Sr., was born Nov. 2, 1827, in

Orange county, New York, to parents that also were natives of that state. His whole career was given to law. In 1884 he removed to Kansas, locating first in Newton but removing a year later to Meade county, where he located on a homestead, which land his son now owns. He opened a law office at Meade and served as county attorney of Meade county four years during the '90s, also as probate judge of that county two years. At a meeting of the Southwestern Kansas Bar Association at Meade in 1906 the members gave him a banquet and presented him with a gold headed cane as the pioneer member of the association and the oldest lawyer in that part of the state. The presentation speech was made by the late Congressman E. H. Madison. He was an enterprising citizen and a popular lawyer of the old school, and in political affairs was a Republican. Fraternally he was an Odd Fellow. He was married May 21, 1856, at Greenville, Ohio, to Miss Caroline M. Henkle, who was born Nov. 9, 1832, in Ohio and died Aug. 21, 1882, at Greenville, that state. She was a college woman and a teacher before her marriage and was the daughter of Silas Henkle of Clark county, Ohio, who was a contractor on the old Miami canal and who laid out the original site of Springfield, Ohio, on his farm. To the marriage of Alexander T. Bodle, Sr., and Caroline M. Henkle were born six children—two sons and four daughters, viz.: Clara H., born April 9, 1857, died in 1871; Alexander T., Jr., the subject of this review, is second in order of birth; Minnie Amelia, born June 27, 1864, now the wife of Hugh S. Wood, a telegrapher at Clinton, Okla.; Lucretia M., born Oct. 25, 1866, now the wife of Charles McCrelis, a stock raiser at Englewood, Kan.; William Van Tyle, born April 9, 1879, died in infancy; and Caroline M., born April 5, 1871, died on Feb. 20, 1910.

Alexander T. Bodle, Jr., was educated in the public schools of Greenville, Ohio, and was a teacher in that state for four years, reading law in the meantime. Admitted to the bar at Hutchinson, Kan., in 1886, he began the practice of law with his father at Meade, where he has since continued to the present time and has achieved a professional success, being now recognized as one of the leading lawyers of southwestern Kansas. In political affairs he is a Republican and served as county attorney of Meade county in 1893 and 1894. He has been attorney for the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company and the United States Express Company for the west end of Kansas since 1888.

On April 26, 1887, at Meade, Kan., Mr. Bodle was united in marriage to Miss Abbie Wightman, a daughter of Minor and Harriet Wightman. Mr. Wightman was formerly a banker at Meade. Mrs. Bodle, who was born April 21, 1864, in Iowa, is a graduate of the high school at Sigourney, that state, and was a teacher several years prior to her marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Bodle have two children, a son and a daughter. Miss Marjorie L. Bodle, born Sept. 2, 1888, graduated from Mt. Carmel Academy at Wichita, Kan., in 1907 and took the degree of Master of Arts at the University of Kansas in 1911. She is now a high school teacher at Tonganoxie, Kan. Alexander Thurston Bodle, the son, born

Feb. 2, 1891, graduated from the Kansas State Agricultural College with the class of 1911 as an architectural engineer and with the degree of Bachelor of Science. Mr. Bodle and his family occupy an enviable standing among the people of their city as citizens of the highest worth and intelligence, progressive in their personal attainments and influential for good in their community.

George Osborne Smith, a well known citizen of Topeka and a Kansas pioneer, is the descendant of Scotch ancestors and of one of New England's oldest and most prominent Revolutionary families. James Paterson, born in Dumfriesshire, Scotland, in 1664, a member of a family that had been prominent in Scotland for a considerable period, came to the American colonies and settled at Wethersfield, Conn. His son, John, born Feb. 14, 1708, was a man of uncommon ability and refinement and became a very prominent citizen of Farmington, Conn., whither he removed from Wethersfield. As a soldier he rose to the rank of major in the British army during the French and Indian wars, in which he served with great distinction. He died Sept. 5, 1762, with the record of having been one of the most brilliant of colonial military men. John Paterson, the son of John just mentioned, was born in 1744. He was fitted for college in his native town of Farmington and graduated from Yale College in 1762; the year after, the order was given to issue "writs of assistance," the order which aroused such indignation in the New England colonies and helped to bring on the Revolution. He adopted law and soon became distinguished in his profession. Later he removed to Lenox, Berkshire county, Mass., where he became one of the most prominent men of the Massachusetts colony, a member of the Continental Congress during the Revolution, his legal abilities being of great service there, and was one of the most valiant soldiers of the Continental army. He attained the rank of major-general under General Ward, and was in continuous service from May 29, 1775, until December, 1783—one of the most efficient of the Revolutionary officers and a trusted counselor of Washington. His daughter Ruth, born Aug. 6, 1774, married Ira Seymour and they became the grandparents of our subject.

George Osborne Smith of this review was born in Whitney's Point, N. Y., Dec. 9, 1845, the son of John David and Emma (Seymour) Smith, the former of whom was born near Binghamton, N. Y., Feb. 10, 1804, and the latter at Whitney's Point, N. Y., Oct. 25, 1803. The father died in Topeka, Kan., in March, 1887, having been preceded in death many years by his wife, who passed away Dec. 11, 1855, at Whitney's Point, N. Y. George O. Smith was reared to manhood in his native state and received his education in the local schools of his community. He also clerked in various stores in Whitney's Point during his youth. When the Civil war broke out, Dr. Charles Seymour, a cousin of Mr. Smith and a resident of New York City, was placed in charge of the Brooklyn City Hospital, and later had charge of the quartermaster's hospital in Nashville, Tenn. There he was joined by Mr. Smith, then still a youth, who, after remaining in Tennessee till the close of the war, returned to his

New York home and for several years thereafter assisted his father in the labors of the farm. In the spring of 1870 he came to Kansas and located at Topeka, where his brother-in-law, the late Judge Handy, resided. He began farming for himself on the farm of Judge Handy and remained there through the year of 1870. In the spring of 1874 he associated himself with John D. Knox in the grocery business in Topeka, but sold his interest in the business to Mr. Knox in the fall of 1875 and went to Georgetown, N. Mex., where he engaged in mining with his brother, David S. Smith, who had preceded him there two years. Mr. Smith continued the mining business very successfully until 1887, when he sold his interests and returned to Topeka. While in New Mexico he controlled a large cattle ranch, which is still in operation and is conducted by the G. O. S. Cattle Company, in which Mr. Smith retained his interest until in very recent years. The ranch is twenty miles square. At the time Mr. Smith disposed of his interests in it he sold 300 horses and 8,000 head of cattle bearing his brand. Three-fourths of the herd were Hereford cattle, and in 1911 the company added 125 head of blooded Herefords. Ill health required him to discontinue active business duties and he now lives retired at his pleasant home at the corner of Topeka and Fifth avenues in Topeka.

In 1872 he and his brother, David S., built the third house in Dodge City, Kan., but they remained there only a few months. When Mr. Smith first went to New Mexico he left the railroad at a point near Trinidad, Col., and completed the remainder of the journey, a distance of some 800 miles, overland by United States mail stage. There is little of frontier life with which he is not familiar through his experiences in Kansas and other portions of the Southwest during those early days, and none knows better than he of the remarkable changes that have taken place in the great commonwealth of Kansas in the past forty years. On Nov. 7, 1879, Mr. Smith wedded Miss Eva Baker, the daughter of Sidney D. and Laura (Edwards) Baker, of Bloomington, Ill., and like her husband, the descendant of staunch Revolutionary stock. Mrs. Smith was born Aug. 24, 1850, at Leroy, Ill., where her parents, both born near Marietta, Ohio, were married. They removed from Illinois to Council Grove, Kan., in the '80s and lived there until their respective deaths, the father's death having occurred on March 4, 1907, and the mother's on July 25, 1901. They were the parents of two children: Frank W. Baker, now a farmer and stockman at Council Grove, Kan., and Eva, the wife of Mr. Smith. Sidney D. Baker was a merchant. His mother, Susanna Morgan Dodge, was descended from the Revolutionary hero, Capt. John Dodge, who assisted Paul Revere in spreading the Lexington alarm in 1775. Captain Dodge was born in Beverly, Mass., and entered the Continental army from Danvers, Mass., as a private. Later he served as lieutenant and still later as captain of Isaiah Hutchinson's company. The Dodge family is one of the oldest in New England and is of English descent. The progenitors of the family in England belonged to the gentry and possessed a coat-of-arms. Three brothers of that name—

John, William and Phineas—settled at Beverly—now a part of Salem, Mass. They landed on American soil June 29, 1629, having been passengers on the "Lion's Whelp," one of four vessels accompanying the Mayflower on her second voyage. The three brothers were the guests of Governor Endicott on their first Sunday in the new land. It is from John Dodge that that branch of the family is descended to which Mrs. Smith belongs. John Dodge, of the fifth generation of the direct line of descent in America, married Bethiah Conant, the lineal descendant of Roger and Sarah Conant, immigrants to America in 1623. Said Roger Conant was the first governor of Lancaster county of Cape Ann, and was judge of the first criminal court ever held in this country. The Dodges founded the first church at Beverly, and the old Dodge homestead there is still preserved; seven of the Dodges served in the Revolutionary war. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have in their possession a complete record of the military services of their ancestors and relatives in the Revolution and both are eligible to membership in the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution. Mrs. Smith was reared in Illinois and received her education at the Illinois Wesleyan University. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have two children: Emma, born Sept. 29, 1887, who is now the wife of Irving M. Platt, city attorney of Junction City, Kan.; she is a graduate of the Topeka High School and of the Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan; David B. Smith, born Sept. 13, 1888, who was educated in the Topeka schools and at various of the state schools and is now engaged in the real estate business at El Paso, Tex.; he married Miss Grace Mead of McPherson, Kan., in 1909.

Mr. Smith is a Republican in politics and served as commissioner of Grand county, New Mexico, while residing there. He is a Thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason. Mrs. Smith is a member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church and of the Nineteenth Century Club of Topeka.

Joseph W. Dennis, the last survivor of those pioneers who came to Seneca, Kan., in 1856, is a native of Henry county, Kentucky, where he was born April 9, 1825. He is the son of Batson and Mary Ann (Callender) Dennis, the former born and reared to farm life in Henry county, Kentucky, the latter born near Richmond, Va., and when a young woman came to Kentucky, where she was married to Batson Dennis. When Joseph W. was five years old his parents removed to Johnson county, Indiana, and resided there about eight years, when they took up their residence on a farm ten miles southeast of Bloomington, Ill. They remained there until 1856, in which year they came to Kansas, locating on a squatter's claim one mile south of Seneca.

Joseph W. Dennis was married on July 8, 1847, to Miss Mary Ann Young, of Dewitt county, Illinois. They began housekeeping on their own farm in McLean county, Ill. Mrs. Dennis was the daughter of John and Catharine Young and was born in Darr county, Kentucky. Her parents moved to Dewitt county, Illinois, when she was a child and there they passed the remainder of their lives. To Batson and Mary

Ann Dennis were born the following children: Samuel, who died near Seneca; Sally, who died in Kentucky; Joseph W., the subject of this review; John H., who died on the old homestead near Seneca; Jesse, who was killed by desperadoes in Nemaha county before the Civil war, his murderer having been captured and hanged in Seneca, the first execution in that town; and Batson, who died in Perry, Okla. Joseph W. is the only one of these children now living, and has himself reached the advanced age of eighty-six years. To him and his wife were born ten children: Mary Ann, John B., Emily, Elizabeth, Amanda, Martha, Campbell, George W., Sarah and Philip. Of these children, Amanda, Campbell and Philip are living in Nemaha county. Mary Ann Dennis, the wife and mother, died on April 18, 1908. She was a lifelong member of the Baptist church and was a noble helpmeet. Mr. Dennis has also been a member of the Baptist church for over forty years and politically has been a Democrat all of his life. His whole career has been given to farming and stock raising and he now lives in the house he built in 1860, close to where he built his first cabin in 1850. He still owns the same quarter-section he secured by squatter's claim over a half century ago. At one time he owned 1,200 acres in Nemaha county, but he has since given each of his children a homestead of eighty acres, and at his death the quarter-section on which he now resides is to be the property of Amanda, Campbell, Philip and his grandson, Amos Highsmith. The mother of this grandson died when he was ten months old and he was reared in the home of his grandparents. Amos Highsmith married Miss Louise Lelevre and they have one child, Lowell Fay Highsmith. Mr. Dennis has about twenty grandchildren and twenty-four great-grandchildren. Mr. Dennis has reached an unusual age and few there are in the state that can boast his distinction, that of having been a continuous resident of the state for over fifty-five years. Kansas reveres its pioneers for it was their labor, courage, sacrifices and energy which have made possible the remarkable record of this great commonwealth among states. Mr. Dennis expects to spend the years that remain to him at the old home at Seneca.

William P. Bunyan, of Fowler, Kan., a prominent business man, stockman and farmer of Meade county, is another of a great number of men of sterling worth who have found opportunity and wealth in Kansas. He was born Feb. 28, 1862, at Perryville, Ohio, to Azor and Catherine (Carpenter) Bunyan. Azor Bunyan was born in England in 1818 and came to the United States at the age of eighteen, locating in Ashland county, Ohio, where he farmed until 1865. He then moved to Illinois and continued to be engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death on May 6, 1874. He was a birthright member of the Friends society and in 1840 was married to Catherine Carpenter, who bore him ten children—five sons and five daughters—as follows: Sarah, Albert, Lucinda, Harriet, Charles, George, Emma, John, Clara and William P. The mother died on June 12, 1909.

William P. Bunyan acquired his education in the public schools of

Piatt county, Illinois, but at the early age of ten years he left home and began to make his own way in the world. This he did as a farm laborer until 1877, when he went to Texas and for one year worked on a cotton plantation. Returning to Illinois he rented land and engaged in farming on his own account for three years. He prospered and in the meantime bought a farm of his own. In 1881 he removed to Kansas, locating first in Harper county, where for two years he worked on a cattle ranch. In 1884 he removed to Meade county, filed a claim on government land and for six years lived in a "dugout" in true Kansas pioneer fashion. He engaged in the cattle business, in which he prospered from the start, and to his original claim he added gradually by purchase until he owned several thousand acres. He continued to buy and sell land, raise and sell blooded cattle and horses until he became wealthy. He was the first man to raise Galloway cattle in western Kansas on a large scale, and has had as many as 600 head of them at one time of his own breeding and raising. In 1906 he sold his ranch and lands in Meade county and removed to the town of Fowler to retire from hard work, but the years of habit proved too strong and he later bought back his old ranch, together with large tracts of alfalfa lands. He now owns a number of well improved farms in Meade county. He built the Bunyan Hotel, the first modern hotel in Fowler and one of the best in the western part of the state. He is also interested in the Artesian Valley Alfalfa Company, of Fowler, and in other enterprises of the town and is recognized as one of its most influential, progressive and public-spirited citizens. He has been a member of the town council ever since the incorporation of Fowler.

Mr. Bunyan has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Laura J. Reams, whom he married on Feb. 19, 1880. She was born Aug. 26, 1863, at Sullivan, Ill., and died Dec. 25, 1894, on the ranch in Meade county, Kansas. To this marriage three children were born: Viola M., born July 23, 1881; Rosetta, born Dec. 22, 1883, now the wife of M. M. Way, a farmer at Fowler, Kan.; and Hattie Maude, born June 10, 1886, now the wife of Frank Van Ryper, a stock raiser at Fowler. On June 10, 1899, Mr. Bunyan wedded as his second wife Miss Lee F. Finley, a native of Barton county, Missouri, and a teacher prior to her marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Bunyan have one son, William Price, Jr., born Dec. 29, 1910.

Besides the interests mentioned Mr. Bunyan is a director of the Fowler State Bank. Fraternally he is a Knight Templar and Thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, and is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

George W. Whitaker, of Ottawa, was born in Elk county, Kansas, Oct. 28, 1876. He is a son of John P. and Mary S. Whitaker. He received his preliminary education in the public schools, and then attended the University of Kansas. Mr. Whitaker was engaged in the real estate business at Hobart, Okla., from 1901 to 1904, and then in the same form of business at Kansas City, Mo., for about one and a half years.

He was then in charge of the branch business of Whitaker Bros., real estate and loans, at Guymon, Okla., whence he came to Ottawa, Kan., in 1907. He is a member of the firm of Whitaker Bros., which firm is composed of five brothers as follows: Charles T., George W., Walter W., Albert L., and Arthur G., and does an extensive business. George W. and Arthur G. have charge of the firm's business at Ottawa, Kan., while the other brothers have charge of the business at Steamboat Springs, Col., at which latter place two of the brothers, Charles T. and Walter W., are also practicing law with gratifying success. The lawyer brothers are graduates from the law department of the University of Kansas, Charles T. graduating in 1899 and Walter W. in 1902. George W. Whitaker is a Republican in politics and fraternally is affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America. In 1910 he married Miss Mary Macey, of Ottawa.

Arthur G. Whitaker, member of the real estate and loan firm of Whitaker Bros., and who, together with his brother, George W. Whitaker, has charge of the Ottawa (Kan.) branch of the business of said firm, was born in Crawford county, Missouri, April 10, 1886, a son of John P. and Mary S. Whitaker. His early educational advantages were those of the common schools, and his collegiate education was received in the Ottawa University. In 1904 he opened the branch business of Whitaker Bros. at Ottawa, and has since been identified with the business in that city. For awhile he also had charge of the firm's business at Guymon, Okla.

In February, 1910, Mr. Whitaker married Miss Lynn Moherman, daughter of C. A. Moherman, of Ottawa. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias fraternity. As mentioned in the personal sketch of George W. Whitaker, appearing elsewhere in this volume, the firm of Whitaker Bros. has achieved a pleasing success in the real estate and loan business, and to the success of the firm Arthur has contributed a goodly share.

Samuel Sampson Glasscock, M. D.—As one of the most prominent and successful members of the medical profession in Kansas, a citizen who has served in her legislatures with honor and distinction and who has been identified with the advancement and development of Wyandotte county Dr. Glasscock merits distinctive recognition in this publication. He is a native of Missouri, born at Excelsior Springs, April 13, 1862, the son of Archibald and Rachel (Titus) Glasscock. Thomas Glasscock, his grandfather, a native of East Tennessee, came with his family to Missouri in 1828, and became a pioneer of Ray county, where he lived until his death in 1863. Archibald Glasscock was also a native of Tennessee and a farmer. He married Rachel Titus, daughter of John Titus, a native of North Carolina, and also a pioneer of Ray county, Missouri. John Titus married a Miss Yancey, a member of the famous Yancey family, which furnished a member of Jefferson Davis' cabinet.

Dr. Glasscock acquired his early education in the public schools of his native county. He entered the University of Missouri at Columbia, but

did not complete the course, as his inclinations led to the study of medicine. He entered Rush Medical College, Chicago, where he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine with the class of 1887. The year of 1889 he spent in post-graduate study on nervous diseases in the medical department of the University of Vienna. On his return to America in 1890 he located for practice in Kansas City, Kan., of which city he has since been a resident. In 1891 he became associated with the late Dr. J. C. Martin, a partnership which continued until the death of the latter in 1894. In 1903 Dr. Glasscock decided to confine his practice to the treatment of nervous diseases and in order to secure the necessary atmosphere and environment for his patients he purchased Grandview Sanitarium, a commodious brick structure located near Grandview Park in Kansas City, Kan. This building was thoroughly renovated, equipped with every convenience and has accommodations for forty-five patients. His practice is confined to mental and nervous diseases and the liquor and drug habits. In this venture he has met with unqualified success and is recognized by the fellow members of his profession as an expert in this department. He is professor of neurology in the medical department of the University of Kansas, neurologist to Bethany Hospital, Kansas City, Kan.; president of the Kansas City Academy of Medicine; member of the Kansas State and the Wyandotte County Medical societies, the American Medical and the Southwestern Medical associations, and has contributed valuable papers at the annual meetings of these organizations, in which he has taken an active part. Dr. Glasscock has always been deeply interested in and a close student of those questions affecting the public welfare. He has been a life-long Republican and an active and influential member of his party. During the campaigns of 1900, 1904 and 1908 he did effective work as a speaker throughout Kansas. He was elected to the lower house of the legislature in 1904 and served as chairman of the house committee on hygiene and public health. His speech on the state oil refinery bill during the session of 1905 was one of the strong efforts of that session. He was instrumental in securing the passage of the law separating the white students from the blacks in the Kansas City High School, and he was one of the most potential supporters of the drainage board legislation. Dr. Glasscock has attained to the Thirty-second degree in Masonry and is affiliated with Abdallah Temple Shrine, of Leavenworth.

On Nov. 29, 1888, Dr. Glasscock married Miss Ollie E. Hunter, daughter of the late Milton B. Hunter, a well known carriage manufacturer of Shelbyville, Ill. Dr. and Mrs. Glasscock are the parents of three children: Edith, born Dec. 29, 1890, a student in Kansas University; Rachel, born Aug. 29, 1897; and Catherine, born July 9, 1902. Mrs. Glasscock is a woman of broad culture, popular in the social circle of her home city. She and her husband are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and active in its work, Dr. Glasscock having been for many years president of its official board. The family residence is at 640 Oakland avenue.

John H. Randolph, probate judge of Meade county, first came to Kansas in 1870 and for over thirty years has been closely identified with the interests of the southwestern part of the state, especially in Meade county, of which he is a most respected pioneer. He was born Dec. 21, 1852, on a farm in Jefferson county, Tennessee. His parents, Andrew Jackson Randolph and Rebecca Mills, were both Tennesseans by birth. The father died in September, 1853, when their only child was not yet a year old. The mother survived until August, 1872, when she, too, passed away. The paternal grandfather of the subject was a Baptist minister and a Virginian by birth, a descendant of one of the Old Dominion's oldest families that proudly traces its descent from the Indian maiden, Pocahontas.

Judge Randolph was reared in Tennessee and was educated in the public schools and in French Branch Academy, in Jefferson county of that state, graduating from the latter institution in 1870. In 1871 he removed to Lawrence county, Missouri, where he successfully engaged in farming until 1879, in which year he removed to Kansas, locating on government land in Harper county. There he took part in the memorable fight between Anthony and Harper for the location of the county seat, in which contest Anthony was the victor. In 1884 he sold his Harper county holdings and removed to Meade county, where he took up a homestead and a timber claim in the Crooked creek valley between Meade and Fowler. The land he improved and made into a fine homestead, on which he resided until 1905, when he removed to the town of Meade. In connection with farming he also raised cattle and horses extensively and was very successful in both respects. After selling his farm he visited the Pacific coast with a view of locating there, but being disappointed in the country he returned to Meade, satisfied to live in Kansas. In 1906 he was elected as a Democrat to the office of probate judge of Meade county, which office he still holds. From 1880 to 1890 he was county commissioner and also served as treasurer of Fowler township four years.

Judge Randolph has been twice married. On Jan. 20, 1871, he wedded Miss Paulina Sanders, of Jefferson county, Tennessee, the daughter of Rev. Maryarter Sanders, a Baptist minister and a farmer of that county. She was born May 22, 1850, and died on Oct. 21, 1891. To this union were born eleven children, viz.: Carrie E., who was born March 23, 1872; Isaac Andrew, born Oct. 3, 1873, who died May 5, 1874; Sarah Elizabeth, born Feb. 1, 1875, who is now the wife of John W. Crane, of Topeka, Kan.; Willis Arthur Sanders, born June 27, 1877, who is now a stockman and farmer at Meade, Kan.; John Dillo, who was born Aug. 12, 1878; Luther A., born Sept. 1, 1879; Ora M., born March 2, 1882, who is now a farmer and stock raiser at Meade, Kan.; Rebecca Louise, born Oct. 29, 1883, who is single and resides with her father; James H., born May 3, 1886, who died on Aug. 15, 1886; Lester Therne, born Aug. 16, 1889, now a stenographer at Meade, Kan.; and the eleventh child, a son, born Sept. 29, 1891, died Oct. 28 of that same year. The second marriage of Judge

Randolph occurred on Oct. 22, 1908, when Mrs. Margaret M. Trotter, nee Bryan, became his wife. Mrs. Randolph was born in Sevier county, Tennessee, on April 22, 1803.

There is no better known or more popular citizen in Meade county than Judge Randolph, who for over twenty-five years has dwelt among its people, and by honorable, useful and upright living has won the universal respect of his fellow citizens. Enterprising and energetic in business affairs, his efforts not only promoted his own success, but also contributed largely to the development of Meade county and of that section of the state. Fraternally he is a member of two of the oldest orders, the Masonic order and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Louis Boehler.—The biography of Mr. Boehler, cashier of the Meade State Bank and one of the foremost citizens of Meade county, Kansas, is the story of the rise of a boy of humble parentage who through thrift and industry and the demonstration of real worth and merit has attained a most creditable success in financial affairs and as a citizen has reached a position of highest influence and prominence. He is a native of Iowa, born at the city of Davenport on Oct. 14, 1807. Gebhart Boehler, his father, was born in 1825 in Tyrol, Switzerland, and came to the United States in 1848, locating on a farm in Scott county, Iowa. Twenty years later, or in 1868, the latter crossed the plains by wagon to Montana, where he prospected for gold. In 1870 his family followed, making the journey by railroad to Corinne, Utah, and thence to Helena, Mont., by stage coach. The father had in the meantime located a farm adjoining Helena and there the family resided until 1875, when they moved to town to get better school advantages. In 1880 they returned to Davenport, Iowa, where the father engaged in the mercantile business with the capital he had made in Montana. He retired from business in 1883 and died in 1892 from the effects of injuries received in a railroad accident at Helena, Mont. Gebhart Boehler was married twice. He wedded his first wife in Switzerland and to their union were born three daughters, all of whom became pioneer residents of Helena, Mont. Mary, the eldest, who died in 1911, was the wife of Louis Stadler, of Helena; Emma, the second daughter, married Charles Albrecht, of Helena, who died in 1889; and Helena, the youngest, is now the wife of Charles Reinig, of Helena, Mont. The second marriage was to Miss Catherine Abt, at Davenport, Iowa, in 1864. She was born in Bavaria in 1830 and came to the United States with relatives in 1844. To this union two sons and one daughter were born, as follows: Andrew G., born Oct. 22, 1865, who died at Rock Island in 1901; Louis, the subject of this record; and Ella, born in May, 1869, who was a teacher at Davenport, Iowa, for a number of years and died in 1892. The mother died in 1875 at Helena, Mont.

Louis Boehler was educated in the public schools of Helena, Mont., and of Davenport, Iowa. Later he took a business course and learned stenography. In 1886 he came to Meade, Kan., to take a position as a stenographer in a bank. He was thus employed until 1889, when he was

appointed official stenographer for the Thirty-first judicial district, which position he held continuously for fourteen years. By frugal and industrious habits he saved a goodly portion of his earnings, which he invested from time to time in bank stocks and land. In August, 1903, he resigned his position as stenographer to become the active manager of the Meade State Bank, in which he is a heavy stockholder and of which he is at present cashier. The bank, which has a capital of \$30,000 and a surplus of \$11,000, occupies one of the most modern bank buildings in western Kansas, one that was erected expressly for that purpose and is up-to-date in all of its appointments. Mr. Boehler is also a director in the Fowler State Bank, of Fowler, Kan. He is also a member of the Meade county bar, having been admitted to practice on Oct. 15, 1891. Politically he is a Republican and was the mayor of Meade eight years and is now a member of the city council. Fraternally he is a Knight Templar Mason.

On Dec. 19, 1893, at Meade, Kan., was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Boehler and Miss Nellie I. Burgess, a daughter of Thomas and Ada Burgess, of Rochester, Ill. Mrs. Boehler was born April 15, 1870, at Belvidere, Ill., and was a teacher for several years prior to her marriage. Her mother was born June 21, 1847, in New York and died on April 23, 1896. The father was born in Canada in 1827 and died June 28, 1907. Mr. and Mrs. Boehler have three daughters, viz: Helen Phoebe, born Oct. 7, 1894; Carrie Blanche, born July 6, 1896; and Dorothy Louise, born Oct. 5, 1904.

John B. Miller, editor and proprietor of the "Bucklin Banner," Bucklin, Kan., claims Iowa as the state of his nativity, having been born in Marengo, Iowa county, that state, May 12, 1882. His father, John Miller, was a Virginian by birth, born in the Old Dominion in 1821. The earlier years of his career were spent as a farmer, but he became a pioneer settler in Iowa and was engaged in teaching school a number of years in Iowa county prior to the Civil war. At that time he was also an Indian trader. In 1862 he responded to the call for an "Iowa Temperance Regiment" by enlisting in Company E, Twenty-fourth Iowa infantry, which regiment saw its full share of service and exposure in that great internecine strife. Though it had participated in numerous engagements and skirmishes previously, its first great battle was at Champion's Hill, where it bore a valiant part, suffering severely in killed and wounded. At Vicksburg it was engaged in the active operations against that city and there John Miller was severely wounded. Being incapacitated for further military service he received his honorable discharge and returned to his home in Marengo, Iowa, where he took up the practice of law, having been admitted to the bar before going to the war. He was an active practitioner there for a number of years and was probate judge of Iowa county one term. In 1884, he removed to Florida, where he continued to practice law until his health failed. In 1893 he removed with his family to Eldorado, Kan., where he died on Oct. 27, of that year. He wedded Hebe M. Burdick, a native of Iowa, and to their marriage

were born four children, as follows: John B., the subject of this review; Bessie, born March 16, 1884, and on June 4, 1904, became the wife of Le Roy P. Loomis, a successful newspaper man and the present postmaster at Texico, N. M.; Frances C., born Aug. 18, 1888; and Benjamin B., born June 2, 1892. Mrs. Miller, the mother, now resides with her son, John B., at Bucklin.

John B. Miller completed his schooling at Eldorado, Kan., and there at the age of fourteen entered a printing office to master the printer's trade, serving four years as an apprentice. In 1905 he established the "Tri-County Index" at Manchester, Okla., which paper he published for one year. In 1906 he consolidated it with one at Medford, Okla., but sold that plant the following year and in 1910 became editor and part owner of the "Meade County News." Disposing of his interest there in July, 1911, he removed to Bucklin, Ford county, Kansas, where he became editor and proprietor of the "Bucklin Banner." This paper was established in 1894 and has a large circulation. Mr. Miller has already demonstrated to its readers his ability as a newspaper man and his purposes as an energetic and enterprising citizen, ambitious to add to the progress of the town he has adopted as his home, and to push the further development of Ford county. He is equipped with a modern printing plant and issues a paper that is independent in politics.

On June 17, 1903, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Miller and Miss Bertha M. Gaskill, of Mansfield, Mo., and they have two children—Edmund Leo, born Dec. 1, 1905, and Lowell Gaskill, born Feb. 14, 1910.

John K. Cochran, the present postmaster at Pratt, is well known to the citizens of Pratt county and that section of the state as the editor of the "Pratt County Republican" and its predecessor, the "Pratt County Times," having handled printer's ink in Pratt county for over thirty years and in all of that time has been in close touch with the commercial and civic development of both his county and the State of Kansas. He is an Ohio man, having been born in Coshocton county, that state, Dec. 24, 1863, a son of Matthew and Artie (Calhoun) Cochran. The former was born in Ohio in 1846 and is a blacksmith by trade, being now a resident of Keokuk, Iowa. At the outbreak of the Civil war he went into service as a member of an Ohio regiment and bravely and gallantly assisted in defending our national life. The mother of our subject was a native of Pennsylvania and died in Keokuk, Iowa, in 1909. Five children were born to these parents, viz.: John K. Cochran of this review; Samuel W. Cochran; Flora, now Mrs. Grant C. Scott of Keokuk, Iowa; Albert A. Cochran, associated with the subject of this sketch as the business manager of the "Pratt County Republican"; and Frank N. Cochran, now residing in Keokuk, Iowa. After the close of the war the parents of Mr. Cochran removed to Iowa and in that state he received a public school education. At the age of sixteen, or in 1879, he came to Kansas, locating at Iuka, where he first entered the atmosphere of printer's ink as an employee in the office of the old "Pratt County Press," the first paper published in the county. He worked at the printing trade

until 1893, when he bought the "Pratt County Times," which was consolidated with the "Pratt County Republican" in 1894. Mr. Cochran remaining its owner. He now shares its interests with his brother, A. A. Cochran, our subject being the editor and his brother the business manager. It is the leading paper in Pratt county and is a carefully edited sheet, on its pages appearing not only the general and local news but concise and pointed editorials on matters pertaining to the public progress and civic pride within the county. Mr. Cochran is a Republican and took an active part in party work until his appointment in 1899 as postmaster at Pratt.

On June 16, 1891, he married Miss Emma E. Bell, a daughter of S. M. Bell, who was a native of Pennsylvania but for a number of years conducted a meat market at Pratt, where he died in October, 1902. Mr. and Mrs. Cochran have four children, as follows: Frank S., Esther, Philip K., and Junia, the last named of whom died June 2, 1910. Mr. Cochran affiliates fraternally with the Knights of Pythias and both he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church, in the work of which Mrs. Cochran takes a very prominent and active part.

John M. Conard, vice-president of the Franklin County State Bank of Ottawa, Kan., a prosperous agriculturist and stock raiser of Hayes township, Franklin county, and prominently identified with the business and commercial life of that community, is an example of the alert, progressive and successful business man and his biography is well worthy of record for the achievements attained. He was born in La Salle county, Illinois, Jan. 24, 1867, to William H. and Sarah Belinda (Dominy) Conard, the former a native of Licking county, Ohio, born Nov. 9, 1843, and taken with his parents to Illinois at the age of three years. He was reared and educated there and began his independent business career as a stock raiser, selling and shipping stock as well. He now lives retired, but continues to enjoy the high regard of all who came to know him during his active career, when he became an influential citizen and a prominent factor in the public and business life of La Salle county, Illinois. He is also one of the revered patriots of the Civil war and his descendants may point with pride to the following record of his services with the One Hundred and Fourth Illinois infantry:

"Sergt. William H. Conard; age 18; born in Ohio; farmer; enlisted from Serena, Aug. 14, 1862; was in the Kentucky campaign and at the battle of Hartsville; in the Tullahoma and Chickamauga campaigns; was present at Elk River and Davis Cross Roads, and the battle of Chickamauga; in the battle of Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge and the skirmishes following. Promoted corporal for meritorious services, May 1, 1864; was in the Atlanta campaign at Buzzard Roost, the battle around Resaca, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain, and Peachtree Creek. In the latter battle was severely wounded in the right shoulder and was sent to hospital, thence home. On recovering he rejoined the regiment at Goldsboro, N. C., and participated in the last campaign. Promoted sergeant, April 7, 1865, for meritorious services.



JOHN M. CONARD



MRS. JOHN M. CONARD



RESIDENCE



ALBERTA B. CONARD



FRANCES R. CONARD

Mustered out June 6, 1865. A soldier who could be counted upon in a tight place."

On his return home he was tendered a commission as lieutenant in the regular army by Hon. B. C. Cook, then a member of Congress from the Ottawa (Ill.) district, but declined. The Conard ancestry is undoubtedly of German descent, but the direct lineage can be traced back only to John Conard, of Virginia. His son, Anthony, the great-grandfather of John M., was born at the foot of the Blue Ridge mountains, in Loudoun county, Virginia, in 1760, and was a mere boy when he enlisted as a soldier in the Revolution. His residence after the war was near the plantation of General Washington, with whom he was personally acquainted. Anthony Conard, Jr., grandfather of John M., was born in Loudoun county, Virginia, Oct. 16, 1799, and immigrated to Licking county, Ohio, in 1828, remaining there until 1847, when he immigrated to La Salle county, Illinois, and died in Crawford county, that state, Dec. 26, 1851. He married Nancy Gregg, a native of Virginia, Jan. 18, 1821. She was born Oct. 15, 1802, and died in La Salle county, Illinois, Dec. 16, 1847. William H., father of John M., was the thirteenth of fourteen children born to his parents. Shortly after the close of the Civil war, or on Feb. 20, 1866, William H. Conard was united in marriage with Sarah Belinda Dominy, born March 13, 1845, to Lorenzo and Sarah A. (Gurnea) Dominy, natives of New York, the former born in Clinton county, June 22, 1822, and the latter in Montgomery county, April 21, 1826. Lorenzo Dominy was a son of Ezra Dominy, born on Long Island, May 13, 1786, and the latter was a son of Henry Dominy, also a native of Long Island, born Dec. 26, 1746. Henry's father was Nathaniel Dominy, one of three brothers who came to America from England and settled on Long Island. The maternal grandmother of John M. Conard was a daughter of William F. and Isabelle (Peck) Gurnea, natives of Montgomery county, New York, the former born Sept. 15, 1796, and the latter April 6, 1807. Both died in LaSalle county, Illinois.

John M. Conard is the eldest of five children born to his parents and he was given the best educational advantages to be obtained in the public schools of his locality, which were supplemented by a course in the Plumb Commercial College, at Streator, Ill. Until his majority he was associated with his father in the stock business in Illinois, but at that time he came to Kansas, where he and his father had purchased 850 acres, partly in Hayes and partly in Ottawa townships, Franklin county, and established himself as an agriculturist, but later engaged also in the live stock business. In 1890 he bought his father's interest in the property and still retains the whole of it. In 1893 he leased the farm and moved to Ottawa, where he lived for six years. In 1898 he and E. W. Hume became heavy stockholders in the Franklin County State Bank, of which Mr. Conard is now vice-president. He also owns an interest in the Quenemo Milling Company of Quenemo, Kan., and is president of the milling company. They manufacture the famous

"Kansas Chief" brand of flour. In 1899 he erected on his farm one of the finest modern residences in eastern Kansas, of pressed brick and frame, 58 by 30, which, with its stained shingle trimmings and fine interior equipments, surrounded by all the comforts and conveniences of modern civilization, meets the ideal for beauty and comfort, both without and within. The loveliness of this home is complete with the presence of his gracious wife, who was Esther A. Shinn, born Dec. 5, 1869, to whom he was married Jan. 21, 1891. Her educational and social qualities are such as have made her a leader in the highest circles of the community. Her parents are Albert C. and Frances E. (Bride) Shinn, the former a native of Harrison county, West Virginia, born Oct. 12, 1842, and the latter of Hancock county, Illinois, born Oct. 19, 1843. Mr. and Mrs. Conard have two children: Alberta B., born March 2, 1899, and Frances R., born Sept. 10, 1907. Mr. Conard's political sympathies are with the Democratic party, and he affiliates fraternally with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is especially interested in raising high bred trotting horses and has the best in the county and some of the best in the state, some of his horses having record in the state and county fairs. One of them, "Kewanna Queen," has raced sixty times, taking first money eighteen times, second money eighteen times, and has been out of money but four times. Her record is 2:10 $\frac{3}{4}$. Mr. Conard's breeding of light harness horses has been mainly of the Kewanna stock, which, including "Kewanna Queen," are the following leaders: "Kewanna Riley," 2:08; "Kewanna Kate," (3) 2:19; "Kewanna Medium," (3) 2:16 $\frac{1}{4}$, and Black Squaw (trial), 2:11 $\frac{1}{4}$. Mr. Conrad is an enthusiastic motorist, and enjoys touring the country with his fine Stoddard Dayton automobile.

James W. Crawford, the present postmaster at Little River, Kan., and a well known and respected citizen of Rice county for over forty years, deserves mention in this work both for his useful career within the state and as a veteran of the Civil war. He was born on a farm in Coshocton county, Ohio, April 29, 1843, the son of Hance D. and Elizabeth (Scott) Crawford. Hance D. Crawford was born in County Down, Ireland, Dec. 25, 1818, and accompanied his parents to America at the age of sixteen years. Until 1855 he was associated with his father in the work of the home farm in Ohio, where the family had located. He then removed to Rock Island county, Illinois, where he was independently engaged in farming until 1863, removing thence to McLean county, where he was similarly engaged until 1870. In that year he brought his family to Kansas and located on a farm near Topeka, but the following year, or in 1871, he secured a homestead south of Little river in Rice county, which remained his home for some years. He died March 14, 1885, at Little River. The mother of the subject was a native of Catskill county, New York, where she was born Oct. 2, 1824. She died in Rice county, Kansas, Jan. 27, 1873. Hance D. Crawford and Elizabeth Scott were married Sept. 1, 1842; their only child was James W., of this review.

James W. Crawford acquired his education in the public schools of

Ohio and Illinois. He was a youth of but eighteen years at the outbreak of the Civil war, but such was the fervor of his youthful patriotism that he enlisted April 25, 1861, at Port Byron, Ill., in Company D, Thirtieth Illinois infantry, for the first three months' call. Upon the conclusion of that service he enlisted in Captain Graham's Independent Cavalry company, of Moline, Ill., and was attached for service to the Fourteenth Missouri infantry. His regiment was captured by Gen. Sterling Price of the Confederacy at Lexington, Mo., during the siege of that town in 1861, and was mustered out when released. In June, 1862, Mr. Crawford reenlisted in Company D, Seventy-first Illinois infantry, with which he served four months with the rank of corporal. He then reenlisted in Company K, Second Illinois cavalry, with which he served until the close of the war. This regiment took the advance on March 30, 1863, in the Vicksburg campaign, with almost daily skirmishes until May 3, when the last of Grant's army crossed the Mississippi below Grand Gulf. After crossing the river it again led the advance until the army invested Vicksburg on May 18. After the fall of Vicksburg the Second Illinois cavalry took the advance toward Jackson, Miss., fighting all the way to that place. They were in active service from that time until the close of the war. Mr. Crawford participated in a number of different battles and engagements but was never wounded. At the three days' siege of Lexington, Mo., he was taken captive and, with others, was condemned to be executed, but the order was countermanded.

After the close of the war he returned to Illinois and worked on a farm near Lexington until 1866. On Nov. 7 of that year he married Miss Sarah M. Wilsey of Rapid City, Ill. She is the daughter of Daniel and Phoebe (Hurlburt) Wilsey, the former of whom was a native of New York and a carpenter by trade, and the latter was a native of Canada. The father died Dec. 17, 1879, and was survived by the mother until April 1, 1886. They were the parents of eleven children. To Mr. and Mrs. Crawford have been born five children, as follows: Phoebe, whose birth occurred Oct. 2, 1867, died Jan. 22, 1889; Hester, born Aug. 25, 1870, is now the wife of W. G. Greenback, editor and publisher of the "Monitor," at Little River, Kan., and is the mother of six children, four daughters and two sons—Mary M., Lester, Edith, Edna, James W. and Phoebe; Daniel H., the eldest son, was born March 20, 1875, and is now located at Little River, Kan.; served in the Spanish-American war in Company A, Twenty-first Kansas infantry; Etta May, born June 5, 1879, died Aug. 14, 1879; James W. Crawford, Jr., born Nov. 21, 1881, enlisted in Company G, Ninth United States infantry, in 1900 and served three years; was in foreign service two years and was in the Boxer uprising in China, participating in the battle and capture of Peking. He now resides in Portland, Ore.

Mr. Crawford came to Kansas with his parents and his own family in 1870, and to Rice county in 1871, locating on government land near Little River. He lived here until 1881, when he removed to the town of

Little River He was appointed postmaster at Lodianna in 1876 and served in that capacity until 1880, when that office was abolished and the one at Little River was established in its place, whereupon Mr. Crawford was appointed postmaster and held the office until 1885, when the administration changed. On Dec. 8, 1897, he was again appointed postmaster at Little River and has held that office continuously to the present time (1911), making a total service of twenty-three years in that official position. He has also held other positions of trust and of public service, having been a township trustee two years, mayor of Little River one term, councilman two terms, police judge three years, a director and treasurer of the Little River school board, and a justice of the peace twelve years. He has also entered actively into the fraternal, social and church life of his community and has always lent his influence toward all that tends to greater moral as well as greater commercial and industrial development. He is a member of the Masonic order, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Knights of Pythias, and both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Joseph C. Colin, Argonia, Kan. In the passing of Mr. Colin in 1908 Kansas lost one of its pioneer educators and one of its most respected and useful citizens. Mr. Colin was a native of Indiana, born at Milltown Feb. 20, 1855, a son of Casper and Catherine (Fella) Colin, the former of whom was a native of France and the latter of Germany. They were the parents of ten children, of whom Joseph C. was second in order of birth. He was educated in the public schools of Indiana and at Central Normal College, Danville, Ind., from which institution he graduated. He engaged in the teaching profession several years in Indiana prior to his removal in 1879 to Kansas, where for a few years he was a teacher in the academy at Atchison. He subsequently became principal of the Attica city schools, his labor there being for several years during the '80s. He then removed to Grant county, where he preempted land, continuing, however, to teach in the meantime and also to do clerical work in different of the county offices. While attending the Grant county summer normal he met Miss Esther Hickok, a Grant county teacher who also was proving up on land while pursuing her professional duties. Having made final proof on their respective claims they were married Dec. 20, 1880, in a claim sod house. Mrs. Colin is a daughter of J. E. and O. L. Hickok, for many years residents of Argonia, where the father was engaged in the mercantile business. He passed away at Anthony in 1906.

Mr. Colin was principal of the city schools of Ulysses at the time of his marriage and subsequently filled a similar position in the schools of Argonia, remaining in that capacity several years. He had also at different times served as township trustee. In 1907 he was appointed postmaster at Argonia and on January 22 of the following year his demise occurred. He was mayor of Argonia at the time of his death. Mrs. Colin was appointed to succeed her husband as postmaster and has since very efficiently and acceptably performed the duties of that

office. Seven children survive the father, viz.: Cecil and Cyril (twins), Carroll, William, Natalie, Marie and Charles. The first three named are now students at the University of Kansas. For three years previous to his appointment as postmaster, Mr. Colin was a rural mail carrier and was one of the principal organizers of the State Association of Rural Mail Carriers, serving as its first president.

His fraternal affiliations were with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. In church faith and membership he was a Methodist and was prominent and active in the work of his church. The Colin family is recognized as one of a high character. Both the father and the mother, by precept and example, have given to their children and to their fellow citizens a high standard of usefulness and influence, and no citizen was more worthy of universal esteem than was the departed father. Mrs. Colin shares the high regard in which her husband was held and remains an inspiration and a guiding influence to her children.

Mervin O. Cissel, editor and owner of "The Clipper," of Argonia, Kan., was born March 13, 1851, at Rensselaer, Ind. His father, Osborne B. Cissel, a merchant by occupation, was born in Baltimore, Md., in 1810 and died in Indiana May 6, 1856. His mother, who was a Miss Elizabeth R. Walton prior to her marriage, was born in May, 1817, and died in February, 1884. To Osborne B. and Elizabeth R. Cissel were born eight children, as follows: Rev. John H., Benjamin W., Isabella B., George, Martha, Samuel, Talford, and Mervin O. Of these children, all are deceased except Mervin O. of this review and Isabella B., who is now the wife of D. W. Strong, a retired farmer of Anthony, Kan. She is the mother of ten children.

Mervin O. Cissel was educated in the public schools of Jasper county, Indiana. At the age of twelve he entered a printing office at Rensselaer, Ind., to learn the trade and remained in that office eighteen years, or until thirty years of age. He then, in 1880, established the "Standard" at Rensselaer but sold the publication in 1883, and in the spring of 1885 removed to Kansas. In August of that year he established at Freeport, Harper county, the "Leader," which he published five years, then removed the plant to Argonia, Kan., in January, 1891, and there established the "People's Press." In August of the same year he removed his plant to Milan, Kan., where he published the "Milan Press" several years. On the suspension of the last named publication he removed to Winfield, where he established a church paper. In 1898 he traded the Winfield paper for the "Argonia Clipper," his present paper. It is a prosperous weekly which retains the original title under which it was established in 1884 and is now the oldest paper in Sumner county.

On March 13, 1878, Mr. Cissel wedded Miss Florence G. Pegan, the daughter of Dr. E. and Sarah E. (Strawse) Pegan, of Mexico, Ind. Mrs. Cissel was born Dec. 9, 1858, at Hardin, Ohio, and has but one brother, P. C. Pegan, a railroad man at Denver, Col. Mr. and Mrs. Cissel have three children, viz.: Alice Belle, born Dec. 11, 1878, now Mrs. B. F.

Michael, D. D. S., of Anthony, Kan., a graduate in music and art, which she taught two years, and is now a leader in music and art at Anthony; Benjamin F., born Nov. 8, 1883, now a printer at St. Louis, Mo., is an expert in his line of work, which he began to learn at the early age of nine; Charles M., the youngest son, born June 2, 1887, is now associated with his father in his newspaper work. Mr. Cissel deems thirteen a lucky number for his birth and marriage occurred on the 13th day of the month and two of his papers were established on the 13th but, nevertheless, throughout all of his career success has attended his efforts and he has acquired valuable property in both Anthony and Argonia. Mrs. Sarah E. Shields, the mother of Mrs. Cissel, is seventy-four years of age and in point of membership is one of the oldest Rebekahs in the United States. Mrs. Cissel is associate editor of "The Clipper."

Joel J. Booth, the present postmaster at Conway Springs, Kan., is a native of Napoli, N. Y., where he was born July 22, 1849. He is the fifth in a family of six children born to Reuben and Percis G. (Glazier) Booth, the other children being: Jonas G. Booth, born Feb. 1, 1842, who served during the Civil war as a member of Company G, Twentieth Michigan infantry, and who died at Long Prairie, Minn., in 1909, leaving a family of three sons and four daughters; Zavala V. Booth, born June 5, 1843, who also served the Union cause as a member of Company E, Eleventh Michigan infantry, and died at Long Prairie, Minn., in 1905, leaving two sons and one daughter; Amasa J. Booth, who was born in 1845 and died in 1847; Frances H., born in 1847, who is the wife of A. H. Sheldin, a farmer of Marcellus, Mich.; and Sarah L., born in 1857, now the wife of William F. Matthews, a retired farmer of Rockport, Tex. Reuben Booth was born March 29, 1816, at Steubenville, N. Y., and resided in New York state until 1857, when he removed to Michigan and continued to be engaged, as previously, in farming and teaching school. He died in Marcellus, Mich., in April, 1873, survived by his wife until 1904, her death also occurring in Marcellus.

Joel J. Booth of this record received his education in the public schools near his Michigan home and also at Kalamazoo. His school days ended in 1865 on his going to Minnesota, where he was employed for three years on the construction of the Northern Pacific railroad. In that connection he went west as far as Devil's Lake, N. D., and hauled government freight and supplies with an ox team and wagon. His career as a teacher began in 1872 and for thirty years he was engaged in that profession, three years in Michigan and twenty-seven in Sumner county, Kansas, the year of 1885 being spent as superintendent of the city schools at Conway Springs. Upon coming to Kansas in 1875 he was one of the first to preëempt land in Conway township, Sumner county, his claim being a quarter-section. He made settlement Feb. 12, 1876, and his final proof was made on Feb. 12, 1878. He has taken an active interest in the public life of his community during his thirty-five years or more of residence there and has filled a number of positions of trust and responsibility. He served five years as a member of the county board of school

examiners, his service in that capacity beginning in 1881. He has also served as trustee of both Conway and Springdale townships and in 1890 was federal census enumerator for Conway township. He is a Republican and has taken an active part in both county and state politics, having been a member of the Republican central committee of his county for years. He received his appointment as postmaster at Conway Springs on Dec. 13, 1907, and as such has proved both popular and efficient.

On Dec. 24, 1874, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Booth and Miss Eliza J. Matthews. She is the daughter of Warren O. Matthews, a pioneer farmer of Michigan who settled there in its territorial days. Earlier in his career he was a railroad promoter and helped build the Grand Trunk railroad through central Michigan. He also served for a time as postmaster at Marcellus, Mich., where his death occurred on April 9, 1909. In 1877 Mrs. Booth taught the first school in Conway township. Two children have blessed their union. The son, Charles W. Booth, born Jan. 5, 1879, was married in 1905 to Miss Etta M. Barry, daughter of A. E. Barry, a farmer residing near Conway Springs. They live on a farm six miles north of Conway Springs and have one son—Barry. Eva Madge Booth, the daughter of our subject, was born July 17, 1884, and is the wife of Ernest Osterhaut, a merchant at Kingman, Kan. Mr. and Mrs. Osterhaut have two daughters—Helen and Cora Madge. Mr. Booth has had a prosperous career and owns two fine farms near Conway Springs and also owns town property. He is a Knight Templar Mason and a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and has held all the offices in the latter order as well as in the blue lodge, chapter and commandery of the Masonic order. He and his family are members of the Presbyterian church.

Robert A. McIlhenny, a successful physician and surgeon of Conway Springs, Kan., was one of the earliest of his profession to locate in that town and during his twenty years' residence there he has won a place as one of its most prominent, useful and respected citizens. His time and place of birth are closely associated with one of the most famous historic events in our country, having been born at Gettysburg, Pa., on Aug. 11, 1866. His parents, Jacob G. and Sarah A. (Lott) McIlhenny, were both natives of Gettysburg where the former was born in 1828 and the latter in 1831. Both have been laid to rest, the father's death having occurred in 1903 and that of the mother in 1902. Their respective parents were likewise natives of Pennsylvania and were among the organizers of the Great Conewago Presbyterian Church near Gettysburg in 1787. The edifice is still intact and there the descendants of the McIlhenny family gather each year for a family reunion, the descendants now numbering about one hundred and fifty and being scattered all over the United States. On the paternal side Dr. McIlhenny is of Scotch-Irish lineage and from his mother inherits traits of Holland ancestors. His parents were married about 1850 and to them were born eight children—seven sons and one daughter—as follows: Hugh McCrea,

deceased; Henry Lott, a successful physician of Norwich, Kan., who was killed in a railroad wreck at Warrensburg, Mo., in 1904; William Bell, now postmaster at Gettysburg, Pa.; Jacob Harrison, a merchant at Kingman, Kan.; Dr. Robert A., of this sketch; John King, now an iron manufacturer at Steelton, Pa.; Mary Rebecca, deceased; and James Gray, assistant postmaster at Gettysburg, Pa.

Dr. McIlhenny received his literary education in the public schools of Pennsylvania and at the State Normal School at Shippensburg, Pa. His professional education and training were obtained at Sterling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio, where he remained one year, and at Rush Medical College, Chicago, Ill., where he graduated in March, 1891. He at once came to Conway Springs, Kan., where he began his practice in which he has in the succeeding years been very successful and which is now one of the most extensive in Sumner county. For sixteen years he was local surgeon for the Missouri-Pacific railroad and is at the present time the medical examiner for both the Modern Woodmen of America and of the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

On Dec. 20, 1892, Dr. McIlhenny was united in marriage to Miss Edith Allen Campbell, a daughter of Quinton Campbell, a pioneer merchant of Conway Springs. Mr. Campbell was a native of Pennsylvania and at one time was the western passenger and freight agent of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company. He died in 1900. Mrs. Campbell was a Kentuckian by birth. Mrs. McIlhenny, a woman of refinement and culture, is a graduate of the music department of Garfield University at Wichita, Kan. Dr. and Mrs. McIlhenny have one son, Robert Campbell, born Sept. 3, 1894, who is now a high school student at Conway Springs. Dr. McIlhenny finds time aside from his professional duties to participate in the public life of his community. He is president of the local school board and has served as mayor of Conway Springs two years. In politics he is an adherent of the progressive branch of the Republican party, and affiliates fraternally with the Masonic order. He has prospered financially and owns several fine farms near Conway Springs. Both Dr. and Mrs. McIlhenny are numbered among the most popular and respected citizens of Conway Springs.

James Lawrence, of Wellington, Kan., a prominent member of the Sumner county bar, is the descendant of a family, members of which for a century and a half have held prominent places in the legal profession of our country as lawyers, jurists and supreme court justices, their identification with that profession being principally in Pennsylvania and New Jersey and dating back to 1767. Judge Lawrence is an Eastern man, a native of Monmouth county, New Jersey, where he was born Aug. 8, 1844. He is the third son of James N. and Annie (Potts) Lawrence, both of whom were natives of Monmouth county, New Jersey, the former born Dec. 31, 1810, and the latter March 19, 1815. The father, James N. Lawrence, was a sea captain early in life and visited many foreign parts, having made four voyages to the East Indies via Cape Good Hope. Later he became a civil engineer. Both the paternal grand-

father and great-grandfather of Judge Lawrence were born in Monmouth county, New Jersey. The former, Joseph Lawrence, was a judge of the court of common pleas in New Jersey forty years prior to his death in 1840. The father of Judge Lawrence was a first cousin of Capt. James Lawrence, the American naval hero, who in 1813 commanded the "Chesapeake" in the engagement with the British frigate "Shannon" off Boston in the war of 1812, and was killed in action; his last words were: "Don't give up the ship." Captain Lawrence is the only man that has ever been buried by act of Congress and his funeral expenses were paid by the United States government. An appropriation by act of Congress provided the monument erected to his memory in the Trinity Church, New York City. The father of Judge Lawrence died Dec. 24, 1909, at Monett, Mo., being preceded in death by his wife, who died on July 28, 1901. They were the parents of ten children, five sons and five daughters, viz.: William B., born Nov. 8, 1835, died Aug. 2, 1901, at Bloomington, Ill.; Milton S., born Nov. 15, 1837, died in April, 1881, at City Point, Va.; James of this review; Anne, born April 19, 1847, is the wife of Dr. S. B. Mount, of Asbury Park, N. J.; Charles P., born Nov. 8, 1849, is a retired sea captain now residing at Norfolk, Va.; Eliza N., born in November, 1850, is the wife of Dr. Samuel Shunk of Orange, N. J.; Carrie, born in April, 1852, died in 1853; Carrie II, born in January, 1854, is the widow of Benjamin Haworth and resides in Kansas City, Mo.; Abraham Lincoln, born in December, 1856, was accidentally drowned June 20, 1867, in the Delaware river at Burlington, N. J.; Adena, born in January, 1859, is the wife of Rev. Francis C. Orr, of Buffalo, N. Y.

Judge Lawrence acquired his education in the public schools of New Jersey. He had as one of his teachers Clara Barton, the noble woman of world-wide fame as the founder of the Red Cross Society. He had not yet reached his majority when he enlisted on Feb. 23, 1863, as a private in Company G, Eleventh New Jersey infantry, with which he served until the close of the war in the Army of the Potomac. He was in the ranks at the battle of Gettysburg and was wounded; at the battle of Cold Harbor in June, 1864, he was seriously wounded in the left leg, necessitating his removal to the hospital at Washington, D. C., where he remained six months; and he was in the trenches in front of Petersburg just at the close of the war. Though his service extended through but the last half of the war, he probably saw harder service than did many veterans who served throughout the whole war. At the cessation of hostilities he went to Philadelphia, where he studied law and was admitted to the bar May 6, 1871, in Old Independence Hall. He practiced his profession in that city until June 22, 1877, when he came to Wellington, Kan. Since that time he has there given his whole attention to law except from 1898 to 1901, when as the successful Republican candidate he represented Sumner county in the state legislature. His services there were of a high order. He was the author of the bill passed amending important features of the Australian ballot system in Kansas and in other ways took a prominent and active part in the proceedings of the

legislature during his term of service. In January, 1902, he was appointed judge of the Nineteenth Judicial District by Governor Stanley, which office he held until the next regular election. Since then he has been special judge of the same district on numerous occasions.

On Sept. 9, 1869, at Burlington, N. J., Judge Lawrence married Miss Anna Girton, a daughter of Robert Girton and his wife, Rebecca (Stradling) Girton. The parents of Mrs. Lawrence were natives of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, and were descended from Quaker ancestors who accompanied William Penn to America on his third voyage. They have both passed away, the mother's death having occurred in 1867 and the father's in 1877. To Judge and Mrs. Lawrence have been born four children, viz.: Lillian, who was born May 25, 1872, and died Nov. 15, 1908; Ralph, born Dec. 23, 1875, who died June 22, 1878; Clara Barton, born Feb. 19, 1884, who is now a teacher in the Wellington City schools; she was named by and for Clara Barton, the founder of the Red Cross Society; Lucile, the youngest daughter, was born Dec. 16, 1891. Judge Lawrence is a Republican in politics and is an active worker for his party in both county and state affairs. Fraternally he is a Knights Templar Mason and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Mrs. Lawrence is a member of the Methodist church and Judge Lawrence is a communicant of the Episcopal church.

Frank A. Dinsmoor, a successful and prominent lawyer of Caldwell, Kan., is a Canadian by birth, having been born in Cowansville, Missisquoi county, Province of Quebec, Sept. 13, 1846. His father, William A. Dinsmoor, who was born in Windsor, Vt., made farming his avocation and died in Linn county, Missouri, in 1873. The mother of Mr. Dinsmoor was a Miss Sarah W. Kathan prior to her marriage to William A. Dinsmoor, and was a native of the Province of Quebec, Canada. Her death also occurred in Linn county, Missouri, passing away in 1870. Their union was blessed with two children. Laurestine was born at Sorel, Province of Quebec, Dec. 15, 1840, and married Judge R. A. DeBolt at Bucklin, Mo., in 1870. Judge DeBolt rose to the rank of major in the Union army during the Civil war, and served one term in Congress from the old Tenth Missouri district, having previously served eighteen years as a district judge in Missouri before going to Congress. He was a very prominent man in his state and achieved much distinction in law. He died at Trenton, Mo., in 1891, survived by his widow and seven children, the former now making her home with her children in Los Angeles, Cal.

Frank A. Dinsmoor, the only son, was educated at Lombard University, Galesburg, Ill. In 1868 he went to Linn county, Missouri, where until 1873 he was alternately employed at farm work and in teaching school. He had entered an eighty-acre homestead in the meantime, however, and this he sold in 1873 for \$200. He then entered a law office at Trenton, Mo., and there prepared for his admission to the bar, which occurred in 1874. In that same year he purchased the "Grundy County Times" (Mo.), which he published six years, and following its sale he

was for six years engaged in newspaper work at different points in Missouri. In 1886, after a short period in Omaha, Neb., where he worked as a printer, he came to Abilene, Kan., and resumed work as a printer, being thus employed at Abilene, Junction City and Topeka. Going to Wellington in 1890, he was there foreman of a newspaper for a short time, but subsequently located at South Haven, where he edited a paper and practiced law. At the opening of the Cherokee strip in Oklahoma in 1893 he made the "run" and secured a claim near Blackwell, relinquishing it, however, for \$350. In 1896 he opened a law office at Caldwell where he has since given his exclusive attention to law and has won a distinctive place in the legal profession in Sumner county. He has been city attorney of Caldwell for four years and is the present incumbent of that office. Fraternally, he affiliates with the Knights of Pythias and the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

Charles Hodgson of Mulvane, a Kansan of foreign birth, came to this state in 1874 and in the intervening years has become one of its most substantial citizens and a contributor in a material way to the upbuilding of this great commonwealth. He owes his nativity to England and was born in Baildon, Yorkshire, Feb. 13, 1840, to John and Betty (Bently) Hodgson, the former of whom was a weaver by trade, employed in the woolen mills near his home. Both parents spent their entire lives in England where the mother died on Feb. 28, 1876, and was survived by the father until Sept. 16, 1882, when he, too, passed away. Their union was blessed with thirteen children, three sons and ten daughters, as follows: Mary, Charles, Marcy, Hudson, Mariah, Mary H., Charlotte, Tamor, William and Samuel. Three children not named died in infancy and all are now deceased except Charles, Hudson, Mariah and John, all of whom are living in America except Hudson. Mr. Hodgson was educated in the public schools of England. He has been married twice. He was first united to Miss Sarah Hill, who died in England, leaving two children—Samuel and Polly. In 1866 he came to America and after one year's residence at Lawrence, Mass., he located at Savanna, Ill., where he remained seven years and where he married on May 23, 1869, Miss Susan Malin, a daughter of Jesse and Margaret Malin. Mr. Malin was a farmer by vocation. His wife died in Illinois in 1859 and later he came to Kansas, where his death occurred on a farm near Mulvane in 1887. Four children were born to his second marriage, two of whom died in infancy, Charles Wells, when twenty days old, and Gertrude at the age of five months. The other two children were: Bettie May, born March 28, 1870, who died April 9, 1898; and Anna L., born in December, 1871, who is now the wife of David Lappin, of Mulvane, Kan. Mr. and Mrs. Hodgson have an adopted daughter, Bessie Elena, born Feb. 21, 1891, who accompanied them on a visit to England in 1908, it being the second return of Mr. Hodgson to his native land since he left it in 1860.

In 1872 Mr. Hodgson brought his family from Illinois to Kansas and located in Sumner county where he preëmpted a quarter section of government land, his farm being the northwest quarter of section 1, which is

the northwest section in Sumner county. In 1886 he left the farm and removed to Mulvane, where he has served as postmaster continuously since 1868. In the meantime he had held various local offices such as township trustee, member of the school board and city clerk. He is a staunch Republican in his political allegiance and takes a lively interest in the work of his party. Fraternally he affiliates with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and has been an active worker in his lodge for fifty years. His religious views are those of the Presbyterian denomination, with which he associates as a member and as an elder. He was commissioned to represent the Mulvane church in the National General Assembly of the Presbyterian churches held at Buffalo, N. Y., in 1904 and accepted the charge. He has prospered in his business career and has acquired extensive property interests. He takes an active interest in and lends his support to all movements for the public welfare of his community, and has so lived as to deserve and receive the unreserved esteem of his fellow citizens.

George M. Hawkins, a successful physician of Dexter, Kan., has spent thirty-five years of a busy, useful life in Kansas, and is one of the many Eastern men who have been so closely identified with the growth and development of this great commonwealth. He is a descendant of Revolutionary ancestry, on both the paternal and maternal sides, and is a native of Maine, born in Cumberland county, Jan. 14, 1837, to his parents—Reuben R. and Phoebe (Knight) Hawkins. The father was born in Baltimore, Md., and became a ship builder. Later he removed to Maine and there engaged in farming and also took an active part in the work of the Republican party in Cumberland county, where he served for some time as county commissioner. He was a soldier of the war of 1812, and his death occurred in Maine, in 1891. William Hawkins, the grandfather of George M., was a native of England and came to America when a young man. He served in the Patriot army during the Revolution, and died in Amherst, Mass., whence he had removed from Maryland, where he had first located upon coming to this country. William Knight, the maternal grandfather of Dr. Hawkins, also was a soldier in the Revolution and was captured twice during that great struggle, once by the British and once by the Indians. While a captive of the Indians, the chief whose duty it was to guard Mr. Knight, went fishing and took his prisoner with him. The captive quietly awaited his opportunity to escape and when it came dealt the Indian a stunning blow, threw his body into the river and made his escape. For years afterward the Indians endeavored to recapture Mr. Knight but were never successful.

Dr. George M. Hawkins received his common school education in the public schools at Watertown, Mass., and his collegiate education at Bolton College, Brunswick, Me. He had a sum of \$800 with which to defray his educational expenses, which sum, augmented by his earnings as a school teacher, enabled him to obtain the best of educational advantages. Upon completing his literary education he at once began

his professional studies and was graduated in the medical department of the University of New York, in 1858. He began the practice of medicine at Naples, Me., and was thus engaged until the opening of the Civil war, when he enlisted in Company I, Tenth Pennsylvania regiment, and served twenty-two months. He was severely wounded at the second battle of Bull Run, where he was struck by an exploding shell. Two years after leaving the service he began to practice medicine at Minneapolis, Minn., where he remained until 1876, removing to Kansas in that year in order to have the advantages of a milder climate. He located at Dexter, Cowley county, and in the thirty-five years that have intervened since then he has built up a very extensive country practice, covering some three or four counties. In connection with his practice he does minor surgery. He has ever remained a student, alert for the latest discoveries and advances made in his profession, and to keep in touch with others of his profession he holds membership in the county and state medical societies and the American Medical Association. He is now the oldest medical practitioner in Cowley county, both in point of age and of service in the profession..

In 1861 Dr. Hawkins was united in marriage to Miss Susan Culp of Minnesota. Dr. and Mrs. Hawkins have six children living: Jennie, Edwin, Clara, Harry, Susan and Minnie. Mrs. Hawkins and the children are members of the Christian church. Dr. Hawkins affiliates fraternally with the Modern Woodmen of America and the Sons and Daughters of Justice.

Benjamin M. Davies, a retired capitalist of Topeka, began his independent business career at the age of fifteen in Greenup, Ill. He is a native of Granville, Ohio, where he was born Nov. 13, 1840, and comes of sturdy Welsh ancestry. His parents, John and Mary Davies, were both natives of Great Britain, the former of London and the latter of Wales. John Davies was a hatter by trade, and immigrated to America with his wife about 1828, locating first at Utica, N. Y., where he followed his trade for a number of years. Later he removed with his family to Granville, Ohio, where he and his wife resided until their respective deaths. Their family consisted of six sons and two daughters, of whom Benjamin M. was the fifth in order of birth and is the only one of the family now living. As the father was a man of limited means it devolved upon the sons as each grew up to aid in the support of the family. Therefore Benjamin M. Davies' earliest training was along rigid lines of thrift and industry. He attended the local school for a few months each year until the age of fifteen, when he decided to join an older brother, James M. Davies, a tinner by trade, residing at Greenup, Ill. He landed there with only fifty cents in his pocket, and at once began to learn the tinner's trade under the direction of his brother.

After three years of faithful service with his brother, during which time he had mastered the trade and all the details of the business connected with it, he purchased his brother's interest in the concern, paying \$50 down. It was in this his first independent venture that he

demonstrated the exceptional ability, tact and judgment that have marked his entire business career, for within twelve months after taking charge he had not only paid his brother in full but had also largely increased his stock and trade. He continued as a tinner until 1864, when he sold out and removed to Urbana, Ill., where he and his brother opened a large hardware and agricultural implement store under the firm name of Davies Brothers, which enterprise they successfully carried on until 1869. Mr. Davies then turned his attention to the lumber business in the same town, taking as a partner C. D. Webster. The firm of Webster, Davies & Company did the largest business in Urbana until they disposed of their yards and holdings in 1877. Two years prior to this Mr. Davies had visited Topeka and found it to be a good location for the lumber business. In June, 1877, he paid his second visit to Topeka to investigate farther the possibilities of the lumber business there and to visit his brother, James M. Davies, who was then a resident of the capital city. The outlook seemed so favorable that in September of that year he and his brother united in purchasing the lumber plant of James Tipton & Company, and for the following ten years the Davies Brothers Lumber Company was regarded as among the largest and most successful lumber dealers in the state. At that time Mr. Davies had the reputation of being one of the most expert lumber buyers in the state and much of the success of the firm was due to his excellent judgment. It might be noted in this connection that Mr. Davies' business engagements prior to coming to Kansas had proved to be very successful from a financial standpoint, and that he had extensively invested in paying properties, both real and personal, which had rapidly increased in value. Among other investments were large holdings in Los Angeles, Cal., purchased at a time when many believed it money thrown away. Therefore, when he took up his residence in Topeka, in 1877, he was quick to perceive that the city had a great future and at once backed his judgment in careful and judicious purchases of realty and properties that have since enhanced in value even beyond his expectations.

During the ten years, from 1877 to 1887, when he was successfully engaged in the lumber business, he was also largely occupied with his other interests, including the Bank of Topeka, of which he had been made vice-president. In 1887 he disposed of his lumber business, and after four years' service as vice-president of the Bank of Topeka he sold his interest in the bank to retire from active business. In 1892 he removed to Chicago, Ill., which was his home until 1901, when he returned to Topeka and purchased the fine residence property at the corner of Harrison street and Sixth avenue, where he has since resided. During his nine years' residence in Chicago he spent much of his time in travel, visiting nearly every city and place of note in the United States, Canada and Mexico.

On Aug. 11, 1861, occurred the marriage of Mr. Davies with Miss Elizabeth Cook of Logan, Ohio. She bore him a son and a daughter

who grew to maturity. They are: Charles F. Davies of Chicago, Ill., and Lillian E. Davies, now Mrs. Joseph M. LeRoy of Los Angeles, Cal. Mrs. Davies died in 1899. On Jan. 8, 1901, occurred the second marriage of Mr. Davies, when Miss Minnie Ewan of Des Moines, Iowa, became his wife. Mrs. Davies was born at Newark, Ohio, and was educated in the public schools of that city and in a seminary at Granville, Ohio. Mr. Davies has been a lifelong Republican, and both he and Mrs. Davies are members of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Topeka. Mr. Davies began life a poor boy, but before he was out of his "teens" he had secured a business of his own. He feels that much of his success in life has been due to his strict attention to every detail in connection with all his undertakings and that success awaits any honest, industrious young man of today who will adopt those principles. Mr. and Mrs. Davies reside in their commodious home at 320 West Sixth avenue, Topeka. They also own a cottage at Ludington, Mich., on the shore of Lake Michigan, where they usually spend the summer months.

Frank Oscar Oberg, cashier of the Union State Bank of Clay Center, a native son of Clay county and one of its most prominent younger men of affairs, was born on his father's farm in Garfield township, May 12, 1879, the son of Andrew Gustaf and Emma (Carlson) Oberg. Andrew G. Oberg is a native of Sweden and came to the United States in 1869. He located in South Bend, Ind., where he remained for one year, employed at his trade as a stone mason. In 1870 he located on government land in Clay county, Kansas, and engaged in farming, which he followed successfully until 1910, when he retired and became a resident of Kansas City, Mo. He became one of the influential men of his township, was active in its political and religious life and highly esteemed for his many sterling qualities.

Frank O. Oberg received his early education in the public schools of his native county, was graduated in the Clay Center High School and subsequently worked his way through the Central Business College, at Kansas City, graduating in 1900. He taught school during the years 1898 to 1901, inclusive, in the country districts of Clay county, and in the summer of the latter year accepted a position as bookkeeper in the Union State Bank of Clay Center. He was promoted to assistant cashier in 1904 and became a director and cashier in 1907, a position in which he has since proven the possession of sound financial talent. He is also a director in the Broughton State Bank and the Clay Center Lumber Company. He has served as secretary of the Clay Center Chautauqua Association since 1910 and is treasurer of the First Baptist Church. Essentially a business man he has neither time nor inclination for political office. He is a Republican.

On Sept. 29, 1900, Mr. Oberg married Miss Geneva E. Swenson, daughter of Eric H. Swenson of Clay Center, personal mention of whom appears elsewhere in this publication. Mr. and Mrs. Oberg are the parents of the following children: Inez Irene, born July 25, 1901; Frances Har-

riett, born Aug. 31, 1905; and Chester Wilbur, born March 29, 1909. A son, Dexter Swenson Oberg, died aged two years and three months.

Henry Coe Culbertson, president of the College of Emporia, was born July 11, 1874, in Cincinnati, Ohio. His father was James Coe Culbertson, M. D., a practicing physician, for more than a quarter of a century editor of the "Cincinnati Lancet-Clinic," and for six years editor of the "Journal of the American Medical Association." His great-grandfather was James Coe, a pioneer Presbyterian minister and missionary, who founded many churches in Kentucky and Ohio which have since grown to be strong and influential organizations. His mother, Sarah Pogue, was born in Ireland, and came to this country at an early age. Her brothers founded the H. & S. Pogue Dry Goods Company of Cincinnati.

Henry Coe Culbertson attended school, first in the Chickering Institute, Cincinnati, and afterward in the public schools in that city. He graduated in Hughes High School in 1891, and in the University of Cincinnati, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1895. During his college course he was a member of the Beta Theta Pi fraternity. After graduation he spent a year in the law office of Messrs. Jones & James, in Cincinnati, and then studied for two years in the law department of Columbia University. About this time he became dissatisfied with the legal career, which he had planned, and decided to study for the ministry, instead. He had always been interested deeply in religious thought, and at the age of eleven had become a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Cincinnati, in which his father at that time was an elder and of which Rev. F. C. Montford, D. D., was pastor. Having determined to study theology he entered the divinity department of the University of Chicago, and carrying unusually heavy work, graduated in that department, with the degree of Bachelor of Divinity in October, 1900, thus taking three years' work in less than two years.

On March 14, 1900, he was married to Miss Mabel Dora, daughter of Judge Henry V. Freeman, a justice of the appellate court of Illinois. Immediately after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Culbertson made a wedding trip through Egypt, Palestine, Turkey, Greece, Italy, Germany, France and England, visiting the Passion Play at Oberammergau, and the world's exposition at Paris.

Mr. Culbertson was licensed by the Cincinnati presbytery, in October, 1900, and in January, 1901, he became assistant pastor of the Lake Forest Presbyterian Church, in a suburb of Chicago. The pastor of that church, Rev. James G. H. McClure, D. D., was at that time serving, not only as pastor of the church but also as president of Lake Forest University, and Mr. Culbertson counts it as one of the inestimable privileges of his life that he was associated at this time with this great and good man. He remained as assistant pastor in this church until March, 1902, when he was called to the pastorate of the First Presbyterian Church at Jola, Kan. He was ordained to the Presbyterian ministry in April, 1902, by Neosho Presbytery, at a meeting held in the First Presbyterian Church in Parsons, Kan. He served as pastor of



Henry C. Culbertson

the Presbyterian church in Iola for five years, during which time a beautiful new \$30,000 stone edifice was erected by the church, and also two branch chapels, one called Little Builders' Chapel and the other Bassett Chapel. The Little Builders' Chapel was organized into an independent church to meet the needs of the locality which it served. During his ministry in Iola 369 persons were received into church membership, and the giving of the church to all benevolences was very largely increased. The rapid growth of the town and especially the work of Elder William Davis and Mrs. E. N. Jones made possible the building of the two mission chapels of the church, and Mr. Culbertson attributes the development of the branch work almost entirely to these efficient helpers, with whom it was his privilege to coöperate. In February, 1907, he received a call to the presidency of the College of Emporia, the Presbyterian synodical college of Kansas. Having decided to accept this call he left the pastorate of the church in Iola April 1 of that year, and after a month's trip among the educational institutions of the East, took up the college work, May 1. Under his leadership the college has grown, both in number of students and financial resources. He has not only carried the work of the presidency, but as professor of Biblical history and literature has made this subject an important part of the curriculum. In June, 1910, he received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Lenox College, in Iowa, which was conferred upon him with impressive ceremonies during the commencement exercises of the College of Emporia, by the chairman of the board of trustees, representing Lenox College. He is a member of the state executive committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, and has served as lecturer for the Western conference of the Young Women's Christian Association, at Cascade, Col.

Mr. and Mrs. Culbertson have one child, a daughter, Eleanor Pogue Culbertson, born April 14, 1908.

William W. Charles, cashier of the Moffet Brothers' National Bank, at Larned, Kan., was born Oct. 16, 1855, at Batavia, N. Y. He is the son of William and Elizabeth (Laramie) Charles, the former born in London, England, in 1822, received a college education and became a master mechanic. He came to America, in 1846, and located at Batavia, N. Y., where he was engaged in the manufacture of carriages and in the lumber business for twenty-five years. Part of his business operations were also in Canada. He then retired from an active career and died at Hornell, N. Y., in 1893. He was married twice, his first wife being a Miss Jordan, whom he married in England, in 1843. Two children were the issue of the first union—James H., born in 1844, now a retired merchant at Hornell, N. Y.; and Thomas G., born in 1845, now a printer at Kalamazoo, Mich. The mother of these sons died on the voyage to the United States, in 1846, and was buried at sea. His second wife was Miss Elizabeth Laramie, whom he married in London, England, in 1849. She was the daughter of John and Mary A. Laramie, born in London, in 1829, and died at Cambridge, Mass., in 1896.

She had received a college education and was a member of the Episcopal church. To the second union five children were born, viz.: Elizabeth L., born in 1851, married Edward R. Craig in 1884, and died at Cambridge, Mass., in 1908; Mary A., born July 4, 1853, married Bennett Putnam in 1872, died in 1873, and her husband died in 1877; William W., of this review, was next in order of birth; Benjamin F., born Sept. 9, 1857, now a retired resident of Hornell, N. Y.; and Florence Elizabeth, born Feb. 24, 1867, married James Howard in 1888, and died Feb. 16, 1899.

William W. Charles was educated in private schools to the age of seventeen, when he entered a dry goods store as a salesman and was thus employed until twenty-two years of age, gaining in the meantime a thorough knowledge of the business. For the following three years he conducted a dry goods store at Hornell, N. Y., on his own account. In 1881 he became interested in a United States Indian tradership and removed to Darlington, old Indian Territory, where he was general manager for five years of a large Indian trading store conducted under a government license. He was also extensively engaged in buying horses and cattle from Indians and had government military contracts for several years at Fort Reno. He was successful to a large degree in his speculations. His license was revoked after five years, however, upon the change in administration when Cleveland was elected president, and he, with others, was removed to make room for other appointees. He then located at Caldwell, Kan., for a short time and, in 1887, came to Larned, where he has since resided. He has made large land purchases in Pawnee county and is engaged in the loan business at Larned. In 1897 he became associated with the Moffet Brothers' National Bank of Larned as a director; became assistant cashier in 1898, and in 1904 he took up the duties of cashier, which office he still holds. He is a Republican in politics, and while he has had no political aspirations he has taken an active interest in public affairs. In 1890 he was elected treasurer of the Larned board of education, which office he filled for nine years and then declined reëlection; and in 1901 he was elected a member of the Larned city council, which office he held for four years. He has been successful in his business career. Besides large holdings of city property in Larned, he owns several well improved farms in Pawnee county and also has business interests and property in other states.

Mr. Charles has been married twice. His first wife was Miss Ada Foster, whom he married at Cleveland, N. Y., Sept. 19, 1878. Her parents, William and Mary Foster, were natives of England. Her mother died in 1883 and her father in 1893. To this marriage two children were born—Anna Campbell, born Sept. 21, 1879, graduated from Cabonie Convent at St. Louis, in 1900, married Mark Krouch, a merchant at Larned, April 14, 1902, and they have one child—William Garson Krouch, born July 15, 1904; Warren Merchant Charles, born Oct. 22, 1880, is a farmer and resides at Larned. The second marriage of

Mr. Charles was to Miss Anna Buckles of Edwardsville, Ill., whom he married Nov. 10, 1910. Mrs. Charles is a college woman and had been a teacher for a number of years prior to her marriage. Mr. Charles is a member of the Masonic order, in which he has received all the degrees to Knighthood. He is a member of the Episcopal church.

Floyd C. Cox, a general contractor of Topeka, Kan., and the proprietor of the South Side Planing Mill at 1030 Kansas avenue, is a native of the "Old North State" and is descended from ancestors who were prominent in North Carolina long prior to the American Revolution, in which they fought for independence. He was born on a plantation in Ashe county, North Carolina, Dec. 25, 1874, where he was reared and received his common school education. After completing the common school course he entered the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, from which excellent institution he was graduated from the law department. While securing his scholastic training he took high rank as an orator and holds as trophies three medals won in oratorical contests. The first was won at the age of twelve and the last when eighteen years of age. He was also the valedictorian of his graduating class. He began the practice of law at Sparta, N. C., being associated with Senator W. C. Fields of Sparta, and was meeting with success in his chosen profession when the whole trend of his future life was suddenly changed through the acquaintance of an estimable young lady of Washington, Kan. She was Miss Mary R. Long, the daughter of Henderson and Katharine (Taylor) Long, natives of North Carolina, but then residing at Washington, Kan. Mr. Long and his daughter, Mary, were on a visit to the boyhood home and friends of the former, and this led to the meeting and introduction of our subject to Miss Long. Soon thereafter he decided to visit the West, and Washington, Kan., in particular, and was so well pleased with the opportunities afforded a young man here that he decided to make the Sunflower State his future home. He gave up the practice of law, and in January, 1900, came West and prospected until the spring of 1901, when on April 10 of that year he was united in marriage with Miss Long and spent the next five years at farming and stock raising near Washington. As he had always been of a naturally mechanical bent and handy with tools he decided to remove to Topeka in 1906 and engage in carpentering. He soon became foreman for Leeper & Smith, general contractors, and as such did the carpenter work on the Normal School building at Pittsburg, Kan. In 1908 he began general contracting in Topeka and has met with success from the start. In 1911 he purchased the South Side Planing Mill, located at 1030 Kansas avenue, and under his able management it is rapidly becoming one of the best in the city. He manufactures all kinds and styles of inside and outside finishings and is equipped to quickly turn out any style of work entrusted to him.

The parents of the subject, Solomon V. and Mary J. (Cox) Cox, the latter of a different line of descent from her husband, are both natives of Ashe county, North Carolina. The former was born Sept. 18, 1840,

and was the son of Samuel and Polly (Long) Cox, also North Carolinians. Samuel Cox was the son of Joshua Cox, a patriot of the Revolution and a man of great influence in his day. He held many positions of honor and trust and was justice of the peace for many years. Solomon V. and Mary J. Cox were married on Oct. 9, 1868, and became the parents of seven children, five of whom grew to maturity. In order of birth they were: Margaret, Virginia, Floyd C., Annah, Carrie, Hattie and Ruth, of whom Annah and Hattie are deceased. The father of Mr. Cox is an extensive planter and owns several farms and a general store in Ashe county, North Carolina. He served in a North Carolina regiment during the Civil war, and he and his wife are both lifelong members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. She was born in Ashe county, North Carolina, Jan. 13, 1846, and in the same house in which her son, Floyd C., was born. Her parents were Dr. Aras B. and Phoebe (Edwards) Cox, the former a native of Floyd county, Virginia, where he was born Jan. 25, 1816. His father's family consisted of six sons and two daughters, viz.: Aras B., Cloyd, Ross, Jordan, Henry, James, Sarah and Elizabeth. When Aras B. was eighteen years old he began teaching school and taught during the winter and worked on the farm in the summer. In early life he made a trip to Indiana, the latter part of the journey being made down the Ohio river on a flat boat. In 1841 he began reading medicine under Dr. Mark D. Stoneman and in the spring of 1842 he went to Bridle Creek, Grayson county, Virginia, to teach school and spent the next three years there in teaching and self-study. On Feb. 23, 1845, he married Phoebe Edwards and settled in Ashe county, North Carolina. In 1849 he was elected clerk of the superior court of Ashe county and was reelected in 1853. When the great Civil war broke out, in 1861, he tendered his services in defense of the Southland and valiantly served the cause as chaplain and captain on General Pettigrew's staff until the close of hostilities. He firmly believed that the war could have been avoided if the proper courses had been pursued. In 1869 he removed his family to Hamburg, Iowa, and engaged in the practice of medicine. Later he removed to Atchison county, Missouri, and was residing on the Mission river bottom at the time of the great flood in 1881. In 1882 he removed to Madison county, Nebraska, but after remaining there three years he sold out and, in 1885, with his three sons, Edward M., Charles B. and Albert, went to Blaine county, Nebraska, where each took up a homestead on the Buffalo Flats. Edward M. later removed to Oregon; Charles B. is a physician of Brewster, Neb.; and Albert S. A. died Jan. 22, 1891. Their oldest child and only daughter, Mary Jane, was the mother of Floyd C. Cox. Dr. Aras B. Cox was the son of Carter Cox, a Revolutionary soldier, whose father, Baxter Cox, was under Col. George Washington in General Braddock's expedition when the latter met his sad defeat by the French and Indians near Fort Duquesne. This great-grandfather of our subject had the distinction of being one of the Virginia riflemen who suggested to Colonel Washington to fight the Indians in Indian style, by

which means Washington succeeded in saving the remnant of Brad-dock's army. Phebe (Edwards) Cox was born in Allegheny county, North Carolina, April 2, 1825, and was the daughter of David and Jane Edwards. After a long and useful life she passed to her reward at Brewster, Neb., Oct. 11, 1893, and was survived by her husband, Dr. Aras B. Cox, until 1907, when he too passed away and was laid to rest in the cemetery at Brewster by the side of his helpmate and companion. He was a man of broad culture and well informed on both Biblical and profane history. In 1900 he compiled a volume of personal reminiscences entitled, "Foot Prints on the Sands of Time," in which he not only gave a concise history of southwestern Virginia and northwestern North Carolina, but also a fund of genealogical data of inestimable value to his descendants.

Floyd C. Cox, the grandson, has in his possession a volume of the work and naturally he prizes it more highly than any other book in his large collection. He is a voracious reader and possesses a fine library, in which may be found the best works of ancient and modern authors. Politically he is a Democrat, but in local affairs always supports the best man, regardless of party. Fraternally he is a past grand of Lodge No. 620, Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Topeka, and has taken the Grand Lodge degrees. He is also a member of the Woodmen of the World and of the Knights and Ladies of Security. He resides in a modern home at 1525 West street, which he recently designed and erected and which is a model in convenient arrangement. Three bright children—Katie, Albertine and Wilbur H.—bless the home and in after years will prize this brief review of their father's life.

Marshall M. Murdock, founder of the "Wichita Eagle" and for nearly forty years intimately identified with the history and progress of Sedgwick county, was a native of the Old Dominion, having been born in the Pierpont settlement in Virginia (now West Virginia), in 1837, the year Victoria ascended the throne of England. His earlier ancestors were Scotch, but his more immediate ancestors lived in the north of Ireland, where his grandfather engaged in rebellion against the British government about the time of the Revolutionary war in America and was compelled to flee to this country to save his life. He was a metal worker and after settling in Virginia engaged in the iron molding business. His son, Thomas, a man of quick conscience, grew up in a settlement of slaveholders and developed a strong abhorrence for the institution of slavery. He married Catherine Pierpont, a relative of Governor Pierpont, and the subject of this sketch was their first born. Soon after his marriage Thomas Murdock removed with his family to Ohio, and for a time was engaged in business at Ironton. While living there Marshall Murdock attended the public schools and began his apprenticeship at the printer's trade.

About this time the fight for a "free Kansas" was on, and the entire nation was interested in the outcome of the struggle. Thomas Murdock's business venture in Ironton had not been a successful one, and

with his intense dislike for slavery he determined to join the free-state forces in Kansas. Putting his worldly goods and his family in two covered wagons he started for Kansas. He drove one of the teams and Marshall, or "Marsh," as he was generally called, drove the other. After an overland journey of several weeks they reached Topeka, near which town Thomas Murdock "took up" a farm. Over that farm John Brown often passed with slaves taken from their masters in Missouri and other Southern States.

When gold was discovered in the Pike's Peak region Marshall Murdock caught the "fever" and set out for "hills of golden promise." There is little doubt that he was the first to discover silver where the city of Leadville now stands, but in those days gold was the attraction and his discovery was not turned to account until some years later. While he was in the gold fields the Civil war broke out, his father and two of his brothers enlisted, and Marshall returned to Kansas to take care of his mother and the younger members of the family. He found employment in a printing office at Lawrence, and was thus engaged when Quantrill made his raid on that city, in August, 1863. Young Murdock saved his life by concealing himself in a well while the guerrillas were plundering the town. A few bullets were fired into the well, but he escaped unhurt. When the Confederate General Price threatened to invade Kansas, in 1864, Marshall Murdock entered the service as lieutenant-colonel of the Osage and Lyon county militia, which aided in repelling the invaders.

In 1863 Colonel Murdock married Miss Victoria Mayberry of Douglas county, and soon after his marriage located at Burlingame, where he established the "Chronicle." He served as state senator for Osage and Lyon counties. In 1872, when it became evident that the Santa Fe railroad was to be extended through Wichita, Colonel Murdock removed his printing office to that city and founded the "Eagle." Soon after locating there he was elected state senator for all that part of the state lying between Butler county and the Colorado line, defeating David L. Payne, who subsequently started the agitation that resulted in the opening of Oklahoma to settlement. Colonel Murdock served as postmaster of Wichita for a number of years prior to the inauguration of President Cleveland, in 1885. He was again appointed postmaster by President McKinley and held the office until the time of his death. A recent writer says of him: "As he was by far a bigger man than the offices he held, his place in the world must be measured in other ways. He reached his highest stature in his profession. He was by all odds the best all-around editor in the state. In brilliancy he had no superior, and in public usefulness it is doubtful if he ever had an equal. He was the greatest town boomer and town builder the middle West has ever known. And he was honest in both. He saw as through a vision the future glory of the hamlet with which he had cast his fortune. He believed sincerely that it was destined to become the commercial center of the plains. He advocated every public enterprise that could con-

tribute in any way to make it such. He made the 'Eagle' the oracle of the people, and to those inquiring for the land of promise it was never dumb."

Colonel Murdock's style of writing was peculiarly his own. His extensive vocabulary enabled him to make the English language subservient to his every wish. And his language was never equivocal. If he denounced an unworthy project it was in terms calculated to crush and destroy; if he expressed sympathy for the suffering it was in a prose poem that brought peace to the troubled heart. Yet he never indulged in personalities, nor never allowed the members of his staff to assail the reputation of an individual.

Colonel Murdock died on Jan. 2, 1908, and is buried on the hill overlooking the city which he helped to build, and which stands as a monument to his patriotism as a citizen, his courage and optimism as a journalist, and to his great influence in the public life of his day. He is survived by a widow and three children. One son, Victor, represents the Eighth Kansas district in the lower house of Congress, and another son, Marcellus, is now conducting the "Eagle" along the lines established by his illustrious father.

Harry E. Don Carlos of Lawrence, Kan., was born at Chandlerville, Cass county, Illinois, July 25, 1863, a son of Rev. Americus and Reba (Goodner) Don Carlos. The father was a Virginian and of Spanish descent, his father, Carte Don Carlos, having been a native of Spain. Rev. Americus Don Carlos spent his life in the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church. On the maternal side Harry E. Don Carlos is of German ancestry. His mother, Reba Goodner, was a native of Tennessee and a daughter of Rev. Jacob Goodner, a Methodist minister, whose father was also a minister of that denomination. Harry Don Carlos spent his boyhood in Illinois; was educated in the public schools and the University of Valparaiso, Ind.; later attended law school at Chicago, Ill., was admitted to the bar of that state in 1885, and shortly after engaged in the practice of law at Vinita, Okla. He served as United States commissioner at that place from 1897 to 1901. In 1901 he became president of the Fraternal Aid Association, which office he has since held, with headquarters at Lawrence.

Mr. Don Carlos was married in 1896 to Miss Alice Louisa Cooke, a native of Louisville, Ky. He is a Republican and takes an active interest in politics. In 1910-1911 he represented Douglas county in the legislature. He is a Knight Templar Mason and a member of the Elks.

Abel James McAllister, Jr., superintendent of the city schools at Herington, where he has followed the useful vocation of teaching for the past five years, is one of the well known and honored citizens of Dickinson county. He was born in a log cabin on a farm eighteen miles southeast of Concordia, Cloud county, Kansas, March 1, 1875, a son of Abel James, Sr., and Sarah Jane (Brown) McAllister, the former born in Darke county, Ohio, June 10, 1838, and the latter in Jacksonville, Ill., Feb. 2, 1842. In early manhood the father moved with his parents

to Poweshiek county, Iowa, where he enlisted in the Fortieth Iowa infantry for the Civil war. This regiment was mustered into service at Iowa City, Nov. 15, 1862, and on December 17 was ordered to Columbus, Ky., which was threatened by an attack from Forrest. It remained there and at Paducah until May 31, 1863, when it was ordered to join in the Vicksburg campaign. It was stationed on the Yazoo river in the vicinity of Haynes' and Snyder's bluffs, as a part of the army of observation, to prevent Johnston's reinforcing Pemberton in Vicksburg. On July 23 the regiment was embarked for Helena and in a few days it marched with General Steele's army on Little Rock. It remained at the latter place until March, 1864, when it marched out on the ill-fated expedition, designed to aid General Banks in the unfortunate Red River campaign. At Okolona the regiment was engaged with the enemy, and it was also engaged at Prairie d' Ane. During the battle of Jenkins' Ferry the regiment did not fight in a body, but all companies fought bravely and well. In the early part of 1865 Colonel Garrett, the commander of the regiment, was assigned to the command of the district of south Kansas, with headquarters at Fort Gibson, I. T., and his regiment remained with him till mustered out at Fort Gibson, Aug. 2, 1865. Mr. McAllister removed to Kansas in September, 1870, and homesteaded in Oakland township, Cloud county. He became prominent as a Greenbacker and later as an Alliance man and Union Labor leader, and was one of the presidential electors of Kansas that cast their votes for James B. Weaver in 1892. He and his wife still reside on the old homestead and are enjoying good health. In her girlhood days Mrs. McAllister moved with her parents to Poweshiek county, Iowa, where she and Mr. McAllister were married on Feb. 28, 1861. They became the parents of nine children, eight of whom are living: John E., born in 1863, graduated in the Kansas State Normal with the class of 1886, and is now farming at Ellendale, Okla.; Lillie, born in 1867, is married to a Mr. Welch and resides at Mankato, Kan.; Byron F., born in 1870, is an osteopathic physician at Fayetteville, Ark.; Wilson H., born in 1872, died of measles in the Spanish-American war, while serving as a corporal in Company M, Twentieth Kansas infantry; Abel James, Jr., is the fifth in order of birth; Ruth, born in 1879, is the wife of a Mr. Mitchell and is living on a farm at Woodward, Okla.; Mary, born in 1881, is married to a Mr. Steepleton and is living in Miltonvale, Kan.; Charlotte, born in 1883, is married to a Mr. Marshall and is living at Barnard, Kan.; and Horace G., born in 1885, is farming on the old homestead, eight miles west of Miltonvale. Prof. McAllister is of Scotch-Irish descent, mingled with English, Yankee and Pennsylvania German strains. In his youth he attended the country schools, his average yearly attendance, however, being less than four and one-half months. At the age of seventeen he attended the Salina Normal University for a period of twenty weeks, after which he obtained a certificate to teach in the schools of Cloud county. His father being a poor man with a large family the son made his own way, besides helping on the farm

at home for several summers. He began teaching in 1894, his first employment being a four-months term at \$30 per month; but it was during the hard times following the panic of 1893, and he was glad to get a school at any salary. With the exception of one he has taught every year since then, attending school at the Salina Normal University and the Kansas Wesleyan University at Salina between terms, until he completed the scientific course at the former and the normal course at the latter. He taught seven years in the rural schools of Cloud county, was principal of the Aurora schools one year and of the Glasco schools three years, both in Cloud county. Then, after officiating as principal of the Garfield school in Abilene one year he came to Herington, where he has been superintendent of the city schools five years, and has brought the schools there from a chaotic condition to a rank equal with any schools in a city of the second class in the state. He served as president of the North Central Kansas Teachers' Association one year, and has been vice-president of the Herington Commercial Club two years, much of the time officiating as president. He has instructed in and conducted the normal institutes of the state for the past six years in Cloud, Jewell, Morris, Dickinson, Saline, Atchison and Lincoln counties.

In 1903 he married Miss Lillie Arvilla Ellison, a music teacher of Glasco, and of this union there is one child, Abel Franklin, born Sept. 9, 1906. Mrs. McAllister has three brothers and two sisters, all living. Her eldest brother, I. C. Ellison, is road master for the Missouri Pacific at LaCrosse; her oldest sister, Bertha, is a primary teacher in the Herington schools; her second brother, Roy, is a linotype operator at Little Rock, Ark., and her youngest brother and sister are attending the Salina High School. Her parents reside at Salina, where her father is engaged as a railroad man and her mother as a dressmaker.

George Marion Kellam, of Topeka, a Kansas pioneer of the territorial days, has through a long career of useful activity contributed his part toward laying the foundation for the future of this great commonwealth and has also experienced the remarkable changes in Kansas during the first half century of its statehood. He can recall but one associate of his earliest days in Kansas that is yet living—John W. Farnsworth—Maj. T. J. Anderson, of Topeka, having recently died. Mr. Kellam is a native of Irasburgh, Vt., where he was born May 13, 1828, and is of English descent. His father, Sabin Kellam, was a native of Connecticut and accompanied his father, Nathaniel Kellam, from Connecticut to Barre, Vt., and thence to Irasburgh, Vt., in 1806, making the latter journey with ox teams along a path which they had blazed through the forest for twelve miles the fall before. There were no roads, and the trail, such as it was, was very difficult to travel. Arriving at Irasburgh, Nathaniel Kellam, the grandfather of George M., built a log cabin and resided there until his death. Sabin Kellam was the youngest son of a large family of sons and daughters, and was born in 1788. He was reared in Vermont, received his education in the log school house of that day, and there learned the tanner's trade, at which he was engaged at

the time his son, George M., was born. He also cleared a home from the Vermont forest, but his arduous labors in that direction greatly impaired his health. He entered actively into the public and political life of his community and held many offices of trust during his active career. During the war of 1812 he served in the Vermont state militia to guard the border, and was near enough to hear the cannonading between the squadron under Commodore McDonough and the English fleet on Lake Champlain, on Sept. 14, 1814, when, in about two hours' time, McDonough gained a decided victory and captured all of the larger vessels belonging to the English fleet. Sabin Kellam married Miss Lydia Davis, a native of New Hampshire and a teacher in the Irasburgh schools at the time of their marriage, about 1810. They became the parents of ten children, the five elder being daughters and the five younger ones, sons.

George M. Kellam was the eldest son of this family, his sisters and brothers being Lydia, Augusta, Almira, Frances Emily, Jane, Charles C., Edward P., Joseph S. and Dana D. Of this family there now (1911) survive George M. Kellam, of this review; Dana D. Kellam, who resides at Langford, S. D.; and Mrs. Frances Emily Nye, of Douglas county, Kansas. The mother died at Irasburgh, Vt., in 1857, and the father continued to reside in Vermont until 1860, when he came to Topeka, Kan., and resided there until his death, in 1871. George M. Kellam spent his youth on the home farm, aided in clearing it, and attended the country schools near his home. On Jan. 15, 1857, he was united in marriage to Miss Julia Smith Emerson, who was born in Irasburgh, Vt., the daughter of Stephen P. and Almira (Knapp) Emerson. Stephen P. Emerson was born in Vermont and his wife in Moores, N. Y. Mrs. Emerson was a relative of Congressman Knapp, of Lowell, Mass. Mr. Kellam and his bride left Vermont on March 6, 1857, arrived in Topeka, Kan., on March 22, and have been continuous residents of Shawnee county ever since—a period of fifty-four years. Topeka then had but a few houses and about 200 inhabitants. Game was plentiful, and on the plains surrounding Topeka Mr. Kellam has seen buffalo by the thousands, deer, antelope, and all kinds of feathered game. He preempted a quarter section of land where now is located the suburb of Oakland, and after paying \$150 for his claim, had \$50 left as a capital with which to begin life in a new and undeveloped country. He has spent his whole active career engaged extensively in farming and stock raising. He owns a fine ranch of 680 acres in Monmouth township, Shawnee county, fifteen miles southeast of Topeka, known as the "Clover Hill Farm" and resided there until 1900, when he removed to Topeka. He continued to operate his farm, however, until 1907, when he leased it to a tenant, and since that time has lived practically retired from business. Mr. Kellam has always been interested in raising fine stock of all kinds. He brought from Irasburgh, Vt., the first Morgan horses, two stallions and three mares, to Kansas in 1859, and for the last twenty-seven years has been a breeder of a fine strain of Galloway cattle, which breed he was also the first to introduce in Kansas. He has owned some of the finest of that strain in the state

and has won many premiums on them at different fairs and stock shows where they have been exhibited. The successful career which he has enjoyed has all been the result of his own well directed efforts. His arrival in Kansas was during the troublesome times prior to the Civil war, in which he served as a member of the state militia. He was in the battle of the Blue against Price, and, while he was not in the Lawrence fight when Quantrill raided that town, he came to its aid as soon as he could and with Judge Kingman helped to bury the dead. He has been a Democrat all of his life and has held several local offices. He is a Master Mason and served as tyler of the grand lodge for several years, having filled that office at the laying of the corner-stone of the state capitol building. He is also a member of Lincoln Post, No. 1, Grand Army of the Republic, at Topeka. Besides his farm properties he owns a comfortable home at 909 West Tenth avenue in Topeka, which was formerly owned by Mrs. Annie L. Diggs and in former years was the state headquarters of the Populist party. Mr. Kellam donated many young trees from his ranch for the state capitol grounds and for the campus of Washburn College, and has always lent his support to every public movement of a commendable nature.

Mr. and Mrs. Kellam became the parents of three children—one son and two daughters. Sabin Emerson Kellam, the son, was born in Topeka, Feb. 10, 1858, and was killed by lightning on Aug. 2, 1901, while on a load of hay at the home ranch. He was a most estimable young man and was single. Emma J. Kellam, who married Bestor G. Brown, of Topeka, died leaving a daughter, Helen May, a graduate of the Barstow school in Kansas City. Mary Augusta Kellam, the youngest daughter, resides with her father in Topeka. All of the children received a high school education. Mrs. Kellam died at the Topeka home in 1902; she was a member of the Congregational church. Mr. Kellam is now eighty-three years of age, full of years and experience. When asked what advice he would give the young man starting out in life independently he replied that the greatest concomitant to the young man in a successful business career was strict honesty and integrity. He was a member of the first grand jury ever called in the state and the late Justice Brewer was the foreman of that grand jury. Mr. Kellam also served on the jury that decided the first murder case in Topeka. Ex-Governor and United States Senator James Lane defended the murderer and ex-United States Senator Martin was the prosecuting attorney.

Marion F. Aumiller, county superintendent of schools of Dickinson county, Kansas, was born at Racine, Meigs county, Ohio, Feb. 2, 1866, a son of Jonathan and Anna (Browning) Aumiller. The father was a well known Ohio river steamboat captain on boats engaged in Pittsburgh, Louisville and Cincinnati trade. He died in 1870 and the mother died in 1889.

Marion F. Aumiller received a liberal common school education in the public schools of Racine and Letart, Ohio, later taking a college preparatory course at Carleton College, Syracuse, Ohio. He entered Lebanon

University, completing a two-year course in 1890. He then engaged in teaching in Ohio, following that occupation in winter and teaching music in summer.

In the latter '90s he came to Kansas and here he met Miss Grace E. Loyd, then principal of the Carlton public schools, to whom he was married, April 30, 1904. Mrs. Aumiller is a daughter of Benjamin F. and Margaret (Meguire) Loyd. Her father was a wealthy stock farmer of Banner City. He died in 1899 and Mrs. Loyd died in 1910. Immediately after marriage Mr. and Mrs. Aumiller secured a position with the United States government and took steamer for the Orient, visiting extensively in the Hawaiian Islands, Japan and China, and after serving three years in the Philippines in the organization and development of the public schools, made a six months' tour of India, the Mediterranean countries, Egypt, the Holy Land, Continental Europe and Great Britain, returning to New York, June, 1907.

Upon returning to Kansas Mr. Aumiller was elected principal of the Garfield school at Abilene and from this position was elected county superintendent of public instruction for Dickinson county. He refused to accept a second term in order that he and his wife might again enter government service. Mr. and Mrs. Aumiller have one son, Loyd Elston, born Sept. 8, 1909. Mr. Aumiller has a valuable Dickinson county farm, which, together with his splendid Percheron horses, Short Horn cattle, etc., is the source of great satisfaction and pride as well as profit.

William Clark Austin, of Cottonwood Falls, Kan., state printer for the State of Kansas, is a native-born Kansan, having been born at Cottonwood Falls, Chase county, in 1872. His father, James Austin, was born in Vermont, in 1836, was educated in the public schools of that state and in the academy in Eaton county, Michigan, to which state he had removed with his parents when twelve years of age. After reaching man's estate he engaged in teaching and in the mercantile business for a number of years in the different states of Michigan, Indiana and Tennessee, and at Buffalo, N. Y., and also served as internal revenue collector for two years in Tennessee. In 1867 he married Miss Mary E. Barker, daughter of James and Catharine Barker, of Buffalo, N. Y., and in 1868 came to Chase county, Kansas, where he engaged in mercantile business until 1870, when he purchased the farm east of Cottonwood Falls, on which he still resides. James and Mary (Barker) Austin became the parents of four children, three of whom are living, viz.: William Clark, of this record; Sarah J., born in 1875, and now the wife of W. T. Glanville, of Cottonwood Falls; and Mary E., who was born in 1870 and now resides with her father and mother. James and Catharine Barker, the maternal grandparents of William C. Austin, removed from Buffalo, N. Y., to Kansas in 1870, and located on government land near Cottonwood Falls. On this same homestead, in 1889, was celebrated their golden wedding anniversary—the first celebration of its kind in Chase county—and thereafter they continued life's journey together for seventeen years. Both died in the month of June, 1906, when was closed their

remarkable life companionship of sixty-seven years. They were the parents of three children, two sons and a daughter, all of whom are deceased.

William Clark Austin was educated in the public schools of Chase county and at the University of Kansas. He was instructor in the Cottonwood Falls schools for several years and for three years engaged in the grocery business at Strong City. In 1903 he bought the "Chase County Leader," a Republican weekly, and in 1909 bought the "Strong City News" and the "Courant," of Cottonwood Falls, consolidating them as the "Strong City News-Courant," which he still owns. In 1904 he was elected as the Republican candidate for register of deeds and served two years, and in 1910 was elected state printer. Mr. Austin was the author of the uniform blank book law passed by the legislature of 1911, which was the first law for uniform county records passed by any of the United States.

Mr. Austin was married in 1895 to Miss Rose Palmer, daughter of Samuel C. and Mary Palmer, of Cottonwood Falls, and to this union have been born three children: Catharine, born in 1896; James, born in 1899; and William, born in 1902.

Avery Washburn, of Topeka, Kan., one of the oldest living pioneers of the capital city and the grandson of Nathan Washburn, a Revolutionary patriot, was born in Tolland county, Connecticut, Oct. 23, 1818. His parents were John E. and Lovina (Avery) Washburn, both of whom were also natives of Connecticut, the former having been born in 1787, the son of Nathan and Annah (Elithorpe) Washburn, natives of Connecticut. The Washburns were among the first settlers of Connecticut and while Nathan and his son, John E., were reared to agricultural pursuits, yet representatives of the family were conspicuous in the trades and professions of that day. John E. Washburn was the fourth in a family of seven children, of whom six were girls. He learned the molder's trade in his youth and combined that trade with farming all of his life. He enlisted to serve under the Stars and Stripes in the war of 1812, but was recalled before he reached the front, owing to the cessation of hostilities. He and his wife continued to reside in Connecticut until their respective deaths.

Avery Washburn, the subject of this review, was reared on the farm and secured about three months' schooling each year in his youth. At the age of nineteen, or in 1838, he bade farewell to his boyhood home and went to Cattaraugus county, New York, where he was engaged in farm work and became acquainted with his future wife and helpmate, Miss Castorn Gordon. On Nov. 9, 1841, he and Miss Gordon were united in marriage, and from that happy day in the little town of Rushford, N. Y., to the present time, a period of seventy years, these honored pioneers have traveled life's course together. Castorn Gordon is also descended from Revolutionary ancestry and is the daughter of William and Martha (Geary) Gordon. The former, a native of New Hampshire, was the son of James Gordon, a native of Aberdeen, Scot-

land, who came to America during the Revolution as a soldier under General Burgoyne. When Burgoyne was defeated at Saratoga and his army made prisoners of war, many of the prisoners sought service with the Americans, James Gordon, the grandfather of Mrs. Washburn, being among them. He was made aide-de-camp to General Washington, under whom he fought with great distinction and bravery until the close of the war in 1781. After the war he went to New Hampshire, where he married a Miss Tarbell and resided in that state until after the birth of William, the father of Mrs. Washburn. He then removed to Cavendish, Vt., where he resided until 1812, when he removed to Rushford, Allegany county, New York, and there he and his wife passed the remainder of their lives, the former dying in 1845 and the latter in 1835. His sons were Thomas, James T., William, John and Wilson, all of whom located at Rushford, N. Y., except Thomas, who remained on the old homestead in Vermont. The Gordons and the Gearys were the first pioneers in Allegany county, New York, and Nancy Geary, a aunt of Mrs. Washburn, carried fire in a kettle all the way from Vermont to their home at Rushford, N. Y., as matches were unknown in that day. William Gordon, the father of Mrs. Washburn, was the first of the Gordons to locate in western New York, and settled at Rushford in 1809, where he married Martha Geary, the daughter of Enos Geary, a Revolutionary patriot.

Mr. and Mrs. Washburn began housekeeping in Rushford, N. Y., and continued to reside there until their removal to Topeka, Kan., in 1869. However, in 1857 Mr. Washburn visited the village of Topeka and purchased for \$1,150 a squatter's claim to 160 acres of land located in what is now the western part of Topeka, but he soon returned to his home in New York and engaged in the woolen manufacturing business until ill health compelled him to seek employment in the open air. He then came to Topeka with his family. He moved into a shack which stood near the site of his present residence, and proceeded to improve his farm. He still owns eighty acres of his original purchase which, owing to the city's rapid growth, is practically surrounded by suburban homes. He and his wife have but one child, Frank M. Washburn, born in Rushford, N. Y., April 8, 1859. He was reared and educated in Topeka, and on May 8, 1884, was united in marriage to Miss Ella Townsend of Topeka. They have five children, all of whom were born in Topeka. They are: George A., born March 1, 1889; Ellwood G., born July 8, 1893; Frances, born April 8, 1898; Mary Castorn, born Sept. 11, 1904; and Helen Lovina, born April 26, 1907. Politically Mr. Washburn was formerly a Whig, but later aided in forming the Republican party and has advocated its principles ever since. He and his wife are members of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Topeka and are numbered among its pioneer workers. They have always been liberal contributors to the church and to worthy charities. They are spending the closing years of their long and honorable lives in their pleasant home at 1127 Washburn avenue. On Nov. 9, 1911, they celebrated their seventieth

marriage anniversary at their Topeka home, when many of their friends visited and extended congratulations on their remarkably long wedded life.

James A. Fulton, M. D., one of the medical staff of the Bethany Hospital, was born in Jefferson county, Kansas, Dec. 25, 1879, the son of Thomas H. and Ella G. (Hull) Fulton. James Fulton, the father of Thomas H., was a native of Scotland, who came to America when he was a boy and located in Ohio, where he engaged in farming. Dr. Fulton's father was born, reared and received his education in that state. He came to Kansas in 1868, located at Leavenworth and for some years drove the stage from Leavenworth to Topeka. When the railroads were built and stages went out of use, he taught school and then bought a farm. At the present time he is living in Winchester, Kan. In politics he is a Republican and his church affiliations are with the Presbyterian denomination. Dr. Fulton's maternal grandfather was a native of Ohio, and in 1850 came to Kansas.

Dr. Fulton received his elementary education in the public schools of Jefferson county. He determined to study medicine and entered the medical department of the University of Kansas, graduating in 1903. After receiving his degree he located in Kansas City, Kan., and soon had a promising practice and at present is regarded as one of the most successful physicians of that city. Dr. Fulton married Rosa K. Flack in 1905. She was the daughter of Frederick Flack, a merchant of Kansas City, Mo. Two children have been born to them—Ralph A. and Gladys D. Dr. Fulton is a member of the county, state and American medical societies; he is secretary of the county medical organization and was secretary of the board of health for three and a half years. He specializes in obstetrics and diseases of children. He is a Republican in politics, takes an interest in all public questions tending to the welfare of the city and is a member of the board of education of Kansas City, Kan., a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and both he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church.

Robert G. Mueller, superintendent of the Seneca (Kan.) city schools, is making an enviable record as one of the state's most efficient and progressive educators. He took charge of the Seneca schools in 1906, succeeding Prof. Starr, now superintendent of the Topeka schools, and during his five years of management he has developed a marked degree of efficiency in all of the grades, especially in the high school. Prof. Mueller is a native of Salamanca, N. Y., where he was born in 1863, and is descended from sturdy German ancestors. His earlier education was obtained in the Salamanca city schools, but in 1878 he came to Atchison, Kan., and completed his high school training in the Monroe Institute. He then began his pedagogic career by teaching in the district schools of Atchison county, all the while having in mind a collegiate course as soon as he could save the means to carry him through. After eleven years of successful teaching in the district and graded schools he entered the University of Kansas, where he was graduated

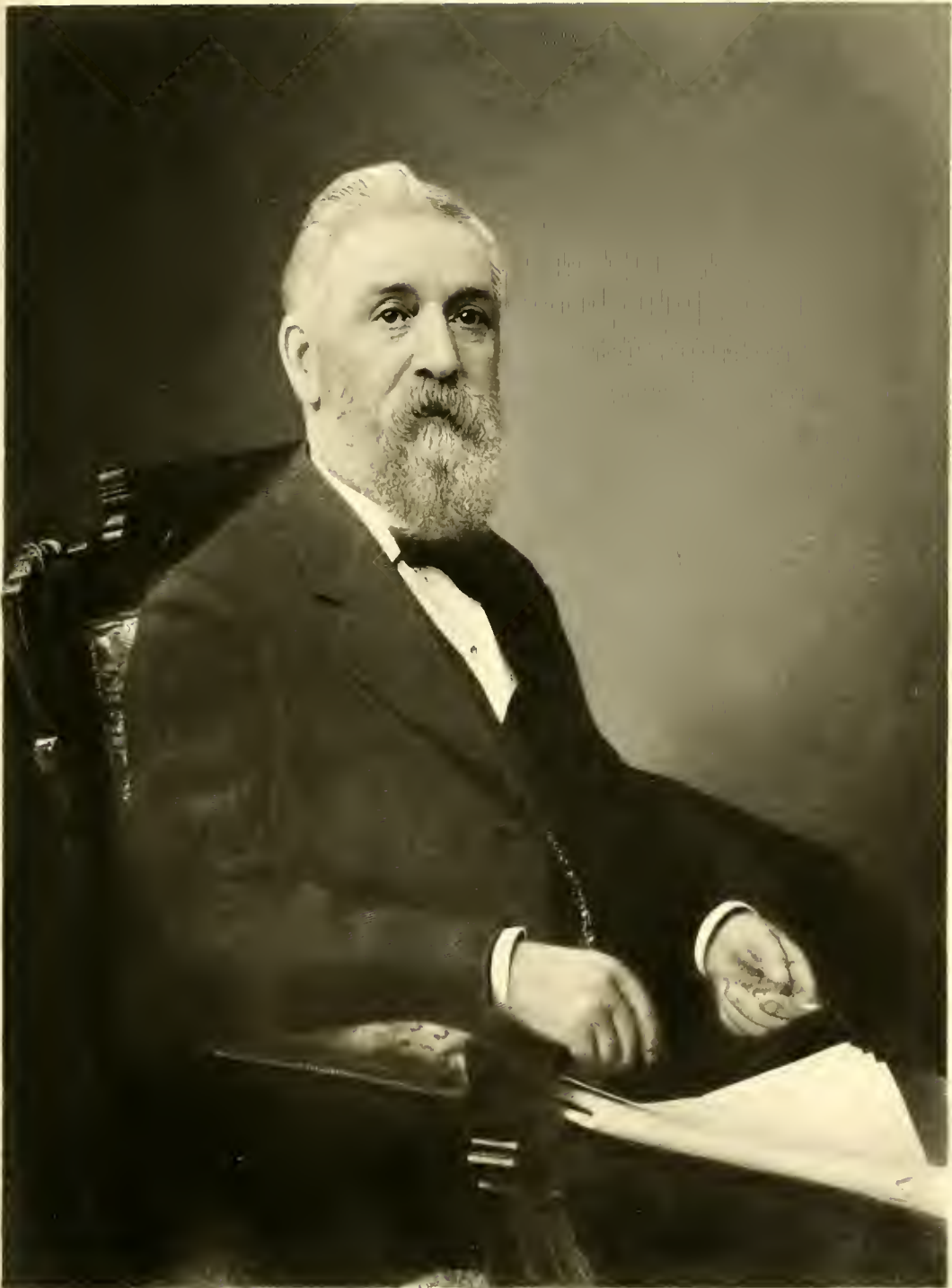
in 1901 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Prof. Mueller was now doubly equipped to follow his chosen vocation, for to his years of experience in the capacity of a teacher was added his college training, and he was at once chosen principal of the Sheridan County High School at Hoxie, Kan. There he remained five years, or until he succeeded to the superintendency of the Seneca schools in 1906. Since his graduating at the University of Kansas he has taken post-graduate work in the University of Chicago, and he endeavors to keep thoroughly informed and in close touch with the most advanced thought of the day on every phase of education that may aid him in his career as an educator. He possesses a fine reference library and holds membership in the county, state and Northeast Kansas Teachers' Association.

While Prof. Mueller believes that every man should exercise his right of suffrage still he is not a partisan, but might be classed as a Progressive Republican. Fraternally he is a Mason and an Odd Fellow, having been a member of the latter order since 1885, when he was initiated in Lodge No. 26, at Cummings, Kan.

In 1896 Prof. Mueller married Miss Lily Reynolds of Cummings, Kan., and they have one child, Eunice, a student in the Seneca schools. Mrs. Mueller is the daughter of William T. Reynolds, an old pioneer of Atchison county, who is still residing near Cummings. His brother, Charles Reynolds, was one of General Custer's trusted scouts and lost his life with Custer in the noted massacre on the Little Big Horn. Prof. Mueller is meeting with deserved success at Seneca and is ably supported in his work by a specially selected corps of competent teachers and a progressive, wide-awake school board, fully in sympathy with his plans to make the Seneca schools second to none in thoroughness of work, as well as in equipment to do good work.

Lewis W. Lewis, one of the largest railroad contractors in the West and a resident of Emporia, Kan., is a native of Wales and a descendant of generations of Welsh ancestors on both the paternal and maternal sides. He was born Sept. 30, 1839, son of Lewis and Mary (Jones) Lewis, who came to America in 1883 and settled in Emporia, where the father, a tanner by trade, lived retired from active work. Mary Lewis, the mother, died in Emporia in 1885 and her death was followed by that of her husband in 1888. The paternal grandfather of Mr. Lewis also bore the name, Lewis Lewis, and spent his entire life in his native Wales, where he followed the occupation of a merchant tailor. William Jones, the maternal grandfather of Mr. Lewis, likewise a native Welshman, spent his entire life in Wales, engaged in farming.

Lewis W. Lewis was educated in the excellent common schools of Wales and in a private and a national school. In beginning a business career for himself he was almost wholly dependent upon his own resources, for he had but limited means, and the success which has attended his business ventures has not come by chance, but is the result of unremitting energy and close application to his business interests. His first employment was as a superintendent of construction for a rail-



L. W. Lewis

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road company. Upon coming to the United States, in 1869, he went to Devil's Lake, N. D., where he worked on a government building at Fort Totem for some time. In December of that year he came to Emporia, Kan., and in October, 1870, began contracting with the Santa Fe railway system, the first contract being for work six miles west of Emporia. From that time to the present, a period of forty-two years, he has been actively and successfully engaged in the railroad contracting business, and in recent years has averaged about \$200,000 worth of construction work annually. He has not confined his contracting operations to the Santa Fe system alone, but has completed important contracts for the Kansas City Southern Railway Company, the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf Railway Company, and for the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railway Company. He is also vice-president of the Emporia National Bank.

The marriage of Mr. Lewis took place in Wales, in 1865, and united him to Miss Margaret, daughter of Humphrey Williams, who came from Wales to Emporia in 1883. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis became the parents of six children: Lewis H. has the management of the contracting business for his father; Mary Jane, a high school graduate, is the wife of E. G. Sloan of Emporia; Margaret is at home; William J. is also associated with his father in the contracting business; Claudia Sarah is at home; and Jane Jones is a student in the Emporia schools. Mrs. Lewis, the wife and mother, died in 1901; she was a great leader in the work of the Welsh Presbyterian Church at Emporia, of which church Mr. Lewis is an elder and has been an active worker for years.

Mr. Lewis is also a prominent member in fraternal circles. He is a Scottish Rite Mason, in which branch of Masonry he has attained the Thirty-third, or honorary degree; is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Honor, and the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

During the long period that Mr. Lewis has been a resident of Emporia he has proved amply worthy of the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens and business associates, and his name will go down in history possessed of all the attributes of a well spent life and an honorable career.

George H. Bradford, of Wichita, Kan., is one of the powers in the political life of Wichita and Sedgwick county, where he has been a resident for fourteen years. Combining ability of a high order with a thorough knowledge of political affairs, gained from years of experience; aggressive and loyal to the Republican party, Mr. Bradford possesses all the qualifications which go to make up a party leader. Mr. Bradford was by no means a tyro in politics when he came to Wichita. He had rendered signal service to his party in St. Joseph, Mo., where he formerly resided, and was a delegate from that district to the state convention in 1896; also delegate in 1902 to the state convention at Springfield, Mo.; also 1888, at Chillicothe, Mo. He has been honored by election to two terms in the city council of Wichita, in the years 1906 and

1908. His record while in office was clean and highly creditable. Mr. Bradford was born at Monroe, Mich., Feb. 21, 1866. His parents were George W. Bradford and Adelia (Kimball) Bradford, and his early education was obtained in Monroe, Mich. After finishing his education he engaged in civil engineering as assistant engineer on the W. S. S. & A. railway, under John F. Stevens, who was afterward chief engineer, Panama Canal.

Mr. Bradford is an eminently successful business man. He is president of the Wichita Construction Company, which does a large business in municipal contracting. He followed the same business for ten years in St. Joseph prior to his removal to Wichita. He was married in 1896 to Miss Linnie M. Speece of Wichita, and of this union two children have been born, viz.: Edwin P., and Marguerite.

Fraternally Mr. Bradford is a member of the Wichita Lodge, No. 99, Free and Accepted Masons; Wichita Consistory, No. 12, Potentate Midian Temple, Ancient Accepted Order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; Mt. Olivet Commandery, No. 12, Knights Templars; trustee Wichita Lodge, No. 427, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; Betton Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Lodge No. 22, Ancient Order of United Workmen; Lodge No. 44, Knights of Pythias; second vice-president of the National Order of Travelers' Association and national director, American Society of Bridge Contractors.

John Charles Starr, a prominent and pioneer citizen of Scott, Kan., was born at Columbus, Ohio, July 5, 1848. George Starr, his father, was a native of Bavaria, Germany, where he was born Nov. 14, 1820. He came to the United States in 1843, locating near Columbus, Ohio, where he engaged in farming until his removal to Iowa in 1867. In Iowa he gave his attention both to farming and stock raising and remained a resident of that state until 1894. In 1844, at Columbus, Ohio, he was married to Margaretha Nicol, born Oct. 19, 1823, a daughter of George Nicol, a native of Germany. Twelve children were the issue of this marriage, as follows: John L., born in 1845, a brave defender of the Union, as a lieutenant of Company K, Fifty-fourth Ohio infantry, was wounded at the battle of Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., July 3, 1864, and died the following day; J. Michael, born in 1847, is now a retired farmer of Keokuk county, Iowa; John Charles, the subject, was next in order of birth; J. George, born in 1850, is now a retired farmer at Spencer, Iowa; Margaret, born in 1852, is now the wife of Frederick Klett, a farmer of Clay county, Iowa; G. Frederick, born in 1854, is a farmer and stockman in Scott county, Kansas; Mary, born in 1856, is now the wife of Henry Killmar, a retired resident of Sigourney, Iowa; Martin L., born in 1858, is now a traveling salesman; Chris L., born in 1860, is a land dealer at Pierre, S. D.; William, born in 1862, died in 1863; Anna, born in 1864, is the wife of John Randolph, a farmer and stockman of Scott county, Kansas; and Lizzie, born in 1866, is now the wife of R. L. Richardson, a merchant of Keota, Iowa. The children all having married and settled for themselves, the aged parents, in 1894,

removed to Scott, Kan., and there lived retired until their respective deaths, the father having passed away on March 4, 1903, and the mother on Dec. 22, 1910, at the age of seventy-seven.

John Charles Starr was educated in the public schools of Ohio and Iowa and at the age of twenty became a teacher, continuing to be thus engaged for several years. He was married April 30, 1871, in Keokuk county, Iowa, to Miss Minna Mohme of Sigourney, Iowa. Mrs. Starr was born Sept. 20, 1850, to parents that were both natives of Germany. In the same year of his marriage Mr. Starr removed to Osborne county, Kansas, and located on government land which he had preëmpted. He continued his residence there until the fall of 1874, when he returned to Keokuk county, Iowa. There he again taught school and farmed until his removal to Sigourney, Iowa, where he took up the study of law in the office of Mackey, Harned & Fonda. He was admitted to the bar in 1877 and during his residence in Sigourney he served one term as mayor of the city. There he established and became the owner of the "Sigourney Courier," a German publication, which he sold in 1884. In 1885 he and his family came again to Kansas, making the journey in a covered wagon, and located in Scott county, on a homestead and timber claim located in the White Woman valley south of Scott. In 1890 he removed to Scott, where he has since resided. During his residence there he has entered actively into the public life of his community and state and has given public service in different capacities. He has filled the office of justice of the peace, mayor of the city, county attorney, and has served two terms in the lower house of the Kansas state legislature. In 1904 he was a member of the State Text-Book Commission, under Governor Bailey, and in 1908 he served as a member of the State School Land Commission, under Governor Stubbs.

Mr. Starr was one of the founders of the "Scott County News," in 1886, and was its editor until the fall of 1888. In 1891 he established the "Scott County Lever," and in the following year bought the "News," combining the two papers under the title of the "News-Lever." In 1909 he sold his newspaper interests and retired from that business. He is now interested with his son in real estate business in Scott and is also interested in gold mining on a small scale at Cripple Creek, Col., and at Goldfield, Nev.

Seven children have blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Starr, viz.: Rosa, born in Osborne county, Kansas, Sept. 10, 1872, died Oct. 12, 1880; Ella J., born May 30, 1874, is single and resides with her parents; Anna, born March 20, 1876, is also at the parental home; Myrtle, born Dec. 25, 1877, is now the wife of Prof. C. S. Risdon, superintendent of the city schools of Independence, Kan.; Carl M., born Oct. 27, 1879, graduated from the University of Kansas with the law class of 1900, is now married, was official court stenographer of the Thirty-third judicial district six years under Judge Charles E. Lobdell, and now practices law at Scott, Kan.; Marguerite, born Oct. 12, 1882, is now the wife of A. N. Rochester, a banker at Tribune, Kan.; and Carrie B., the young-

est daughter, born July 30, 1891, graduated in the Scott County High School with the class of 1911 and is now a teacher in Scott county. Early in life Mr. Starr and his wife embraced the Lutheran religious faith, of which church the parents of each were members.

Emery F. Stanley, principal of the Quincy School of Topeka, Kan., is a native of the Hoosier State, having been born on a farm near Danville, Ind., July 31, 1860. When nine years of age, or in 1869, he accompanied his parents, Harvey and Dorinda (Whicker) Stanley, from Indiana to a farm near Hesper, Douglas county, Kansas, and there he was reared and received his primary education in the local schools. He then matriculated in the normal department of the state university at Lawrence, Kan., graduating from that excellent institution in 1882. In the fall of that year he began his career as a teacher by taking charge of the Hesper schools, after which he was principal of the Prairie Center schools two terms. In the fall of 1885 he accepted the principalship of one of the ward schools in Lawrence, which position he held with marked success for eight years, or until 1903, when he became principal of the Quincy school in North Topeka, one of the largest ward schools in the city. His successful management of this school for the past eight years has made it the equal of any ward school in Topeka for thorough and practical work accomplished, and also demonstrated a high order of executive ability on the part of the principal in selecting a corps of assistant teachers, each of whom has loyally supported him and the board of education in every requirement for the school's success. Prof. Stanley is of English descent and comes of staunch old North Carolina Quaker ancestry, who being adverse to slavery, decided to locate in the great Northwest, where their children could be reared far removed from its contaminating influences. Accordingly Samuel and Anna (Bowman) Stanley, the grandparents of Prof. Stanley, emigrated in an early day from North Carolina to the wilderness near the site of Danville, Ind., and became pioneers of that locality. Their son, Harvey Stanley, the father of Prof. Stanley, was about twelve years old on his arrival in Indiana, and as the homestead had to be cleared from the stump, he was afforded but a meager education in the log school houses of that day.

In 1844 he was united in marriage to Miss Dorinda Whicker, and they began housekeeping together near Danville in a log cabin on a tract of wild land which he cleared up and which he had developed into a fine farm when he sold out in 1860. Realizing that his children, three sons and five daughters, when grown, would find it much easier to secure homes in the West, he decided to locate in Kansas, and removed to Douglas county, in 1869, locating on a 160-acre tract of fine land near Hesper. There he continued to reside until his death, in 1890, his loving wife and helpmate having passed away in 1884. Prof. Stanley has kept in touch with the most advanced thought of the day pertaining to education, and is one of the most popular institute workers in the state. He has handled special subjects as an instructor at twenty-five

or more teachers' institutes in many of the best counties in the state. He has made the subject of English grammar a specialty, and is regarded among Kansas educators as an authority on grammar and the ways and means of presenting the subject to students.

On June 27, 1889, Prof. Stanley was united in marriage to Miss Annie E. Wood of Lawrence, Kan., a native of Virginia and the daughter of William S. and Catharine (Schuley) Wood, also natives of the "Old Dominion." Their old homestead having been destroyed during the Civil war they decided on Kansas as their future home and located on a farm near Lawrence, in 1872. There Mrs. Stanley was reared and educated, being a graduate of the Lawrence High School and a teacher in the Lawrence schools at the time of her marriage. Prof. Stanley and wife have three children, the two eldest, Donald E. and Neil E., being twins, born in 1890. Both graduated from the Topeka High School and both are now taking the law course at Washburn College. Neil E. has exhibited great musical talent and is already an accomplished pianist. Catherine E., the youngest child and only daughter, was born in Lawrence, Kan., in 1893, and at present is a member of the senior class in the Topeka High School. She possesses elocutionary talent of a high order. Prof. Stanley supports the principles and policies of the Republican party and has served two terms as a member of the city council from the Sixth ward. He and his wife are members of the Central Congregational Church, and for the past three years he has been superintendent of its Sunday school. Mrs. Stanley takes an active part in the church and social life of the city, and at the present time is secretary of the city Federation of Women's Clubs. Prof. Stanley being in the prime of life and one of the state's most enthusiastic and progressive educators, we hazard the prediction that soon he will be duly rewarded for his devotion to the cause of education in the Sunflower State.

John C. Berger, Ph. D., pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Dodge City, Kan., was born at Franklin Center, Lee county, Iowa, May 30, 1870, the fourth son of John and Barbara (Schmidt) Berger. His father was born in Germany April 9, 1831, and his mother in the same country, Dec. 14, 1831. Mr. Berger emigrated from the Fatherland in 1852 and opened a harness shop at Franklin Center. Within a short time he began to deal in live stock and became one of the well known stockmen of that locality. John Berger and Barbara Schmidt were married on July 23, 1854. They located in Franklin Center, where the young wife aided her husband to build up a business that he conducted there for forty years. In 1893 the family came to Halstead, Kan., where he continued his harness business and bought several improved farms. Mr. Berger retired from active life in 1906, and accompanied by his wife went to Los Angeles, Cal., to enjoy the sunset years of life. They celebrated their golden wedding anniversary on July 23, 1904, all their children living and a number of their grandchildren being present. The four sons and four daughters are as follows: Mary A., born March 2, 1856, died in 1873; Elizabeth A., born Sept. 30, 1857, now the wife

of Henry J. Jesberg, a shoe merchant of Los Angeles; Christian A., born Aug. 2, 1859, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Red Oak, Iowa; Samuel E., born Jan. 22, 1861, was a Presbyterian minister and died in September, 1889; Henry D., born Sept. 12, 1863, lives in Halstead, Kan., and continues in his father's business; Emma Mary, born Feb. 20, 1866, died in August, 1884; John C., subject of this sketch; and Lydia Clara, born July 6, 1874, is at home with her parents.

John C. Berger attended the public schools of Lee county, Iowa, and after completing his elementary education entered Parsons College at Fairfield, Iowa, graduating in the year 1894. While in college he was called to devote his life to the Gospel ministry, and matriculated at the McCormick Theological Seminary, Chicago, Ill., in the fall of 1894 for special training, graduating there with the class of 1897. Immediately after his graduation Mr. Berger became pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Great Bend, Kan., where he remained two and one-half years. During that period he doubled the membership of this congregation and cleared the church of a heavy indebtedness. In 1899 he was called to Western Highlands Presbyterian Church, Kansas City, Kan., where he remained two years, doing a good work and completing his post-graduate work for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. From Kansas City he went to Horton, Kan., where he ministered six years and two months to the Presbyterian church. While at Horton Dr. Berger received 235 new members into the church and raised \$16,000 for church work and improvements. On Oct. 1, 1907, he was called to the First Presbyterian Church of Clay Center, Kan., which church he served for three years and nine months, and within this short time brought the membership of his congregation up to 420, an increase of 195 members. Here he also raised \$4,000 for a beautiful new manse, one of the finest and most modern in equipment of any in eastern Kansas.

On June 18, 1911, he accepted an urgent call to the First Presbyterian Church of Dodge City, where he is now laboring with great acceptance. The first six months of his work here he has added sixty new members to the church, and the future augurs great things in this most promising field.

On Sept. 19, 1899, Mr. Berger was united in marriage with Haddie E., daughter of William and Haddie H. Torrey of Great Bend, Kan., where Mrs. Berger received her elementary training. Subsequently she attended Lewis Academy at Wichita and the college of the Sisters of Bethany at Topeka, where she took special courses in art and music. Mr. Torrey is one of the oldest residents of Great Bend, as he was the first station agent of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railway there, holding the position thirty-two years. Three children were born to Haddie and John C. Berger: John Torrey, born Nov. 25, 1900; Robert Birdsey, born Oct. 31, 1904, and Barbara, born June 28, 1907. Dr. Berger is held in high esteem by the citizens of Dodge City and loved by his congregation.

Unassuming, yet forcefully, he impresses all with whom he comes

in contact with the gentility of his character, the true spirit of a Christian gentleman and the scholarly attainment of a finished and accomplished preacher of the Gospel. In all his ministry he exhibits an urbanity of temperament, a sincerity of purpose and a disposition of good will to all recognized, not only by the members of his church, but by the whole community, to which he endears himself, regardless of creed, race or religion. To Mrs. Berger is due a great degree of their popularity, for she is a lady whom to meet is to love, and by her gentle nature and varied accomplishments she makes a wide circle of firm and true friendships that will be remembered and lasting. During his Gospel ministry of fourteen years, all spent in Kansas, Dr. Berger has been privileged to add nearly 600 members to his pastorage.

Ira W. Clark, M. D., superintendent of the State Home for Feeble Minded, located at Winfield, Kan., is a native of Indiana, born near Washington, Daviess county, June 28, 1854. He is the son of Robert M. Clark, also born in Indiana and spent his business career as a farmer in Daviess county of that state, where he actively participated in the work of the Republican party. Robert M. Clark married a Miss Delilah Bray, a daughter of John H. Bray, a native of North Carolina, who settled in Indiana in a very early day. Mr. Bray was a farmer and a prominent and well known citizen of Daviess county. Robert M. Clark died in 1880, but is survived by his wife, who now resides with her son, Dr. Clark. John W. Clark, the paternal grandfather of Dr. Clark, was a native of Ohio, but became an early settler in Indiana, where he was engaged in farming and stock raising. He and his wife reared a family of six children and three of their sons served as loyal defenders of the Union throughout the Civil war. John W. Clark died about 1865.

Dr. Ira W. Clark was reared in Daviess county, Indiana, and received his early education in the public schools of that county. After his school days he worked on a farm until twenty-one years of age, then taught three terms of school, after which he became a student, first at Miami Medical College, Cincinnati, Ohio, and later at the Eclectic Medical College of Cincinnati, graduating in the latter school in 1880. He began the practice of medicine at Plainville, Ind., and continued there until 1885, when he came to Kansas and located in Edna, Labette county. There he built up a very extensive practice, which included a large patronage among the farmers of the surrounding country, and was thus successfully engaged until 1905, when he was appointed by Governor Hoch and the Kansas State Board of Control as superintendent of the Home for the Feeble Minded at Winfield. He at once assumed the duties of his new position and has since remained as the directing head of that institution. The home has some 1,500 inmates and 100 employees. More detailed mention of this institution will be found in the historical volumes of this work. Dr. Clark has prospered financially during his twenty-five years or more of residence in Kansas and he has acquired valuable real estate and commercial interests. Besides owning a fine farm of 300 acres in Labette county he also has banking interests at Longton and at Elk City, Kan.

In 1883 Dr. Clark married Miss Clara Trocter, a daughter of George F. Trocter, a native of Indiana and an early settler in Daviess county. Mr. Trocter removed to Kansas in 1885 and located in Labette county, where he engaged in farming. He is still living and resides in Edna. Dr. and Mrs. Clark have two children: Roscoe T., who is engaged in farming and resides at Edna, and Oma, who graduated at Southwestern College at Winfield with the class of 1911 and is now at home with her parents.

Dr. Clark was one of the most widely known and respected citizens of Labette county at the time he was placed at the head of the home at Winfield, and since that time has become quite well known throughout the state. He is a Republican in politics but has never been an active worker in political affairs. Fraternally he affiliates with the time-honored Masonic order. In the line of his profession and of his particular kind of work Dr. Clark is associated with several organizations, which have for their purpose the advancement of the medical profession. He is a member of the Cowley County Medical Society, the American Association for the Study of the Feeble Minded, and attends all the annual conventions of the latter organization. He is also a member of the National Conference of Charities and Corrections.

Charles William Horn, president and treasurer of the E. Horn Company of Topeka, Kan., manufacturers of fine interior and exterior finishings for buildings, has been identified with Topeka's business interests twenty-one years. He is an Ohio man, having been born in the city of Cincinnati, May 10, 1849. He is the son of Philip William Horn, a native of Germany and a farmer by vocation, who served his term of military service in the German army, and after his marriage in the Fatherland came to the United States, locating first in Cincinnati, Ohio. He resided there but a short time, however, and then removed to a farm near Monroeville, Huron county, Ohio, where he resided until his death in 1883. The mother, whose maiden name was Margaret Bahler, survived until 1903, when she too passed away. Charles W. Horn is the eldest of three sons and two daughters born to those parents. The second son, Philip A. Horn, is engaged in farming near the old homestead in Ohio, and Henry Horn, the third son, owns the home place. The two sisters, Mrs. Emma D. Olemacher of Columbus, Ohio, and Mrs. Louise P. Foust of Monroeville, Ohio, are both widows, and the two brothers, Philip A. and Henry, are both widowers.

Charles W. Horn was reared on the farm, where he experienced all the conditions incident to the clearing of wild, unbroken forest land. He secured his education in the country schools during the winter terms and also attended the Monroeville graded schools one term. He remained at the parental home until twenty-one years of age, and on Jan. 28, 1873, he wedded Miss Elizabeth Hyman, a native of Huron county, Ohio, where she was born Oct. 8, 1851. Her parents were William C. and Margaret Hyman, old and respected residents of Sherman township, Huron county, Ohio, where they died. Mrs. Horn is the youngest of

ten children. In 1876, Mr. Horn, in conjunction with his wife's two brothers, Philip H. and Henry Hyman, under the firm name of P. H. Hyman & Company of Tiffin, Ohio, began buying timber for cooper material, such as staves and headings. That partnership continued until 1881, when Mr. Horn sold his interest, and for the following four years engaged in the furniture and undertaking business in Tiffin, Ohio. In 1885 he decided to seek his fortune in the West, and, disposing of his business in Tiffin, he removed to Wamego, Pottawatomie county, Kan., where he bought a cattle ranch and engaged in farming and stock raising. That pursuit engaged his attention until 1890, when he formed a partnership with Henry Schleuter to engage in the planing mill business in Topeka. This plant was entirely wiped out by fire in 1892, with no insurance, after which the business partnership was dissolved, as the disaster had swept away practically all of Mr. Horn's capital. Being in debt added to his discouraging loss so that he was on the verge of seeking daily employment, when his mother came to his rescue with a small loan, which enabled him to pay off his most pressing obligations. Although a debtor to the Bank of Topeka at the time of the fire Mr. Horn's previous record had been one of such unquestioned business integrity that this bank, in his darkest hour of discouragement, offered him an added loan to enable him to resume his business, such was their confidence in him, a confidence that has been fully verified in his subsequent business career. He purchased for \$1,000 a workshop on the site of his present plant, paying part down and the balance in monthly installments, and began with renewed determination to regain his losses. From that time to the present his business has prospered, and today it is the largest finishing plant in the city, with seventy-five men in its employ. He suffered another disastrous fire in 1902, however, in which he lost thousands of dollars, as the plant was but partly covered by insurance. Undaunted by his second misfortune he, with firmer determination than ever, rebuilt and took as a partner A. L. Wiseman, who at the present time is general manager of the business. The firm has enjoyed uninterrupted prosperity since the fire of 1902. This large plant is modern in its equipment and receives its manufacturing material in car load lots. It manufactures sash, doors, interior and exterior furnishings in any wood desired, mouldings, columns, the famous Koulock doors, modern store fronts with metal settings, and plate and window glass. Some of the buildings for which he has provided finishings are the gymnasium at Lawrence, the gymnasium at Manhattan, nearly all of the inside of the state capitol building, and many residences and public buildings throughout the state. Among the Topeka residences and business buildings which this plant has finished is the D. W. Mulvane residence, the New England building, the Warren M. Crosby new store building, the Palace Clothing House, the National Hotel and the Perkins residence. Mr. Horn gives his political adherency to the Republican party and has served as the representative of the Fourth ward in the city council. He has attained a high degree in Masonry, being a

Thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, a Knight Templar, a Noble of the Mystic Shrine, and a member of the Masonic auxiliary, the Order of the Eastern Star. He is also a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Both Mr. and Mrs. Horn are active members of the English Lutheran Church of Topeka, Mr. Horn being a life member, as his parents were members of that same denomination in which he was christened. Mr. Horn has been treasurer and a trustee of the Topeka church many years and held the office of treasurer of the church in Tiffin, Ohio, prior to his coming to Kansas. Mrs. Horn is an active worker in the Church Aid and Mission Society.

Ralph Ernest Swartz, a real estate and insurance dealer of White City, Kan., was born near the present town of Dwight, Morris county, Kansas, April 21, 1878, the second son of George J. and Lavinia Sarah (Amsbury) Swartz, and is descended from German stock. His grandfather was a German who emigrated from the Old Country and settled in Ohio, where George J. Swartz was born Jan. 2, 1847. His father died when he was only four years of age, and after acquiring what education he could the boy began to work as a street car conductor in Cincinnati. At the call for volunteers for the Civil war he enlisted in an Ohio regiment and served until mustered out. After peace was effected he returned to Cincinnati and worked for the street railway company until 1866, when he came to Kansas and took up a homestead of eighty acres in Morris county, near the present town of Dwight. He remained on this farm until 1886, when he was elected sheriff of Morris county on the Republican ticket, serving in that capacity two years. At the expiration of his term of office Mr. Swartz returned to his farm and bought other tracts until his holdings aggregated a three-quarter section. While a resident of Morris county he held the office of justice of the peace and other minor positions. In 1868 he married Lavina Amsbury, the daughter of William Amsbury, a pioneer settler of Morris county, who was born in Pekin, Ohio. He owned considerable land in Morris county, which he preëmpted in the early days. Mr. Amsbury served in the army during the Civil war, and began farming at its close and accumulated a comfortable fortune. Eight children came to brighten the Swartz home: Myrtle M., born in 1872, now the wife of Solomon Montz, a farmer of Morris county; Dorreth, born in 1874, now a railroad man at Wichita, Kan.; Ralph Ernest, born in 1876; William Garfield, born March 11, 1881, who farms the original homestead; Olive May, born May 5, 1883, the wife of Henry Peters, a farmer of Montana; George W., born Sept. 25, 1885, a farmer in Morris county; Dollie May, born June 11, 1891, at home with her father; Gladys Irene, born Aug. 22, 1893, died Sept. 20, 1905. Ralph attended the public schools of Morris county and then took a business course in the Strickler Business College, Topeka. After leaving school he went to Christian county, Missouri, bought land and farmed four years. He disposed of his holdings in that state in 1904 and returned to Kansas, where he man-

aged a hotel at Havensville, Pottawatomie county, for a year; selling this he went to Iola and conducted a general mercantile store for a year, then became the general manager of the People's Mutual Telephone Company at White City. After two years he resigned to engage in the real estate and insurance business. Mr. Swartz has marked business ability and has built up a profitable and successful business since coming to White City, being progressive and modern in methods. He served as deputy sheriff of Morris county from April, 1907, to May, 1911; as marshal of White City in 1908-09, and is now (1911) constable of Rolling Prairie township. His political affiliations are with the Republican party, of which he is a staunch supporter. Fraternally he is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Modern Woodmen of America and American Nobles.

On July 15, 1899, Mr. Swartz married Elizabeth, the daughter of Charles E. Homans, a well known farmer of Dwight, Kan. They are members of the Christian church.

Wilbur Loomis Rude, the clerk of the district court of Morris county, was born in Bone Gap, Edwards county, Illinois, Sept. 21, 1867, being the first son of David B. and Mary O. (Loomis) Rude. His paternal grandparents were natives of Massachusetts, but moved to Upshur county, West Virginia, where their son, David, was born. He attended the public schools there and accompanied his parents when they moved to Edwards county, Illinois, about 1860. At the outbreak of the Civil war he enlisted as a private in Company I, Fortieth Illinois infantry, and took part in the following battles: Shiloh, Vicksburg, Kenesaw Mountain, Lookout Mountain, and many other fierce engagements. He was mustered out of the service in 1864; returned to Edwards county and worked with his father on the farm. In 1866 he married Mary O. Loomis, the daughter of Jason Loomis, a farmer who lived near Albion, Ill. Seven children were born to this union, as follows: Wilbur L., Ida Christiana, born Aug. 24, 1869, who in March, 1887, married Thall Burns of Diamond Springs, Kan., where she died in October, 1893, leaving two children; David Burns, born in December, 1887, and living at Weber, Kan., and Robert, born in 1889, a farmer in Delavan, Morris county, Kansas; Halbert Holmes, born Aug. 2, 1871, now a farmer near Louisville, Kan., who has been twice married, first to Ella Kinison, who died in March, 1904, and the second time to Clara Snodgrass of Louisville; Stella Delana, born Aug. 3, 1873, now the wife of Charles Batty, an employee of the Missouri Pacific railway, Kansas City, Mo.; Glennwood, born Jan. 7, 1876, who married May Roherman of Hope, Kan., and lives in Lucille, Ozark county, Missouri; Clara Ruth, born June 20, 1878, who has been twice married, first to Claude Feigley, who was killed in a railroad accident at Wichita in 1895, and then to Frank Lockhard, an employee of the Santa Fe railway at Emporia; and a son who died in childhood. The parents removed from Illinois to Junction City, Kan., in 1869, where Mr. Rude took a contract getting out stone for

the state capitol building. In 1870 he, with his father and brother, bought a 400-acre farm in Morris county, near Diamond Springs, where he lived until his death, Jan. 5, 1908. He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and a Mason. Mrs. Rude passed away April 13, 1884. Both were members of the Congregational church. Wilbur was educated in the public schools. From 1886 to 1893 he was employed on a cattle ranch, but was incapacitated for outdoor labor, having lost a foot in a railway accident at the age of twenty-three. He was appointed station agent for the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad, at Diamond Springs, which position he held until Nov. 28, 1910, when he resigned to become a candidate for the office clerk of the district court of Morris county, to which he was elected. He has always been a Republican and takes an active interest in local politics, and it was that party which elected him to his present office.

March 14, 1893, Mr. Rude was married to Susie, the daughter of John and Anna (Hibbard) Symes, who live on a farm in Morris county, near Lincolnville, Kan. Mrs. Rude's father was born in England but came to the United States in 1861 and immediately enlisted in the army as a private in one of the Illinois cavalry regiments, serving until the close of the war. Her mother was born in New York state, her maiden name being Hibbard. The family consisted of three boys and three girls, who were all reared and educated on the old family homestead. Two children have been born to Wilbur and Anna Rude: Clifford, born Jan. 8, 1894, a student in the Council Grove High School, and Lenora Olive, born June 14, 1899. Mr. Rude is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Modern Woodmen of America and of the Congregational church, of which Mrs. Rude is also a member.

John Wesley Barber, a general contractor of Topeka, Kan., and acknowledged to be one of the most skilled workmen in that city in brick and stone masonry, is a native of Maryland, having been born in the suburbs of Baltimore, Baltimore county, on Jan. 25, 1853. He is the son of William and Hannah (Fronk) Barber, both of English descent and lifelong residents of Baltimore county, where the father died in 1906, survived by his wife, who still resides there and has reached the advanced age of eighty-five years. John W. Barber was reared in Baltimore county, and under the able direction of his father he learned the brick laying and stone mason trade, at which he worked at times until he came to Kansas, in 1880, where he continued his trade and did two years' work on the state capitol building. He had taken a few contracts in that work prior to coming to Kansas and, in 1890, he again began the contracting business, in which he has achieved not only a financial success but also an enviable reputation for skilled workmanship. Among some of the buildings for which he has had the contracts for the brick and stone work are the Topeka Manual Training School; the Topeka Club; the Smith Building on the corner of Ninth and Kansas avenues; the Keith Building; a residence for each of the Crosby brothers, one on Topeka avenue and the other on Harrison street; the

Page residence; the Frank Durien residence; the Hardesty residence on the corner of Eighth and Monroe streets; the Ashbury flats; the First Episcopal Church parsonage on Eighth avenue; a twelve-room school building in Lawrence, Kan.; the college building at Hays, Kan.; the dining-room at the State Hospital for the Insane; and other buildings too numerous to mention. While brick laying and stone masonry are his specialties Mr. Barber takes contracts for and builds any kind of a building, and is known as a safe and reliable contractor in all kinds of construction work.

On Aug. 11, 1888, he wedded Miss Nina May Ewing, a native of Steuben county, Indiana, where she was born to Cornelius and Sarah (McCarthy) Ewing, both of whom were natives of Ohio. To Mr. and Mrs. Barber have been born two children: Kenneth L. Barber, a graduate of the Topeka High School, who at present is taking a course in architecture; and Hazel R., who also is a graduate of the Topeka High School and of a local business college. Mr. Barber has always given his political allegiance to the Republican party, and affiliates fraternally with the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He is also a member of the Bankers' Life Insurance Company of Des Moines, Iowa. Mrs. Barber is a member and an active worker in the First Baptist Church of Topeka.

George B. Dugan, cashier of the National Bank of Commerce at Dodge City, Kan., was born at Antrim, Ohio, on Oct. 14, 1876, and in 1885 accompanied his parents to Kansas, in which state, therefore, the most of his career has been spent, and to which he is very loyal. William C. Dugan, his father, also was a native of Ohio, where he was born June 20, 1830, in Washington county, to Adam and Mary Dugan. He had little more than attained his majority when the Civil war broke out and with patriotic ardor he promptly enlisted, in 1861, in defense of the Union, serving until 1865. At the battle of Resaca, Ga., he was struck by a gun shot in the right knee, shattering the bone so that the leg had to be amputated. On May 10, 1865, he married Mary Juliana Cline of Union county, Ohio. Twenty years later, or in 1885, they removed to Kansas, locating on government land in Clark county and being among the first settlers of that county. He was for four years deputy county treasurer of Clark county; was county treasurer eight years; was mayor of Ashland, the county seat, ten years and built the first two-story house in that town. Politically he was a Republican and took an active part in his party's affairs, having been chairman of the Clark county Republican central committee for a number of years. He united with the Presbyterian church at Mercer, Pa., and for twelve years was an elder of that denomination at Antrim, Ohio, and was also elder in the Presbyterian church at Ashland ten years, and was active in the Sunday school work as teacher and superintendent. In April, 1901, he removed to Colorado Springs, Col., where he died on Jan. 30, 1911, in his seventy-second year. A paper of that city in summing up his life, said of him: "William C. Dugan was a man of the most rigid integrity. As an officer

his integrity was never questioned. His life was honest. His religious profession he lived. No love of money ever changed his course. He spoke of his part in the great rebellion with no bitterness and referred to the opposition with no sarcasm. The empty pantaloone leg was testimony of the awfulness of the internecine strife, a protest of war; yet his heart was evidently not embittered. Taps have sounded and a loyal American soldier has answered."

The mother of our subject, Mary Juliana (Cline) Dugan, was born on a farm in Union county, Ohio, Sept. 20, 1841. Her father, a native of Ohio but of German descent, was a farmer by occupation and died in his native state in 1850. His widow remarried, her second union being to Charles Brooks, a retired farmer of North Lewisburg, Ohio. Mr. Brooks died at Lincoln, Neb., in 1908, and Mrs. Brooks died at Lincoln, Neb., in 1908. Mary Julia (Cline) Dugan now resides in Colorado Springs, Col. To the parents of our subject were born six children: Ida May, William T., Ira C., George B., Charles R., and Ethel L., all of whom are now living (1911).

George B. Dugan was educated in the public schools of Ashland, Kan., and Colorado Springs, Col. He also took a course at the Gem City Business College, Quincy, Ill. After completing his schooling he was deputy county treasurer of Clark county, Kan., from 1894 to 1897, under his father, and following that was for four years an abstractor and stenographer at Ashland. He then became a land and bonds purchasing agent for George Theis, Jr., a Wichita capitalist, with whom he remained two years. In 1904 he became an auditor and relief officer for C. L. Chandler of Wichita, in which capacity he had to do with the banking interests of Mr. Chandler. Mr. Dugan held that responsible position until 1906, when he became cashier of the National Bank of Commerce of Dodge City, which office he now holds. He is a young man of rare business discernment, large financial experience and executive ability of a high order and most capably and successfully conducts the business now in his charge. He prominently affiliates with the Masonic order as a Knight Templar and as a Noble of the Mystic Shrine and is one of the most worthy and respected young men of Dodge City.

Jesse Wilson Hiatt.—The semi-centenary of Kansas's statehood concludes an epoch in her history wherein were developed men, who from the standpoint of constructive, initiative and executive talent, rank with the most forceful in the annals of her sister commonwealths. Among her citizens who have realized a large and substantial success is numbered he whose name initiates this article. A pioneer resident of Cowley county, where he located in 1871, he has been of potential influence in the various phases of her development and is today her most extensive stockman and one of her largest land owners. The city of Winfield, of which he became a resident in 1902, has benefited through his public spirit and enterprise in the laying out and improving of Hiatt Park, one of the most delightfully situated and best equipped amusement parks in

the state. He is a native of North Carolina, born April 2, 1850, near Dobson, Surrey county, the son of Charles W. and Amanda M. (Huff) Hiatt. His ancestors, both paternal and maternal, were among the early settlers of America, having come from England prior to the war of the Revolution. John Hiatt, paternal grandfather of Jesse W., was a native of Appanoose county, Iowa, where he took up land and engaged in farming. Charles W. Hiatt, his son, and father of Jesse W., was born and reared in North Carolina, later removed with his family to Iowa, where he became a farmer. He located in Cowley county, Kansas, in 1873, was one of her pioneer farmers and a man of influence. On retiring from active life he became a resident of Wellington, where he died on Jan. 12, 1907, aged eighty years. He was a lifelong Republican, and though a Southerner, refused to join the Confederate forces. In early life he married Amanda M. Huff, born in North Carolina. She lived to the ripe age of eighty-four. She and her husband were active and influential workers in the faith of the Seventh Day Adventists.

Jesse W. Hiatt received such an education as was possible in the country schools of his time, was reared on his father's farm in Iowa and, until his majority, assisted in its labor. In 1871 he came to Kansas, which the after years proved was the land of opportunity. At first he was a farm laborer. By frugality he was able to purchase an ox team and to contract breaking prairie land and hauling logs. In 1871 he took up a homestead, at what is now Grand Summit, and which he improved and added to by purchase until the Hiatt ranch, comprising 10,000 acres, represented in part the result of his industry, thrift and business acumen, during a period of thirty years. From the farm laborer of 1871 he had become, in 1900, one of Cowley county's largest land owners as well as one of the leading stockmen of the state. In 1902 he left the ranch and became a resident of Winfield, his present home, where he engaged in real estate business on an extensive scale. He has dealt in large tracts of farm and grazing lands in Kansas, Texas, Oklahoma and Old Mexico, owned by himself and others and in this calling he has been successful. He has traveled extensively in connection with this business, covering during the year 1910 over 48,000 miles. His present land holdings consist of some 15,000 acres, about 5,000 of which are in Old Mexico. He is still one of the large cattle grazers of Cowley county, averaging 1,600 head each year. During the winter of 1910-11 he began parking a tract of eighty acres lying along the Walnut river, about one mile from the business center of Winfield, covered with a fine natural forest, having several natural springs, four of which are medicinal and with the river affording boating and bathing, nature had done much to attract the pleasure seeker. Within its boundaries is the most extensive natural cave in the state, about one-half mile in length. Improvements costing over \$25,000 have been made to this natural playground, including a modern bath house, refreshment pavilion, skating rink, boat livery and a sidewheel pleasure steamboat. The park—named Hiatt's Park—was

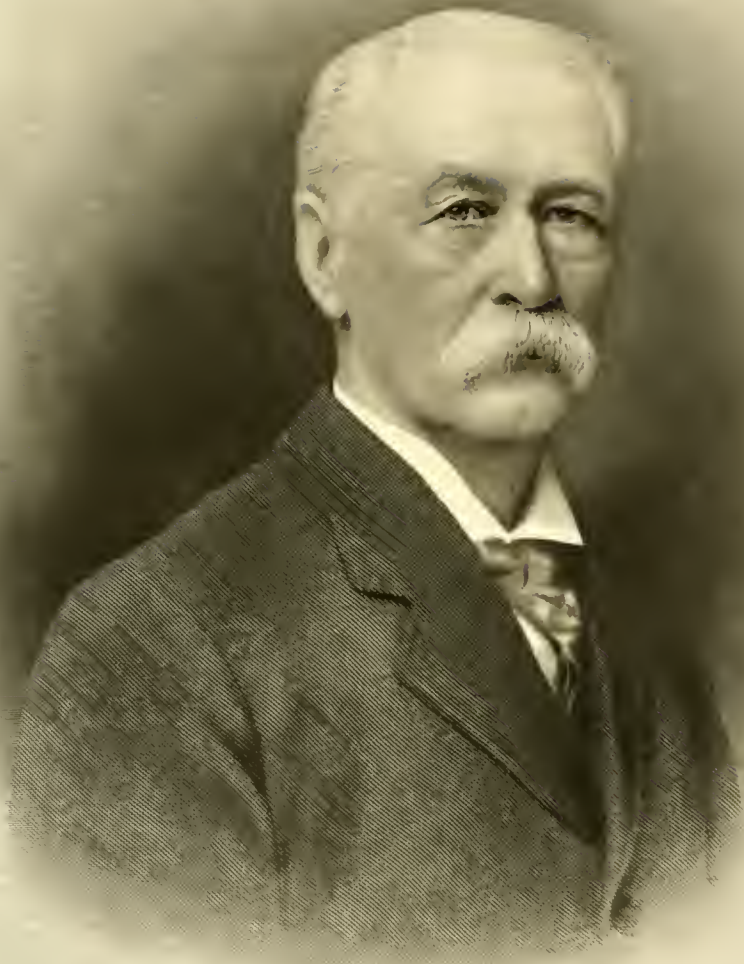
Opened May 5, 1911, and its first season has proved the venture a success and has afforded to the citizens of Winfield and vicinity many hours of comfort and pleasure. Mr. Hiatt has been a lifelong Republican and has for many years taken an active part in local and county affairs. Essentially a business man, he has had neither time nor inclination for office. He is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Modern Woodmen of America.

On Aug. 26, 1875, Mr. Hiatt married Miss Mary J. Brock, daughter of Holland L. Brock, a retired farmer and resident of Stillwater, Okla. He is a veteran of the Civil war, having served three years as a member of the Ninety-seventh Illinois infantry. Mrs. Hiatt was born in Jasper county, Illinois, in November, 1852. Mr. and Mrs. Hiatt are the parents of nine children, all of whom are living, viz.: Lewis L., born June 11, 1876, a prominent farmer and stockman of Grand Summit, Kan.; Nora A., born Jan. 29, 1878, at home; Cora E., born Oct. 8, 1879, wife of Rev. Elmer L. Neff, a clergyman of Austin, Tex.; Carrie M., born Sept. 19, 1881, at home; Stella J., born Jan. 6, 1883, wife of Samuel H. Elliott, a prominent stockman of Wilmot, Kan.; Bert E., born Aug. 21, 1884, manager of the Marion (Kan.) Telephone Company; Alma B., born Jan. 21, 1886, wife of William E. Rentfro, a ranchman of Arlee, Mont.; Lulu B., born Jan. 6, 1891, a member of the class of 1912, Union College, Lincoln, Neb.; and Jesse B., born Dec. 20, 1892, a student at the Edison Draughting School, Schenectady, N. Y. Mrs. Hiatt is a woman of strong character, a believer in the home and family, and a Seventh Day Adventist in belief and membership.

Mr. Hiatt is a strong type of virile, active American. He has realized a large and substantial success through his own well directed efforts and by methods clean, able and honest. His ideals have been high and he has won the esteem which comes through honorable living. The town residence of the family, one of the most beautiful homes in Winfield, formerly owned by the late George W. Miller, founder of "101 Ranch," was purchased by Mr. Hiatt on locating in the city, and in it is extended many gracious hospitalities.

Lemuel T. Heritage, a native of New Jersey, an 1857 pioneer of Emporia, a veteran of the Civil war, the organizer of the first bank of Lyon county, and for years a banker, but now a retired and honored citizen of Emporia, is worthy of more than a passing mention as one of the men who have aided in developing the great State of Kansas.

Mr. Heritage was born in New Jersey, March 24, 1838, and is now in the seventy-fifth year of his life, a life that has been well led, and one that until recently has been active in business affairs and in the interest of public weal. For fifty-five years he has resided at Emporia, to which city he came in 1857, just after the city was laid out, and when there were but few houses in the place. He has witnessed the city grow from a mere village to a thriving commercial center of more than 10,000 population, and to its growth and development Mr. Heritage has contributed a goodly share of his time, means, energy and influence.



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From his coming to Kansas when a young man of nineteen years Mr. Heritage has directed his life in commendable lines. He at once entered with enthusiasm into the western spirit of progress, loyalty and aggressiveness, which traits of character have been present in all his private and public relations. His parents were Judah and Susan (Tomlinson) Heritage, natives of New Jersey. His father was a farmer, descended from a worthy New Jersey family. Maternally Lemuel T. Heritage is descended from James Tomlinson, an Englishman, who on immigrating to America first settled in Philadelphia, but later removed to the state of New Jersey and became a lieutenant in the Colonial army, aiding in securing independence for the colonies. He had a son, Lemuel Tomlinson, born in New Jersey, in 1790, and died there in 1833. Lemuel Tomlinson was the maternal grandfather of Lemuel T. Heritage, after whom Mr. Heritage was named.

In Union Academy, at Shiloh, N. J., Mr. Heritage received his preliminary education, which was supplemented by a year's course in Union College, at Schenectady, N. Y. For one year he studied medicine in the Albany Medical College, Albany, N. Y., but gave up his study of medicine to join in the tide of emigration westward, coming, in 1857, to Kansas, as already stated. He became a bookkeeper in one of the very first mercantile establishments of Emporia, and was thus employed when at the beginning of the Civil war, prompted by a spirit of loyalty and patriotism he sought to tender his services in defense of the Union. In the fall of 1861 Governor Robinson authorized him to do recruiting. His recruits were mustered into the service, in Company H, Eighth Kansas infantry, and he was commissioned first lieutenant, which commission he resigned, in the spring of 1862, when Company H was transferred to the Ninth Kansas cavalry, becoming Company B of that regiment. Lieutenant Heritage returned to Emporia, but, in the fall of 1862, he again enlisted, this time in Company C, Eleventh Kansas infantry, in which he was soon afterward made captain, and in this rank he commanded his company at the battle of Prairie Grove, Dec. 7, 1862, where he was severely wounded in the left leg above the knee, by reason of which wound he was disabled for further military duty. He was first sent to Fayetteville, Ark., thence to Fort Scott, Kan., and finally was mustered out of the service, in August, 1863, because of disability arising from his wound. His military record, though of brief duration, was brilliant, and his company was much attached to him, a fact well attested by subsequent pleasant and close relations to members of the company, with whom he has met in many enjoyable reunions. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and also of the military order of the Loyal Legion. For eight years after receiving his wound at the battle of Prairie Grove he suffered much from the wound, being compelled to use crutches.

In the year 1867 Mr. Heritage organized the first bank of Lyon county at Emporia. It was known as the Bank of Swallow, Heritage & Soden. In fact it was the only bank at that time west and south of Topeka and

Lawrence, the nearest places with banks. Mr. Heritage had exclusive management of the affairs of the bank, and under his direction the institution prospered even beyond the most sanguine hopes of his associates. In 1872 the bank, under a reorganization, was made a state bank, but during the same year it was nationalized as the Emporia National Bank, which is today not only a leading bank of Emporia but also of Kansas. For a few months after its nationalization Mr. Heritage was president of the bank, but, at his own request, the late Hon. Preston B. Plumb, was chosen president of the institution, in January, 1873, and Mr. Heritage became cashier. Mr. Heritage remained the efficient cashier of the bank until 1902, when, of his own volition and much to the regret of the directors and stockholders, he resigned the cashiership that he might retire from active business life. For thirty-five years he was a banker, thirty years of the time cashier of the Emporia National Bank, which grew out of the banking house of Swallow, Heritage & Soden, which he established or organized in 1867; therefore, he was virtually with the same institution during the thirty-five years. This fact alone is sufficient indication of the unusual ability of Mr. Heritage as a banker. While he has always been a staunch Republican in politics he has never sought political honors; yet in 1870 his services were called into requisition in public office, his fellow citizens then electing him treasurer of Lyon county, a position he acceptably held for one term. He has always been a friend to education and church. Though not a member of the First Congregational Church of Emporia he has worshiped with this church. His fraternal relations abide with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Mr. Heritage is a bachelor.

Joseph Benjamin Smalley, general superintendent of the southwestern district of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroad, whose office is at Topeka, Kan., was born at Muscoda, Wis., April 5, 1858. His father, John Smalley, is a native of England but came to the United States when twelve years of age with his brother and his father, Joseph Smalley, and spent the greater part of his business career as a hotel keeper in Muscoda, Wis. He died Nov. 29, 1911. The mother of Joseph B. Smalley was a Miss Mary Correll before her marriage, a native of Pennsylvania and the daughter of Benjamin Correll, whose occupation was that of a farmer. She died in 1884.

Mr. Smalley was reared in Muscoda, Wis., and though he received only a common school education, real merit, wherever found, will win out despite unpropitious conditions or disparaging environment. While yet a mere youth he mastered telegraphy and at the age of sixteen he began as an operator for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad. He remained in the continuous employ of that company from 1874 until 1902, the first six years of which time was spent as an operator at different points. From 1881 to 1888 he was train dispatcher at Milwaukee and from 1888 to 1894 he was chief dispatcher at Dubuque and Marion, Iowa. He was made trainmaster at Marion, Iowa, in 1894, and remained there until 1902. From 1902 to Dec. 15, 1909, he was superintendent of

the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroad successively at Estherville and Des Moines, Iowa, Herington, Kan., and Rock Island, Ill. On Dec. 15, 1909, he became general superintendent of the southwestern district, his present position.

On March 2, 1882, Mr. Smalley was united in marriage with Miss Jennie Blanche Jackson, of Delphi, Ind. They have two children—a son and a daughter: John Herbert, born July 1, 1884, is a graduate of the high school at Marion, Iowa; Mary Esther, born Oct. 20, 1886, is a graduate of West High School, Des Moines, Iowa. Fraternally Mr. Smalley is a Thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, a Knight Templar and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. He also holds membership in the Commercial and Country clubs of Topeka.

Michael Heery, a retired contractor and capitalist of Topeka, Kan., has been a resident of that city since 1869. He is a native of the Emerald Isle, having been born in County Langford, Ireland, on Nov. 30, 1840. He was the youngest in a family of six sons and one daughter born to Thomas and Ann Heery, the former of whom died when Michael was about six years old. About that time Ireland was being oppressed by English rule almost beyond the endurance of its people, and to escape the oppressor as well as to seek a home in the New World, Michael's older brothers decided to come to America in advance of the mother and younger children. Their letters telling of the opportunities for the poor man in America induced Michael, his sister and his mother to bid farewell to their native land and in due time they reached their destination, which was Clifton, Pa. Michael was then thirteen years of age, and had received some schooling in Ireland, but not as much as he desired. Therefore, after his arrival in Pennsylvania, he devoted all of his spare time to acquiring a better education, and by diligent self-study he equipped himself for teaching school and taught three terms. He also found time to read law, and after two years of delving into Blackstone and jurisprudence, was admitted to the bar at Wilkes-Barre, Pa. It should be noted in this connection that Mr. Heery accomplished all of this prior to his twenty-eighth birthday. During one of the terms of school that he taught he had twenty-two pupils enrolled, each of whom was older than the teacher.

Although Mr. Heery was admitted to the bar, he never took up the practice of law, as he preferred a more active career. Having learned the carpenter's trade in his youth, he followed that occupation in Wilkes-Barre until 1869, when the whole trend of his future life was changed by reading Horace Greeley's account of his trip beyond the Mississippi. Mr. Heery at once decided to make Kansas his future home, came directly to Topeka, which was then a small village, and began working at his trade. He arrived there poor in purse, but being a young man of fine physique and with a willing heart to guide his brawn and muscle, he set to work to win his share of the rewards offered in those days to sturdy manhood. He soon began contracting in a small way, and by observing strict honesty in all of his dealings it was not long before he had an

established reputation as a contractor and builder. He built scores of the best residences and business blocks of Topeka during his active career, also many of the state's public buildings, including the last large building of the insane hospital and the buildings for the state industrial school for boys.

He was married in 1869 to Miss Margaret McGavan, a native of Pennsylvania, and nine children are the issue of this marriage, all of whom were reared in Topeka. Politically Mr. Heery is a Democrat, and as such he served as a member of the Topeka city council seven years, and as a member of the state board of public works two years. While serving in the latter capacity, he aided in overseeing the construction of many of the buildings for the state institutions. Mr. Heery was reared a Catholic and has been a leading member of that church during his residence in Topeka. He is a member of the local lodge of the Knights of Columbus and takes an active interest in the welfare of the order. He began life a poor boy, but by adopting a system of good morals, which by the way he claims is the best equipment a young man can start with when beginning his independent career, he has achieved success, and is not only regarded as one of Topeka's wealthy citizens, but one of its most honored as well. He has always aided liberally in charitable work and is ever ready to encourage any enterprise which tends toward the upbuilding of the community. It is to such men as Mr. Heery that much of the credit is due for the substantial growth and progress of the capital city.

Ernest D. Williams, M. D., one of the leading practitioners of Kansas City, Kan., was born in Riley county, Kansas, Aug. 28, 1870, a son of Johnson S. and Ruth J. (White) Williams. His father was a native of Henry county, Kentucky. He joined the Ashland Colony, which was organized in Kentucky and Ohio, and came to Kansas with those pioneers. They located in Riley county, laid out the town of Ashland, and most of the members took up farms. Mr. Williams preëmpted a homestead and subsequently bought 160 acres of land where he lived until 1908 and then moved to Manhattan, Kan., where he still lives. The family were members of the Christian church. On the outbreak of the Civil war, Mr. Williams enlisted in the Union army and served with great credit to himself until the cessation of hostilities. His father, Hensen Williams, came to Kansas in 1858, being one of the early settlers; engaged in farming and followed that occupation until his death, in 1884. Ernest Williams' maternal grandfather, Dyer White, was born in the State of New York. He came to Kansas in 1860 and settled in Miami county, where he followed the occupations of farmer and carpenter. After spending some years in Miami county Mr. White removed to Riley county, where he spent the rest of his days. He died in 1885.

Ernest Williams received his early education in the district school near his father's farm; studied at Baker University and the Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan. After leaving Baker University he taught school for five years in Riley county, but decided to devote his

life to the study and practice of medicine and entered the University Medical College at Kansas City, Mo., where he graduated in 1899. There was a good opening for a physician in Kansas City, Kan., at that time and Dr. Williams at once located there and has been continuously engaged in professional work since. In January, 1911, he was elected a member of the medical staff of St. Margaret's Hospital, Kansas City, Kan. He has built up a general practice, which is both satisfactory and lucrative and is one of the popular members of the medical fraternity in the city. Dr. Williams belongs to the county, state and American medical societies and is a member of several fraternal organizations, among them the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is a Republican and was elected a member of the board of education in 1905, 1908, and again in 1911, serving two years as president of that body.

In 1901 Dr. Williams married Lillian, the daughter of Ephraim St. John, who was born and reared in the State of New York. Mr. St. John came to Kansas in 1859 and was one of the pioneer settlers of Manhattan, Kan. He engaged in farming after coming to the state, and served in the Kansas state militia during the Civil war. He took an active part in local affairs, was commissioner of Riley county and also a member of the board of education many years. He died Feb. 14, 1905. Dr. and Mrs. Williams have one child, Esther, five years of age. They are members of the Presbyterian church. In addition to his practice the Doctor has a fine farm, and is regarded as one of the prosperous citizens of Kansas City.

Philo M. Clark, financier, inventor, who is known as "the father" of Bonner Springs, was born at North Hadley, Mass., Aug. 9, 1835, the third son of Philo and Irene (Hibbard) Clark. His father and mother, who are of Scotch-Irish descent, were both born in North Hadley in 1808 and 1809, respectively. Philo Clark was educated in the public schools of Massachusetts and became a farmer and broom manufacturer. In 1825 he married Irene Hibbard and eleven children were born to them, of whom only Sarah Salome, who married J. H. Kump, of Kansas City, in 1859, and Philo M., are living. The Clarks removed to Troy, Wis., in 1837, and ten years later went to Waukegan, Ill., where Philo received his education at the Waukegan Academy. When only fourteen years of age he learned telegraphy, but worked at it only one year. After giving up telegraphy Mr. Clark worked on one of the steamers plying between Chicago and Lake Superior ports. He was on the steamer Illinois, which made the first trip through the Soo canal, after it was opened for traffic in 1855. Mr. Clark saw the opportunities offered along the lake and became a shipper himself, selling supplies to the copper miners in Wisconsin and Michigan. He was engaged in this business until 1857, when he came to Kansas City, Mo. He engaged in the contracting business and put up the first houses in McGee addition. The houses were built in sections in Cincinnati, Ohio, and sent out by boat by way of Cairo and St. Louis. Colonel McGee, the owner of the addition, was so pleased with the work that he gave Mr. Clark three

city lots on Walnut street that are now valued at \$80,000. In 1858 Mr. Clark and his brother-in-law, Mr. Kump, established a large bottling works at Memphis, Tenn. They were very successful but at the outbreak of the Civil war they closed the works and left for the North. During the two years in Tennessee they had cleared some \$20,000, and as it was contrary to the Confederate orders for any Northerners to take money with them, when leaving they were puzzled as to what to do with it. Mrs. Kump concealed it in a hand satchel, which she used for a pillow on the train and it was never discovered. Mr. Clark went to Louisville, Ky., and opened a bottling works; he also established the same business at New Albany, Jeffersonville, Lexington and Indianapolis, and was thus enabled to supply soda water to the soldiers of the Union army during all the years of the war. In 1865 he sold out his interest in the bottling business and went to Oil City, Pa., where he again established soda water works and made good money during the oil excitement. He bought land in Oil City and laid out four additions. In 1871 he bought 200 acres of land on the summit of a mountain; platted it all into fifty-foot lots, which he sold at auction for \$365 a lot and cleared about \$44,000. At a cost of \$25,000 he built a double incline railroad to carry people up and down the mountain, and the place became famous as "Clark's Summit." During the panic of 1873 the price of oil dropped from \$4 a barrel to forty cents, and as Mr. Clark had sold the lots on time payment, he was caught in the slump of values and had only about \$10 clear on the investment. He returned to Kansas City and took a position as traveling salesman for a cracker factory. In 1875 he invented the first oil tank wagon ever used in the United States, by which any desired number of gallons of oil could be delivered to retail dealers. In 1876 he sold the right for the exclusive use of the tank in Kansas City for \$400. He then went to St. Louis with one of his patent wagons and entered the wholesale oil business, delivering oil to the retail dealers. He was offered \$10,000 for the exclusive use of his patent in Missouri but refused, and within a short time failed, as the Water-Pierce Oil Company refused to sell him oil at wholesale. But Mr. Clark was not discouraged and invented a gas governor, which he put upon the market with success. In 1877 he returned to Kansas City and again engaged in the bottling business until 1880. That year he extended his business and established a soda water factory in Kansas City, Kan., which he ran until 1885, when he went to Bonner Springs. In partnership with some other men he bought 300 acres of land at Tiblow; platted the ground out as town lots; erected a hotel and other buildings. The honor of naming the town was given to Mr. Clark and he chose the name Bonner, in memory of Robert Bonner, the editor of the "New York Ledger," and the town was called Bonner Springs. Six months later the name of the postoffice was changed from Tiblow to Bonner Springs. In 1888 Mr. Clark sold all his interest in the original town site to his partners. Since then he has laid out five new additions to the town and two sub-additions.

When Bonner Springs was incorporated, in 1889, Mr. Clark was chosen the first mayor. He has been elected three times since and is called by those who know him and his work in building up the town, "the father of Bonner Springs." He is public spirited and always is working for improvements. He has been the moving spirit in securing the bridge over the Kansas river at Bonner Springs and in securing the leases for putting down the test wells for natural gas, which is now furnished in abundance for local use. Mr. Clark takes great interest in politics, but has never run for office. He has been a delegate to the Republican county and state conventions when local interest demanded it. One of the first services he rendered to the party was as telegraph operator for the Wyandotte convention in 1859, when the constitution of the state was being drawn up.

In 1862 Mr. Clark married Anna Todd, the daughter of Alexander Todd of Louisville, Ky. Five children were born of this union: Philo B., born in 1863, deceased; Ross, born in 1865, deceased; Herbert E., born in 1867, now a newspaper pressman in New York City; Edmond S., born in 1870, who is associated with his father; and Anna T., born in 1872, now the wife of Bert Hoxie of Prosper, Ore. Mr. Clark's second wife was Martha A. Wilson, a native of Philadelphia, Pa., whom he married April 8, 1884, at Kansas City, Mo. Mr. Clark is a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to Bonner Springs Lodge, No. 366. He is interested in all public affairs and is enthusiastic in promoting any enterprise for the upbuilding of the city or state. At the present time Mr. Clark is engaged in the real estate and loan business.

Homer Wilson Charles, superintendent of the Boys' Industrial School at Topeka, Kan., is a native of Henry county, Indiana, where he was born on a farm Oct. 17, 1855. He comes of Welsh and English ancestry and is the descendant on the maternal side of one of New England's oldest and distinguished families, while the first authentic record of his paternal descent in this country dates back to 1755, though it is probable that the family had been established in this country early in the Colonial period. As far back as is known the Charles family were Quakers, and many of the descendants left North Carolina, where several generations of the family had lived, and removed to Northern states because of their disbelief in and repugnance to the institution of slavery. Samuel Charles, the great-great-grandfather of Homer Wilson Charles, married Abigail Anderson in Perquimans county, North Carolina, in February, 1755. Benjamin, the fifth of their six children, was married in Perquimans county to Sarah Jones; to their union were born four children, of whom William, the youngest, was the grandfather of our subject. William Charles was born in North Carolina on May 21, 1800, and died in Henry county, Indiana, Aug. 4, 1849. On Aug. 28, 1828, he was married in Henry county, Indiana, to Phariba Pike. They were pioneers in Indiana, and there they experienced the labor and deprivation consequent upon opening up a new country, but they lived to see the wilderness reclaimed. William and Phariba (Pike) Charles con-

tinued to reside in Henry county, Indiana, until their respective deaths, that of the former occurring on Aug. 4, 1849, and of the latter on Aug. 15, 1850. They became the parents of three children, of whom the second, Jesse Pike Charles, was the father of our subject. Jesse Pike Charles was born in Dudley township, Henry county, Indiana, Nov. 6, 1831, and died at his home in Huntington county, Indiana, Nov. 17, 1908, in his seventy-eighth year. He lived in an age replete with momentous events—an age of great development and discovery. In active life he was a tiller of the soil; in public life he was a man of spirit and identified with many of the movements of his community and county at large. He was a staunch Republican and always took an active part in politics though he never sought political honor. He cast his first presidential vote for John C. Fremont, in 1856, and his last one for William Howard Taft. A man of strict honor and integrity his life was such as to command the respect and esteem of all whom knew him. On Oct. 8, 1854, he married Lorinda Miner, who was born in Henry county, Indiana, Dec. 14, 1836, to her parents, James and Elizabeth (Cartwright) Miner. The lineage of the Miner family extends back seventeen generations to the first of the name in the year 1339, at Mendippi Hills, Somersetshire, England. There one Henry, whose surname was Bullman, a miner by occupation, was given a coat-of-arms by King Edward III in recognition of his services in raising and equipping a "full hundred" for service in King Edward's war against the French, and it was in signification of his gratitude as well as the fact that Henry Bullman was a miner that King Edward knighted him, gave him a coat-of-arms and changed his name to Sir Henry Miner. A copy of the Miner coat-of-arms is in the possession of the State Historical Society at Hartford, Conn. Thomas Miner, the first of the family in America and of the tenth generation descended from the common English ancestor, Sir Henry Miner, immigrated to New England with John Winthrop in 1630. He landed at Salem, Mass., but finally settled near Stonington, Conn., where he is buried. He became a very prominent figure in the affairs of the Connecticut colony and dealt with the Indians very successfully. His son, John Miner, became a leader among the colonists and for thirty years was a surveyor at Woodbury, Conn. His daughter, Grace, married Samuel Grant, Jr., the ancestor of Gen. U. S. Grant. Descendants of this branch of the Miner family settled in Indiana early in the Nineteenth century, and the great-grandfather of Prof. Charles, Peter Miner, died there in 1822. Prof. Charles has in his possession complete records covering the essential facts of the history of the Miner family for each generation back to the common English ancestor, Henry, the miner.

Homer Wilson Charles was reared in Indiana and obtained his earlier education in the district schools near his country home. His education was completed at Valparaiso University, Valparaiso, Ind., where he was graduated in 1879. The year just preceding his graduation he spent in travel in Europe, visiting England, Germany, France and Switzerland. He had taught several terms in district schools prior to his

graduation, and upon completing his course at Valparaiso, he became principal of the Amboy Academy, Amboy, Ind., where he remained two years. After filling a similar position in the public schools at Somerset, Ind., for two years, he spent one year in traveling in the West to see the country and to invest in government land if a good opportunity offered. He filed a claim and took up a homestead in South Dakota, where he lived in a shack one year, proved up his claim and finally sold out. He then returned to Indiana, where he resumed the profession of teaching as principal of the South Wabash schools in 1884-85. In the latter year he came to Kansas and became superintendent of the schools at Sedgwick, Kan., remaining there until 1893. For the next eight years he served as superintendent of the schools at Washington, Kan. Under his able management the Sedgwick schools were advanced until a chartered high school was obtained. At Washington he added a year to the course of study, doubled the enrollment of the high school, and at the time he relinquished his duties there the Washington High School was one of the best in the state. In 1901 Mr. Charles was chosen superintendent of the Boys' Industrial School at Topeka, Kan., and is now serving his tenth year in that capacity. He found the school in bad shape and has done wonderful work in placing it among the model schools of its kind in the United States. In the various departments of the school he has forty-three assistants, over whom he has supreme control, and it is due as much to that fact as to any other that he has met with such marked success in his management of the institution. He introduced the department of manual training and also that of systematic physical training under a trained athlete, and had a gymnasium built for that purpose. He had the central school building erected and has placed the whole work of the school on an exceptionally high plane. He introduced the parole system in government, which proved a great success from its inception. He has served as an instructor and conductor of seventeen normal institutes in this state and holds the unique record of having taught and received pay for thirteen months of school in one year's time.

On Aug. 20, 1885, at Somerset, Ind., Prof. Charles married Miss Maude Harvey, a native of Indiana, a graduate of the Somerset High School and very proficient in music. She is the daughter of Elmer G. and Alice (Jones) Harvey, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of Indiana and old and respected residents of Wabash county. The father, Elmer G. Harvey, is a veteran of the Civil war, in which he served as a member of Gen. Rube Williams' regiment, which was the Twelfth Indiana infantry, from Warsaw, Ind., and was discharged from service through disability received while discharging his duties as a valiant defender of the Union. He now resides at Somerset, Ind.; his wife, the mother of Mrs. Charles, passed away soon after the close of the Civil war. They were the parents of two children: Maude, the wife of Prof. Charles, and Mazie, now Mrs. George E. Barley of Washington, Kan.

To Prof. and Mrs. Charles have been born two daughters, Beatrice Alice and Margaret Harvey, the former of whom died at the age of seventeen while a student in the Topeka High School. The latter, after completing the work in the graded schools, took a course at Bethany College, where she was graduated in music in 1907. She then spent one year at the Knox Conservatory of Music at Galesburg, Ill., is a talented and accomplished vocalist and a fine violinist. She is now at home with her parents. Prof. Charles and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Prof. Charles is a stockholder in the Central National Bank of Topeka and has property interests in Oklahoma and Indiana. He is a member of the executive committee of the National Conference on the education of backward, truant and delinquent children; also a member of the executive committee of the National Conference of charities and corrections; and is a member of the conference of child research and welfare of Clark University of Massachusetts. He delivered an address on "The Problems of the Reform School" before the National Conference at its annual meeting at Worcester, Mass., in June, 1910. In politics Prof. Charles is a Republican and fraternally he is a Mason, having attained the Thirty-second degree of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite.

Elwood Morris Jones, the popular and efficient county superintendent of schools of Morris county, Kansas, is the son of Charles E. Jones and was born in Clinton county, Ohio, in 1882. Charles E. Jones married Miss Sarah E. Kester, the daughter of Miles and Jennie Kester of Clinton county, Ohio, May 31, 1876, and to their union have been born seven children, as follows: Orval S. Jones, who is now a farmer in Morris county, Kansas; Daniel C. Jones, who is now located at Buffalo, Kan.; Zylphia R. Jones, deceased; Elwood Morris Jones, of this review; Arzillah N. Jones, who is now the wife of Emmet P. Duggan, a railroad engineer at Ennis, Tex.; Everett B. Jones, who is now a teacher in Morris county, Kansas; and Carlton S. Jones, who met an unfortunate death in a railroad accident July 16, 1908.

Prof. Jones of this review received his educational training in the public schools of Ohio and in the Kansas State Normal at Emporia. He began teaching a rural school in 1903 and was thus engaged three years. For the following three years he was principal of the Parkerville schools. His proficiency as a teacher and his progressive professional spirit were the qualities which made him eligible and which secured his election as the Republican candidate for the office of county superintendent of schools of Morris county in 1908. His record in that office was of such merit that he was reelected to the office in 1910 and under his capable management the schools of Morris county have taken rank among the state for the thoroughness and efficiency of their work.

Prof. Jones was married Dec. 25, 1910, to Miss Inez M., daughter of George Butler of White City, Kan., and granddaughter of Pardee Butler of Free-soil party fame, and a pioneer settler of Atchison. They are

members of the Christian church. Prof. Jones is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Alfred M. Jackson.—A publication of this nature exercises its most important function when it takes cognizance of the life and labors of those citizens who have risen to prominence and prosperity through their own well directed efforts and who have been of material value in furthering the advancement and development of the commonwealth. Judge Jackson is best known to the citizens of Cowley county and the State of Kansas at large as a distinguished member of the bar, to which he was admitted in 1880. Except for a period of four years (1893-96), during which time he occupied the bench of the Thirteenth judicial district, he has continuously practiced his profession and in his practice he has gained such prestige and success as should fill, in a great measure, the fullness of his ambition. As a Democrat he was honored, in 1900, by election to Congress from the Third Kansas district.

Alfred M. Jackson is a native of Kentucky, born in South Carrollton, Muhlenberg county, July 14, 1860, the son of Dr. Alfred M. Jackson, a member of the well known Jackson family of Virginia, a successful physician of his day and a man prominently identified with the political and social life of Kentucky. He was a member of the constitutional convention of that state in 1849, and an active and potential factor in the Union Democratic party during the Civil war. He died in 1865. When a young man he married Miss Martha Fentress, daughter of John Fentress, a native of Virginia, and a farmer who became a pioneer settler of Kentucky, locating in Muhlenberg county in 1800. The city of South Carrollton is located on a portion of his farm. Judge Jackson secured his early educational discipline in the public schools of his native county, then matriculated in the West Kentucky College at South Carrollton, where he completed the prescribed literary course, graduating with the class of 1878. The succeeding school year he spent in teaching in Daviess county and in the spring of 1879 entered the law office of Judge Charles Eaves of Greenville, where he read law and was admitted to the bar in 1880. The following year he came to Kansas, located for practice in Howard, Elk county, and remained a resident of that county until January, 1897, when he removed to the city of Winfield, his present residence. The firm of Jackson & Noble, formed in 1901, of which he is the senior member, is one of the most prominent and influential in the state and includes among its clients a number of the most important financial and industrial corporations in southern Kansas. During his practice, which has covered a span of more than thirty years, Judge Jackson has appeared in connection with the most important litigations in both the state and Federal courts. He was retained as special counsel by the city of Winfield in the famous water-works fight and succeeded in winning for the city each point in the controversy. He appeared as counsel for the defense in the case of the State of Kansas vs. Coffett and Miller, one of the most important mur-

der trials in the history of Kansas practice and succeeded in securing the acquittal of his clients. He is especially fortified in his wide and comprehensive knowledge of the science of jurisprudence, a man of strong character and powerful individuality, an orator of no mean power, and in argument logical and convincing. His political allegiance has been given to the Democratic party and of his party and its policies he has ever been a consistent and active supporter. He was elected county attorney of Elk county in 1890; was elected judge of the Thirteenth judicial district in 1892 and served one term; was made chairman of the Democratic state convention in 1896, and was elected to Congress from the Third Kansas district in 1900 and served one term. In his public service he received the commendation of the thinking public, has achieved honor and distinction and his course has been marked by honesty, courage and fidelity. His practical activities have not been confined to the practice of law, however, as he has been an active factor in the development of various financial and mercantile enterprises in south Kansas.

On July 19, 1898, Judge Jackson was united in marriage with Miss Lydia Robie, the daughter of the late Hon. Jonathan Robie of Bath, N. Y., a successful merchant of that city, founder of the Bath (N. Y.) Soldiers' Home and a member of its board of control until his death. His father, Hon. R. E. Robie, served several terms as a member of Congress from New York. Mrs. Jackson is a woman of culture and refinement and the family residence is known for the gracious hospitality extended to a large circle of friends. She is popular in the best social circles of Winfield, in which she is a leader.

Judge Jackson has attained the Knight Templar and Scottish Rite degrees in Masonry, is affiliated with Midian Temple, Mystic Shrine, of Wichita, and is a member of Winfield Lodge, No. 732, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of which he has served three terms as exalted ruler.

John Howerton of Rossville, Kan., a pioneer settler of Shawnee county, has been connected with that county's farming, civic and commercial interests for nearly half a century and today ranks as one of its most prosperous and influential citizens. He is a native of Kentucky, a son of John and Barbara (Jones) Howerton, to whom he was born Jan. 3, 1838, in Morgan county. These parents were of English descent and both native Virginians who came to Kentucky in their youth and were married there. John Howerton was reared on the Kentucky farm, and partly by inheritance and partly in the wholesome life of the country he acquired a powerful physical physique, which enabled him to perform great labors during his subsequent career. His education was obtained in the common schools of his locality. In 1858 he married Miss Mary Watson, a daughter of John Watson, a prominent farmer of Carter county, Kentucky, and they began their wedded life on a farm. During the Civil war and the agitation just preceding that period Mr. Howerton espoused the Union cause, while all of his peo-

ple were Southern sympathizers. At the opening of the war he was appointed a United States marshal, and while leading a posse against a band of organized guerrillas and bushwackers in Elliott county, Kentucky, they were ambushed and during the fighting that ensued he and two of his men were shot. Mr. Howerton received a severe wound in the left cheek, which left a scar that remains today a conspicuous reminder of the strenuous days of 1861-65. The ambushers numbered sixty men, but Mr. Howerton, with his thirteen strong and valiant followers, completely routed the enemy. Such encounters were almost a daily occurrence during the whole of the war period.

In 1868 he left his native state and came to Kansas. He arrived at Topeka on October 29 of that year and has been a resident of Shawnee county ever since. He purchased a ranch in Rossville township and became extensively engaged in agricultural pursuits and stock raising, having at times as many as from 600 to 800 head of cattle on his farm. He has now practically retired from active business life and resides in one of the best and most comfortable residences in Rossville, though he still owns his ranch and has several city properties. Besides these he has extensive banking interests, being a stockholder in the Rossville State Bank, the Silver Lake State Bank of Shawnee county, and in the Delia State Bank in Jackson county. In politics Mr. Howerton is a staunch Republican and in his views is aligned with that branch of the party known as the "stand-patters." In 1905 he was elected as a Republican to represent the Thirty-seventh district in the state legislature, and served one term as the efficient servant of his constituency. Fraternally he is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Of five children born to Mr. and Mrs. Howerton four grew to maturity and three survive the mother, who passed to eternal rest June 5, 1910. Those who grew to maturity were: William Howerton, now residing in Rossville; James, who died in promising young manhood; Charles Howerton, now located at Rossville; and Etta, now the wife of Dr. J. M. Amis of Topeka. As a loyal defender of the Union Mr. Howerton served his nation; and as a husbandman of the soil, by long identification with the industrial and commercial life of Shawnee county, and as its capable representative, he has contributed his share toward the growth and development not only of Shawnee county but of the whole great State of Kansas. It is the lives of such men as these that has made possible the rank which Kansas enjoys today, and now at the age of seventy-four, still of sturdy physique and with exceptionally good health, Mr. Howerton can look back upon a useful and well spent life, which has won him the universal respect and esteem of his fellow citizens.

Richard C. Lowman, M. D., one of the surgeons of St. Margaret's Hospital, Kansas City, Kan., was born in Indiana county, Pennsylvania, Jan. 5, 1867. He is of German descent, being the son of George W. and Mary V. (McGaughey) Lowman. The first members of the Lowman family came from the Fatherland at an early day and settled in

Pennsylvania. George Lowman enlisted in a Pennsylvania regiment at the outbreak of the Civil war. His regiment was assigned to the Army of the Potomac and he had his arm shot off at the skirmish of Manassas Junction. He later studied medicine and came to Kansas in 1869, locating at Perry, where he taught school for a year, then moved to Elk Falls and took up a claim. In 1871 he removed to Oskaloosa and became register of deeds, which position he held for six years. For some years he engaged in the practice of the medical profession, but gave it up to become deputy register of deeds, which office he now holds. In politics he is a staunch Republican. Dr. Lowman's mother is a broad minded, capable woman, who takes an active interest in city and national affairs. She had the honor of being elected mayor of Oskaloosa in 1890, being the first woman to hold such a position in the United States. Dr. Lowman received his academic education in the public schools of Oskaloosa; studied one year at Holton, Kan., and then taught school for two years. He decided to devote his life to the medical profession and entered the Kansas City Medical College, where he received his degree in 1890. Dr. Lowman graduated with honors, receiving a prize of \$100 for high standing in his medical work. He at once opened an office in Kansas City, Kan., and soon had a gratifying practice. Almost immediately he was appointed surgeon of the Union Pacific shops, which position he still holds. He is one of the surgeons of St. Margaret's Hospital and was police surgeon for fifteen months. The Doctor is a member of the county, state and American Medical societies, and has been president of the county medical association. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, being a Knight Templar.

In 1895 Dr. Lowman married Louie E. Morgan, the daughter of Judson A. Morgan, who was born and reared in New York. Mr. Morgan served in the Union army during the Civil war and came to Kansas in 1885. He has been a farmer and also traveled for some mercantile houses. At the present time he resides in Oskaloosa. Five children have been born to Dr. and Mrs. Lowman: Roger W., Marion R., Mary L. and Margaret E., who are in school, and Richard C., who is an infant. Dr. Lowman has a large and profitable practice and is well known as one of the successful operating surgeons of Kansas City, Kan.

Henry Hedderman, a well known general contractor of Topeka, Kan., is a native of the Emerald Isle, having been born in County Limerick, Ireland, in 1853. He was reared and educated in his native land and early in life learned the stone cutter's trade under the direction of his father, John Hedderman, a general contractor. In 1870 the family came to America and located in Cincinnati, Ohio, but in 1872 removed to Louisville, Ky., where the father followed the contracting business until his death, in 1890. During all of those years Henry Hedderman was associated with his father, and many of the best public buildings and residences a quarter of a century ago in the city of Louisville were constructed by John Hedderman & Son. In 1877 Henry Hedderman removed to Kansas City, Mo., where he engaged with B. Lantry &

Sons, general contractors, in the capacity of foreman and remained with that firm five years. B. Lantry & Sons did a great deal of railroad contracting, and it was while Mr. Hedderman was superintending the building of the first Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe round house, machine shops and other buildings in Topeka for that firm that he became interested in the city and decided to locate there. Those buildings were the first additions the Santa Fe made to the old bridge building. On locating in Topeka Mr. Hedderman began contracting on an extensive scale and for a great number of years built round houses, machine shops, depots, bridges and did all manner of construction work for and along the Santa Fe system, besides a large amount of contracting in Topeka. During these years he was investing his surplus earnings in Shawnee county farm lands and city realty, and at one time he owned over 1,000 acres of fine Kaw bottom land. In course of time his real estate holdings increased in size and value to such an extent that he decided to retire from active contracting and devote his whole time and attention to his large realty holdings. Hence he has not done much contracting for the last two years but has spent his time in disposing of his farm lands and in reinvesting the proceeds in city realty.

In 1879 he was united in marriage to Miss Betty Maloney of Junction City, Kan., the daughter of P. Maloney, one of Geary county's most respected and extensive farmers and stockmen. Mrs. Hedderman is a native of New York City, but came to Kansas with her parents when a small girl and was reared and educated in this state. Mr. and Mrs. Hedderman have two sons, John and Robert, both reared and educated in Topeka and at St. Mary's College. They are both promising young men and the elder, John Hedderman, has decided to engage in general contracting, while Robert has turned his attention to clerical pursuits. Mr. Hedderman is an independent in politics and in local affairs always supports the best man for the office, regardless of party. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the family are all members of the Roman Catholic church. He has been very successful during his business career and claims that the best equipment for a young man starting in life is to be honest and industrious.

Joseph Henry Hill, one of the best known educators in Kansas and president of the State Normal School at Emporia, was born at Stockton, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, May 21, 1858. In June, 1870, he came to Kansas with his father, who located near Williamsburg, Franklin county. In Williamsburg he attended the local schools, but in October, 1872, he came to Emporia, where he attended the public schools for one year and the State Normal School for three years. He was a member of the first organized high school class in Emporia. After graduating at the State Normal School he taught in Labette county until 1877 and from that time until 1881 in Lyon county, being high school instructor and assistant superintendent of the Emporia schools from 1879 to 1881. For about two years Mr. Hill was engaged in newspaper work on the "Emporia News," "Emporia Ledger," and "Emporia

Republican." From 1881 to 1887 he was a student in the Northwestern University and the Garrett Biblical Institute, receiving from the Northwestern University the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts. In 1886 he was ordained to the Methodist Episcopal ministry by the Rock River (Ill.) conference, and for a time was pastor at Maywood, Ill. In September, 1887, he became professor of the Latin languages in the Kansas State Normal School. In 1901 he was made vice-president of that institution, and in 1906 was elected to the presidency, which position he still holds. Mr. Hill has been active in promoting education along various lines. In 1902 he was president of the Kansas State Teachers' Association; was vice-president of the National Educational Association in 1908, and in 1910 was chairman of the normal school department of that association. In 1906 Baker University conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Divinity, and in 1909 the Kansas Agricultural College honored him with the degree of Doctor of Laws. As an instructor Mr. Hill has few superiors, and as the executive head of the State Normal School he is always on the alert to promote its interests and usefulness.

James Delgert Waters, financier and one of the leading business men of Bonner Springs, was born near Leavenworth, Kan., Nov. 25, 1860. His father, Aaron P. Waters, was a native of Ohio, and married Elizabeth Stroup of Illinois. They came to Kansas in 1858, locating near Leavenworth, where Mr. Waters engaged in farming. Ten years later he removed to Wyandotte county and took up 200 acres of land, near Bonner Springs, then called Tiblow. Eleven children were born of this union: Thomas lives at Lacey, Okla., where he keeps a store and also runs a farm; Richard J. settled at Waterville, Ore., in 1885, and is a farmer and fruit grower; Sarah is deceased; James Delgert is the next in order of birth; Charles is engaged in farming and stock raising at Kingfisher, Okla.; Alice is the wife of Clinton Hamilton of Aledo, Ill.; William H. is a farmer in Woods county, Okla.; Elizabeth J. is the wife of Dr. Frank Lyons of Spokane, Wash.; Lillie May is the wife of W. H. Frederick of Bonner Springs; and two children died in infancy. Mrs. Waters died in 1874 and two years later the father, Richard, James, Charles, Alice, William, Elizabeth and Lillie started by wagon for Washington Territory, in the spring. They had reached Cheyenne, Wyo., when the father was taken ill with mountain fever and died after a short illness. Elizabeth returned to Tiblow and made her home with Col. John J. Baker, and Lillie was taken into the home of Robert Jaggard. After burying his father James D. began to work for a man named C. Charlton, who owned a freighting outfit of six teams of twenty oxen, which required five drivers or "bull whackers," a foreman, cook and herder. This outfit was engaged in freighting flour and rice from Cheyenne to Deadwood, in the Black Hills. That part of the country was still inhabited by Indians and at night the wagons were drawn up in the form of a corral, so as to be a fortification in case of attack by Indians. After reaching Deadwood, which took some time, as the train



J. D. Waters

made only about ten miles a day, the outfit returned to Sidney, Neb., which was the end of the railroad at that time, for another load of supplies, and then went to Hat Creek, 160 miles north of Cheyenne, for winter camp. In the winter of 1876-77 Mr. Charlton sold his freighting outfit to Heck Brothers, who were cattle men of Wyoming and owned a ranch at Hat Creek. Mr. Waters entered their employ and worked as a cowboy until 1883. He was sent to Oregon to buy cattle for his employers, but finding the price too high did not do so. On his return they determined to send him to Texas for the same purpose, but his uncle, Jacob Stroup, who lived at the mouth of the Payette river, in Idaho, persuaded Mr. Waters to enter land at the mouth of the Payette river, which he did. This land was only one mile from the present town of Payette. With other settlers of the region he organized an irrigation company, which waters the valley around the town and also the Snake river valley on the Idaho side of the Weiser river. After making final proof on his land he sold it to Henry Irwin for \$4,700, and took Irwin's note for the amount. Mr. Waters then entered the employ of Mr. North, manager of the Clover Valley Cattle Company of Evanston, Wyo., as foreman. With fifteen cowboys he drove 3,000 head of cattle from Idaho, south through unexplored country without trails, to the Humboldt river, in Nevada. In 1886 he left the Clover Valley Cattle Company to take charge of a ranch for the Western Live Stock Company, 145 miles north of Cheyenne, on the Running Water river. On the way he visited Ogden, Salt Lake City, Pueblo and Denver. His supply of money ran low, and in Cheyenne he met Mr. Irwin, who paid up his note with interest, which amounted to \$6,000. Mr. Waters worked for the live stock company until 1889, when he returned to his old home in Kansas.

On April 24, 1890, Mr. Waters married Rose M., daughter of Dr. Doherty of Bonner Springs. Of this union three children were born: Robert, born June 22, 1901; Charles, born March 20, 1903, and Jane Elizabeth, born June 12, 1905. When the Cherokee strip was opened, in 1903, Mr. Waters secured a claim seven miles west of Enid, Okla., proved it up by 1905, and bought 160 acres adjoining it. He sold the 320 acres for \$6,000 and then returned to Bonner Springs and entered the mercantile business. In 1900 he organized the Farmers' State Bank of Bonner Springs, with a capital of \$5,000, and became its cashier. Within three years the stock was increased to \$12,500, and in 1908 to \$25,000, and declared a dividend of sixty per cent., which was issued in stock to the stockholders. The bank is now under the state guarantee law and has a surplus of \$3,000. Mr. Waters is treasurer of the Kaw Valley Telephone & Electric Light Company, which furnishes electricity to Bonner Springs, and he was one of the organizers of the Wyandotte County Telephone Company, being secretary and treasurer of the concern. This company owns the exchange at Bonner Springs and Edwardsville, which are run in connection with several other lines. He organized the Bonner Springs Oil & Gas Company, which supplies the

town with natural gas, and is still the manager of the company, though it was sold to the Portland Cement Company, in 1906. He was treasurer of the Portland Cement Company, but resigned in 1909. He is a director of the Lake Forrest Club of Bonner Springs; is a member of the Masonic fraternity, being a Thirty-second degree Mason, a member of the Mystic Shrine, and he also belongs to the Knights of Pythias and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In politics he is a Democrat and was state committeeman from Wyandotte county when Colonel Harris ran for governor. He is one of the large property owners of Bonner Springs and owns farms and large tracts of land in the vicinity.

Charles Adelbert Morse, Topeka, Kan., was born in Bangor, Me., Jan. 1, 1859. His parents were Charles Browne Morse and Elsie (Emery) Morse. He graduated in 1879 from the University of Maine. In May, 1880, he came West and began work for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad as a member of an engineering party at Burlington, Iowa. From the fall of 1881 to the spring of 1884 he was employed as a division engineer on the Mexican Central railroad, which was then being constructed, and upon the completion of that work in the spring of 1884 he returned to Iowa, where for a year and a half he was a division engineer on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad. In 1885 he came to Kansas and in January, 1886, entered the service of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company as a division engineer and has been in that system's employ since that time, a period of twenty-four years.

Starting as division engineer he successively became resident engineer, assistant engineer, principal assistant engineer, engineer of a grand division, assistant chief engineer, acting chief engineer of Atchison lines, acting chief engineer of coast lines, chief engineer of Atchison, and finally was made chief engineer of the entire system on Nov. 1, 1909.

He is a Mason, a member of the Commercial and Country clubs of Topeka, the Engineers' Club of Chicago, and the American Society of Civil Engineers and American Railway Engineering Association.

John Aplington.—A publication of this nature exercises its most important function when it takes cognizance of the life and labors of those citizens who have risen to prominence and prosperity by their own well directed efforts and who have been of material value in furthering the advancement and development of the commonwealth. Judge Aplington is best known to the citizens of Morris county as a prominent member of the bar, to which he was admitted in 1879, where, in the practice of his profession, he has won honor and success. He is a native of Illinois, born in Polo, Ogle county, Nov. 16, 1854, a son of Maj. Zenan and Caroline (Nichols) Aplington. Major Aplington was born in Broome county, New York, Dec. 24, 1815, attended the public schools of Delhi, N. Y., and on reaching his majority went to Illinois, locating at Buffalo Grove, as one of the pioneer settlers of that section. During his business career he was successively a farmer, black-

smith, builder, merchant and real estate dealer. He donated the Illinois Central railway the right-of-way through his farm, secured the contract to build that portion of the road from Freeport to what is now Polo, and founded on his property the town which he named in honor of Marco Polo, the renowned traveler. In the panic of 1857 he experienced reverses, but eventually rose to affluence. From the time of its birth he was an ardent and active member of the Republican party, and in 1858 was elected a member of the state senate to represent the counties of Boone, Carroll, Ogle and Winnebago. In the legislature of 1860-61 he stood manfully for the Union and for Governor Yates in his determination to crush out disloyalty in Illinois. At the outbreak of the Civil war he raised an independent company of cavalry, every man of whom furnished his own horse and equipments. This company, of which he was chosen captain, entered the United States service on Sept. 13, 1861, and during the first year of its service he was promoted to be major for gallant and meritorious conduct on the field of battle. On May 8, 1862, in a skirmish preceding the battle of Corinth, Major Aplington met his death—a sacrifice to the Union cause. He kept an accurate diary of his military service, which is now a most valued possession of his son, Judge Aplington.

John Aplington attended the public schools of Polo, Ill., and was graduated from the high school. Subsequently he entered Union College of Law at Chicago, and was graduated in the class of 1870. He was admitted to the bar in June of that year at Springfield. In May, 1880, he located at Council Grove, Kan., the city in which his entire professional career has been passed. In his law practice Judge Aplington has gained prestige and success, having a representative clientage and having appeared in connection with important litigation. He is especially fortified in his wide and comprehensive knowledge of the science of jurisprudence, a man of strong character and individuality, and in argument logical and convincing. His political allegiance has been given to the Republican party and of its policies he has ever been a consistent and active supporter. He was elected city attorney of Council Grove in 1900; was reelected in 1901 and 1902; was elected probate judge of Morris county in 1896, and reelected in 1898; was again honored by his party in 1906 by election to the same office, reelected in 1908 and again in 1910, being the only incumbent of the office for three successive terms. He has filled the office with honor and dignity, and with satisfaction to the citizens of the county. In commercial affairs Judge Aplington has taken a somewhat active part. He is a firm believer in the safety of Kansas farm lands from an investment standpoint; is the owner of a highly improved farm of 640 acres one mile west of Council Grove, which farm he formerly operated; and he is an active factor in the real estate field.

On June 25, 1879, Judge Aplington married Kate, a daughter of the late Henry H. Smith, for many years superintendent of schools of Ottawa, Ill. Mrs. Aplington is a lady of broad culture and unusual literary

attainments. She has been for many years a well known contributor to newspapers and magazines. Judge and Mrs. Aplington are members of the Presbyterian church, to which they have given generous support.

Edward Campbell Little.—In the year 1134 William Little was born on the North Sea at Bridlington, Yorkshire, England. In the year 1198 he died, as he passed most of his life, a Canon of Newberg Abbey in the North Riding of Yorkshire. He was the foremost scholar and historian of the Twelfth century in England, the author of the Standard History of England for that century, and is known in history as William of Newbury. In the next century John Little, famous as Robin Hood's lieutenant, took rank as England's foremost archer and athlete, from which place he has not been ousted in the seven centuries that have followed. Robin Hood and Little John first met on a log crossing a stream. "Go back, my man," said the King of the Foresters. "Not your man nor any man's man," said John Little. "Go back yourself. I came on the log first." Declining to accept this excellent advice, Robin Hood was promptly tossed into the stream and secured a new lieutenant, and the Little family was launched on the pages of history in a manner entirely satisfactory to its members.

In the Twelfth and Thirteenth centuries there appears to have been quite an immigration from Yorkshire into Dumfriesshire, Scotland, the Bruces and Balloils being particularly notable. The Littles seemed to have joined in this hegira, settling exactly on the border between Scotland and England in Dumfriesshire on what became known as the disputed ground. By the year 1300 Edward Little married a niece of Sir William Wallace and was a Scotch patriot. By 1398 A. D. Nicol Little was an intermediary, adjusting difficulties between the Scotch and the English on the border. However, the constant border forays back and forth all harried the debated ground occupied by the Littles and in the Fifteenth and Sixteenth centuries they were forced to retaliation. Uniting with the Armstrongs and a few others similarly situated they declared war against all of the known world within a couple of days' ride and took care of themselves very well until equally efficient but more technical methods for enforcing equity and justice were adopted by the people on the border. In 1525 William Little was a member of the Scotch Parliament from Edinburgh and, in 1592, Edward Little held the same seat. About 1580 William Little founded the University of Edinburgh and his brother, Clement Little, an advocate, established the library of that institution. In the Sixteenth century several Littles were baronets in England, the daughter of one marrying the brother of Francis Bacon. Many of the family settled in Northern Ireland. At Greta in Dumfriesshire is a tombstone which reads, "Here lyes in Redkirk, Thomas Little, born 1548, died 1659, and his spouse, Masie Dalglise, and their son, John Little, died 1698, aged 110 years, and his spouse, Barbara Johnston." There then followed three generations of men of that name and family of such age that the average of five generations is eighty-four years. This Thomas Little and his son, John,

were keepers of the king's forests, owing fealty to none but the king. This seems to have been the family from which the American stock spread.

About the beginning of the Eighteenth century an emigrant ship carried one of them, a widower and his children, to New York City. An English man-of-war sent among the emigrants a crew to press them into the English navy. The captain of the emigrant ship declining to resist, John Little declared himself, "The mon that won't foight is a dead mon." The English navy was defeated and the Scotch emigrants launched the family in America near Shrewsbury, Monmouth county, New Jersey, in a manner again entirely satisfactory to its descendants. The first emigrant, Col. John Little of the Monmouth regiment in King George's war, was a Presbyterian elder, a successful farmer, and died in 1749, leaving a will still on file in Monmouth county. His son, Judge John Little, married Moica Langstreth (Longstreet), was made judge of the court of common pleas of Monmouth county in the year 1749, and a member of the committee of public safety in 1775. He was the "rich Little," dying in 1785, and his will is still on file. His three sons, Capt. Thomas Little, Capt. Theophilus Little and Lieut. John Little, served during the Revolutionary war with the Monmouth regiment, John being killed by the the Hessians in action. Capt. Theophilus Little married Mary Polhemus, sister of Major Polhemus of the Monmouth regiment, bought a large estate in northeastern Pennsylvania, in what is now Sullivan county, settling there with his half dozen sons about the year 1800 and leaving numerous descendants in that region. His son, Squire Thomas Little settled in Licking county, Ohio, just after the war of 1812 with his wife, Lydia Jackson, and his son, Theophilus Little, Sr., born in Monmouth county, New Jersey, in 1797. Theophilus married Eunice Weeks, whose father was a Connecticut Yankee (they fought at Louisburg), and whose mother was the daughter of Welsh emigrants by the name of Griffith. Their son, Theophilus Little, Jr., was born in Licking county, Ohio, in 1830, and married there, in 1855, Sarah Elliott Taylor, a graduate of the class of 1853 at the Granville Female Seminary, daughter of Gen. Jonathan Taylor, a member of Congress from Ohio, whose ancestors settled in northeastern Connecticut about 1650, and granddaughter of Samuel Elliott of Carvel Hall's Maryland regiment in the Revolution. Clifford Little died in infancy. One son, the Hon. William T. Little, served with distinction in the Oklahoma legislature, was the first compiler of the statutes of Oklahoma Territory, published the first newspaper in Oklahoma Territory, founded the Historical Society of Oklahoma, and died in 1908, postmaster at Perry, Okla., leaving a widow, Mrs. Maude Little (nee Jensen), and two children—Sarah and Edward Thomas Little. He was educated at Kansas University and Columbian Law School.

Col. Edward Campbell Little, the other son, was born Dec. 14, 1858, on the place settled by the Elliotts in the Eighteenth century at Newark, Ohio, coming to Kansas with his parents in the spring of 1860. He

herded cattle, carried United States mail, worked on the farm, clerked in a store, worked in a wholesale house, graduated from the Abilene High School, taught country school, entered the State University of Kansas, taught city schools at Enterprise, Abilene and Leavenworth, graduated at the University of Kansas as a Bachelor of Arts in 1883, being selected by the faculty as one of the three commencement day speakers and by vote of his class as one of the class day speakers. He was captain of the baseball nine, won the 100 yard race on field day in his freshman year, was business manager, editor and editor-in-chief of the Kansas University Review, was junior class day orator, was orator for the Oread Literary Society in one of the annual contests with the Orophilians, and was editor-in-chief of the Shield, the national organ of the Phi Kappa Psi college fraternity.

Reading law one year with Hon. L. B. Wheat of Leavenworth and one year with Hon. John P. Usher of Lawrence, secretary of the interior in Lincoln's cabinet, he graduated in the law department of the University of Kansas and was admitted to the bar in 1886, being valedictorian of his class and receiving the degrees of Bachelor of Laws and Master of Arts. He practiced law for three years at Ness City, Kan., where he served as city attorney. In 1890 he returned to his old home at Abilene as general attorney for the Hardesty-Pelham corporations, and was elected county attorney. In 1897 he was associated with ex-Chief Justice Martin and Attorney-General Boyle in the law firm of Martin, Little & Boyle, at Topeka, Kan. In 1908 he removed to Kansas City, Kan., and has been engaged in the practice of the law at that point ever since.

Colonel Little was chairman of the Republican state convention that opened the campaign of 1888 that rolled up the majority of 80,000; was president of the Republican League of Kansas and delegate-at-large to the Republican national nominating convention at Minneapolis, Minn., in 1892. He supported Roosevelt in 1904 and the nominations of that party since, but is independent in his thinking. He was appointed by President Harrison and confirmed by the senate of the United States in 1893 as diplomatic agent and consul-general to Egypt, receiving the Grand Cordon of the Medjidieh from the Sultan of Turkey for diplomatic service. Richard Harding Davis dedicated to him his book, "The Rulers of the Mediterranean." In 1896 Colonel Little was one of those who took the position that the corporations should not dominate public life and supported Mr. Bryan, being chairman of the Free Silver Republican convention, chairman of the delegation to their national convention, and at the request of the Nebraska delegation, placed Mr. Bryan in nomination for president in 1896. He made an extensive and fruitful campaign and was a candidate in the Fusion caucus for United States senator. He was second on the first ballot, first on the fifth ballot and through two all-night sessions of that caucus stood always either first, second or third, running very closely with the other two leading candidates and finally being beaten for the nomination and election by

the Hon. William A. Harris. He served as secretary to John W. Leedy, who gave him credit for some of the work done on state papers in that administration. He secured for Frederick Funston an appointment as colonel of the Twentieth Kansas infantry in the Spanish-American war, and served throughout the Spanish and Filipino wars as lieutenant-colonel of the Twentieth Kansas himself. Colonel Little participated in the battles of Rio Tulijuan, Polo, Malinto, Meycaucuan, Marilao, Bocave, Bigwa, Guiguinto, Malolos, the Malolos night attack, San Fernando, June 16th and other days, and on several of these occasions was in command of the regiment. At Marilao he crossed the river on the railroad bridge at the head of the regiment under a heavy fire. At Guiguinto his disposition of his battalion—the first to cross—was largely responsible for the victory achieved in this fierce engagement. In common with the rest of the regiment who participated in the extra service after the term of enlistment was expired, he received a Congressional medal of Honor. In 1908-09 he was department commander of the United Spanish War Veterans, Department of Kansas, being twice unanimously elected and was twice made a member of their national committee on legislation, being chairman of their delegation to the national encampment at Denver in 1910.

Colonel Little is the author of several verses, including "Domus et Porta," is the writer of several sketches in "Pearson's" and "Everybody's" magazines, "A Son of the Border," "The Battle of Adobe Walls," "The Round Table of Dodge City," which was illustrated by Frederic Remington.

On Nov. 29, 1899, in the chapel of Bethany College at Topeka, Kan., he was married to Miss Edna Margaret Steele, a teacher in that institution. This lady was eighth in direct descent from John Steele, the first secretary of the colony of Connecticut and the founder of Hartford, one of the original proprietors and the first representative in the general court of Newton (now Cambridge), Mass. They have one son, Donald Little, who was born at Abilene, Kan., Jan. 29, 1901. The family resides at 618 Freeman avenue, Kansas City, Kan.

Charles Marshall Wallace, manufacturer, twice mayor of Winfield and one of its most public spirited and progressive citizens, is a native of Illinois, born at Windsor, Shelby county, Feb. 9, 1870, the son of Josiah and America (Ross) Wallace. The father was born in Kentucky, the son of Alfred Wallace, also a native of that state. Josiah Wallace was one of the pioneer farmers of Cowley county, Kansas. He died in 1883, leaving a family of eight children. When a young man he married America Ross, the daughter of Rev. Thomas B. Ross, a native of Tennessee. In 1868 he located a homestead in Cowley county, near Winfield. He was a man of strong influence in the early development of the county; was its first probate judge; was a veteran of the Mexican and Civil wars; a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal denomination, and had the distinction of having preached the first sermon in Winfield, the service being held in an old log store building.

Charles M. Wallace acquired his education in the schools of Cowley county. Upon his father's death it devolved upon him to assist in the support of his mother and the family, and for some years he remained on the home farm, then entered the employ of the Alexander Milling Company of Winfield. He early proved his adaptability in this line of endeavor, was successively promoted and became head miller. In 1902 he purchased a half interest in the property and became manager of the business. He is known to the milling interests of Kansas as an able executive, with a thorough knowledge of the trade, and has been successful. His methods have been clean, capable and honest, and the business under his direction has had a sound and continuous growth. Since reaching his majority he has taken an active interest in the questions of the hour and is an influential worker in the Democratic party. He was elected a member of the school board of Winfield in 1904, and reelected for a second term; was elected mayor of Winfield without opposition in 1908, though the city is strongly Republican; was reelected in 1909, also without opposition, but refused to become a candidate in 1911. His incumbency of this office was marked by comprehensive effort as to the needs of the city, vigorous and impartial enforcement of the law, and a progressive policy, which did much to improve and develop Winfield as a business and residence city. During his administration he was the active force in securing the consolidation of the Winfield Water Company's plant with that of the Winfield Municipal Light and Water plant. This consolidation has given the city one of the most modern, best built and adequate systems in the state and represents to date an outlay of \$250,000. His administration also saw the retirement of \$10,000 of water bonds—the payment being made from earnings of the new plant. On his retiring from office he was presented with a valuable watch and chain by the citizens as a token of appreciation of his services in their behalf. In the Wichita meeting of 1910 of the mayors of Kansas municipalities he served as chairman of the waterworks committee.

On Oct. 29, 1893, Mr. Wallace married Mrs. Sadie Mathieson, nee Hamilton, of Rockford, Ill. To them have been born four children: Lucile, Raymond Ross and Nadine Essie May. A son, Alexander Hamilton, died in infancy. Mrs. Wallace was a woman of broad culture and a firm believer in the home and family. She died in Eureka Springs, Ark., Aug. 10, 1906. She was a member of the Presbyterian church. On Feb. 9, 1909, Mr. Wallace married Mrs. Jennie M. Contraman, a sister of his first wife. She is a woman of broad culture and popular in the social circles of Winfield, has taken the place of mother in the hearts of her husband and sister's children. Mr. Wallace has attained the Thirty-second degree in Scottish Rite Masonry, and was elected class orator of the valley of Wichita in 1910. He has also served as high priest and eminent commander of Winfield Commandery, No. 15. He is a member of Winfield Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Richard Johnson of Seneca, Kan., an early pioneer of Nemaha county and one of its best known and substantial citizens, is a native of Montgomery county, Indiana, where he was born April 29, 1833. When he was about four years old his parents, Ebenezer and Lucy (Tandy) Johnson, removed to Illinois and resided there until 1840, when they removed to a tract of land near Keokuk, Iowa, where the father took a homestead. There Richard Johnson grew to manhood on the farm and secured but a limited education, owing to the lack of schools in that early day. At the age of twenty he chose for a life companion Miss Eliza Mettler, a native of Ohio. In 1854 Mr. Johnson caught the California gold fever and decided to seek his fortune in the great Eldorado on the Pacific coast. He accordingly fitted out two ox teams, placed his wife and infant son, Isaiah P., aboard and started overland for California. On May 1, 1854, they crossed the Missouri river on a ferry at a point where the city of Omaha has since been built, there being nothing in evidence then but Indians and buffaloes, where today is located one of the West's most prosperous cities. After crossing the Missouri he directed his course across the plains via the river Platte route to the Rocky mountains and in four months and twelve days the whole outfit landed safe and sound in a California mining camp, known in that day as "Grizzly Flat," about seventy-five miles east of Sacramento. There Mr. Johnson "pitched his tent" and for the next three years he was engaged in placer mining with varied success. He then decided to remove to the Pacific coast and located at Pattuma, Sonoma county, sixty miles north of San Francisco, where he was engaged in farming and dairying for the following two years. He had then spent five years in the state and having accumulated a snug sum he resolved to return to his old home in Iowa via ocean vessel from San Francisco to the Isthmus of Panama, across it by rail to Aspenwall, and then by water for New Orleans via Havana, Cuba. On his arrival at New Orleans he placed his family aboard a Mississippi river steamer bound for St. Louis, where he transferred to a boat for Keokuk, Iowa, and on his arrival there he transferred to a Des Moines river packet, which carried him and his family to Eddyville, Iowa, a point just ten miles from the home he left in 1854. Not being content to remain in Iowa, he fitted up two two-horse teams and with his family started on a prospecting trip westward. He wended his way to Denver, Col., thence eastward until he reached a point seven miles north of Seneca, Nemaha county, Kansas, which location suited his ideas for a homestead, and there in July, 1860, he became one of Nemaha county's pioneers. He developed a fine farm and dealt largely in stock until 1871, when he sold out but purchased another farm nearer Seneca. There he resided until 1907, when he leased his homestead and removed to Seneca to make that city his future home.

He and his wife have been blessed with two sons and two daughters: Isaiah P., Irvin, Lydia and Ella, all of whom are married and are living in Nemaha county. Mr. Johnson has been a Democrat all of his

life and has filled a number of official positions in Nemaha county. He was elected a representative in the Kansas state legislature in 1871; he has filled the office of sheriff one term, the office of county commissioner one term, and was for twenty-one years a member of the school board. Fraternally he is a Royal Arch Mason, and he is one of the directors of the National Bank of Seneca. His long and successful career in Nemaha county is well worth emulating and his children's richest inheritance will be the honorable record of their beloved parents.

John Elliott, of Topeka, one of the early pioneers of Kansas, who for the past fifty years has been a prominent figure in Topeka's business circles, was born in Buckfastleigh, Devonshire, England, on April 15, 1831. He received his education in the common schools of his native land, and in his youth learned general mason work under one of the best mechanics in England. In 1852 he left his old home and early associates and came to America to see the land and to build his own career. He landed in Quebec, Canada, on May 29, 1852, with a capital of twenty-five cents, the vigor of young manhood, a stout heart and the will and willingness to do. From Quebec he worked his way to Cleveland, Ohio, where he arrived on Friday, secured a job on Saturday, and on the following Monday went to work. That was the beginning of a career, which for over a half century has been one of continuous activity. He remained in Cleveland four years and from there went to Chicago, in July, 1856, where he remained until the following November. Dec. 15, 1856, found him in Lawrence, Kan., and on April 7, 1857, he came to Topeka, where he engaged in general contracting and continued that line of business there until his retirement, in 1907. Though no longer engaged in contracting, much of his time is employed in the management of other personal business interests, for though he has reached the age of eighty, the habit of work is still with him. He erected nearly all of the earlier Topeka buildings. One of the first to be erected was the Farnsworth Building on Kansas avenue, built in 1857, and now replaced by the New England Building. In 1859 a building for F. W. Childs was erected and is yet standing; it is now owned by Frank P. McClellan. Besides these Mr. Elliott built many of the business buildings and residences erected in the later '50s and early '60s, which then were regarded as fine buildings but most of which, as the city has grown in population and wealth, have since been replaced by larger and finer buildings. In 1873 he erected the buildings occupied by Felix & Sons, clothiers, on Kansas avenue, and still owns one of the buildings.

The parents of Mr. Elliott were John and Elizabeth (Roper) Elliott, the former of whom was a woolen manufacturer. They were both born in England and spent their entire lives in their native land. William Roper, the grandfather of Mr. Elliott, fought under Wellington at the battle of Waterloo. John and Elizabeth (Roper) Elliott became the parents of eight children, all born in England, of whom John Elliott of this review was third in order of birth. Of their four sons, John, Peter

and William came to America in the order named, and of the whole family, our subject and William Elliott, of Topeka, are the only ones now living (1911). Peter Elliott fought to sustain the Union during the Civil war and was a member of Company H, Eleventh Kansas infantry.

On Jan. 9, 1856, at Cleveland, Ohio, John Elliott and Mary Ann Cox were united in marriage. Of the children born to this union, two grew to maturity, namely: Mary E., now Mrs. W. R. Martin of Topeka, and Jesse C. Elliott, now engaged in business in Topeka. The mother of these children died in 1873. She was a member of the Congregational church. In 1876 Mr. Elliott married Miss Sarah A. Norman of Topeka. Both Mr. and Mrs. Elliott are active and devoted members of the First Congregational Church of Topeka, of which Mr. Elliott has served as a director. He built the old Congregational church, in 1860, and in 1880, when the present edifice was erected, he served as president of the building committee. In politics Mr. Elliott has been a Republican all of his life and cast his first ballot in Waukegan, Ill., for John C. Fremont. He served as a member of the Topeka city council fourteen years and also served for a time as superintendent of sewers. He is a Royal Arch and a Knight Templar Mason. He was well acquainted with Lane, Ritchie and Brown and nearly all the leaders of the early free-state movement in Kansas, and two of his apprentices, Whipple and Keagle, were hanged with the famous John Brown at Harper's Ferry. He served under Col. George W. Veale in Company B, Second Kansas state militia, in the battle of the Blue, and mingles with his old comrades in arms as a member of Lincoln Post, No. 1, Grand Army of the Republic, at Topeka.

Mr. Elliott was one of those early settlers of undaunted courage and staying qualities who proved the backbone of the future great commonwealth of Kansas, and he has a justified pride in having been one of its builders. In Topeka, where he has been identified with its commercial, social and religious life for over half a century, he is esteemed as one of its most useful and honored citizens. He and his wife reside in their pleasant home at 915 Topeka avenue.

Carroll Lawrence Swarts, judge of the Nineteenth judicial district court at Winfield, Kan., was born Oct. 12, 1852, in Canton, Fulton county, Illinois, and is a son of Rev. Benjamin Swarts. His father was a native of Illinois, a Methodist minister, and spent the earlier part of his career in ministerial service in northern Illinois. At Lincoln's call for troops in 1861 Benjamin Swarts promptly responded and was made first lieutenant of Company K, Fifty-fifth Illinois infantry, but later he became chaplain of the Forty-first Illinois infantry. At Fort Donelson the Forty-first was on the extreme right, next to the backwater of the Cumberland river, and was the first regiment engaged in the desperate struggle when the Confederate army attempted to cut its way out. In this battle Lieutenant Swarts was captured but he made his escape the first night of his captivity and rejoined his regiment, which also par-

ticipated in the desperate battle of Shiloh and Pittsburg Landing, forming the left of what the Confederates called the "Hornets' Nest." In the first day's fight it was under fire fully six hours and formed part of the last line of defense, assisting in repulsing the Confederate forces, driving them beyond the reach of the Union gunboats. Thus it closed its work on the first day at the battle of Shiloh. Lieutenant Swarts received his honorable discharge before the close of the war and returned to his Illinois home. In 1870 he removed to Kansas and became a well known minister in the southern part of the state. He was a Republican in politics and took an active interest in the work of his party. He was married in Illinois to Mrs. Mary Allison, nee Patrick, a native of Illinois and a daughter of Samuel Patrick, who was born in Kentucky but removed to McDonough county, Illinois, in an early day, and resided there until his death. Rev. Benjamin and Mary J. Swarts reared nine children, of whom Judge Swarts of this review was the eldest son. Both parents are deceased, the father's death having occurred at Arkansas City, Cowley county, Kansas, in 1907. Abraham D. Swarts, the grandfather of Judge Swarts, was born and reared in Abingdon, Md., and married in his native state. He came to Illinois in a very early day, making the journey by boat down the Ohio river, locating in Jefferson county and later in Knox county in the northwestern part of the state. There he laid out the town of Abingdon, which he named in honor of his old home town in Maryland. He was a farmer by occupation, a Methodist in church membership, and resided in Illinois until his death.

Judge Carroll L. Swarts received his education in the common schools of Knox county, Illinois, and one term in Hedding College, Cowley county, Kansas, and taught five or six terms of school before taking up the study of law with his brother-in-law, Clinton R. Mitchell, at Arkansas City. He was admitted to the bar in 1881 by Judge William P. Campbell and began the practice of law in Arkansas City, where he was thus engaged until 1886. In that year he was appointed county attorney of Cowley county and served in all two terms and one year in that office before resuming the private practice of law in Arkansas City. In 1902 he was elected as a Republican judge of the court in the Nineteenth judicial district and has been elected to that office twice since then, the last time in the fall of 1910. He had the usual experience of the novitiate in professional life and by experience is familiar with all the discouragements that beset the young lawyer. Energy and perseverance are two of his characteristics, however, and slowly but surely he ascended the ladder toward professional success. He is a Republican and active in the work of his party.

In 1883 Judge Swarts married Miss Susie L. Hunt, a daughter of Dr. William Hunt, a well known physician employed in the Indian service. Dr. Hunt came to Council Grove, Kan., from Indiana and acted as physician for the Kaw Indians a number of years. Later he removed to Texas and died in Plainview in 1897. Judge and Mrs.

Swarts have two daughters: Lelia M., who is attending the Southwestern College at Winfield, and Mildred A., who is a graduate of the Winfield High School and is now studying music. Judge Swarts and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is a Mason and has served as senior warden and junior warden of his lodge. Mrs. Swarts and her daughters are identified with the best social life of Winfield.

Joseph Calvin Bradley of Rossville, Kan., proprietor of the Bradley Elevator and a dealer in grain, feed, seeds and coal, is a native of Indiana, having been born on a farm near Decatur, that state, on Sept. 12, 1862. His parents were John and Elizabeth (Miller) Bradley, the former a native of Ohio, who fought in defense of the Union in the Civil war, being a private in Company H, Eighty-ninth Indiana infantry. He enlisted in 1863, took part in the defense of Kansas during the Price raid, and saw active service until the spring of 1865, when he took dysentery while at New Orleans and died there in March of that year. He was the son of John Bradley and accompanied his parents to Indiana when young, and there was reared to farm life. He and his wife became the parents of two sons: Joseph C. of this review, and John M. Bradley, who is now chief clerk in the passenger department of the Colorado Midland railroad, with headquarters at Denver, Col. The mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Bradley Norris, is still living and resides in Topeka.

Joseph C. Bradley was but two and a half years old when his father lost his life, in defense of the Union, and for a time he made his home with his maternal grandfather, Samuel Miller, of Decatur, Ind. But as soon as he was old enough he began working for his board and clothes and in that way aided his widowed mother all he could in providing for the support of the family. He secured but little schooling in early life, for at the age of twelve he began working for wages, receiving \$6 per month. He was a hard working, industrious youth, and as he grew older his wages were advanced. When sixteen years old, he went to Decatur, Ind., and secured employment in a bakery to learn that trade, but though he learned the art, he never followed it and after two years he returned to farm work. He was thus employed until 1881, or until nineteen years of age, when he accompanied his mother and brother to Kansas and located at Topeka. Soon after his arrival in Topeka he secured a clerkship with T. J. Kellam & Company at \$10 per month, and by strict attention to business he received rapid promotion and an increase in salary so that by the fall of 1882 he was receiving \$50 per month for his services. He then entered Washburn College and equipped himself for business by taking the commercial course, and on completing it he accepted the position of bookkeeper for the W. B. Norris grocery firm in North Topeka. He was thus employed until Sept. 1, 1883, when he resigned to engage with the J. Thomas Lumber Company as manager of their yards at Lake and Rossville. He remained with that company until 1899, when he severed his connection

with it to engage in the same business for himself at Rossville. This he successfully conducted until 1901, when he disposed of his lumber interests and purchased the S. R. Bagwell elevator and grain business in Rossville. Under Mr. Bradley's able management the business has constantly grown since he took charge of it, and he now practically controls the grain, seed, feed and coal trade of Rossville.

On Nov. 24, 1886, Mr. Bradley was united in marriage with Miss Ida Magill, the daughter of Dr. A. G. Magill of Silver Lake, Kan., and this union has been blessed by one child—Effie May, who graduated from the Topeka High School in 1911. Politically Mr. Bradley is a Republican and has twice served as mayor of Rossville, besides having served several terms as a member of the city council. Fraternally he is a Knight Templar Mason and a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Royal Neighbors. Both he and Mrs. Bradley are members of the Presbyterian church, of which Mr. Bradley is also an elder.

Robert B. McKee, of Topeka, a Kansas pioneer now residing at 317 West Sixth avenue, is descended from sturdy Scotch and Irish ancestry and is a native of Montour county, Pennsylvania, where he was born April 20, 1846. He was the sixth in a family of two sons and five daughters born to Robert and Jane (Butler) McKee. Robert McKee was born in Montour county, Pennsylvania, March 17, 1801, and was the son of Charles McKee, a native of Shannon, Pa. Charles McKee, the grandfather of Robert B. McKee, was born Sept. 16, 1768, in County Donegal, Ireland. He came to America in 1795, landing at New Castle, Del., on September 16, after a three months' voyage on the ocean. He and his wife began housekeeping in Paradise, Pa., in 1801, and in 1859 he had his picture taken at Turbutville, Pa. He died at Paradise, Pa., on Oct. 28, 1861. Robert B. McKee has a reprint, taken in 1900, from this photograph of his grandfather. Robert and Jane (Butler) McKee resided in Pennsylvania all their lives. The father learned the carpenter's trade in his youth and followed that occupation, together with farming, throughout the whole of his active career.

Robert B. McKee attended the public schools of his locality and in early youth learned the carpenter's trade under the careful and able direction of his father. In 1868, at the age of twenty-two, he started for the West. He stopped for a time in Illinois, where he worked through the harvest season, and then continued his journey to Topeka, Kan., where he arrived the last day of August, 1868. He followed his trade in Topeka until April, 1870, when he went to Carbondale, Osage county, Kansas. He was the first carpenter to do a day's work for the Santa Fe Railway Company south of the river in Topeka, and aided in erecting the first Santa Fe railroad bridge at Topeka, which was completed in April, 1869. He resided in Carbondale thirty-seven years, during the first thirteen of which he followed his trade, and after that was engaged in the lumber and coal business. In 1907 he disposed of his business in Carbondale and removed to the residence at 317 West Sixth

avenue, Topeka, which he had previously purchased and where he now lives retired. Mr. McKee began his business career unassisted by capital and at a time when there were great disadvantages and many discouragements to the Kansas pioneer, but he fought it out and won. By thrift, industry and perseverance he has secured a reasonable competency.

On Aug. 25, 1870, he was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Snyder, the daughter of Edward and Elizabeth (Wheeland) Snyder. Both parents were natives of Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, where Mrs. McKee was born Dec. 8, 1850. She was educated in the local schools, near her Pennsylvania home, and at Milton Seminary until eighteen years of age, or in 1868, when she accompanied her parents to Topeka, Kan. After a residence of two years in that city they removed to a farm on Lynn creek about seven miles southeast of Topeka. A few years later the parents removed to near Elizabeth City, N. C., and from there returned to Pennsylvania, where the mother passed away at the town of Milton. The father died at Elizabeth City, N. C., while visiting two daughters who had married and resided there. Mr. and Mrs. McKee have four children, as follows: Jane, born in 1872, married Samuel J. Thomas and they have twin sons, Robert McKee and John Thomas Thomas, born Dec. 22, 1893, in Topeka; Grace is now Mrs. Charles S. Briggs of 608 Topeka avenue, Topeka; Helen married John B. Crow and to them has been born one child, Mary Elizabeth Crow; and Charles B. McKee, the only son, is a resident of Topeka. Politically Mr. McKee is identified with the Democratic party, and fraternally he affiliates with the Masonic order as a Royal Arch Mason, and is also a member of the Fraternal Order of Eagles. Mrs. McKee is a member of the First Congregational Church in Topeka.

William Emmett Crawford, M. D., who for almost a quarter of a century has ably and successfully practiced medicine in Council Grove, Kan., was born at Shelbyville, Ky., May 12, 1853. He is the second son of William Crawford and his wife, who was Julia A. Williams, the former of whom was the son of a Virginian and was born, reared and educated in Kentucky. The father, William Crawford, who died in 1883 at McFall, Mo., had become a wealthy Kentucky planter prior to the Civil war and at the opening of the war he owned about one hundred slaves. The mother of Dr. Crawford was born at Eminence, Ky., of parents native to that state, and died in 1892 at McFall, Mo. William and Julia Crawford became the parents of seven children, as follows: George T., born May 8, 1847, who is now a farmer at Fayette, Mo.; Dr. Crawford of this review; John F., who was born Aug. 21, 1857, and is now engaged in farming at Salisbury, Mo.; Abbie, who was born in 1859 and who married Joseph T. O'Neil of Fayette, Mo., is now deceased; Jefferson Davis, who was born in 1861, is now a farmer at McFall, Mo.; Charles L., born in 1863, who is a successful physician at Roswell, N. M.; and Cleora B., born in 1866, who is now the wife of C. W. Brewer, a farmer at McFall, Mo.

Dr. Crawford was educated in the public schools of Missouri and at the State Normal School at Kirksville, Mo., where during his normal course he also studied medicine with Dr. Grove, a physician and druggist. After his graduation from the normal school in 1880 he became a teacher and from 1884 to 1886 was principal of the North Topeka schools. He had continued the study of medicine in the meantime and in the fall of 1886 entered the Kansas City Medical College for a full course in his chosen profession. He graduated in the medical college March 13, 1888, and on March 20 Dr. Crawford began his practice in Council Grove, where in the intervening years he has built up a large and lucrative practice. He is division surgeon for the Missouri Pacific Railway Company, having been appointed in 1898. He is a member of the Golden Belt, Morris County Medical and Kansas State Medical societies and has served as president of the Morris County Society for five terms. His practice covers the city of Council Grove and surrounding country.

Dr. Crawford was married Nov. 15, 1884, to Miss Elizabeth C. Owens, the daughter of William P. and Eliza J. Owens. Mr. Owens was a merchant of Lancaster, Mo., and is now living retired in Council Grove, Kan. Dr. and Mrs. Crawford have three children: Greta C. Crawford, born Dec. 8, 1885; William O. Crawford, born April 27, 1887; and Benjamin Harrison Crawford, born Aug. 8, 1888, who graduated from the Kansas City Dental College with the class of 1910, and is now practicing at Council Grove. Dr. and Mrs. Crawford are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and he is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America.

Joab Mulvane, born at Newcomerstown, Ohio, Nov. 19, 1837, is the son of David and Mary Ross Mulvane. His paternal grandfather was of Scotch-Irish blood and his grandmother of Scotch blood. His mother's father, William Ross, had been a local preacher of Protestant faith in the north of Ireland previous to coming to America. He married Jane Whittaker, whose father was an iron manufacturer in Pennsylvania, and one of the first men to engage in that business, which has since made the Keystone State so rich and prosperous.

Joab Mulvane was educated in the common schools of his native state, and spent one year in a preparatory school in New York. His inclinations were, however, toward mercantile rather than professional life, and in 1856, when about nineteen years old, he went to Princeton, Ill., and established himself in the drygoods business. He also operated a farm and later sold his store and went into the hardware business. During the twenty years of his life in Illinois he accumulated a comfortable fortune, and began to seek a more inviting field of operation. For several years Mr. Mulvane had been a stockholder in the Bank of Topeka, and was somewhat acquainted with Kansas and its resources. In May, 1876, he came to the state and has been a resident of Topeka since that time. The business interests of Topeka, and indeed of the whole state, owe much to his energy and wise judgment. Perhaps no man in Kansas has been engaged in more extensive and varied business enterprises.



Frank Melvane

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than has Mr. Mulvane during the past twenty years, and certainly no man has been more uniformly successful in his ventures. This great success may be attributed to the careful personal attention he gives to the business in hand, and the close study of every detail entering into the same. Fortune has wrought no special miracles for his exclusive benefit, but he has been quick to recognize and grasp the opportunities offered to him as to others. It would be impossible in the limits of this brief article, to do more than to note the many avenues in which he has used his capital and his business sagacity.

He is president of the Kansas Town Company, the Quivira Town and Land Company, incorporated in 1881, which organized Argentine, Kan. He was also president of the Edison Electric Light Company of Topeka; president of the Shawnee Fire Insurance Company; a stockholder and director in the Bank of Topeka, and president of the Kansas Salt Company, which has at Hutchinson the largest plant in the United States. From 1885 to 1888 Mr. Mulvane was president of the Chicago, Kansas & Western Railroad Company, during the building of 900 miles of road in Kansas for the Santa Fe Railroad Company. He is vice-president of the American Cement Plaster Company, and of the Chickasha Cotton Oil Company. The Topeka Water Company, the Topeka Street Railway Company, the Topeka Telephone Exchange, the Burlington Coal & Mining Company and the Shawnee County Fair Association have all profited by his ability in times past. He has never been too busy to take a vital interest in the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he is an active member, and he was one of the building committee which had charge of the erection of its handsome house of worship in Topeka. He is strongly Republican in his political belief, and as such represented his district in the Illinois legislature in 1872 and 1873, but has never taken an active part in political affairs in Kansas. He was married in 1859, to Miss Sarah A. Ross, of Ohio. Three children born of this union are living—David W., Mrs. Adelle Z. Hughes, and Mrs. Mary Margaret Morgan. David graduated at Yale in 1885 and is a young man of promise and ability. He is actively interested in public affairs.

Peter Jacob Potts.—As a prominent pioneer farmer and stockman of Morris county, where he took up residence in 1871: as an officer in the Union army during the Civil war; and through his service to the State of Kansas as a member of her legislature, Major Potts is entitled to distinctive recognition in this publication. Peter Jacob Potts is a native of Virginia and was born in what is now Pocahontas county, West Virginia, on June 3, 1840, the son of Jonathan and Jane (Burns) Potts. Jonathan Potts was born in Bath county, Virginia, in 1808, and his ancestors were early settlers in the colony. He was twice married. By his first wife, Jane Burns, he had three children: Peter Jacob of this sketch; Mary Catherine Gould, born in 1842, the widow of B. Page Gould, and a resident of Pawnee, Okla.; Rebecca, the wife of Jacob Harouff, who resides in Webster county, West Virginia. The latter sister married during war time a Confederate soldier and Major Potts

lost all trace of her until the summer of 1911, when he located and visited her after a separation of forty-five years. In 1846 Jonathan Potts married as his second wife Charlotte Arbogast, by whom he had six children.

Major Potts was reared on his father's farm and acquired his education in the subscription schools. At the outbreak of the Civil war he enlisted as a private in the Third West Virginia infantry. At the battle of McDowell, Va., March, 1862, a commission as first lieutenant for gallantry in action was conferred upon him by Governor Pierpont, first provincial governor of West Virginia. In October, 1862, he was commissioned captain. After two years' service the regiment became the Sixth West Virginia cavalry and in October, 1864, Captain Potts was commissioned major of his regiment, serving as such until the close of the war. He took part in some twenty hard battles and many skirmishes and his service was remarkable in that he was never wounded or absent for a day on sick leave. He was mustered out at Harper's Ferry, March 25, 1865. After receiving his discharge he located at Assumption, Ill., where he had been married the preceding year, and where he engaged in farming. In 1871, in company with the late Horace Morehouse, he came to Kansas, the journey being made by wagon. They located on railroad lands in Morris county, and Major Potts secured 320 acres of wild land in Diamond Valley township. This land he broke, fenced and improved. In the early years he conducted a trading post and cattlemen's supply store. He became an extensive stock raiser and his land holdings were increased until he had 1,000 acres in his ranch. Upon the establishment of the Diamond Springs postoffice, near his farm, he was made postmaster and served until 1886, when he leased his farm and became a resident of Council Grove. Here he entered actively in political affairs and was elected county treasurer on the Republican ticket and reelected in 1888. He was elected to the state legislature in 1904 and reelected in 1906, serving in the special session of 1908. A lifelong Republican, active and influential in its affairs he has served his county and state with honor and distinction and his nominations to office have been unsolicited on his part. He has attained to the Knight Templar degree in Masonry and is affiliated with Isis Temple Shrine, Salina. He is secretary of the local lodge and chapter. In 1896 Major Potts returned to Diamond Springs, remaining on his farm until 1910, when he for a second time became a resident of the county seat.

He has been married twice. On Dec. 24, 1864, he married in Assumption, Ill., Miss Mary L. Barrett, the daughter of M. L. and Nancy Barrett of Assumption, both natives of New England. She died in Council Grove, July 19, 1886. On July 25, 1888, he married Miss Fannie Stuart, born in Newton, Ohio, May 25, 1857, the daughter of George and Mary Stuart, and residents of Champaign, Ill. Mr. Stuart died in Council Grove on Oct. 31, 1900; his widow survives and resides with her daughter. Mrs. Potts was educated in the schools of Champaign and later became a successful teacher and for some eight years was one of the

high school faculty. She is a woman of broad culture and refinement. Major and Mrs. Potts have no children, but have educated a niece and grand-nephew, Glen Potts Kelley, and have also adopted a boy and girl. Major Potts is a high type of the unassuming, conservative American, and enjoys the confidence and respect of the community.

Robert B. Shepherd, a man of great industry and business acumen who has become recognized as one of the leading real estate men in Emporia, Kan., was born in Streator, Ill., March 15, 1853. His father, James S. Shepherd, was a native of Cincinnati, Ohio, and was reared and educated there, but when twenty-one years of age he removed to the State of Illinois and there engaged in farming and later was employed as a United States government land engineer, in which capacity he surveyed much of the land around Streator, Ill. When our great Republic was in grave peril of dissolution James S. Shepherd not only gave his services to the cause of the Union as a member of the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Illinois infantry, which was a representative, self-raised regiment, but also donated a car load of provisions for this regiment, which was mustered into service Sept. 10, 1862, for three years. It participated in the siege of Vicksburg and was in the fearful charge there on May 22, 1863, when it gained the most advanced position obtained at any time during the whole siege. This regiment was ordered into the "slaughter pen"—the crater formed by the explosion of a mine—two companies at a time for half an hour, all day of May 26. It was during this siege that James Shepherd had his right eye shot out. After his return from the war he resumed his occupation of farming. He died April 10, 1892, at Sedalia, Mo., while on his way to visit his son, Robert. Moses Shepherd, the paternal grandfather of Robert B. Shepherd, was a native of Syracuse, N. Y., and a practicing lawyer at Elmira, in that state, for a number of years. He removed from Elmira to Cincinnati, Ohio, and was there a judge of the court for eighteen years; then finally became a resident of Illinois, where he died at the advanced age of one hundred and three years. The mother of Robert B. Shepherd, was Nancy Brown, born in Covington, Ky., the daughter of Robert Brown, who was born in Kentucky, but subsequently became a resident of Streator, Ill., where he was engaged in farming.

Robert B. Shepherd was reared in Streator, Ill., was educated in its public schools and graduated from the high school. He also attended Eureka College at Eureka, Ill. After having completed his education he became a railroad employee, first as a brakeman, and later as a passenger conductor. He then visited Nebraska, Kansas and Colorado, and returned to Streator, Ill., subsequently going to St. Louis, where he became a conductor on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad. In March, 1877 he came to Greenwood county, Kansas, where he remained five years engaged in farming and then removed to Emporia, Kan., where he has since resided, engaged in the real estate business. He makes real estate sales throughout all of Texas, Colorado and Kansas and is now connected with the Colonial Land Company of Chicago.

Mr. Shepherd is an ardent Democrat and an influential worker in behalf of his party. He has been a delegate to the county, state and national conventions, and has served as a member of the school board, as a member of the town board, and was elected county commissioner, the first Democrat ever elected to office in the First district. He was a candidate for the state senate in 1908 but was defeated.

On Sept. 4, 1880, Mr. Shepherd married Miss Elizabeth Sandy, the daughter of John Sandy, who was a native of England but came to America and settled in Cook county, Illinois, where he engaged in farming and where he died. Mr. and Mrs. Shepherd have four children: Timothy R., who is a high school graduate and is now associated in the abstract business at Emporia with R. L. Jones; Florence E., who is the wife of R. E. Gasche and resides in Finney county, Kansas; Jesse L., who is a lecturer and is attending the Presbyterian college at Emporia, where he is superintendent of the Christian Sunday school; and Stella G., who is now the wife of Roy E. Davis and resides in Emporia. Mr. and Mrs. Shepherd are members of the Christian church.

James Brewer.—The frontier line, which for decade after decade was depicted on the census maps, can no longer be described. The pioneer era has passed. There yet remain in Kansas, however, a few of the state's first settlers who are links connecting the old order with the new and who know by actual living experiences the remarkable changes that have taken place in Kansas in the half century of its statehood. They have witnessed the marvelous development of the state's natural resources, its rapid advance in commercial fields, the colossal growth of its railroads and its progress toward a foremost place in the Union in respect to its educational and civic development. One of the earliest of these pioneers is James Brewer, who resides at 1027 Western avenue, Topeka, Kan., full of years and honor, having reached the advanced age of eighty-six years. Mr. Brewer was born on Jan. 25, 1825, in the town of Fitzwilliam, Cheshire county, New Hampshire, the descendant of staunch Revolutionary ancestors and of English descent. He comes from an old New England family and inherited the enterprise and excellent qualities of his race. The Brewers for four generations were natives of New Hampshire. James Brewer, as well as his father, Asa Brewer, and his grandfather, who also was named Asa, were all born in Cheshire county of that state. Lieut. James Brewer, the great-grandfather of James Brewer of this review, was a native of New Hampshire and was a patriot of the Revolutionary war, in which he served as a lieutenant in Captain Mann's company of New Hampshire troops. Asa Brewer, the father of our subject, was born in the town of Troy in 1708 and died in the town of Fitzwilliam in 1803. He married Miss Rachel Knight, a native of Sudbury, Mass., and the daughter of Joel Knight, who operated a grist mill in Sudbury. To their union were born three sons: Joel, James and George, of whom only James is now living. Rachel (Knight) Brewer, the mother, died on Nov. 28, 1828, which was her twenty-eighth birthday. Later the father married Betsey Knight, a

sister of his first wife, who bore him six children, five of whom are now living. The father was survived by his second wife many years, she having lived to the age of ninety-six years. James Brewer remained at the parental home until twenty-one years of age. He then went to Boston, where he was engaged in various kinds of employment nine years, and from Boston he went to New York city, where he was engaged in the express business three years. About the time he left Boston he married Miss Cyrena Matthews, who was born and reared in Sidney, Me. They began housekeeping in Brooklyn, N. Y., but about two and a half years after their marriage she died at the Brewer homestead in New Hampshire in 1857. Mr. Brewer came to Kansas and located in Topeka in April of that year. Secure in a belt he had \$500, which was his capital to begin his career in the new state. He bought the land where Seabrook now stands from a squatter, and later from the government, and ever since then he has been buying, improving and then selling realty, being engaged in that business even now at his advanced age. On the northeast corner of Sixth and Kansas avenues, where the Jewell building now stands, he erected the first store building which the old settlers will remember, was blown up with naphtha. In 1861 he first improved the four lots on Fifth avenue, now occupied by the Lindsay stables. He owned and made the first improvements on the four lots where the English Lutheran church now stands, and built and resided for a time in the stone residence west of the first alley beyond the court-house on Fifth avenue. He owned the land now occupied by Oakland and bought the quarter-section that is now College Hill, which he laid out into acre lots and sold. He also owned the lots and carried on the first lumber business in the city on the corner of Sixth avenue and Jackson street. He has resided on the site of his present home since August, 1866, formerly in a concrete house, which was replaced by his present substantial brick residence in 1884.

On Jan. 3, 1864, Mr. Brewer married Miss Ruth Glazier, who was born on a farm near Kendallville, Ind., Jan. 26, 1845. Her parents, Nelson and Perlina (Hovey) Glazier, were both natives of Ohio. In 1849 Mr. Glazier, with his wife and his daughter, Ruth, started with a four-horse wagon and a two-horse wagon overland for the gold fields of California. When they reached St. Joseph, Mo., the father became ill of cholera and died. The mother continued to reside in St. Joseph until 1854 and there married J. W. Chamberlain. In that year the mother, her husband, Mr. Chamberlain, and her daughter removed to Big Springs, Kan., ten miles east of Topeka. There Mrs. Brewer was reared and received her education in the public schools of her locality and in private schools in Topeka. The first Sunday school ever organized in the state was organized at the home of her stepfather, J. W. Chamberlain, at Big Springs, in 1855. Mr. and Mrs. Brewer became the parents of five children, two of whom died in infancy. Concerning those who grew to maturity the following data are given: Lester G. Brewer, who was born in Topeka, March 21, 1866, received a high school

education in that city. His business career thus far has been spent principally in Colorado, where he has served as private secretary to three governors and is a popular citizen of that state. At present (1911) he is superintendent of the Denver & South Platte railroad. In 1887 he married Miss Grace Campbell and to their union have been born two children: Ruth and James Perry. Walter H. Brewer was born in Topeka, April 7, 1868, and was educated in the Topeka public schools, including the high school. He is now assistant to the general manager of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe coast lines at Los Angeles, Cal. He married Mannette Collins and they have two children: Phylis and Walter Collins. Lulu C. Brewer, born April 3, 1872, was educated in the Topeka High School and at Bethany College, Topeka. She married Arthur R. Lingafelt on Oct. 18, 1893. He is the third district division superintendent of the Gulf division of the Western Union Telegraph lines and is located at Oklahoma City, Okla. Mrs. Lingafelt is gifted in music and is a skilled pianist. They have no children.

Mr. Brewer has been a Republican all of his life. During the exciting days of 1861 to 1865, when the border warfare kept Kansas in constant turmoil Mr. Brewer served sixteen days in the pursuit of Price. He is a Mason, and he and the late Governor Carney were initiated together on the same night in the Masonic Lodge, No. 17, of Topeka. Mr. Brewer is keenly interested in the general topics of the day, is active and retains all his mental faculties perfectly.

Thomas James Powers, the pastor of St. Rose Catholic Church, Council Grove, Kan., was born at Peterboro, Ontario, Canada, May 26, 1878, the only son of James and Margaret (Tague) Powers. James Powers was born at Lewiston, N. Y., but his parents moved to Canada when he was a child, and there he received his education in the public schools. After attaining his growth Mr. Powers engaged in the lumber business and met with well deserved success. While living in Canada he met and married Margaret Tague, whose parents were natives of Ireland, who came to America and located in Canada. In 1880 the family came to the United States and settled at Syracuse, N. Y., where Mrs. Powers died April 18, 1898. Mr. Powers still resides at Fairmount, N. Y. Father Powers, who came to the United States with his parents when he was but two years of age, received his elementary education in the public schools of Syracuse. He then spent some time in study at the University of Ottawa, Canada. After leaving that school he determined to devote his life to working for his fellow men and entered St. Bonaventure College, Allegany, N. Y., to prepare for the priesthood. He graduated in the academy in 1901 and then entered the seminary of the same institution, graduating in 1905. He was ordained as priest on Nov. 23, 1906, at Kansas City, Kan., by Rt. Rev. Thomas Lillis, bishop of the diocese. Father Powers was assigned as assistant to Father Neusins, at Parsons, Kan., but two years later became pastor of St. Michael's Church at Girard, Kan., taking charge on Jan. 15, 1908. After serving as pastor of that charge for a little over two years Father

Powers was appointed pastor of St. Rose's Church, at Council Grove, on May 15, 1910. The church is a fine brick edifice and a good parsonage is provided for the home of the priest in charge. The territory covered by Father Powers in his ministry includes Morris and part of Geary, Wabaunsee and Marion counties, and the parishes under his charge are: Corpus Christi at Skiddy; Holy Redeemer at Tampa; and a congregation at Chalk Mound. St. Rose of Lima parish has about thirty families that contribute liberally to the church, which is one of the most flourishing in the eastern part of the state. Since coming to this section of the state he has been singly successful in his ministry and the several congregations are showing a sound and satisfactory growth.

Charles M. Stemen, M. D., one of the leading surgeons of Kansas City, Kan., and a member of the surgical staff of Bethany Hospital, was born at Van Wert, Ohio, Sept. 11, 1866, a son of Christian and Lydia (Enslin) Stemen. His grandfather, Henry Stemen, was a native of Pennsylvania, who moved to Ohio at an early day and took up land. He lived in Ohio until his death at Elida. Christian Stemen was born in Ohio. His early education was received in the public schools of Kalida and subsequently he entered the Ohio Medical College, where he graduated in 1861. He at once tendered his services to the government and fought throughout the Civil war. After leaving the army Dr. Stemen located at Van Wert and opened an office. In 1876 he removed to Fort Wayne, Ind., and the same year was appointed chief surgeon of the western division of the Pennsylvania railroad, and has held the same position since that time. Dr. C. B. Stemen is an ordained minister of the Methodist church, but devotes his entire time to his large practice. He is a Republican and has always taken an active part in politics. He ran for Congress on the Republican ticket and was defeated by only fifty-four votes. Dr. Charles Stemen's maternal grandfather was a Welshman, who came to America when he was a young man, located in Ohio, took up some unimproved land and became a farmer. Dr. Charles Stemen received his elementary education in the public schools of Fort Wayne and subsequently attended the Methodist college now known as Taylor University, where he received his degree in 1884. After leaving college he taught school for one year and began the study of medicine under his father; then entered the Fort Wayne Medical College, graduating in 1887. He at once came to Kansas City, Kan., and opened an office. He was made the first police surgeon of the city under the Metropolitan law requiring such an office and served in that capacity for thirteen years. Dr. Stemen was chief surgeon of the Elevated Railway Company of Kansas City for some years and is a member of the surgical staff of the Kansas City Western railway and of the Missouri Pacific. He is the surgeon of the Morris Packing Company of Kansas City, Kan., and belongs to the county, state and American medical societies. Dr. Stemen is a member of the Masonic fraternity, being a Knight Templar and Scottish Rite Mason. He also belongs to the

Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and is past master of the Knights of Pythias. In addition to his city property he owns a fine farm.

In May, 1888, Dr. Stemen married Eva B. Kirtley, the daughter of Washington J. Kirtley of Warsaw, Ind. Mr. Kirtley was a member of the Union army during the Civil war, but now lives with his daughter in Kansas City. One child, a son, has been born to Dr. Stemen and his wife, Ray, who is attending the Kansas State University at Lawrence. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Francis L. Sexton, a well known citizen of Topeka, Kan., was born on a farm at Wellington, Ohio, May 1, 1830. His parents were Sylvester and Sarah D. (Hotchkiss) Sexton, the former a native of Augusta, Oneida county, New York, where he was born July 9, 1799, and after a long and useful life he passed away in Topeka, Kan., April 12, 1890. His wife, Sarah D. Hotchkiss, was also a native of New York state, having been born in Delaware county on April 14, 1804; she died in her ninety-first year at Topeka, Kan., on Jan. 16, 1894. These honored parents were married at Saybrook, Ashtabula county, Ohio, on Nov. 23, 1825, and were blessed with the following children: Martha C., born Nov. 4, 1826; Orline, born July 27, 1828; Francis L., born May 1, 1830; Charles A., born July 10, 1833; Maryett C., born July 11, 1836; Sarah Ann, born July 24, 1842; and Arthur E., born March 9, 1850. Of these children Orline, Frances L., Charles A., Maryett C. and Arthur E. are living. Sylvester Sexton was the son of Ezra Sexton, a Revolutionary patriot, who fought with the New York troops for American independence. Shortly after his marriage Sylvester Sexton removed to Ashtabula county, Ohio, locating in the wooded wilderness where the town of Wellington is now located. He built a log cabin on his wild tract of land and in it Francis L. and the rest of his children were born. Francis L. Sexton was reared amid the scenes of pioneer life and received his education in the primitive schools of that day and at Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio. At the age of twenty-one he began his independent career by engaging in farming and stock raising, which he successfully followed until he came to Topeka in 1869. On his arrival here he engaged in mercantile pursuits, which he followed until recent years, when he practically retired from active business pursuits.

Mr. Sexton has been twice married, his first marriage occurring on Nov. 30, 1854, when Miss Julia Burdett, a native of England, became his wife. She came to America when a small girl and was reared and educated here. She died in Topeka on Nov. 3, 1887. To this union three children were born: Eva A., born Nov. 15, 1857, now Mrs. Eva A. Scott of Topeka; Nina B., born May 8, 1859, now Mrs. Nina B. Duden of El Paso, Tex.; and Guy F., born Nov. 3, 1867, now a resident of Topeka. On Feb. 14, 1889, Mr. Sexton contracted his second marriage by choosing for his wife Miss Ella Crocker, an estimable young lady of Topeka, but a native of Pennsylvania, where she was born Jan. 1, 1855. Mr. Sexton has been a lifelong Republican and a member of the

Congregational church, while Mrs. Sexton belongs to the Christian denomination and both take an active interest in church affairs. They reside in their pleasant home at 521 Topeka avenue, Topeka, where they expect to end their days amid the scenes of their business activity and of happy associations that make this the most desirable spot on earth to both.

Thomas Gilbert Smith, a prominent contractor of Topeka, Kan., and a member of the well known firm of Leeper & Smith, general contractors of that city, is a native of Doddridge county, West Virginia, where he was born March 28, 1850. He comes of stanch ancestry, who were numbered among the early American pioneers. His father, Kenner B. Smith, was a native of Waynesburg, Greene county, Pennsylvania, and the son of Gilbert and Jane (Boreman) Smith, both of whom were also natives of Greene county, Pennsylvania. They became the parents of four sons and four daughters, of whom Kenner B. was the third in order of birth. Gilbert Smith followed agricultural pursuits and, believing that Tyler county, West Virginia, afforded superior advantages to the pioneer, he removed his family to that state and founded a home, where Kenner B. was reared to manhood and where his parents continued to reside until their respective deaths. Gilbert Smith was one of his country's brave defenders in the war of 1812, and members of this branch of the Smith family have fought valiantly in every war since the Revolution. Kenner B. Smith was reared on the home farm in Tyler county, West Virginia, and about 1844 he met and married Emily J. Bond. They removed to Doddridge county, West Virginia, where they were pioneers and developed a home from the stump. They became the parents of five children: Mary Elizabeth; Thomas Gilbert of this review; Margaret L.; David R. and Anna B., of whom Thomas G. is the only one now living. The parents continued to reside on the old homestead until their respective deaths. Both were lifelong members of the Methodist Episcopal church, while he was first a Whig and then a Republican on all national issues.

Thomas G. Smith spent his boyhood and youth on the home farm, securing what education he could in the local schools. At the age of twenty-three he left the farm and learned the carpenter's trade, which he successfully followed in West Virginia until 1882, when ill health compelled him to seek a home far removed from the damp air of the mountains of his native state. He decided on Rossville, Shawnee county, Kansas, and there successfully followed his trade until the fall of 1888, when he removed to Topeka and accepted the position of foreman with Fellows & Vansant, general contractors. After ten years with that firm he resigned and accepted a similar position with Henry Bennett of Topeka and was associated with him until 1907, when he formed a partnership with J. M. Leeper, under the firm name of Leeper & Smith. The firm at once equipped itself for the successful handling of every phase of building construction that an up-to-date architect could devise, and has met with merited success from the beginning. Among the many

fine public buildings, business properties and residences they have constructed are the following: the Manual Training State Normal School building at Pittsburg, Kan., and the following buildings at Topeka: the Aetna Building & Loan Association building, the Independent Telephone warehouse, the Brown Flats on West Sixth avenue, the Rigby building, the Anderson produce and commission building, the Warren M. Crosby building, the Young Women's Christian Association building, and the State Memorial building. This is an enviable record and speaks for itself as to the popularity of this firm in the contracting line. Mr. Smith's long experience in the business, coupled with a close and clear conception of every part of it, especially the details incident to construction, enables him to safely submit an estimate on which his firm can realize a fair profit and the owner value received in material and workmanship.

On June 24, 1874, Mr. Smith was united in marriage with Miss Malozena I. Joseph, an estimable young lady of West Virginia, born in Doddridge county, Dec. 7, 1856, the daughter of Norvill A. and Jacintha (Keys) Joseph, old and respected residents of Doddridge county, West Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have but one child, Luther Clay, born in Doddridge county, West Virginia, March 13, 1875. He was educated in Topeka and is associated with his father in the marble and building tile business. Mr. Smith is a Republican in politics, and fraternally he is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and is probably the oldest Woodman in point of membership in Topeka. Mr. and Mrs. Smith reside in their new modern home at 1316 Harrison street, and expect to end their days in the capital city.

Frederick Day Candler, M. D., one of the leading physicians of Bonner Springs, was born at Hansonville, Russell county, Virginia, June 5, 1874, the second son of James J. and Nannie (Keiser) Candler. James Candler was reared in Russell county, Virginia, where he attended school and subsequently became a dry goods merchant. His first wife was Sallie Gibson, to whom he was married in 1868, in Russell county. Two children were born to this marriage: William Adolphus, now a farmer in Oklahoma, and a girl, who died in infancy. Mrs. Candler died at Atchison, Kan., in 1870, and in 1873 Mr. Candler married Nannie Keiser, the daughter of Rev. Elisha Keiser, a native of Virginia, who came to Kansas with his family. Nine children were born to this union: Frederick Day, the subject of this sketch; Lillie May, now the wife of August Knobeldorff, who is a farmer in Oklahoma; Maud Hunter married Herman Knobeldorff, also a farmer in Oklahoma; Ballard Davis, now a business man in Kansas City, Mo.; Lucien Fink, who is engaged in the mercantile business at Oktaha, Okla.; Sallie Hester Gibson, deceased, who was the wife of Wallace Spainhour of Lone Jack, Mo.; and Mittie, deceased. Mrs. Candler died in 1887. Frederick came to Missouri from Virginia in 1883, and received his education in the public schools of Oak Grove. He decided to make the practice of medicine his life work and entered the Medico-Chirurgical College at Kansas

City, Mo., which is now the medical department of the Kansas State University. He graduated in 1901 and then devoted a year to post-graduate study in special branches. Dr. Candler holds a special certificate from the chemistry department of the medical department of the university for special research work done there. After leaving the university he located in Bonner Springs and soon built up a large practice. He was appointed district surgeon for the Missouri Pacific railroad; holds the same position with the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroad and is chief surgeon for the Kaw Valley & Western railroad, also assistant division surgeon of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad. Dr. Candler soon gained a wide reputation as a surgeon, his practice increased and he has built a business block in Bonner Springs and in 1907 erected a fine private hospital.

In 1900 Dr. Candler married Lucile Hill of Bates City, Mo. She was the daughter of J. J. Hill, one of the leading stockmen and farmers of Lafayette county. One child has come to bless their union, Nadine Hill, born Sept. 9, 1903. Dr. Candler is a Thirty-second degree Mason, a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of the Wyandotte County Medical Association and also of the Kansas State and American Medical associations. He is deputy coroner of Wyandotte county and was a member of the city council for two years.

John Taggart, one of the prominent financiers of White City, Kan., was born Nov. 27, 1839, in the parish of Bride, Isle of Man, the first son of Paul and Elizabeth (Wylehrust) Taggart. The father was born at the same place, Feb. 12, 1812. He was a minister of the Methodist church and also followed agricultural pursuits. The mother was also born on the Isle of Man and died at Atchison, Kan., in August, 1879. There were six children in the Taggart family, four boys and two girls. John Taggart's brothers were: Thomas A., an Episcopal minister, ordained by Bishop Vail in Topeka, Kan., and assigned to a parish in England; H. S., now a retired merchant at Long Branch, Cal.; and James, a merchant who has retired from active life and lives in Denver, Col. John attended the parish schools of the Isle of Man, and being the oldest of a large family had to work on the farm. When twenty-seven years of age he immigrated to America, at that time the land of opportunity for a young man, and located at Atchison, Kan. He spent his first winter in the West in logging and clearing land east of the Missouri river, near Atchison, then he rented land and farmed for six years. His family came from England about that time and he bought 200 acres of school land near Pardee, Atchison county, where he lived until 1870. That year he moved into the town of Pardee and opened a general mercantile store, which he conducted for two years. When the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad was built from Atchison to Topeka, Mr. Taggart negotiated with the road for 160 acres of land, on which he laid out the town of Nortonville. He became the first postmaster and express agent of that town and its first merchant. He remained there from 1873 to 1886 and then came to White City, where he

organized the White City State Bank and served as its cashier for thirteen years. In 1899 he resigned that position and began to deal in land on a large scale, and now owns more than 1,000 acres of the most valuable farming land near White City. He has been mayor of the town three terms and is active in all civic improvements, as well as director of the telephone company.

Nov. 4, 1869, Mr. Taggart married Euphemia A., a daughter of Samuel and Sarah Cummings, the first to settle with his family in Atchison county in 1855. They are now dead. To this union six children were born: Herbert S., deceased; George H., deceased; and Dora Belle, the wife of Rev. William A. Brown, superintendent of missions for international Sunday schools, who lives at Evanston, Ill. Both Mr. and Mrs. Brown are graduates of Baker University, Baldwin, Kan. Mr. Brown was pastor of Tower Grove Methodist Church, at St. Louis, and then assigned to the English speaking Methodist church in Manila, P. I., but resigned on account of ill health. He was assigned to the Washington Avenue Church at Kansas City soon after returning to the United States; two years later he went to New York to become the secretary of the Young People's Missionary Movement, and in 1910 was assigned to a position which he now holds, with office in Chicago, Ill. The fourth child in the Taggart family was Gussie M., the wife of Scott E. W. Bedford, professor of sociology and history in Miami University, at Oxford, Ohio, and at this writing (1911) has been elected to succeed Dr. Vincent in the University of Chicago. She attended Baker University four years, then graduated from the Chicago Conservatory of Music. Paul, the fifth child, was born May 18, 1884; he was educated in the public schools and at the age of twenty became a bookkeeper in a Kansas City bank, where he remained two years. Subsequently he was a bookkeeper for a firm in Chicago, but came back to Kansas to become a partner of his father in real estate business. In 1908, in the company of his parents, he visited the Isle of Man, where he met Mary Deans Quarrie, and returned to England in 1909 and married her. Lucile E., the youngest child in the family, was born Jan. 10, 1889, and died in July, 1892. Mr. Taggart has been superintendent of the Methodist Sunday school for forty-eight years and is now trustee and steward of the Methodist church of White City.

Israel L. Diesem, president of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture and one of the best known agriculturists and horticulturists of the state, is especially well known in western Kansas through his interest and efforts in the direction of irrigation and the upbuilding of that section of the state. Mr. Diesem comes of sturdy German ancestry and in appreciation of the German influence in the United States it may be said that no other nationality has contributed more largely to the upbuilding, liberation and preservation of this nation or has striven more valiantly and successfully for the culture and advancement of mankind in general than have the Germans. As agriculturists they have been eminently successful everywhere and in the various branches of industrial

activity their enterprise and influence are in continual evidence. Mr. Diesem was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, June 28, 1852, to his parents, Christian and Catherine (Stark) Diesem. Both father and mother were natives of County Backnang, Württemberg, Germany, where the father was born in the town of Bartenbach on May 8, 1811, and the latter in Steinenberg, on Sept. 3, 1812. They came to the United States in 1836 and settled first in Pennsylvania, but in 1853 they removed to Ohio and located on a farm in Ashland county. Christian Diesem was a carpenter by trade, but after his removal to Ohio he gave his whole attention to agriculture.

Israel L. Diesem attended the country schools of Ashland county until fifteen years of age, when it became necessary for him to give his whole time to assisting in the duties of the home farm. In 1869, when but seventeen years of age, he went to the city of Mansfield, Ohio, and there mastered the blacksmith's trade, an occupation he followed for eight years. During that time he worked for the Buckeye Mower & Reaper Company, of Akron, Ohio, the Bucyrus Machine Company, at Bucyrus, Ohio, put in one season at the Thornton Carriage Works at Roseville, Ind., and afterward was employed at Galion, Ohio, on work on locomotives for the Atlantic & Great Western Railway Company. At Galion, Ohio, on April 25, 1876, Mr. Diesem married Miss Maggie Cook. In 1877 he left the railway service and engaged in the mercantile business at Clinton, Ohio, but after three years there he and his wife and son, Harry Custer, left Ohio, in the spring of 1880, to make their future home in Kansas. He located first at Silver Lake, Shawnee county, where he remained five years, but his mercantile business not being satisfactory there he sold out and removed to his present home at Garden City in 1885. Purchasing an eighty-acre tract of land in Finney county, he went back to his earlier occupation of tilling the soil. Besides improving what is now one of the best farms in that county he engaged in other lines of business, was energetic and never found to be idle. For a number of years he was the owner of a coal yard at Garden City and after the hard blizzard of Jan. 7, 1886, was the first agent in western Kansas to prepare for similar storms in the future, by providing storage coal. This business he later disposed of to R. M. Lawrence, whose heirs are still conducting it. Mr. Diesem next engaged in the ice business which, together with his farm duties, occupied his attention until he was appointed postmaster of Garden City in February, 1907. He resigned that position in the fall of 1909, however, and retired on Jan. 1, 1910. During his incumbency the streets were named, the residences numbered and the free delivery of mail was established.

Mr. Diesem has been president of the Finney County Agricultural Society for twenty-one years and for nineteen years has been a member and is now president of the state board of agriculture. He has always taken a deep interest in the subject of irrigation and its possibilities of accomplishment and has attended nearly half of the annual sessions of the National Irrigation Congress since its inception. He was president of

the Western Kansas Irrigation Association during its life of five years and at one time took a very prominent part in enlisting government aid to utilize the underflow of the Arkansas valley. He was the first man in western Kansas to put in a large pump for irrigation purposes. This was done in 1889, when an 8-inch pump and a 14-foot wind mill were installed and he succeeded in pumping enough water to irrigate an eight-acre orchard that today is in its prime and is bearing fruit.

After leaving the postoffice he formed a partnership with O. V. Folsom in the fire insurance business, the firm being known as Folsom & Diesem, and in their pleasant office Mr. Diesem is ever ready to greet his friends and lend help and influence to any project which has for its aim the upbuilding of western Kansas. In 1911 he sold the farm which had been his home so many years and erected in Garden City a fine three-story cement business block, which now houses the Garden City Mercantile Company, wholesale grocery. He is also a stockholder and a director in the Garden City National Bank.

Two children, Lee C. and Emma, were born to Mr. and Mrs. Diesem after their removal to Kansas, the former having been born at Silver Lake in 1882, and the latter at Garden City in 1887. All three of their children are graduates of the Garden City High School and both sons are graduates of the civil and electrical engineering courses of the University of Kansas. Harry Custer Diesem, the eldest son, now resides in Idaho and is assistant engineer on the Woods River irrigation project. Lee C. Diesem is with the General Electric Company, of Schenectady, N. Y., and has charge of their railway equipment. Miss Emma Diesem became an assistant to her father when he was postmaster and is now chief clerk in the postoffice at Garden City.

Mr. Diesem has worked hard to advance the best interests of irrigation, agriculture and stock raising in western Kansas, and also to build up horticulture and as a monument to his efforts in the last named direction his orchard will stand for years to come. He has never been too busy to observe the Sabbath, as is shown by the records of the Presbyterian Sunday school at Garden City, where he has been its active secretary and treasurer for nearly twenty-two years. He is an enthusiastic member of the Masonic order, in which he has attained the Knight Templar degree. Mr. and Mrs. Diesem reside in a very pleasant new home at 603 North Eighth street, where their charming and cordial hospitality is greatly enjoyed by their many friends.

Frederick H. Lobdell, editor and owner of the "Kinsley Mercury," Kinsley, Kan., is the son of a Kansas pioneer and is himself a native Kansan, having been born at Osawatomie on Jan. 3, 1808. His father was Capt. Darius Lobdell and his mother was Roxana C. Godding, prior to her marriage. Capt. Darius Lobdell was born in Clinton county, New York, in 1837, of parents that were natives of Connecticut. He was reared in New York State and came to Kansas in 1859 as a "free state" man, locating in Miami county. During the conflict of 1861 to 1865 he served as a member of Company D, Sixteenth Kansas cavalry, and with

his regiment campaigned in Missouri and Arkansas and participated in the battles of the Big Blue, Lexington, Pea Ridge and Prairie Grove. In 1865 his regiment saw service in Kansas guarding the settlers of the state against Indian raids and at different times was stationed at Old Forts Zarah, Larned and Dodge. For meritorious services he was promoted until he became a captain and in 1865 was mustered out with that rank at Fort Leavenworth. After the close of the war he was a traveling salesman in Kansas for a Leavenworth wholesale drygoods house until 1872. In that year, in a small town in Butler county, he opened a general store, which he conducted for four years. In 1876 he suffered a stroke of paralysis, from which he never recovered, lingering until 1888, when he passed away in Butler county. Roxana C. (Godding) Lobdell, the mother of Frederick H., was born in 1835, at Rockland, Me. Her father was Hugh Godding, whose parents were both natives of Germany. Hugh Godding and his wife were the parents of seven children, four sons and three daughters, and with their family came to Kansas in 1859. He had been a ship builder in Maine, but after coming to Kansas he gave his attention to the cooper trade. Both he and his wife died in Butler county in 1877.

Darius Lobdell and Roxana C. Godding were married at Osawatomie, Kan., in 1860, and to their union were born four children, as follows: Charles E., born Sept. 21, 1861, was educated in the public schools of Butler county, Kansas, read law and was admitted to the bar in Eldorado in 1884; was judge of the Thirty-third judicial district from 1901 to 1911 and resigned that office on Oct. 1, 1911; Adda Frances, born Oct. 30, 1864, is now state agent for the State Orphans' Home at Atchison, Kan.; Frederick H. Lobdell, of this review, the third in order of birth; Cora Myrtle, the youngest child, born Aug. 8, 1870, married A. E. Foglesong, who served as court stenographer to Judge Banta, at Great Bend, Kan., in 1908.

Frederick H. Lobdell was educated in the public schools of Butler county and at the age of eighteen began teaching in the winters and working on the farm during the summers. In 1892 he removed to Dighton, Lane county, Kansas, where he bought the "Dighton Herald," the only Republican paper in the county. He published the "Herald" until 1898, when he sold out and went to Ponca City, Okla., where he published the "Daily Courier" for two years. In 1903 he rebought his old paper at Dighton, Kan., which he published until July, 1911, when he sold it and removed to Kinsley, Kan., where he bought the "Kinsley Mercury." This paper was established in 1883, since which time it has been the official Republican newspaper of Edwards county. It has a large circulation and has a strong influence in behalf of the party which it represents. The plant and equipment is modern.

On May 26, 1894, Mr. Lobdell was united in marriage to Miss Cora Green, a daughter of J. S. and Elizabeth Green. Mr. Green was a prominent cattleman and farmer of Lane county, but died at Apache, Okla., in January, 1907. Mr. and Mrs. Green were the parents of four sons and

two daughters. Mrs. Lobdell was born at Mahaska, Iowa, on Aug. 23, 1874; she is a member of the Church of Christ, Scientist. To Mr. and Mrs. Lobdell has been born one daughter, Helen Alta, on June 11, 1896. Mr. Lobdell gives loyal allegiance to the Republican party in political affairs and from 1906 to 1909 served as the county attorney of Lane county. Fraternally he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

William Taylor Dillon, lawyer and jurist, was born in Cedar county, Iowa, Nov. 17, 1853, a son of Juniper Taylor and Rebecca (Spurgeon) Dillon. His father was a native of Iowa and his mother was born in Oregon. Juniper Dillon was in California in 1848 and secured his start financially in the gold fields. W. T. Dillon was educated in the common schools and in Drake University, graduating in the law course of that institution. He began the practice of law at Casey, Iowa, and after a few years removed to Guthrie Center, Iowa, remaining there until 1884. On June 17, 1880, he married Jennie L. Munger, daughter of Orange and Maria (Molony) Munger, natives of New York State. Mrs. Dillon was born in Wisconsin, March 17, 1854. Her people came to Wisconsin at an early date and were married at Sheboygan, Nov. 25, 1849. They raised four children to maturity and in their declining years made their home with Mr. and Mrs. Dillon, where they both passed away a few years ago.

In 1884 Mr. Dillon removed his family to Belleville, Kan., where he remained until the time of his death. He soon built up a prosperous legal business and in 1904 was elected judge of the Twelfth judicial district, composed of the counties of Republic, Cloud and Washington. In 1908 he was reelected to this office without opposition. His death, which occurred April 7, 1910, was a sorely felt loss to the community. Besides his wife he left five brothers: Dr. G. A. Dillon, of Mountinair, N. Mex.; G. W. Dillon, of Northwood, Iowa; J. D. Dillon, of Des Moines, Iowa; S. A. Dillon, of Mitchellville, Iowa; and D. M. Dillon, of Des Moines, Iowa.

Judge Dillon was a member of the Baptist church, which he joined in 1887. He was a Thirty-second degree Mason, a member of the Eastern Star, Knights and Ladies of Security and Sons and Daughters of Justice. He was deeply and truly loved by his fellow citizens, and his funeral, which was in charge of the Masonic order, was attended by people from all the surrounding towns, especially in his judicial district. In his removal from the bench and from the general activities of life, people of all walks of life lost a true, sympathetic friend. He had a profound knowledge of the law, was deliberate, methodical, considerate and possessed with remarkable judgment. He was always found on the right side of every moral question. The supreme court of the state paused in its deliberations to pay the following tribute to Judge Dillon:

"Since this case was tried and since the brief of appellants was filed, the Hon. Judge William T. Dillon who presided as judge of the trial court has passed beyond this life. It is appropriate that we pause in our consideration of this case to take note of the departure of one so highly



W. T. Dillon

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esteemed as a lawyer and judge, so respected and honored as a citizen, so much beloved as a true and honorable man. In his death those who knew him have lost a good friend and the state has lost an able, honest judge and faithful citizen."

David O. Crane, of Topeka, Kan., ranks as one of that city's prominent and influential citizens. He holds various positions of honor and trust, being superintendent and treasurer of the Topeka Cemetery Association; vice-president of Crane & Company, the largest printing and publishing establishment in Topeka; and president of both the Western Cement Burial Vault Company and the Johnson Cement Burial Vault Company of Topeka. He was born at Easton, Pa., Feb. 12, 1842, and comes of stanch New England ancestors, who were among the first settlers of Massachusetts and Connecticut. Many of them were leaders in the religious and civic life of Connecticut long prior to the Revolutionary war, in which they bore honorable and conspicuous parts. The Crane ancestry in direct line of descent down to David O. Crane, the subject of this review, is as follows: The original ancestor in this connection was Benjamin Crane, born in Massachusetts about 1630, married Mary Backus April 23, 1655, and settled in Wethersfield, Conn. He established the first tanneries of that city, and died there May 31, 1691. Their son, Lieut. Jonathan Crane, born Dec. 1, 1658, married Francis Griswold, Dec. 19, 1678, and served in the Indian wars of that time. He died March 12, 1735, and an appropriate head-stone marks his grave in the cemetery at Lebanon, Conn. His son, John Crane, born Oct. 1, 1687, married Prudence Belding April 18, 1716, and spent the most of his life at Wethersfield, Conn. Their son, Hezekiah Crane, born March 31, 1721, married Rachel Rockwell April 2, 1746, and spent their lives at Windsor and at Bolton, Conn. Their deaths occurred respectively in 1805 and in 1809, both over eighty years of age. Their son, David, born Oct. 1, 1748, married Theodocia Pitkin. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war and died in Scantic parish, East Windsor, Conn., in 1841, at the advanced age of ninety-two years. Their son, David, born Oct. 5, 1774, in East Windsor, Conn., married Chloe Loomis. He was a farmer by occupation and died at Oneida Castle, N. Y., Sept. 7, 1851. These were the grandparents of David O.

Dr. Franklin Loomis Crane, the son of David and Chloe (Loomis) Crane, and the father of David O. Crane, of this review, was born at East Windsor, Conn., Jan. 10, 1808. He was reared in strict Puritan style and worked his way through school, receiving a certificate to teach in the common English branches. He taught his first school at Vernon, Conn., and it was while teaching there that his uncle, Dr. John W. Crane, of Hartford, persuaded him to take up the study of medicine and dental surgery in his office. He accepted the opportunity, and after thorough preparation, opened an office in Easton, Pa., where he successfully practiced for twenty-two years. In October, 1854, he came to Kansas and settled on the present site of Topeka. He was a member of the original town site company and was appointed by it to make selections

for incomers, churches and societies, a very difficult position to fill. He took an active part in the formation of the Kansas free-state party and in 1857 was chosen treasurer of the St. Joseph & Topeka Railroad Company. He was a tireless and persistent worker for the success of the road and succeeded in securing the payment of ten per cent. of the capital stock, which encouraged the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company to take over the St. Joseph & Topeka franchises and to build the road. It was in 1859 that Dr. Crane conceived the plan to establish a Topeka cemetery, as up to that time no permanent burying ground had been selected. He selected a large plot about one mile east of the city and at his own expense had it laid out in a very artistic manner. The site was a beautiful one and at once received the commendation and approval of the city's best families. In that same year he became mayor of the city, on the death of the mayor-elect, by virtue of his office as president of the city council. He took charge of the mayor's office in the midst of the state-wide campaign, in which the people were to vote on the permanent location of the state capital, and it was mainly through the prompt action of Mayor Crane and the city council in the interest of Topeka that it became the seat of the state government. It was largely through the influence of Dr. Crane that the first bridge was built over the Kansas river at Topeka. When the great Civil war broke out, he and two of his sons tendered their services in defense of the Union. His peculiar fitness by nature, as well as by knowledge of medicine, secured for him the appointment of hospital steward, which position he filled until the close of the war. On his return from the scenes of strife and carnage, he was appointed president of the Topeka board of education and under his administration several large school houses were erected, among them the Lincoln school building. He was one of Topeka's foremost citizens in furthering the interest of education and in doing all he could to harmonize and liberalize society. Although reared under the rigid church discipline of Connecticut, he gradually became more liberal in his views until he accepted the doctrine of ancient and modern Spiritualism, which doctrine he faithfully espoused until his death on Nov. 21, 1884.

On Oct. 16, 1838, at Easton, Pa., occurred the marriage of Franklin Loomis Crane and Mary Elizabeth Howell. She was born at Easton, Sept. 18, 1820. They began housekeeping there and it was there that the wife and mother died on May 20, 1845. To this union four sons were born: Jesse Howell, born June 23, 1839; Franklin Loomis, born Aug. 8, 1840; David Orville, born Feb. 12, 1842; and George Woolsey, born Aug. 25, 1843.

David O. Crane spent his boyhood and youth at Easton, Pa., receiving his education in the Easton schools and at Dobb's Ferry, N. Y., spending four years at the latter place. He also attended school in Topeka one year, entering soon after his arrival there in 1858. He then decided to learn the printer's trade and had for his preceptor, J. F. Cummings, proprietor of the "Topeka Tribune." He had scarcely mastered his

trade when the great internecine strife between the North and the South began with the firing on Fort Sumter and Lincoln's call for troops. He quickly responded to the call and on May 14, 1861, enlisted as a musician in Company A, Second Kansas infantry, for three months' service under Capt. Leonard W. Horne and Col. Robert B. Mitchell. The regiment was recruited at Lawrence during May, and on June 20, 1861, it was mustered in at Kansas City, Mo. It was then ordered to Clinton, Mo., where it became a part of Major Sturgis' brigade and was attached to the division of Brig.-Gen. Nathaniel Lyon at St. Clair, Mo. The First and Second Kansas regiments were joined under the command of General Deitzler and had their first baptism of fire at Forsyth, Mo., July 22, 1861. They then moved south under General Lyon, met and defeated the enemy at Dug Springs on Aug. 2, and on Aug. 10, 1861, the Second Kansas took a gallant and prominent part in the battle of Wilson's creek. At the opening of the battle the regiment was placed in reserve as a support to Totten's battery, but as the desperate nature of the battle developed, General Lyon ordered it to the front, and as the regiment went into position on the crest of the hill on the front center, a heavy ambuscade fire was opened on the head of the column. The enemy's attack was so severe that the Federals were forced to retreat and reform their lines. About this time Colonel Mitchell fell severely wounded and called General Lyon, who had been twice wounded, to lead the regiment. He had just turned to fulfill the request with the words, "Come on, brave men," when he fell from his horse shot through the heart. Lieut.-Col. Blair assumed command of the Second and fought the enemy with the utmost bravery until the battle was won. The Second Kansas was the last to leave the field, and maintained its line and organization unbroken from the first to the last, although it lost about one-third of its men. The day after the battle the regiment retreated with the army to Rolla, Mo., whence it moved to St. Louis, where it was ordered to Kansas City by General Fremont for muster out and reorganization. On the way home the regiment defeated the enemy at Paris, Mo. Two days later it was attacked at Shelbina, Mo., by 3,500 men and a battery of artillery under Colonel Green. The Union forces consisted of about 600 men under command of Colonel Williams of the Third Iowa infantry. This little band of Union men made their escape from almost certain capture by seizing a locomotive and some freight cars and running the gantlet of the enemy's battery. The Second Kansas proceeded to Macon, Bloomfield, thence by rail to St. Joseph, where it surprised and routed the enemy and held the post until the arrival of troops to permanently hold it. Then taking boats for Leavenworth, the regiment attacked and dispersed the enemy at Iatan. When the regiment arrived at Leavenworth it was at once ordered to Wyandotte to oppose Price, and when he retreated it returned to Leavenworth, where it was mustered out and discharged on Oct. 31, 1861. On March 17, 1862, Mr. Crane again entered the service, by reënlisting for three years as a private in Company A, Fifth Kansas cavalry, under Capt. William P. Creitz and Col. Powell Clayton. He

joined the regiment at Camp Hunter, Mo., whence it was ordered to join the Army of the Southwest at Helena, Ark. Captain Creitz was detached with 150 men to escort a regimental train and engaged the enemy at Salem, Ark., and at the crossing of the Black river at Jacksonport, for which he and his men were warmly commended by General Osterhaus in his report. The regiment remained in the vicinity of Helena until August, 1863, taking part in several expeditions. During this period it engaged and defeated the enemy at Trenton, Parkersville, Oakland, Little Rock road, Mount Vernon, Polk's plantation and twice at Helena. On Aug. 15 the regiment started for Little Rock and fought the enemy at Brownsville and at Little Rock. Later it routed the enemy at Pine Bluff, and at Tulip early in October gained a brilliant victory. In January, 1864, it fought Shelby's forces at Branchville, and skirmished at Mount Elba. In March it participated in the engagements with the enemy under General Dockery at Monticello, Longview and Mount Elba, which resulted in driving the Confederate forces from the country between the Mississippi and Saline rivers. After the capture of Pine Bluff, Mr. Crane was transferred from Company A to Company H, and took part in all of the movements of the latter company until he was mustered out at Leavenworth, Kan., on July 19, 1865. The services rendered by the Fifth Kansas cavalry were second to none, as shown by the official records of the Rebellion, and Mr. Crane and his descendants may well feel proud that he was a member of that famous command.

After returning from the war, Mr. Crane took up his vocation of printer, and in 1868 became associated with his father in the management of the Topeka cemetery until the spring of 1871, when he removed to Osage, Kan., where he resided until the death of his father in 1884. He then returned to Topeka and succeeded his father as superintendent of the Topeka cemetery. Up to that time there had been 3,857 interments in the cemetery, by 1905 the number had increased to 10,898, and at present (1911) it is 13,215. This speaks for itself as to the popularity of this beautiful cemetery, which with the new additions being laid out and improved, is destined to remain Topeka's favorite burying ground. Many costly vaults have been erected along the western slope, and hundreds of marble and granite monuments of elaborate design and construction adorn every part of the cemetery. Mr. Crane manufactures a cement burial vault that is guaranteed to be absolutely waterproof and to last forever. The construction is cement, reinforced with steel, and tests have proved that both the Western and Johnson cement burial vaults are perfectly safe to inter in.

On March 3, 1869, Mr. Crane was united in marriage with Miss Anna S. Kay, of Topeka. To this union were born four children, three of whom are living. They are: Mary E., now Mrs. Mary E. Davis; Anna S., the wife of W. R. Carrie, who is associated with Mr. Crane in his various business interests; and Franklin L. Mrs. Crane is an active member of Lincoln Circle, No. 1, Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic, and of Naomi Rebekah Lodge, No. 95, also of the Order of the

Eastern Star. Mr. and Mrs. Crane reside near the Topeka cemetery, in their beautiful modern home, which he recently built and which is often the scene of gracious hospitality.

Politically, Mr. Crane is a Republican. Fraternally he is a Thirty-second degree Mason, a member of Chapter No. 5, Royal Arch Masons, an Odd Fellow, a Knight of Pythias and a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Modern Woodmen of America, and the Fraternal Aid Association. He keeps up his war time associations by membership in Lincoln Post No. 1, Grand Army of the Republic, of Topeka, and in religious belief he is a Spiritualist. Mr. Crane has been identified with Topeka almost from its birth and has always been a progressive.

Ralph H. Faxon.—It would be hard to find in all Kansas a man more loyal to the state of his birth or more zealously devoted to its progress and upbuilding than is Ralph H. Faxon, of Garden City. Kansas made a remarkable record in the first fifty years of its statehood and the men of stout heart who accomplished that record have won enduring places on the pages of the state's history. But ever since the dawn of civilization progress has been continuous; there is no standing still; and in Kansas the earlier helmsmen of affairs have largely released their places to an equally energetic and ambitious younger generation intent on keeping their state ever to the fore in the march of progress and development along all lines.

Born on a farm five miles east of Topeka on May 9, 1875, Mr. Faxon was reared a farmer boy in Shawnee county and received his earlier education in its public schools. Later he attended the academy of Washburn College at Topeka and was graduated there with the class of 1892. He also attended a business college at Topeka one year and there completed a course in stenography. Taking up newspaper work as his vocation, he became an employee in the business office of the "Chicago Evening Mail," where he remained from 1892 to 1894. In the latter year he returned to Kansas and until May, 1897, as a reporter was successively connected with the "Topeka Press," the "Topeka State Journal," the "Kansas City World" and the "Kansas City Star." He then assumed news and editorial management of the "Newton Daily Republican," a paper that had been made famous by Noble Prentiss and Thomas J. Norton, but a year later, or in May, 1898, he relinquished his duties at Newton to become secretary to Chester L. Long, with whom he remained eleven years, or during Senator Long's service both in the national house of representatives and in the United States senate. During all of that time Mr. Faxon did special work in Washington and elsewhere for the Kansas daily newspapers.

In May, 1908, he bought the "Evening Telegram," at Garden City, of which he took charge on March 4, 1909, and of which he is still the editor. In addition to his newspaper work, which he has made a power for good, he has also been active in development work, in the building of towns and in promoting and developing the state's natural resources. He organized the Arkansas Valley Commercial Association of western Kan-

sas, which is devoted to the upbuilding of Finney, Gray, and Kearny counties. He assisted in organizing and is president of the New Santa Fe Trail, an important road movement which opened up a highway from Kansas City to Carson City, Col., and has given a strong impetus to a general good-roads campaign in not only the State of Kansas but the entire West. The Kansas Development Association, which is a union of all the commercial clubs of the state, also numbers Mr. Faxon among its organizers and elected him its president in 1911. He is the author of the law creating the Kansas State Conservation Commission and is now chairman of that commission. For five years he was a member of the committee on resolutions and at the present time is a member of the executive committee of the National Irrigation Congress, in the work and accomplishment of which he is deeply interested because of its value and bearing on the development of the arid sections of Kansas. In 1910 he was secretary of the board of control of the Pueblo Irrigation Congress and was its director of publicity. Mr. Faxon has been an equally active member of the Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress and had charge of its publicity work in 1911. For some years he has been a director and is now vice-president of the Garden City Industrial Club and is president of the Garden City council, Boy Scouts of America, and secretary of the Garden City library board. He is also president of the Finney County Wheat Growers' Association. In the line of his professional interests he is a member of the state and National editorial associations and was president of the Southwestern Kansas Editorial Association in 1909-10. He is a director of the Kansas State Historical Society; is president of the Kansas Day Club, that prominent organization of young Republicans of the state; and is a member of the National Geographical Society. The Boy Scouts movement, a movement that is upsetting and revolutionizing the modern modes of education in America, quickly caught the interest and attention of Mr. Faxon, who is keenly alert to every influence that will develop the highest type of citizenship as well as to all that aims for material development, and in 1911 he organized the Boy Scouts of Garden City and is president of the local council there. Fraternally he is a Master Mason, a Royal Arch Mason, a Knight Templar Mason, a Noble of the Mystic Shrine, and a Knight of Pythias, and by virtue of lineal descent he is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution and of the Sons of Veterans.

Thomas J. Faxon, the father of Ralph H., was born Aug. 1, 1839, in Lenawee county, Michigan. The war of the Rebellion opened shortly after he had attained his majority and with all the patriotic ardor of young manhood he enlisted in defense of the Union as a private in Company E, Second Iowa cavalry. Later he became a member of the Eighth Veteran corps and altogether saw five years of active service during that conflict. After the war he returned to Michigan and engaged in the mercantile business at Adrian until 1867, when he came to Kansas and located in Shawnee county, where he yet resides, one of the best known and respected pioneer farmers of that county. He is a Re-

publican in political views but has never sought official preferment. On Oct. 9, 1867, he was married at Deerfield, Mich., to Maria C. Canfield, who was his life companion for nearly forty years, her death having occurred May 12, 1906, at Topeka. She was born April 27, 1844, near Rochester, N. Y., to Thomas S. and Minerva Canfield. To Thomas J. and Maria C. Faxon were born four children: Margaret M., who was born in 1869, and died in infancy; Ralph H., the immediate subject of this review; Mira Del, who was born in 1877, and is now the wife of G. E. Griswold, a Shawnee county farmer; and Bessie May, born May 31, 1880, who is now the wife of John P. Siegel, a rate clerk in the Santa Fe general offices at Topeka; Mr. and Mrs. Siegel have two children.

On June 24, 1904, at Hutchinson, Kan., was solemnized the marriage of Ralph H. Faxon and Miss Louise C. Winans, a daughter of George W. and Flora B. Winans. A personal sketch of Mr. Winans appears elsewhere in this volume. To Mr. and Mrs. Faxon were born twin sons on April 10, 1905. Wesley Webb died in infancy and the other son is Wallace Winans Faxon.

J. C. Denious, editor of the "Dodge City Globe," was born in Magadore, Ohio, July 14, 1879. He came to Kansas with his parents in 1883, and for a number of years they lived on a small farm south of Galesburg in Neosho county. From the farm the family moved to Galesburg and after a short residence there moved to Erie, the county seat of Neosho county, where the parents still reside. Mr. Denious acquired a knowledge of the printer's trade in the offices of the "Galesburg Enterprise" and the "Erie Record." In 1897 he was graduated from the Erie High School and for three years thereafter was a teacher in the Erie schools and in other schools in Neosho county. In 1900 he went to Colorado and worked at his trade in Denver and Pueblo for about a year, going from there to Des Moines, Iowa, to enter Drake University. He spent one year in Drake and the other three years of his college course at Baker University, Baldwin, Kan., in which institution he graduated with the class of 1905. In Baker University he was a member of the Kappa Sigma fraternity and the Athenian literary society. Six days after his college graduation, Mr. Denious became a reporter on the "Ottawa Evening Herald," then owned and edited by Henry J. Allen. After a year's work on the Herald he acquired an interest in the "Erie Record," and was one of the editors of that paper for over three years, when he sold his interest and took an editorial position on the "Wichita Daily Beacon," which was edited and managed by his former employer, H. J. Allen. On Oct. 1, 1910, Mr. Denious purchased a half interest in the "Dodge City Globe," and became the editor and manager of the paper. The "Globe" is the official paper of Ford county and now has a larger circulation than any other Kansas newspaper west of Great Bend. In his newspaper career Mr. Denious has been a consistent advocate of civic improvements and has inaugurated several campaigns which have resulted in the establishment of new public utilities. During his connection with the "Wichita Beacon" he uncovered the graft in municipal

paving contracts and forced the dismissal of almost the entire force of paving and cement inspectors. In the summer of 1910 he was sent by the Beacon Company on an inspection trip to all of the principal cities of the East, where he collected data on municipal street improvements, which was used in a series of newspaper articles on the subject.

His father is O. Denious, who is a native of Stark county, Ohio. He was born July 8, 1844. He served in Company A of the One Hundred and Fourth Ohio infantry from 1862 to 1865. After coming to Kansas he was appointed postmaster at Galesburg and later was elected probate judge of Neosho county. He is now an undertaker in Erie, Kan. He was the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Levi Denious, of Greentown, Ohio. The mother, whose maiden name was Martha White, was born near Greentown, Ohio, Sept. 12, 1844. Her father's name was Joseph White. Mr. Denious has one brother, W. F. Denious, who is an attorney in Denver, and two sisters, Mrs. Ada Miller, of Omaha, and Mrs. Lillie Hamilton, of Waggoner, Okla.

Samuel W. McComb, of Stafford, Kan., is one of Stafford county's most prominent and substantial citizens and is the present representative of that county in the Kansas state legislature. He was born in Philadelphia, Pa., July 12, 1851, and is of Scotch-Irish descent. His parents were John and Hannah (Gillis) McComb, the former born in County Dublin, Ireland, in 1809, of Scotch lineage. John McComb came to America when but a boy and settled in Philadelphia, where he followed his trade of weaving, which he had learned in Ireland. Hannah Gillis McComb was born in Scotland and came to America with her parents in girlhood. She died in Philadelphia in 1856, and in 1857 John McComb married Miss Rebecca Hood, who was born in Ireland and is still living, a resident of Topeka. John McComb continued to be employed at his trade in Philadelphia until 1856, when he removed with his family to Washington county, Iowa, where he engaged in farming until 1858. In April of that year he removed still farther westward and settled in Shawnee county, Kan., where he located on a tract of wild land seven miles west of Topeka. There the family lived in wagons and in a tent until the completion of their house, in the fall of 1858. The journey, which had been made with ox teams, was long and wearisome due to poor roads. It took them two hours to ferry across the Kansas river, which they crossed just west of where the Topeka bridge now spans the river. The country was then unsettled, undeveloped and filled with Indians.

The youth of Samuel W. McComb, up to the age of thirteen, was spent on that farm, where he was employed in the usual farm labors and in herding cattle. The buffalo still roamed the prairies in countless numbers and Mr. McComb has killed hundreds of them, both for meat and for the hides. On one hunt alone he killed ninety-seven of them. His educational advantages were limited to the training he had received before leaving Philadelphia, and to the attendance for a few months at a country school on the Kansas frontier. The severe drought of 1860 de-

stroyed the crops in Kansas, and in October of that year Samuel accompanied his father to Clinton, Iowa, for a supply of provisions. The journey was made with an ox team and wagon. In Iowa Mr. McComb bought twenty-five bushels of spring wheat and ten bushels of corn. This was ground into flour and meal, five bushels of potatoes were added and they set out on the return trip. That winter was very severe, a heavy snow—three feet deep in some places—fell in December and lay on the ground until in March, 1861. This added to the sufferings of the pioneers. The family ran out of provisions and Mr. McComb went to Atchison, where he received eight bushels of corn meal and two sacks of navy beans, and this carried them through the remainder of the winter.

At the age of thirteen Samuel began his independent career by securing work on a farm, where his remuneration was his board and clothes. Later he farmed on the shares and still later began farming independently. It was his to witness many of the exciting events in Kansas prior to and during the Civil war, in which his father served as a member of the home guards. In February, 1876, he removed from Shawnee county to Stafford county, where he took up a homestead and a timber claim, wild prairie land, the nearest timber being 120 miles southwest, in Barber county. He built a sod house, going to Elk creek for poles with which to construct a roof, and the first spring broke twenty-five acres of prairie sod and planted it to corn. He then found employment at breaking sod for some of his neighbors at two dollars per acre. By this means he acquired 320 acres of fine land, than which there is no better in the State of Kansas for wheat, corn, alfalfa and all cereal crops. He now has five quarter sections—or 800 acres—all in one body and just rolling enough to drain well, yet the lay of the land is such that it can be plowed by steam at the rate of 40 acres per day. The improvements are ample and modern and withal the farm is one of the best and most desirable in Stafford county. No fairy wand produced the magic change for Mr. McComb for his success has been accomplished through years of incessant toil, good foresight and business discernment. Shortly after removing to his present location he planted timber and now has on his farm all that is necessary for his needs. For the first nine years of his residence in Stafford county there was no railroad through that county and all of his farm products had to be hauled a distance of forty miles to Hutchinson, the nearest good market. Now Zenith, a wide-awake little town on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad, is located within a mile of Mr. McComb's home. Good wagon roads, of which there were few in the earlier days, now traverse every part of the county. During the drought and grasshopper devastation, Mr. McComb hauled salt from the salt plains in Oklahoma to Hutchinson, Kan., a distance of 200 miles, for thirty cents per hundred to provide the necessaries of life for his family. In fact there is little of the hardships and privation incident to the life in Kansas on the frontier and during the earlier years of the state with which he is not familiar. He has been successful, but it is a

well earned and a well deserved success. He has dealt largely in stock, mostly in cattle and hogs, and has found the latter to be very profitable. He is a wide reader on all that pertains to agriculture and puts into practice the most modern methods in that industry.

On April 22, 1879, Mr. McComb married Miss Elizabeth Simmons, who was born at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, March 15, 1862, a daughter of Isaac and Melissa (Shepard) Simmons, who came to Kansas in the spring of 1878. To this union have been born the following children: Ray, born Feb. 21, 1880; Herbert S., born Sept. 10, 1882; Charlotte, born Jan. 2, 1885; Lillian, born March 3, 1886; Glenn, born April 21, 1888; Pearl, born Oct. 13, 1890; Ethel, born April 13, 1893; Frances, born May 14, 1895, and Harry, born Aug. 9, 1897. All of these children were reared in Stafford county, were educated in the same district school, and all are graduates of Eastern correspondence schools except the youngest, Harry, who is still in school. The family circle is unbroken by death, but two of the elder daughters and one son are married.

Mr. McComb has been a Republican all of his life and has held many offices of trust and responsibility. He served for seven years as a member of the board of commissioners of Stafford county, has been a justice of the peace there many years, and he has been a member of the school board of Fairview district and the town of Zenith ever since it was organized, in 1880. In 1910 he was elected to represent the seventy-seventh district in the state legislature, by a majority of 204 votes, while his predecessor, a Democrat, had carried the district in 1908 by a majority of 200 votes. He is aligned with the progressive branch of the Republican party, and Stafford county was well and ably represented in the session of 1911 by Mr. McComb, whose characteristic, that of the conscientious performance of duty, soon became as well known to his colleagues in the house as to his constituents at home. Mr. McComb and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and the family is one of high standing in Stafford county.

Jared Pierpont Barnes, a retired capitalist of Topeka, Kan., represents a type of culture and refinement characteristic in those descended from New England ancestors. His great-great-grandfather, Thomas Barnes, was born at Hartford, Conn., June 21, 1703, and died about 1744. He was the second in a family of sixteen children of Ebenezer Barnes, the youngest son of Thomas Barnes, of Hartford, Conn. The latter was one of the pioneers of Connecticut. He and his son, Ebenezer, and grandson, Thomas, were among the leaders of their day in advancing the cause of civic and religious liberty. Thomas Barnes married Hannah Day and they became the parents of eight children, of whom Phineas, the great-grandfather of Jared P., was the third in order of birth. He was born at Southington, Conn., July 7, 1730, was reared there and married Phebe Bement. They resided in Southington, Conn., until 1770, when they removed to West Stockbridge, Mass., which remained their home until their emigration westward, about 1790, when they became pioneers of Pompey, N. Y. They were the parents of twelve children,

of whom Asa, the grandfather of Jared P., was the fourth, his birth occurring at Southington, Conn., Sept. 23, 1760. He was reared there and at West Stockbridge, Mass., married Mary Day, and they became the parents of nine children, of whom Asa Barnes, the father of Jared P., was the eldest. He was born at West Stockbridge, Mass., Nov. 18, 1788, and on March 10, 1813, married Amanda Hall, who was born April 1, 1794, and died Nov. 14, 1830. His second marriage occurred on Jan. 17, 1831, when Miss Amanda Belding became his wife. She was born Oct. 23, 1811, and died Jan. 5, 1861. There were eight children born to Asa and Amanda (Belding) Barnes, viz.: Friend Belding, Jared Pierpont, Elias Day, Philetus, Eliza M., Amanda E., Ransom Root and Mary C. After a long and useful life the father passed away at Warners, N. Y., Jan. 11, 1871.

Jared Pierpont Barnes is a native of Warners, N. Y., where he was born on Feb. 19, 1834. He received his early educational training in the common schools and later attended Fulton Seminary at Oswego, N. Y. He initiated his independent business career in 1855, when at the age of twenty-one he engaged in the mercantile business at Baldwinsville, N. Y. After two years he disposed of his business and resolved to investigate the great possibilities of the West, which at that time was heralded as the "mecca" for the ambitious youth of the East. He accordingly made the trip to Leavenworth, Kan., expecting an older brother to follow and form a partnership in any prospective venture that appeared to be safe. While waiting for those plans to materialize, he decided to do some personal investigating of the possibilities of the surrounding country. He visited Kansas City, Quindaro, Weston and Liberty in Missouri and was not long in discovering that his every movement was being watched with suspicion by the pro-slavery men. He then returned to Leavenworth and resolved on a trip into Kansas. After visiting several points, among them being Grasshopper Falls and Cedar, he finally decided to locate at Rock Creek, Jefferson county, twenty miles northeast of Topeka, where he purchased a quarter section of fine land and bargained for forty acres more adjoining, making in all 200 acres. A squatter had improved about twelve acres, but with that exception, the entire tract was virgin prairie and timber land, much of the latter being grown up with walnut and other hard woods of inestimable value to the pioneer. This was in the spring of 1857, and in the fall of that year Mr. Barnes attended the land sales at Ozawkie, the county seat, and there bought twelve lots, on which he built a small house. He then decided to return to New York State, where he persuaded Miss Sara Reed, a fair maiden of that state, to become his wife and share with him his far western home. In the spring of 1858 he brought his bride to Ozawkie and they began house-keeping in the little "shack" he had previously built. There they resided while improving the homestead at Rock Creek, and as soon as he had put up a substantial log house they moved into it. As time passed they persevered and prospered, and finally the log house was supplanted by a more pretentious frame structure, in which the doors, window

casements and baseboards were made of native walnut lumber. This building was erected in 1868 and for some years was regarded as the best residence in that locality. Mr. Barnes devoted his time and attention to farming and stock raising, in each of which he was successful, and ere long he had added to his original purchase until he had acquired some 3,000 acres of choice grain and grazing lands in Jefferson and Shawnee counties, all of which is still in the possession of the family. While Mr. Barnes had adopted the great basic industry of agriculture as his life's vocation, still his success with it and its allied industries induced him in 1880 to become interested in the banking business at Valley Falls, Kan., to which place he removed and partially retired from active business. In 1892 he removed to Topeka, where he has invested largely in real estate and loans. Mr. Barnes has always been interested in the best literature of the day and is a voluminous reader of biography, history and political economy. His leisure time during life has been employed in building up an education of which the hardships of the early days deprived him in his youth. During the later years he has traveled extensively, and at different times has visited nearly all of the states in the Union, Mexico and the Dominion of Canada. In the United States he has toured the Yellowstone National Park and the Rocky mountain regions as well as the Great Lakes. In Canada he has visited British Columbia and the Canadian Rockies, and is thoroughly familiar with the natural resources of that country, which are now attracting thousands of American settlers.

Politically, Mr. Barnes has been a lifelong Republican, casting his first vote for John C. Fremont for president. His sympathies were with the free-state party in Kansas, and during the Civil war, when Price proposed to "wipe Kansas off the map," he participated with the Kansas troops in driving the Confederates out of the state. Mr. Barnes filled various offices of honor and trust while residing in Jefferson county. He served as county commissioner three years during the Civil war, and later in the '70s he held the same office six years in succession. In 1874-5 he represented Jefferson county in the state legislature. Fraternally, Mr. Barnes is an Odd Fellow, having joined the order at the age of twenty-one. He has been a Master Mason since 1865, when he joined the Valley Falls Lodge, in which he holds his membership at the present time. He is also a member of Lincoln Post, No. 1, Grand Army of the Republic.

Jared Pierpont and Sara (Reed) Barnes became the parents of seven sons and daughters, of whom Emma died in infancy. The children that grew to maturity are Ida C., now deceased, Gertrude E., Fred Belding, Eugene Reed, Maude A. and Mabel A. Each child was afforded excellent school advantages and each received a college training. The two sons, Fred B. and Eugene R., having been reared to farm life and agricultural pursuits, have adopted the life of a ranchman and at present each owns and operates a fine ranch. Both are extensively engaged in farming and raising stock.

The eldest child, Dr. Ida C. Barnes, was born Jan. 23, 1861, and died at Topeka, Kan., July 21, 1911. She was one of the most prominent and successful medical practitioners in the city of Topeka, and was also well known beyond the limits of the state. She graduated from the University of Kansas in 1885 and then took up the study of medicine in the Woman's Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa., from which she graduated in 1890. After one year as a resident physician in her Alma Mater, a position she won by competitive examination, she came to Topeka and entered private practice. From the time she began the practice of medicine she kept abreast of the most advanced thought of the profession by taking post-graduate work in medicine and electro-therapeutics in New York, Philadelphia and Chicago. She was a member of the American Medical Association and was state secretary of the public health educational committee of that association. She was active and interested in other professional societies, including the Shawnee County, the Kansas State and the Missouri Valley medical societies, and the Surgeons' Club, of Rochester, Minn. She was examiner for several fraternal life insurance companies, and the Pennsylvania Mutual Life Insurance Company. Dr. Barnes was a leader in the church and social life of Topeka. She was an active member of the First Baptist Church and for thirteen years served as chairman of the state executive committee of the Young Women's Christian Association of Kansas. For ten years she had conducted a normal training class for teachers of the Sunday school, and she was also instrumental in securing for the new edifice of the First Baptist Church the magnificent boulders of which it is built. She was a member of the Collegiate Alumnae; of the Good Government Club; president of the College Equal Suffrage Association; member of the Kansas branch of the Archaeological Association of America, and evinced her interest in the general welfare of Topeka by her membership in the Commercial Club. Death had previously entered the family circle when, after thirty years of faithful companionship, the beloved wife and mother was called to the life beyond on March 29, 1888. The city home of the Barnes family is at the corner of Thirteenth and Clay streets, where, after a long and active career, Mr. Barnes has retired to secure a well earned rest from business cares. He is a man of fine character, of wealth and influence, and possesses a literary culture far above the average.

Louis Van Dorp, a leading manufacturer of Topeka, Kan., began his business career at the age of fourteen, when he was apprenticed to learn the tinner's trade at Negannee, Mich. He is descended from stanch German ancestry, his father, August Van Dorp, being a native of Elberfeld, Germany, where he was born in 1828, the son of a dyer of that famous old German city. When August was sixteen years old, his father died and as he was the eldest of the family he had to work to support his mother and younger brother and sister. When the German revolt broke out, in 1848, he gave his support to the revolutionists and fought against the crown. After the revolt was crushed, he was so persecuted for his part in it that he bade farewell to his native land and set sail for America.

He located first in Detroit, Mich., and later at Negaunee, Marquette, and other points in Michigan, but finally settled in Topeka, Kan., where he died, in November, 1908. He was married to Miss Sophia Koenig, who died in Marquette, Mich., in 1861, and is buried in the beautiful Marquette cemetery.

Louis Van Dorp is the only son in a family of three. One sister, Sophia, older than he, married John Salchart, and resides at Iron Mountain, Mich. The younger sister, Edith, married John Byrne and resides in Trenton, Mich. Mr. Van Dorp attended the night schools at Negaunee, Mich., for the main part of his early education and, as stated before, was apprenticed to learn the tinner's trade, which apprenticeship continued three years, when, having mastered his trade, he went to Chicago, where he was employed for a similar period. In the early part of 1878 he came to Kansas, arriving in the city of Topeka on June 18, a stranger among strangers and with but six dollars in his pocket. He was employed there four years as a journeyman tinner and cast his first vote in that city on the question of the disposal of the old King Bridge building to the Santa Fe Railway Company. In 1882 he formed a partnership with Frederick Bradbury, a practical sheet metal worker, which partnership continued twelve years, or until 1894, during which time the firm prospered and built up an excellent business. Upon Mr. Bradbury's retirement from the firm in 1894 on account of ill health, Mr. Van Dorp bought the Bradbury interest in the business, and since that time he has owned and very successfully operated it alone. In 1903 he purchased his present site at 507-9 Jackson street, where he erected his present commodious building of brick and stone. He manufactures galvanized iron cornices, tin, slate, and tile roofing, and metal sky lights. He not only supplies the local trade, but the products of his factory are shipped to all parts of Kansas and to other states. He supplied the sheet metal work for a number of the State Agricultural College buildings at Manhattan, including the science building and the library building; for the club house, gymnasium, and library building of the University of Kansas, at Lawrence; and for much of the post work at Forts Leavenworth and Riley; and also for the new Grace Cathedral just completed at Topeka. He is also interested in a Montana mining project, which has fine prospects for success.

On May 11, 1881, Mr. Van Dorp was united in marriage to Miss Joanna Van Houten, of Indianapolis, Ind., the daughter of Captain Van Houten, of that city, an old Mississippi river steamboat captain. Mrs. Van Dorp was reared and educated in Indiana until eighteen years of age, when she came to Kansas to reside with an older sister in Topeka, where she and Mr. Van Dorp met and were married. To their union have been born four children: Edith Isabelle was educated in Topeka and has made a specialty of music and painting, in each of which she has especial talent; Frederick Louis, an alumnus of the State Agricultural College at Manhattan, is now associated with his father in business; Howard E., born, reared and educated in Topeka, a very promising

young man, is also associated with his father in business: Glen H., the youngest son, a graduate of the Topeka High School, in the class of 1911, is now taking a course at the School of Mines, at Golden, Col.

Mr. Van Dorp has always given the Republican party his political allegiance, but has never sought official preferment. In Masonry, he has attained the Thirty-second Scottish Rite degree, and is also a Knight Templar. He and his family are all members of the First Congregational Church of Topeka. Mr. and Mrs. Van Dorp reside in their pleasant home at 1115 Polk street, one of the best resident districts of Topeka, and their home in that city is endeared to them through long years of association in its business and social circles. They may be justly proud of their efforts in rearing their children to become honorable and useful citizens, and the result of their efforts commends the course of Mr. Van Dorp toward his sons. He has never been too tired or too busy to aid a son in his studies or work and has so endeared himself to them and so heartily and sympathetically entered into their lives, their interests, and their sports that they have always preferred the companionship of their father to that of younger and less responsible associates—a course, which, if adopted by parents in general, would in a large measure check the growing evil tendencies of the day and change the story of many a wayward boy.

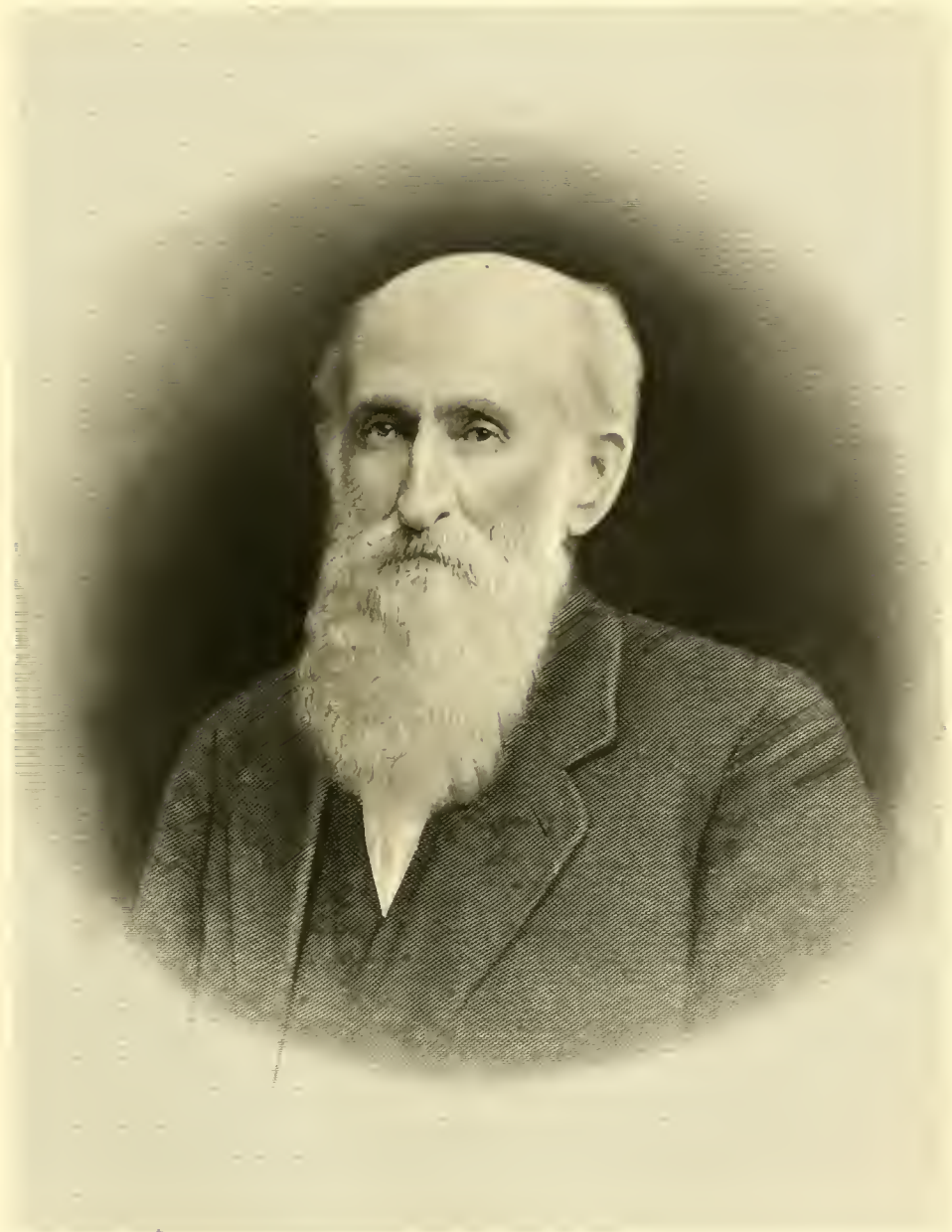
Thomas Arthur Ellis, owner and editor of the "Osage County Chronicle," of Burlingame, was born in Coles county, Illinois, April 19, 1873, the second son of John G. and Nancy J. (Checkley) Ellis. His father was born in the blue grass region of Kentucky in 1843, but moved to Illinois with his parents at an early age and received his schooling in the pioneer educational institutions of that state. After attaining his majority, like nearly all young men in a new country, he engaged in farming and cattle raising until the war of the Rebellion, when he gallantly offered his services to the government and enlisted in the One Hundred and Eleventh Illinois infantry and served with distinction for four years. Mr. Ellis was in some of the most important and hardest battles of the war, among them Vicksburg, Pittsburg Landing and New Orleans. During one engagement he was captured by the Confederates and imprisoned for fourteen months, at Tyler, Tex. At one time his regiment was detached for guard duty under Benjamin Butler and spent considerable time in almost day and night work. At the close of the war he returned to Illinois and married Nancy Checkley, Coles county. She was born in Vigo county, Indiana, in 1846, being the daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Checkley, who were some of the early settlers of Indiana, where they reared their family and gave to each child every advantage afforded in the new districts. Every state in the North rejoiced when Kansas was admitted to the Union free from slavery, and it became the "mecca" for young men who were starting in life. There lay the broad prairies, waiting only the work of the husbandman and his tools to blossom with fruit and grain. In 1873 Mr. Ellis determined to seek what fortune had in store for him in the Sunflower State, and lo-

ated near Michigan Valley, where he engaged in farming and stock raising for a number of years. He has accumulated a comfortable fortune and now lives in Quenemo retired from active business life. He had always been a scholar, interested in journalism and for a time was editor of the "Quenemo Republican." He belongs to that patriotic organization of men whose ranks are perceptibly thinning each year—the Grand Army of the Republic.

Thomas Ellis was only an infant when his parents came to Kansas and started the new home on the prairies. He grew up a healthy, happy, care-free boy, went to school at Carbondale, but early developed a taste for books and at the age of sixteen left school to enter a printing office at Quenemo, to learn the printer's trade. Even at that early day the idea was shaping in his brain that someday he would be a publisher. After completing his apprenticeship, he became associated with the "Quenemo Republican," and by 1800, by sheer will and devotion to one idea, he had been promoted from one position to another until he was made editor. From the first he met with success, and what had at first been largely a dream now became a reality. In 1892 he bought the "Republican" outright, and within a short time purchased the "Courier." Two years later he established the "Reporter" at Overbrook and published both papers until 1898, when he disposed of his Overbrook business. In 1898 he went to Topeka, to perfect himself at his trade, and while there gained a wide experience in reportorial work on the Topeka dailies. On his return to Quenemo he edited the "Republican," one of the popular party organs, and the Republican party nominated and elected him clerk of the district court of Osage county, which office he creditably filled four years. In 1903 he acted as secretary to the speaker of the house of representatives, and at the close of the session bought the "Osage County Chronicle," at Burlingame, one of the most influential Republican weeklies in eastern Kansas, established in 1863 by the late Col. Marshall M. Murdock. Although still a young man, Mr. Ellis has already made a mark in his chosen profession. In 1895 he married Maude, daughter of Louis and Calista Rukes, of Overbrook, and three children have been born to them—Marcus, Thomas and Edna.

William I. Joseph.—A publication of this nature exercises its most important function when it takes cognizance of the life and labors of those citizens who have risen to prominence and prosperity through their own well directed efforts and who have been of material value in furthering the advancement and development of the commonwealth. Mr. Joseph is best known to the citizens of Butler county and the State of Kansas at large as one of its sturdy pioneers and most successful farmers, a large land owner and a successful banker. He was recently given the title, "A Pioneer at Seventy-five," by one of the leading newspapers of the West, due to his purchase of 55,000 acres of land in Rhodesia, South Africa, and the two trips he has made to this property since his seventieth birthday.

William I. Joseph is a native of what is now the State of West Vir-



Wm J Joseph

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ginia, having been born on a farm near Middlebourne, Tyler county, Feb. 14, 1835, a son of Waitman F. and Sarah (Cox) Joseph. The father was a son of Nathan Joseph, who was born in Delaware, served as a soldier in the war of 1812, and became a pioneer settler in Tyler county, West Virginia, where he followed farming and was recognized as an influential man in his day and section. He was a son of William Joseph, who was also born in Delaware, served as a soldier in the Continental army in the war of the Revolution, and afterward became one of the first settlers in western Virginia, locating near Morgantown. Waitman F. Joseph, father of William I., was an influential man in Tyler county, West Virginia, where he conducted a flour mill and dealt in lumber, lands, etc. He was active in public affairs, a Democrat in his political belief and a pro-slavery advocate. In 1868 he invested in lands in Shawnee and Butler counties, Kansas. A tract of 160 acres, which he purchased in Shawnee county, adjoins the line of North Topeka, and is now owned by his grandson, T. J. Joseph, a farmer of that county. Waitman F. Joseph located on his lands near the present village of Potwin, Butler county, and became a very successful farmer and influential citizen. He died there on Dec. 1, 1892, at the age of eighty-four years, and his wife passed away about the same time. They were the parents of four sons: James, deceased, whose sons, J. D. and Alonzo, reside in White Water, Kan.; William I., the second in the order of birth; Moses N., a resident of Butler county; and Sidney S., deceased, whose sons, John, Thomas, Waitman, Charles and Moody reside in Potwin.

William I. Joseph was educated in the schools of West Virginia and as a youth he was systematically trained for agricultural pursuits, with which he was actively identified for many years. He came to Kansas in 1868, and in 1871 settled in Potwin, purchasing 160 acres of land in that vicinity. He became an extensive land owner and followed agricultural pursuits, including the raising of cattle, etc., until 1900, when he retired, selling his farm lands and removing to Eldorado, where he now resides. Soon after locating at Potwin he became the agent of Charles W. Potwin, of Zanesville, Ohio, for the sale of Kansas lands, and when the village of Potwin was founded Mr. Joseph was the resident builder of the place. He was also a potential force in securing the donation of land to the city of Topeka by Mr. Potwin, which land has since been beautified and converted into a park, known as Potwin park. Mr. Joseph served about twenty-five years as justice of the peace at Potwin, and through his efforts as a peace maker nearly all the disputes of a local character in that vicinity were settled out of court, his prestige as an adjuster of trouble reaching to adjoining towns. He has always given an unequivocal allegiance to the Democratic party, and he is recognized as one of the leading citizens of the community in which he resides, being prominently identified with a number of its most important business enterprises. Though his private affairs are extensive, he has always heartily responded to every demand for the development and improvement of his adopted county and state. He is the owner of valuable real estate in Eldorado

and elsewhere in Butler county, and no citizen is more loyal to the general interests of the community. In 1904 he founded the Potwin State Bank, became its president and remained in control of the institution until he disposed of his interest therein in 1909. With his son, Rufus E., under the firm name of W. I. & R. E. Joseph, he has done an extensive business as a dealer in lands. In 1906 he made a trip to Rhodesia, South Africa, where he purchased 25,000 acres of land. In 1909 he again visited that country and bought 30,000 acres adjoining his former purchase. These lands consist mostly of grazing lands, not more than 10,000 acres being fit for cultivation. This vast property he is leasing, with the intention of holding it for future colonization, when the influx of settlers or home-seekers will cause it to increase greatly in value. He is contemplating an additional purchase of land in the same locality. It was these purchases of South African lands that led the Kansas City Star, in April, 1911, to say under the headline, "A Pioneer at Seventy-five," already referred to:

"It takes the true pioneer spirit for a man past seventy years of age to sell most of his holdings, gather his family of ten about him and start for an undeveloped country on the other side of the world. William I. Joseph, of Potwin, Kan., born of good old Morgantown, W. Va., stock, came to Kansas in an early day and bought a homestead out near what is now Potwin. He and his wife passed through the hardships of those days, as well as the pleasures. They reared a family of one daughter and two sons. In the meantime they accumulated thousands of acres of land. In later years Mrs. Joseph died and the old pioneer spirit began to assert itself in this successful banker, farmer and stockman. Ignoring his seventy-one years, he sold some of his interests and with his only daughter, Alice, started for Africa, having heard of the possibilities of the land there. They left while their relatives and friends entertained many misgivings as to the outcome of their adventure. Upon arriving in Salisbury, Rhodesia, which is 300 miles inland and a Portugal possession, he looked around and soon had bought 25,000 acres of land at fifty cents per acre. They rented a house and started to live under just about the same conditions as prevailed in a Kansas town of pioneer times. After spending a few months there they returned to their home, Butler county, Kansas, but the wanderlust still was not satisfied, so a year ago last March Mr. Joseph gathered up all his family, consisting of R. E. Joseph, wife and four children, an aged sister, Miss Louisa Perkins, and the daughter, Alice, and they made a second trip, the old pioneer leading the way to the promised land. When they landed in their far African city they secured a furnished house and a Kaffir boy servant, named Ned Mendoll, and commenced living just as they would in their native town. This time the party stayed during the summer, and when they started home brought the Kaffir boy with them."

It is needless to repeat that Mr. Joseph is held in the highest esteem by his neighbors and that he has been a most active figure in the development of Butler county. His handling of the Potwin lands did much to

bring in a fine class of residents, and although the town of Potwin is named for the man who owned the land where it stands, it is really the result of the efforts of Mr. Joseph in the way of development. On April 1, 1861, Mr. Joseph married Miss Landora A. Perkins, daughter of Abram and Elizabeth Perkins, of Tyler county, West Virginia, and of this union were born four children, of whom three are living: George F. is manager of his father's interests in Rhodesia; Alice resides with her father in Eldorado; Rufus E. is a resident of Eldorado, and Flora died at the age of twenty.

J. E. Snedeker, Osawatomie, Kan.—In every profession or line of business activity men of ability and integrity are eagerly sought and their rapid advancement to positions of increasing trust and responsibility are not the result of chance but the due recognition of merit deserved through their own well directed efforts and conscientious performance of whatever duty at hand. It was through such faithful discharge of duty that Mr. Snedeker advanced in his railroad career from the position of a brakeman to that of superintendent of the central Kansas division of the Missouri Pacific railroad, with headquarters at Osawatomie.

Mr. Snedeker was born in Caldwell, Noble county, Ohio, in 1860, and is a son of William H. and Maria J. (Baker) Snedeker, the former of whom was also a native of Noble county. During the Civil war William H. Snedeker served in the Ninth Ohio cavalry, which was organized in 1863 to serve three years. The regiment's first service was in Alabama and it subsequently formed a part of Sherman's cavalry division on the "march to the sea," in which skirmishing continued more or less until the general engagement took place at Waynesboro, Ga., in which this regiment made the second charge and broke the Confederate lines. The regiment joined in the campaign of the Carolinas and was engaged at Aiken, S. C., where it assisted in driving the Confederates from their position. It also participated in the engagements at Monroe's crossroads and at Averasboro, and at Bentonville fought the last battle of that campaign, skirmishing a little at Raleigh before entering the capital. The regiment was mustered out on July 20, 1865, at Lexington, N. C. In 1873 the parents of our subject moved to Delaware, Ohio, where the mother passed away in 1909, but the father is still living and resides near the old home place.

Mr. Snedeker was reared on the farm and received the most of his education in the public schools of Delaware. He came to Kansas in 1884 and entered the employ of the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf Railway Company as a brakeman. Shortly afterward he became similarly employed with the Missouri Pacific Railway Company, making his runs out of Sedalia, Mo. After two or three years' service as a brakeman he was promoted to be a conductor. In 1903 he was made a train master for this company, with headquarters at Jefferson City, Mo., where he remained two years, being then transferred to Sedalia, Mo. On Dec. 1, 1906, he was made superintendent of the southern Kansas division of the Missouri Pacific, with headquarters at Coffeyville, and remained there

until May 1, 1908, when he was transferred to the central Kansas division, with headquarters at Osawatomie.

In 1889 Mr. Snedeker wedded Miss Hazel Shahan, of Delaware, Ohio, and to their union has been born one son, Herbert, who is now engaged in the real estate business at Kansas City, Mo.

Fraternally, Mr. Snedeker affiliates with the Masonic order and with the Order of Railway Conductors. He is a member of the Presbyterian church. He has one hobby of great interest and pleasure to him. All of his life he has been a great lover of fine driving horses and wherever he has been it has been his pride to own the finest driving horse in the community. He is also an auto enthusiast and keeps a fine car for use besides the railroad motor car in which he can often be seen speeding along the tracks of his division. It is such men as these, men who have achieved a distinctive success along some chosen line of endeavor and thereby have contributed to the progress and development of our whole country, that are worthy of recognition in a work of this kind and whose biographies are of interest to the reader for their record of accomplishment.

Fred Dumont Smith was born at Kewanee, Ill., Jan. 31, 1861, and was educated in the high school and National University of Washington, D. C. He was admitted to the bar of the District of Columbia in 1886 and immediately removed to Kinsley, Kan., and made his home there until December, 1908, when he removed to Hutchinson. He has been a practicing lawyer at the Kansas bar since 1886.

In 1900 he was elected state senator for the Thirty-eighth senatorial district and reelected in 1904; was eight years chairman of the judiciary committee of that body. In 1904 he was a delegate at large to the National Republican convention at Chicago. In 1905 he made a tour of Europe, which he has since written up in the Kansas Magazine. In 1907 Mr. Smith made a tour of the Orient, including Japan, China and the Philippines and described his journey in "Blue Waters and Green," published by Crane & Company. In 1908 he published his second book, "The Book of a Hundred Bears," describing a trip through the Yellowstone Park. For the last two years he has been editor of the Kansas Magazine. In 1888 he married Florence Eustace, of Washington, D. C. They have one son, Eustace Smith, who was admitted to the bar in June, 1911, and is now in partnership with his father. His business is the law, his playground, literature.

Thomas W. Thompson, ex-chief of police of Topeka, Kan., and for a number of years assistant United States marshal for the eastern district of Kansas, is a well known citizen of the capital city. His life has been a strenuous one and if written in detail would make a volume of exceptional interest. He comes of staunch Scotch-Irish ancestry and is a native of Bradford, Canada, where he was born, Dec. 3, 1847. The first of the line to immigrate to Canada were his grandparents, John and Mary Morrison Thompson, natives of Enniskillen, County Fermanagh, Ireland, and they located near Toronto in 1826. They later removed to

Bradford, Canada, where they reared a family of five sons and five daughters and continued to reside there until their respective deaths, the former passing away at the age of seventy-nine years and the latter at the age of eighty-four. John Thompson was a Tory in politics and a member of the English yeomanry. Of their ten children, five daughters spent their entire lives in Canada, as also did their sons John and William. Their second son, Robert, removed to Fairmount, Neb., where he died in 1887. Ralph, their third son, and the father of the subject, was eight years old when he accompanied his parents to Canada, in 1826. He grew to manhood there, and in 1846 was united in marriage at Bradford, Canada, to Miss Mary H. Hempstock. In 1849 he removed to Racine, Wis., where he resided two years and then removed to a farm near Bangor, La Crosse county, Wisconsin, where he and his wife continued to reside until their respective deaths. He was a great reader and took an active interest in the political issues of the day, being a Douglas Democrat, advocating "The Union as it was and the Constitution as it is." Mary H. Hempstock, the mother, was a native of Nottingham, Nottinghamshire, England, and the eldest in a family of four sons and five daughters of Benjamin and Ann (Butry) Hempstock, all of whom were also natives of Nottingham, England. Benjamin Hempstock and family emigrated from England to upper Canada about 1840, and after residing there about ten years they removed to La Crosse county, Wisconsin, in 1851. There the four sons continued to reside several years, when John Hempstock, the eldest, removed to Minneapolis, Minn., where he died at the age of seventy-three years. William, the second son, removed to McMinnville, Ore., and also died in his seventy-third year. George, the third son, removed to Redwing, Minn., where he died at the age of forty-four, and Benjamin, the fourth son, who had located in the Red river valley in Minnesota, ended his days there at the age of fifty-one. The mother of the subject who, as stated, was the eldest child of the Hempstock family, died in Topeka in 1898, at the age of seventy-eight years. The second daughter, Harriet, married Joseph Coulson, and after residing many years in Rochester, Minn., died there at the age of eighty-one years. Ann, the third daughter, died in La Crosse county, Wisconsin, in 1864, at the age of thirty-eight. Elizabeth, the fourth daughter, married John Campbell, of Honey Creek, Minn., and died there at the age of forty-six years. Esther, the fifth daughter, and youngest child, married Mitchell De Kay, a Spaniard, and while residing at Grass Valley, Ore., she met an untimely death about 1865, by being murdered by a Mexican. Ralph and Mary H. (Hempstock) Thompson became the parents of two sons and two daughters, namely: Harriet C., who died at Bangor, Wis., at the age of seventeen; Benjamin J., who was born in Canada and died in Winslow, Ariz., in 1882, at the age of thirty-two; Lucy E., who became the wife of A. D. Smith, at Bangor, Wis., when eighteen years old, or in 1868, and died at Olustee, Okla., in 1910, left two daughters, Mrs. Hattie B. Stephens, of Bellingham, Wash., and Mrs. Etta Baker, of Olustee, Okla.

Thomas W. Thompson, of this review, the second child and oldest son, was born at Bradford, Canada, Dec. 3, 1847. He was but two years old when he accompanied his parents to Racine, Wis., in 1849 and from thence to La Crosse, Wis., in 1852. La Crosse county contained but few white settlers at that time outside the village of La Crosse, which today is one of Wisconsin's most progressive cities. He was reared to farm life and educated in the common schools. He began his independent career by learning telegraphy and station work at Lawler, Iowa, on the Iowa & Minne division of the Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad. This business offered a better field for advancement than anything else in sight at that time. After six years with that company, he accepted a similar position at Vinita, Indian Territory, where, in addition to his other duties, he superintended the loading of live stock and the handling of trains while in the yards. This position he filled until 1874, when he became a brakeman on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroad and was soon promoted to be a conductor. However, being offered a better position on the International & Great Northern railway, with headquarters at Palestine, Tex., he accepted it and was with that road during 1875-6. He then accepted the position of general yard master at Pueblo, Col., for the Denver & Rio Grande railroad and remained with that road during 1877-8. In 1879 he became connected with the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company at the time of the construction of their line from Las Vegas, to Santa Fe and thence to Albuquerque, N. Mex., and had charge of three fully equipped boarding trains caring for 500 workmen. In 1880 he returned to Kansas and operated a boarding train for the Santa Fe between Burlingame and Manhattan and between McPherson and Elwood, Kan. In the fall of 1880, he removed to Topeka and built the Santa Fe Hotel, situated on the corner of Fourth avenue and Madison street, which he operated four years, or until he received the appointment of chief of police of Topeka, through Michael Heery, who at that time was president of the city council, and through Hon. Joseph C. Wilson, mayor of Topeka. He made an excellent record during the one and a half years under Mayor Wilson, and when the Hon. Bradford Miller succeeded to the office of mayor he reappointed Mr. Thompson chief of police, which position he held another year and then refused to be a candidate for reappointment, as the strife and turmoil attendant with the office were too unpleasant. In recalling the conditions of those times and his experience as chief of police, Mr. Thompson said: "We were enforcing the prohibitory law twenty-six years ago, and I speak advisedly when I say that Topeka was as dry then as it is now. It ought to be better. I wish it were." In speaking of the late Bradford Miller, former mayor of Topeka, during Mr. Thompson's last year of service as chief of police, Mr. Thompson said of him: "I knew him well and feel it an honor to pay a tribute to him. He was one of the noblest and manliest of men, conscientious, honorable and upright in all his dealings with his fellow men. If every man for whom he did some kind act were to bring a flower to his grave today, he would sleep beneath a

wilderness of blossoms." It was during his term as chief of police that the gamblers and toughs who were driven out of Dodge City decided to open up in Topeka. They had a game started before Chief Thompson was aware of their presence, but he had no sooner learned of its location than he and his deputies raided the gang and placed under arrest such men as Bat Masterson, Luke Short, Dave Mather and others, whom he marched to headquarters, where each was fined and warned not to repeat the offense. At the close of two years of service as chief of police for the city of Topeka, Mr. Thompson was appointed field deputy United States marshal for the State of Kansas and for one division of the Indian Territory. He received his appointment from Col. W. C. Jones, United States marshal for Kansas under Cleveland's administration. At that time a great deal of the travel over this state and the territory had to be done by teams, as the railroads traversed but a small portion of the territory and were not so numerous in Kansas as they are now. During Harrison's administration, Mr. Thompson was appointed a special deputy United States marshal for Wyandotte county and Kansas City, Kan., under Col. R. L. Walker, and during Cleveland's second administration he was appointed field deputy United States marshal under Dr. S. F. Neely, of Leavenworth. He served four years under his last appointment, and with that term he completed twelve years of service for the government as a deputy United States marshal. From that time to the present Mr. Thompson has engaged in farming, fruit growing, and in the grading and paving of streets, his contracts for the latter business having been principally in Topeka, Hutchinson and Lawrence, Kan. He owns a fine apple orchard of forty acres in Jefferson county, near Grantville, where he raises eight choice varieties of apples. He also owns a farm in Jefferson county, his pleasant home at Nineteenth and Adams streets in Topeka, besides two other Topeka properties.

In 1877, at Southwest City, Mo., Mr. Thompson married Mary E. Dustin, a daughter of Sylvanus and Elizabeth Dustin, to whom she was born at Council Bluffs, Iowa, June 15, 1854. To Mr. and Mrs. Thompson were born two sons and five daughters. Frank Ralph, born at Marshfield, Mo., No. 22, 1878, is now secretary and general manager in three cities for the commission firm of Gamble, Robinson & Company, with headquarters at Aberdeen, S. D. He married Margurette Timmerdale, of Minneapolis, Minn., and to their union has been born a son—Franklin Thomas Thompson. George R. Thompson, the second son, born in Topeka, Aug. 25, 1880, died at the age of ten months. Grace A., the eldest daughter, born in Topeka, July 26, 1883, was married in Topeka, Aug. 19, 1905, to J. C. Yeargain, of Southwest City, Mo., who is there engaged in a general mercantile business. They have one son, J. Maxwell Yeargain, now (1911) one year old. Mary L. Thompson, born at Topeka, Oct. 11, 1886, was married Sept. 1, 1909, to H. C. Tromp, a broker, and resides in Topeka. Ella C. Thompson, the third daughter, born at Kansas City, Kan., July 24, 1890, resides with her father in Topeka. Maud R. Thompson, born at Topeka, Nov. 24, 1892, is a stenog-

rapher for her brother, Frank, at Aberdeen, S. D. Esther L. Thompson, the youngest daughter, born at Topeka, Nov. 24, 1895, is a student in the Topeka public schools and resides with her father. All these children, except the youngest, are graduates of the Topeka High School. Their mother died Aug. 10, 1906, and is buried in the Topeka cemetery beside her son, George. There also repose the remains of Mr. Thompson's father, mother and brother, Benjamin, the last named having died in Winslow, Ariz. Mr. Thompson has seen much of the South and the West and has made Topeka, Kan., his home through choice. In politics he is a progressive Democrat. In 1907 Mr. Thompson was a candidate for sheriff of Shawnee county on a strictly partisan platform. Though that county is normally Republican by about 3,000 votes, Mr. Thompson was defeated by but 525 votes, a complimentary vote considering the strength of the opposing party, especially so in consideration of the fact that Mr. Thompson made no particular campaign for the office, and did not employ a dollar for that purpose, not even for a newspaper announcement. He has an optimistic faith in humanity and is himself respected and esteemed by all who know him.

George Washington Kendrick, the superintendent of the Wichita public schools and one of the most widely known and successful educators of Kansas, was born in Macon county, Illinois, June 26, 1860, the son of William and Margaret (McKinney) Kendrick. His father was born and reared in Georgetown, Ky., and in 1884 came to Kansas and located at Madison, Greenwood county, where he spent the rest of his life, his death occurring in 1893. Mrs. Kendrick was born at Franklin, Ind., where she received the education afforded by the public schools. After reaching womanhood she met and married William Kendrick and lived for a time in Illinois. She died at her home in Madison, Kan., in 1893.

George W. Kendrick was educated in the schools of Macon, Ill., and began teaching in 1876, when only a young man. The first school in which he taught, in McDonough, Ill., is now used as a model school department of the Illinois State Normal School. In 1879 he was offered a position as principal of the schools at Tennessee, Ill., where he remained three years. Later he was principal at Sciota and in 1881 came to Kansas to engage in his professional work, but returned to Illinois and taught one year at Blandinsville, McDonough county. In 1882 he located at Madison, Kan., where he was principal of the public schools for four years. He was elected county superintendent of Greenwood county in 1886 and served in that capacity until 1890, when he was elected superintendent of the Clay Center schools. Three years later he was elected to the same position at Junction City, and taught there eight years. From Junction City Mr. Kendrick went to Newton, Kan., and acted as superintendent of the schools there for a year, but tendered his resignation to go to Leavenworth, where he took charge of the public schools of that city, remaining until August, 1911, when he came to Wichita. During the twenty-eight years he has been associated with the educational work of Kansas, Mr. Kendrick has conducted county and

normal institutes all over the state, his work in this respect exceeding that of any other educator. In 1883 he joined the Kansas State Teachers' Association, and since that time has never missed a meeting. He was president of the association in 1896, and the enrollment that year was the largest in the history of the organization up to 1909. Mr. Kendrick has devoted his life to educational work, and is regarded as one of the progressive educators of the state. He believes in modern methods of teaching and has demonstrated that such methods are a success. He stands high in the community and has many warm friends and staunch supporters. Prof. Kendrick has attained the Knight Templar degree in Masonry, is past eminent commander of Leavenworth Commandery, No. 1, Junction City Commandery, No. 43, and is affiliated with Abdallah Temple Shrine of Leavenworth, of which he is a past potentate. He is also a member of the Independent Order of Workmen and of the Knights of Pythias.

On June 29, 1882, Mr. Kendrick married, at Macomb, Ill., Luella C. Kirkpatrick, a teacher in the McDonough county public schools. For some years after her marriage Mrs. Kendrick taught with her husband. Six children have been born to this union: Edwin Kirkpatrick, born May 1, 1883, a teacher of Physiography in the Kansas City, Kan., High School; Lillian, born April 27, 1886, occupying the chair of music in the Oklahoma State Normal at Ada; Henry Beauvelle, born March 30, 1891, teacher of manual training in the Boys' Industrial School, Topeka; George W., Jr., born Aug. 5, 1895, a student; Frank Asbury, born Oct. 7, 1899; and Margaret, born Sept. 17, 1902.

Francis Homer Penley, of Augusta, Kan., is one of the most prominent business men of Butler county, being identified with its commercial and industrial activities as a banker, merchant and farmer. Mr. Penley was born at Bethel, Oxford county, Maine, March 20, 1856, a son of C. Freeland and Abbie (Stowe) Penley. The Penley family was founded in America by Francis' grandfather, who was a deserter from the British fleet during the war of 1812 and who located at Bethel, Me., where he became a farmer. His son, C. Freeland Penley, also gave the active years of his career to agricultural pursuits. The latter became a pioneer settler in Butler county, Kan., in 1870. He bought a farm of 200 acres adjoining Augusta, and was there very successfully engaged in farming until 1882, when he retired from active work and care and returned to his native state of Maine. He is still living at an advanced age and resides at South Paris, in that state.

Francis H. Penley acquired his education in the public schools of Maine and of Butler county, Kansas. He remained at the parental home until twenty-one years of age and assisted his father on the farm. In 1877 he rented a 480-acre farm in Walnut township, Butler county, where he began his independent career in the great basic industry of agriculture. He remained on this property for twenty-two years, in the meanwhile purchasing 360 acres adjacent to his rented farm. This property he disposed of in 1899 and he then purchased his present farm of 320

acres adjoining the city of Augusta, and later added further by purchase 80 acres, the whole forming one of the model farms in Butler county. He is a well known breeder of fine stock and is also extensively engaged in feeding cattle. Progressive methods have characterized Mr. Penley's career as a farmer and through his able management of his farming and stock interests he has risen to a position of influence and great prosperity. A man of high character, of large experience and of cool, clear and sound business judgment, he has come to be recognized as one of the most active, capable and energetic men of Butler county, and one of its most worthy citizens. In 1901 he became one of the organizers of the First National Bank of Augusta, and was elected vice-president of the bank, which position he still holds. His son, Walter A. Penley, is now cashier of the bank. In December, 1909, he engaged in the retail hardware and implement business with C. O. Paul, under the firm style of Paul & Penley, Mr. Penley's identification with the firm being only as a stockholder though his son, Ernest Cleland, is an active partner. There are two branches of the business, one at Augusta and one at Mulvane, and from the first it has proved a successful venture.

Politically, Mr. Penley was aligned with the Republican party until 1866, since when he has given his allegiance to the Democratic party. While taking a lively interest in public affairs, he has never been allured by public position and has held no county or state offices. He has been a member of the Augusta board of education for many years, however, and at present is president of the board. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church at Augusta, is chairman of its board of trustees, and was superintendent of the Sunday school of the Walnut township church for many years. Fraternally, he is a member of Augusta Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.

On June 17, 1877, Mr. Penley was united in marriage to Miss Ellen F. Colburn, a daughter of Willard Colburn, who was one of a party of colonists to settle with their families in Lawrence, Kan. Mr. Colburn also was a native of New England. Mr. and Mrs. Penley have four children, viz.: Walter A. Penley, a graduate of the Lawrence Business College and now cashier of the First National Bank of Augusta; Ernest Cleland, an interested principal in the hardware business of Paul & Penley, at Augusta and Mulvane; Ruth, the wife of Roy Paul, who operates the home farm of Mr. Penley; and Charles W., a student in the Augusta High School. Mr. Penley is a man of public spirit, progressive in his own business methods and in his views as a citizen. Movements touching the general welfare of the community always receive his hearty support and he is ever a liberal contributor to all worthy objects. He is essentially a home builder, a gentleman of refined, kindly and courteous manner, and of commanding influence in his community. He has long held the high esteem of a large circle of social and business friends, among whom his name is a synonym for honor and integrity. His family shares this high esteem and prominently participate in the church and social life of their community.

Floyd Fugate, of Kiowa, a native Kansan and an energetic representative of the younger generation of the state, was reared in the atmosphere of printer's ink and has devoted his active career thus far to newspaper work, being at the present time associated with F. E. Hagenbuch in the publication of the "Kiowa Journal." He was born at Newton, Kan., March 27, 1884. His father is Joseph B. Fugate, of Lawrence, Kan., and his mother prior to her marriage was Miss Sadie Redenbaugh. Joseph B. Fugate, the father, was born Aug. 15, 1853, on a farm near Queen City, Mo. In 1864 he accompanied his parents to Ottumwa, Iowa, where he received his high school education. Later he attended Iowa University and business college and became principal of a commercial school at the age of twenty-one. In the spring of 1877 he removed to Great Bend, Kan., and there established the "Democrat," which was a successful publication, but which he sold in 1881. In 1878 he was the Democratic candidate for Congress, Hon. Thomas Ryan and Judge Frank Doster being the opposing candidates. In 1882 he became editor of the "Morning Democrat," at his old home in Ottumwa, Iowa, and there, on Jan. 1, 1883, he was united in marriage with Miss Sadie E. Redenbaugh. Immediately after their marriage they came to Kansas, where Mrs. Fugate died in February, 1887, leaving one son, Floyd Fugate, whose name introduces this sketch. In February, 1883, Joseph B. Fugate established the "Newton Journal," which he successfully conducted for more than twenty years. He was appointed postmaster at Newton in 1885, served five years, and in 1894 President Cleveland again appointed him as postmaster. In 1880 he was a delegate to the Democratic national convention at Cincinnati, which nominated Gen. Winfield S. Hancock for president, and in 1884 and again in 1896 was an elector-at-large on the Democratic state ticket. In June, 1896, he married as his second wife, Miss Jessie Keller Howell, of Lawrence, Kan., whose father, Justis H. Howell, is a prominent farmer of Douglas county. She is a graduate of the University of Kansas, which has conferred on her both the degree of Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts. In 1895 Mr. Fugate established the "Daily Journal" at Cherryvale, which paper he later sold and in 1908 established the "Daily Morning Democrat," at Lawrence, where he still resides. In 1910 he was a candidate for railroad commissioner on the Democratic state ticket. He is at present engaged in the real estate, loan and insurance business in Lawrence.

Floyd Fugate was educated in the public schools of Newton, Kan., where he was graduated in the high school with the class of 1900. Through his father's connection with the newspaper work he early mastered thoroughly all the details of the business and became a practical printer. In 1908 he located at Kiowa, Kan., where he became associated with H. E. Glenn as an editor and publisher of the "Kiowa Journal," a weekly newspaper, Republican in its politics and influential in public affairs.

On Jan. 6, 1909, Mr. Fugate was married at Cherryvale, Kan., to Miss Clara H. Dods, a daughter of the late John Charles Dods, who was

superintendent of the Edgar Zinc Smelteries at Cherryvale for a number of years. Mr. Dods was born in 1846, at Spalding, Lincolnshire, England, where the Dods family had lived for hundreds of years, and died at Cherryvale, Kan., Sept. 1, 1911. Of his family only a brother and sister survive. The sister is Lady Groves, widow of Sir John Groves, a famous surgeon who was one of the nine men knighted by Queen Victoria during her reign. The brother, Thomas Edward Dods, lives in New England. Mr. Dods came to America in 1870 as an engineer for an English firm, with headquarters in Boston. He erected gas furnaces in steel and iron works all over the country, and while on a business trip to Springfield, Ill., met Miss Clara Huntington. They were married, July 2, 1873, and Mrs. Fugate is the youngest of their three children. Mr. Dods held positions in Pennsylvania cities and in Chicago before going to St. Louis, where he was draftsman and engineer for the La Clede Fire Brick Company fourteen years. He came to Cherryvale to plan and build the smelters and finally, in 1904, to accept the superintendency, which position he held until his death. He was a devout communicant of the Episcopal church and was senior warden and lay reader of St. Stephen's mission. He was a close friend of the Right Rev. Frank Millspaugh, of Topeka, Bishop of Kansas. He was one of the most esteemed citizens of Cherryvale. Mr. and Mrs. Fugate have one child, John Huntington Fugate, born July 16, 1911.

Roy D. Armstrong, of Scott, county attorney of Scott county and one of the leading members of the Scott county bar, is a native Kansan and one of the progressive young men of the state. He was born Jan. 21, 1879, on a farm in Shawnee county, a son of Daniel D. and Ruth I. (Curtis) Armstrong. Daniel D. Armstrong was a native of New York State, where he was born in 1829, to parents that were natives of Scotland and Canada. He was a cabinet maker and a farmer and became a resident of Kansas in 1865. He located at Topeka, where he was employed by the Union Pacific Railway Company in the construction of its road as far west as Hays, Ellis county. After he quit railroad work he bought sixteen acres of land on the old Kaw Indian reservation, which now is the Armstrong addition of North Topeka, and was platted into town lots in 1890. His brother, John Armstrong, late of Topeka, was a member of the original town site company of Topeka, and appeared in the historical pageant at Topeka during the state fair of 1911, celebrating the semi-centennial anniversary of the statehood of Kansas, as the only survivor of the original town site company that founded the capital city. John Armstrong came to Topeka in 1854 and was active during the Civil war in favor of slavery. Daniel D. Armstrong, the father of Roy D., took an active part in the upbuilding of North Topeka until 1895, when he removed to La Crosse, Kan., and retired from active business. He died July 22, 1898. In political views he was a Democrat and though interested in the work of his party he never sought official preferment. In 1867 he was united in marriage to Miss Ruth I. Curtis, the daughter of William and Permelia (Hubbard) Curtis, to whom she

was born in 1843, in Vermilion county, Indiana. She now resides in Topeka with her son, E. T. Armstrong; she is an aunt of Charles Curtis, United States senator from Kansas. The union of Daniel D. and Ruth I. Armstrong was blessed with four children, viz.: Sarah Permelia, born in 1868, who died in 1878; Charles W., born Feb. 2, 1873, who now resides in Topeka; Roy D., the subject of this review, who was third in order of birth; and Edward T., born March 16, 1881, who is now a jeweler at Topeka.

Roy D. Armstrong attended the public schools of Topeka and completed his education at La Crosse. In 1895 he began the study of law and pursued his studies with such vigor that he was admitted to the bar in 1898, when not yet twenty years of age. On April 4, 1904, he was admitted to practice also in the supreme court of the state. In 1899 he opened a law office at Scott, Scott county, where he has since been very actively engaged in professional duties, and in 1910 was elected county attorney of Scott county. He is a young man of good business discernment as well as of legal ability and has very successfully speculated in land so that he has already won financial success. He is loyally devoted to the interests of his adopted city and as president of the Scott Industrial Club has lent his energy and influence to every movement for its upbuilding. Politically he is a Democrat, and fraternally he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

On Sept. 6, 1910, Mr. Armstrong married Miss Loretta M. Harrington, a daughter of George W. Harrington, a retired manufacturer of Superior, Neb. Mrs. Armstrong was born June 29, 1882, in Nebraska, and is a graduate of the Superior, Neb., High School.

Luther M. Axline, postmaster at Medicine Lodge, Kan., and for nearly thirty years identified with the publication of the "Cresset" at that place, is one of Barber county's best known and representative citizens. He was born Aug. 2, 1861, at Fairfield, Iowa, a son of Rev. Andrew A. M. and Almira (Sterer) Axline. The father was born at Zanesville, Ohio, in 1833, and was descended from German ancestors who came to this country in 1700. He was a college graduate and also a graduate of a theological school, where he was prepared for the ministry of the Lutheran church. For some years he devoted his services to the Lutheran denomination, but later transferred to the Presbyterian ministry and was pastor of the Presbyterian church at Arlington, Kan., at the time of his death, in 1894. He became prominent in both church and educational work. He removed from Ohio to Iowa and was engaged in ministerial duties at Fairfield and Bloomfield, Iowa, for a number of years. For a few years he was also president of a college at Fairfield, and later assumed similar duties at Bloomfield, preaching, however, in the meantime. In 1877 he removed to Kansas with his family, and located in Pratt county, where he took up government land. He served as pastor of the first Presbyterian church organized in Pratt county, which was located at Iuka. He was appointed the first county super-

intendent of schools of Pratt county and afterward held the same office by election. In 1879 he removed with his family to Medicine Lodge, and served as county superintendent of schools of Barber county, first by appointment and then by election for one term. He returned to Pratt county in 1885 and remained there until called to the pastorate at Arlington, where he died. He was a chaplain in the Union army during the Civil war, with the Second Iowa infantry. In 1856 Mr. Axline was united in holy wedlock with Miss Almira Sterer, whose parents were natives of Pennsylvania and of German descent. Her father was a farmer and a gunsmith and was a pioneer of Fairfield, Iowa. To Mr. and Mrs. Axline were born seven children, as follows: Althea L., born in 1857, now the wife of E. Smith, a banker at Riverton, Iowa; Katherine E., born in 1859, now Mrs. A. W. Ellis, of Pratt, Kan.; Luther M., of this review; David H., born in 1863, now a farmer in Pratt county, Kansas; Willard S., born in 1865, now a live stock man at Anadarko, Okla.; Mary B., born in 1874, now Mrs. A. S. Fay, of Pratt, Kan.; and George A., born in 1876, now president of the Idaho State Normal School, at Albion.

Luther M. Axline had the inestimable advantage of being reared under the guidance of parents of more than ordinary culture and education, and from them he inherited a vigorous personality and stern probity of character. He acquired his education in the public schools and at the normal school at Bloomfield, Iowa. At the early age of twelve years he began to learn the printing trade. Accompanying his parents to Kansas in 1877, he assisted his father with farm duties until the family's removal to Medicine Lodge, in 1879, when he became foreman in the office of the "Medicine Lodge Cresset." In April, 1882, he became a partner of Hon. Thomas A. McNeal, who has since served as state printer of Kansas, and was associated with him in the publication of the "Cresset" until 1885, when Mr. Axline purchased Mr. McNeal's interest and has remained the owner and editor of the paper to the present time. In the beginning the publication was devoted mainly to live stock news on the range, Barber county at that time being one vast open range for cattle. Its pages were filled with cattle brands, cowboy news, personals and articles pertaining to the cattle interests. As the conditions of the country changed so changed the character of the paper. It is now a weekly newspaper and a strong advocate of the principles and policies of the Republican party. Mr. Axline was secretary of the state senatorial convention held at Coldwater, Kan., in 1889, which nominated ex-United States senator, Chester I. Long, for the first office he ever held, and he was an earnest supporter of Senator Long in all of his subsequent contests and successes. He was also secretary of the Seventh Congressional district central committee from 1892 to 1905. In 1889 Mr. Axline was appointed postmaster of Medicine Lodge for four years; was reappointed to that office in 1905 and again reappointed in 1909, and is now filling that position.

On March 10, 1886, Mr. Axline was united in marriage with Miss

Caroline C. Cartan, a daughter of Roger and Calista Cartan, of Beloit, Wis. Mrs. Axline was born Oct. 15, 1859, in Canada. They have five children, viz.: Axis C., born April 26, 1887, died Nov. 10, 1892; Roger A., born Dec. 20, 1889; Frances M., born July 20, 1891, now assistant post-master under her father; Ralph C., born July 5, 1893; and Albert W., born Dec. 4, 1896.

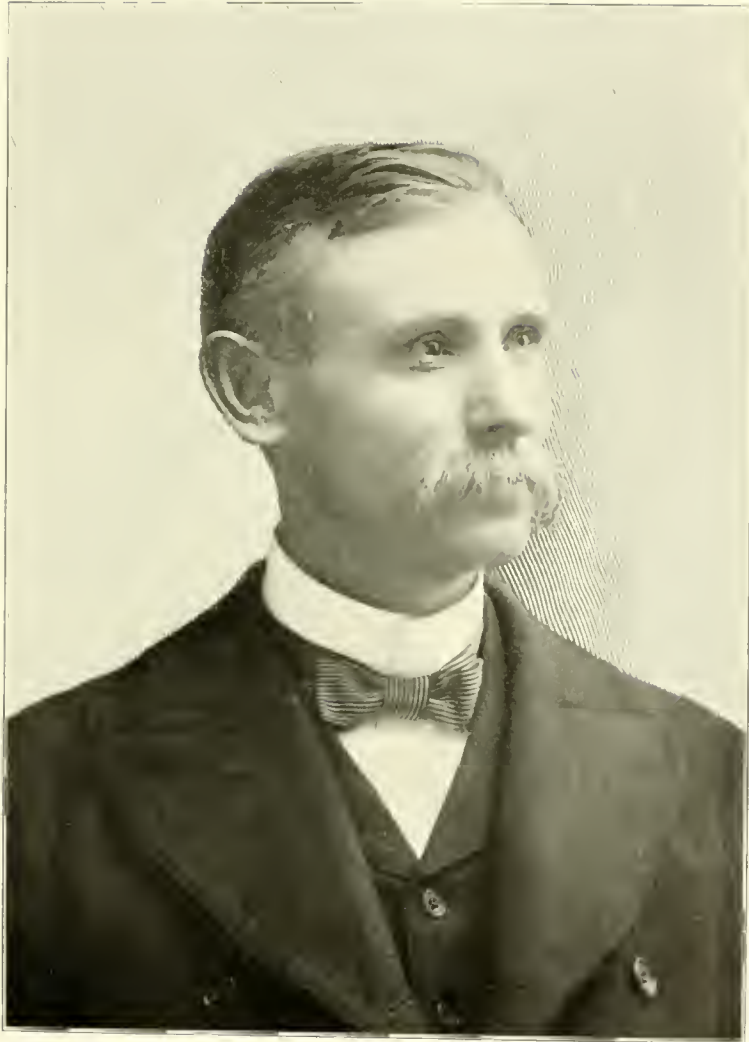
Harvey Eckert, editor and owner of "The Tiller and Toiler," at Larned, is a native Kansan and one of the most successful newspaper men in southwestern Kansas. He was born at Halstead, June 2, 1874, and received his christian name—Harvey—from the county of his birth. His father is Dr. Frederick Eckert, a Kansas pioneer and at the present time (1911) city engineer of Larned. Dr. Eckert was born in St. Clair county, Illinois, May 9, 1850. His parents were natives of Germany and sent him to the Fatherland to be educated in medicine at Heidelberg University. He later abandoned medicine, however, and took up civil engineering instead. Dr. Eckert married Miss Adda Steele, who was born in New York State, Oct. 25, 1855, of parents that also were natives of New York. Dr. Eckert and his wife came to Kansas in 1870 and located first at Sedgwick, but removed later to Newton, and still later to Halstead. At the last named place he conducted the first drug store in the town. In 1878 he removed to Comanche county, where he located on government land and where he later served as surveyor. In 1884 he and his family took up their residence at Kinsley, Kan., and he afterward became county surveyor of Edwards county. He now resides at Larned, where he is city engineer. To Dr. Eckert and his wife five children were born—two sons and three daughters—as follows: Charles Sedgwick, born at Sedgwick, Kan., May 1, 1872, was the first child born in that town, and was named for his birthplace; Harvey, the subject of this review, was next in order of birth; Lena, born in Comanche county, in 1876; Tillie, born in Comanche county, in 1879, is now the wife of John Mitchell, a farmer and stockman at Halstead; and Dottie, born in Kinsley, in 1889, is now the wife of R. N. Mills, of Wichita, Kan.

Harvey Eckert, the immediate subject of this sketch, was not only named for the county of his birth, but also bears the distinction of having been the first child born in the town of Halstead. He received a public school education and at the age of seventeen entered a printing office at Kinsley to learn the printer's trade. At the end of the first nine months of his service he received the sum of twenty-five cents. Tenacity of purpose is one of Mr. Eckert's characteristics, however, and he continued at his trade until 1893. For the following two years he accompanied his father, who was surveying and camping in Oklahoma, but in 1895 he resumed his trade at Larned and worked there six months during the hard times of that year for three dollars per week. In the same year he removed to Kinsley, where he became manager of a paper, but in 1896 he returned to Larned and worked at his trade another year. "The Tiller and Toiler" had been established at Larned in 1892 as a Populist paper by W. P. Mahon, who died in 1896. Upon Mr. Mahon's death

Charles Sedgwick Eckert, brother of Harvey, became manager of the paper, and in 1907 the two brothers bought it. In 1908 Harvey Eckert became sole owner and editor of the publication and has built up a strong weekly paper, Democratic in politics and of great influence both in party work and in pushing the progress and development of Larned and Pawnee county. In 1902 the "Eagle-Optic," established in 1878, was consolidated with the "Tiller and Toiler" and from that time until 1911 it was the official paper of Pawnee county.

On June 15, 1899, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Eckert and Miss Gertrude Davis, of Larned. Mrs. Eckert was born Dec. 10, 1880, in the old Indian Territory, near where now is located the town of Vinita, Okla. She was an orphan at the time of her marriage. To their union one son has been born, Frederick, born March 25, 1909. Fraternally, Mr. Eckert is a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Mrs. Eckert is a member of the Episcopal church.

John S. Gilmore.—In presenting to the readers of this volume the biography of John S. Gilmore, of Fredonia, the aim is to perpetuate the life record of a Kansas pioneer whose entire career has been marked by the deeds of a public-spirited citizen, not only as an early settler of the state and a man whose energies have been devoted to its development, but still more as a leader in public affairs and one of the oldest newspaper men of the state. Among all of its citizens, Kansas can boast no stancher or more loyal Republican. His blood is Scotch-Irish, a strain perhaps the most vigorous physically, the most alert mentally, and the most robust morally that has mingled in the shaping of American character. Mr. Gilmore was born in Rochester, N. Y., Dec. 6, 1848. His father, Robert G. Gilmore, was a native of Donaghadee, County Down, Ireland, born Sept. 19, 1811. Though of Irish birth his people were originally of Scotch Covenanter stock, his ancestry having migrated to Ireland from Scotland on account of religious persecution during the reign of Charles II. He wedded Helen Storrier, who was born in Dundee, Scotland, April 28, 1812. In 1838 they came to the United States and resided in Rochester, N. Y., until their removal, in 1857, to Kansas, which was then a territory. On Oct. 31 of that year the family arrived at Kansas City (then Wyandotte), the latter part of their journey having been made on the river steamboat, "William Campbell." From Wyandotte to their claim, which the father had preëmpted in March, previous, was a distance of 110 miles, which distance the family covered in an ox wagon. Their cabin on the frontier was in the Neosho river woods two miles northeast of the new town of Emporia. Robert G. Gilmore died at Emporia on Feb. 11, 1874. He was a carpenter and joiner by trade and was a man of more than ordinary education and intelligence and a man of strong opinions. Until 1852 he espoused the cause of the Democratic party, but from 1854 forward he was a Republican. His widow survived him until Dec. 22, 1891, when she passed away at the home of her son in Fredonia. She was a devout member of the Presbyterian church and was a strong



Geo. S. Gilman.

helpmeet to her husband, with whom she experienced all the hardships and privations of pioneer life in Kansas. To the union of these beloved parents were born six sons.

John S. Gilmore was a lad of but nine years at the time of the family's removal to Kansas. He remained at the parental home in Lyon county until July 20, 1865, when he entered the office of Jacob Stotler, editor of the "Emporia News," as a printer's apprentice. He was subsequently employed on the "Burlington Patriot," of which S. S. Prouty was editor; and later on the "Oswego Register," the "Leavenworth Daily Commercial," the "Osage Chronicle," then edited by M. M. Murdock, and the "Emporia Tribune." Before attaining to his majority Mr. Gilmore had, by industry and economy, saved from his wages as a typesetter and the profit derived from an investment in cattle a sum of over \$600. With a keen desire to enter the newspaper business on his own account he used a portion of this sum in establishing a printing plant at Guilford, Wilson county. Journeying to the new location on a Kaw Indian pony in December, 1869, he there arranged for the project he had in mind and a few months later the paraphernalia for his printing office arrived. The press was a Washington hand press on which he had "rolled" as an apprentice in the office of the "Emporia News," and which had been taken to Emporia in 1857 by Preston B. Plumb when he established that paper. That, as well as the other equipment for his plant, Mr. Gilmore selected with his own hands. On April 20, 1870, was issued at Guilford the first number of the "Citizen," with John S. Gilmore as editor and owner. In that number the young editor announced that the paper was and would be a Republican paper. Being convinced after six months at Guilford that the town was not destined to become of any size, his paper was removed to Neodesha and became the "Neodesha Citizen," the first number of which was issued on Nov. 18, 1870. Two years later the paper was suspended. In May, 1873, he purchased the "Fredonia Journal" printing outfit from William A. Peffer, and there at the county seat established the "Wilson County Citizen," its first issue appearing on June 6. Mr. Gilmore has continued to be its owner from that time to the present, a period of nearly forty years, and has had absolute control in conducting and directing its affairs. Throughout all these years it has never swerved in its stanch and devoted allegiance to the Republican party. Neodesha was incorporated as a city of the third class in March, 1871, and in November following Mr. Gilmore was elected a member of the first city council when not yet twenty-three years of age. Later he was elected register of deeds of Wilson county, in which office he served two years, retiring without seeking reelection. In 1876 and again in 1878 he was unanimously nominated by the Republican party as its candidate from the Fifty-fourth district to the state legislature, and in each instance he was elected. On Jan. 26, 1880, he was appointed postmaster at Fredonia, and held that office until Dec. 20, 1884. In February, 1891, without solicitation on the part of Mr. Gilmore, Gov. L. U. Humphrey appointed him a member of the board of directors of the state penitentiary

to fill a two years' vacancy. In February, 1899, he received a similar appointment from Gov. W. E. Stanley and was chosen president of the board. He has been one of the most prominent and active workers in the Republican party in Kansas. In 1876, 1888 and 1898 he represented the Seventh judicial district in the Republican state central committee, and he has several times served as chairman of the Wilson county central committee. He has been a delegate to almost every Republican state convention since 1870. In business affairs he has prospered and owns 1,500 acres of fine land in Wilson county and is extensively engaged in stock raising.

Mr. Gilmore has been twice married. His first wife was a Miss Viola Butin, of Fredonia, Kan., whom he wedded at Lancaster, Ohio, on May 31, 1882. She was born in Wapello county, Iowa, Oct. 13, 1860, and died at Washington, D. C., nine days after her marriage. On Feb. 27, 1890, in Newark township, Wilson county, Kansas, Miss Florence Barton became the second wife of Mr. Gilmore. She was born in Ironton, Ohio, May 14, 1862, a daughter of Capt. William and Mary J. Barton, and is a direct descendant of John Alden and Priscilla Mullens, voyagers on the Mayflower, whose romance Longiellow immortalized in his poem, "Courtship of Miles Standish." Her great-grandfather, Col. William Barton, was born in Bristol county, Rhode Island, in May, 1748, and died at Providence in 1831. He was a patriot of the Revolution and during that war became famous through his capture of the British general, Robert Prescott, which capture was effected through stratagem. For the act he was voted a medal and was brevetted colonel. After the war he became a member of the Rhode Island state convention that adopted the Federal constitution. By virtue of her descent from Col. William Barton, Mrs. Gilmore is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution and holds her membership in the Topeka chapter. She was once a teacher in the Neodesha schools, and is a member and earnest worker in the Presbyterian church, which has been the faith of her ancestors for many generations. Two children have blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Gilmore—John, born April 26, 1891, and Mary, born July 1, 1894.

Harry C. Nutting, M. D., an able practitioner of the medical profession in Emporia, Kan., was born in Jacksonville, Ill., Aug. 26, 1876, and is the son of Henry Nutting and his wife, whose maiden name was Ella Coffee. Henry Nutting is a native of Mississippi, but went to the State of Illinois when a young man and engaged in the hotel business. In 1882 he removed his family from Illinois to Emporia, Kan., where he became the manager and owner of a large hotel, which he has continued to operate very successfully to the present time. During the Civil war he served in defense of his beloved Southland and the principles he believed to be right, continuing in the army until the end of the war. Since he has been a resident of Emporia he has been very successful in business affairs, and besides the management of the hotel mentioned, he has become an extensive land and property owner.

Harry C. Nutting was educated in the public schools of Emporia and

in the medical college at Louisville, Ky. He entered the latter school for his professional training in 1900 and was graduated in 1904, after which he returned to Emporia, where he began the practice of his profession. Dr. Nutting has the requisite qualities for an able physician, those of strong intellectual force, energy and a keen perception and regard for the responsibility which devolves upon him, and the excellent practice he has acquired is but the sequence of his own well directed efforts. His professional interest is further indicated by his membership in the Lyon County and the Kansas State medical societies, and the American Medical Association.

Dr. Nutting was married in 1907 to Miss Grace Wiley, the daughter of W. J. Wiley, who conducts a successful realty and loan business at Emporia. Dr. and Mrs. Nutting have two children—Martha and Helen. Both Dr. Nutting and his wife are members of the Congregational church and he is a member of Lodge No. 633, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

George Washington Kanavel, chairman of the state board of railroad commissioners, is a native of Ohio, having been born on a farm in Holmes county, Jan. 27, 1844. His father, Thomas Kanavel, was of German descent, his ancestors having come from Pennsylvania to Ohio, where he was born in 1815. He was engaged in the trade of carpentering in his native state and died there in 1876. His wife was Mahala Helm, also a native of Ohio, born in 1820, and whose death occurred in 1893. They were the parents of eight children—six sons and two daughters—four of whom are now living, Henry R., George W., Mrs. Frances R. Williams, and Lyman M. With the exception of George W., all reside in Ohio.

George W. Kanavel spent his boyhood in Coshocton county, Ohio, where he attended the public schools. In November, 1861, at the age of seventeen, he enlisted in the Union army and served throughout the Civil war in Company F, Eightieth Ohio regiment, as a private and non-commissioned officer. He took part in many of the most important campaigns of the four years of war and fought on seventeen battlefields, including Iuka, Corinth, Jackson, Champion's Hill, Missionary Ridge, the siege of Vicksburg, the campaign from Chattanooga to Atlanta, and the historic march from Atlanta to the sea, all of them being among the notable events of the great struggle, and in which he rendered valiant service. After the close of the war, he returned to his home and served an apprenticeship at the trade of shoemaker, but a few years later gave up this occupation and came west, arriving in Kansas in 1872. He took up a homestead in Harvey county, which still remains his home, his present residence being at Sedgwick in that county. The following year, 1873, he entered the Methodist ministry and spent the next eight years as a minister, giving what attention he could during this period to his farm. He first engaged in banking enterprises in 1882, becoming the president of the Sedgwick State Bank. Since that time, Mr. Kanavel has continued to be prominently identified with the banking business and

is still interested in the Sedgwick State Bank. In the spring of 1885 he organized the First National Bank, at Riverside, Cal., and served as its first president. Although he retained his connection with this bank for three years, he still made his home at Sedgwick. He has served the State of Kansas for a number of years in positions where his integrity and financial training have made him a valuable public official. For a period of over six years he was a member of the state board of charities to which he was appointed by Gov. W. E. Stanley. In 1906 he was elected to the state board of railroad commissioners, and since his election he has most creditably discharged the duties of chairman of the commission.

Mr. Kanavel is a Scottish Rite Mason, a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and his political affiliations are with the Republican party. He was married on Aug. 27, 1868, to Miss Mary A. Paugh, of Muskingum county, Ohio, and to this union have been born three children: Edwin J., and Allen B. Kanavel, both of whom are physicians, and Thomas M. Kanavel, whose occupation is farming.

Reynolds Duane Carpenter, grain dealer, stockman and one of the prominent farmers of Lyon county, was born at Bennington, Vt., in 1863, the son of David and Abigail M. (Boardman) Carpenter. His father was one of those thrifty New England farmers who by industry and diligence wrung a steady income from the rocky acres of his land. He was a miller by trade and followed that vocation in connection with his farming, until his death, in 1896. Mrs. Carpenter was the daughter of George Boardman, one of the pioneer millers of Vermont. She died in that state. There were seven children in the Carpenter family—George D., Reynolds D., Clarence, deceased, Harry B., Arthur S., Florence Sarah, deceased, and Caroline.

Reynolds D. Carpenter was reared on his father's farm and received the educational advantages afforded in the country. When a boy of only nineteen years, he determined to go West and make his way in the world. He came to Kansas in 1882 and located in Lyon county, where he engaged in farming. From time to time he has added to his original farm until he now owns about 2,000 acres of the finest agricultural land in Lyon county. Some years ago Mr. Carpenter became interested in stock raising. He now buys and sells cattle and also runs a grain elevator. He has accumulated a comfortable fortune and is regarded as one of the most prosperous men in Lyon county.

All his life Mr. Carpenter has been an adherent of the Republican party. He has been active in local politics, and in 1909 was elected to the state house of representatives, where he was chosen chairman of the committee on house rules—one of the most important in the legislature—and also served on the insurance and taxation committees. He is popular among his constituents and has many warm friends. In 1905 Mr. Carpenter married Mrs. Anna R. Gardner, daughter of J. H. Rays, a well-to-do farmer of Lyon county. One child has been born to this union—Reynolds Duane, Jr.

John Joseph Hennessy, D. D., Roman Catholic Bishop of Wichita, was born near Cloyne, County Cork, Ireland, July 19, 1847, the son of Michael and Ellen (Cronin) Hennessy. While still a child his parents came to the United States, locating in St. Louis, Mo., where he grew to manhood. Having determined to devote his life to the church he entered the Christian Brothers College at St. Louis, graduating there in 1862, after which he completed his theological course at the Seminary of St. Francis de Sales, Milwaukee, Wis., and his philosophical course at Cape Girardeau, Mo. Being under canonical age, he was ordained into the priesthood by Papal dispensation in 1869. From this time until 1880 he carried on missionary work in ten counties of the Iron Mountain district of southern Missouri. Father Hennessy built churches at Bismarck, Doniphan, Poplar Bluff, Gatewood, Graniteville and Farmington. In 1871 he founded the Railroad Men's Benevolent Union and six years later established the Ursuline Convent at Arcadia, Mo. He was elected procurator and vice-president of the board of managers of the Catholic Procurate of St. Louis in 1878, which position he held for eight years. From 1880 to 1886 he was editor of the *St. Louis Youths' Magazine*; in 1882 he was elected secretary of the St. Louis Orphan Board, one of the greatest charitable organizations in the Middle West; became treasurer of the diocesan clergy fund and spiritual director of the St. Vincent de Paul Society. From 1880 to 1888 he was rector of St. John's Church of St. Louis.

When the bishopric of Wichita became vacant in 1887, Father Hennessy was appointed to the office, being consecrated on Nov. 30, 1888, in St. John's Church, St. Louis, by Most Rev. Peter Richard Kendrick, of St. Louis. Since his appointment the diocese of Wichita has been enlarged and now covers an area of 42,915 square miles. Bishop Hennessy has been instrumental in building many new churches in the diocese as well as chapels and schools. It was due to his efforts that St. Francis Hospital was established in Wichita, as well as other Catholic institutions. Today Bishop Hennessy is regarded as one of the leading men of the church in the Southwest.

Frederick Marius Kimball, of Topeka, vice-president of the Kansas Building & Loan Association, of Kansas City, Kan., and president of the Security Mining Company, of Idaho, has been a resident of the capital city since 1892, and is numbered among its most respected citizens. He is descended from one of the old and distinguished families of America and one that has had an illustrious military history. Mr. and Mrs. Kimball each have the unique distinction of having had four great-grandfathers in the Revolutionary war. The Kimball family was founded in America by two brothers—Richard and Henry—who left Ipswich, England, April 10, 1634, and immigrated to America, landing in Boston. The branch of the family to which Capt. Frederick M. Kimball belongs, is descended from Richard Kimball. He was a Puritan and left England when that country was in the throes of revolution and when the conflict between the established church and the Puritans was at its height. He

settled among others of his belief at Watertown, Mass., where he was proclaimed a free man in 1635 and was made a proprietor in 1636-37. His services as a competent wheelwright were sought at Ipswich, Mass., to which place he removed and there spent the remainder of his life. That town granted him a home lot on Feb. 23, 1637, and also forty acres of land. He is mentioned frequently in the town records, and it is recorded in one of them that in January, 1649, he was given permission to fell such white oaks as he needed in order to follow his trade. His birthplace is supposed to have been Rattlesden, Suffolk, England. Capt. Frederick Marius Kimball, of this review, was born at Barton, Vt., June 14, 1840, and is of the eighth generation descended from the common ancestor, Richard Kimball, the line of descent being as follows: Benjamin, the son of Richard, the emigrant, was the father of Richard, born in 1665; Richard II had a son, Benjamin, whose son, Deacon John Kimball, became a very prominent churchman at Bradford, Mass., and at Concord, N. H., whither he removed from Bradford; Judge John Kimball, the son of Deacon Kimball, and the grandfather of the subject, was born at Concord, N. H., Oct. 3, 1769, and was married Dec. 6, 1792, to Eunice White, of Stratford, Vt., who was born Sept. 26, 1770, and died May 24, 1840. He settled on a lot of wild land at Vershire, Vt., later removed to Concord, N. H., and then in 1801 removed to Barton, Vt., where he served as town clerk and justice continuously from 1803 to 1842, and where he died, May 9, 1844. He was frequently a selectman, served as a representative in the state legislature from 1807 to 1809, and was a judge of the probate court ten years, also an assistant judge of the county court. He was one of the founders of the Congregational church at Barton in 1817. Frederick White Kimball, son of Judge John Kimball, and the father of the subject, was born at Barton, Vt., Jan. 7, 1805, and died at Glover, Vt., Dec. 2, 1872. In 1835 he married Mrs. Mary (Hinman) Chadwick, a widow with two daughters—Ann and Martha. She died Nov. 17, 1891. Frederick W. Kimball went to the gold fields of California in 1850 via the Isthmus of Panama, and returned to his family in Glover, Vt., in 1854, with quite a sum in gold, but broken in health. After his return from California he served as a justice of the peace at Glover seventeen years, beginning in 1855, and in 1870 he was a member of the State Constitutional Convention of Vermont. He was a man of high standing among his fellow townsmen.

Capt. Frederick Marius Kimball, after completing his education in the Orleans Liberal Institute at Glover, Vt., taught school several years and then began the study of law, but before finishing his legal studies, the Civil war opened, and he enlisted and was mustered in Oct. 15, 1861, at Montpelier, Vt., in Company D, Sixth Vermont infantry. The regiment was immediately ordered to Washington, where it arrived Oct. 22, and proceeded at once to Camp Griffin, where it was attached to the Vermont brigade. The command remained at Camp Griffin during the winter of 1861-2 and on March 10, 1862, broke camp for the Peninsular campaign. On April 6, 1862, at Warwick Creek, Va., the regiment was first

in action. In the battle of Golding's Farm the Sixth Vermont won complimentary mention from General Hancock. The loss at Savage Station was severe, and in the Maryland campaign this regiment bore an active part. It was actively engaged at Fredericksburg and soon after that great battle, it went into winter quarters at White Oak church, where it remained until camp was broken for the Chancellorsville movement in the spring of 1863. There and at Gettysburg and Funkstown later in the summer, the regiment proved its right to be known as one of the fighting regiments of the war. Mr. Kimball entered the service as a sergeant and was mustered out a captain, having been promoted a lieutenant early in 1863. He has the distinction of having participated in no fewer than twenty-three battles and was twice wounded, the first time at Banks' Ford on May 4, 1863, and the second time very severely at Funkstown, Md., on July 10, 1863. At the latter engagement the valorous conduct of Lieutenant Kimball was commented upon in the reports of both Generals Howe and Grant. The circumstances relating to his being wounded appear as follows in the Shawnee County History:

"His experiences on both these occasions were thrilling in the extreme and their recital must afford interest to all who admire courage and valor. At Banks' Ford, where his regiment charged Early's assailing columns, the enemy was thrown into great confusion by the unexpected attack, broke and ran, hotly pursued by the Sixth Vermont with fixed bayonets. Captain Kimball's belt plate turned a minie ball and thus saved his life, but in glancing off wounded him slightly in the arm. The regiment captured over four hundred prisoners in this charge, and one Confederate captain surrendered his sword and the remnant of his company to Captain Kimball, after having been shot in the face. The prisoners threw down their muskets and were left in charge of privates and ordered to the rear. Captain Kimball had only turned to go forward when a Confederate, who had surrendered, picked up a gun from the ground and was in the very act of shooting him when his movement was discovered by Sergeant Cleveland, of Captain Kimball's company, who was still quicker and shot the Rebel."

Captain Kimball was incapacitated for further field service on account of his wounds of July 10, 1863, and received his honorable discharge by order of the secretary of war, Oct. 22, 1863. Very shortly after his discharge, he was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Veteran Reserve Corps by President Lincoln, and thereafter until the close of the war he performed post and garrison duties at various points, a portion of the time at Brattleboro and St. Albans, Vt. He was promoted to a captaincy in the Veteran Reserve Corps. After the close of the war he was assigned to duty in the Freedmen's Bureau and was stationed in Virginia where, in connection with his other duties, he had supervision of the registrations and elections in several counties, with headquarters at Lawrenceville. His was a dangerous mission and required supreme courage and tact to fulfill it. Upon the expiration of the Freedmen's Bureau by limitation of law, on Jan. 1, 1869, Captain Kimball received

his honorable discharge, after an unbroken service of seven years and three months for the government. He was a delegate from the Fourth Congressional district of Virginia to the Republican national convention at Chicago, May 20, 1868, and there assisted in nominating General Grant for the presidency. Under General Stoneman, who was provisional governor of Virginia, he was appointed clerk of the county and circuit courts of Brunswick county. He had been a candidate for state senator in Virginia and had been urged to run for Congress, but he put aside political aspirations and what promised to be a successful political career in Virginia to take advantage of a business opening for him in the West. He resigned his offices in Virginia and in September, 1869, removed to Cameron, Mo., where he was engaged in mercantile pursuits some years. He at one time served as acting mayor there and in 1884 was appointed postmaster. Later, he spent three years in Colorado, engaged in the real estate business; then he returned to Cameron, Mo., and in July, 1892, removed to Topeka, Kan., where he has since resided. Soon after locating in Topeka he became secretary of the Aetna Building & Loan Association. Later, he formed his present connections as vice-president of the Kansas Building & Loan Association, of Kansas City, Kan., and as president of the Security Mining Company, of Idaho. He was married Sept. 27, 1863, to Susanna S. Hoyt, the daughter of Joseph and Mary Vinal (Perry) Hoyt. The mother of Mrs. Kimball was the daughter of Anthony and Submit (Wheatley) Perry, the latter of whom was the daughter of Nathaniel Wheatley, a member of a New Hampshire regiment in the Revolutionary war, under Col. Jonathan Chase, and a participator in the engagements at Ticonderoga and Saratoga, in 1776-77. He was one of the four great-grandfathers of Mrs. Kimball that fought in the Revolution, the other three being Joseph Hoyt, Lieut.-Col. William Smith and Capt. Benjamin Perry. The four great-grandfathers of Captain Kimball who were patriots in the Revolution were: John Kimball, Hugh White, Capt. Elijah Hinman and Gideon Bowker. Captain and Mrs. Kimball have complete records covering their respective family histories, the former's going back to 1595, and the latter's to 1634.

Captain and Mrs. Kimball are the parents of four children. Carl Willis Kimball, the eldest son, born Aug. 26, 1867, is married and has two children: Richard S., born in December, 1897, who is now taking a course in a military academy at Tarrytown, N. Y., and Elizabeth, who is attending the Brooklyn graded schools. The second child, Mary Gertrude Kimball, was born in 1870 and died in infancy. Claude Frederick Kimball, third in order of birth, born at Cameron, Mo., May 27, 1873, died Nov. 19, 1906, a promising young man at the time of his death. Maude Inez Louise Kimball, born at Cameron, Dec. 22, 1877, married Dr. Francis A. Birch, a prominent practicing physician at White Plains, N. Y. Dr. and Mrs. Birch have one child, a son, born July 10, 1911, and named Frederick Kimball, in honor of his grandfather, the subject of this review. Carl W. Kimball, the eldest son, is a graduate of the Cameron High School and of the St. James Military Academy, at Macon.

Mo. He entered into business in 1890, at Pittsburgh, Pa., and in 1893 connected himself with the Austin Kimball Company, a wholesale commission house of New York City. That company was formed in the early '50s by T. C. Kimball, a cousin of the subject, and descended to different members of the family until Charles H. and Carl W. Kimball obtained complete control of the business in 1907, since which time, under their able management, it has grown to be the largest commission house of the kind in New York City. He has now been a member of the firm nearly twenty years. He began at the bottom and worked his way up to a prominent and responsible position in the business. The firm handles all kinds of fruits, especially apples, which they export. They own a fine 800-acre apple orchard near Leavenworth, Kan., containing about 50,000 trees, and very frequently they buy the entire crop of other orchards. C. H. and Carl W. Kimball own two-fifths of the orchard and all of the business. Carl W. Kimball frequently visits Europe, as well as all parts of the United States, in the interest of the firm and during his visit in June, 1909, to Hamburg, Germany, the Commercial Club of Hamburg tendered him a banquet, at which he was honored as vice-president of the National League of Commission Merchants of America, and as president of the New York branch of the league. In 1911, at Minneapolis, Minn., Mr. Kimball was elected president of the National League.

Captain Kimball was commander of the Joe Hooker Post, Grand Army of the Republic, at Cameron, Mo., for a number of years, and now holds his membership in Lincoln Post, No. 1, at Topeka. He is a Knight Templar Mason, and a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, and Mrs. Kimball, who by virtue of lineal descent, is entitled to membership in both the Daughters of the American Revolution and in the Colonial Dames of America, has her application made out for membership in both of those societies. The Kimball family are members of the Episcopal church.

George Josiah Parker, one of the well known residents of Morris county, who for many years has been an officer of Ohio township, was born near Columbus, Columbia county, Wisconsin, June 18, 1865, the son of Josiah Harrison and Minerva Huntington (Norton) Parker. Josiah Parker was a native of Maine, where his ancestors settled in 1650. Capt. John Parker, one of his ancestors, was a soldier in the French and Indian wars, and also in the war of the Revolution. He was a lumberman, having learned the art of logging while a boy, in the great Maine woods. In 1848 he married Minerva Norton, and the same year went to Wisconsin. At that time the state had not been surveyed, but he preëmpted some government land and engaged in farming and lumbering, which was a profitable industry during the early days. Mr. Parker continued to live on the same farm until his death, in 1872. Mrs. Parker was also a native of Maine, where her ancestors settled in 1630. Elishu Norton, her father, served as a captain in the war of 1812, under Gen. Winfield Scott. He was one of the youngest captains ever commissioned in the United States

army, and in after life was superintendent of schools of the city of Boston, Mass. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Parker: Harry Edward, born June 3, 1858, now a mining engineer at Prescott, Ariz.; Elmer Ellsworth, born Feb. 2, 1862, died in 1877; George Josiah; Wesley Clarence, born June 16, 1868, a retired farmer, who lives at Oskaloosa, Kan.

George Parker was very ambitious, and he received his early education in Wisconsin, in the schools afforded by the pioneers of that day. In 1878 he came by wagon to Kansas, in company with his mother and brother, Harry. They located near Sabetha, Nemaha county. There George attended school again, and not being satisfied with the education afforded by the public schools entered the State Agricultural College at Manhattan, in 1882, and he devoted two and one-half years to study there. After leaving college he taught school in Nemaha county from 1885 to 1899 and Morris county from 1902 to 1906, and at the same time engaged in farming. On July 20, 1887, Mr. Parker married Mary McCarty, the daughter of Frank McCarty, a well to do farmer of Sabetha, Nemaha county. Five children were born to this union: Francis Robert, born March 2, 1892; Ethel May, born May 8, 1894; George Lee, born Oct. 17, 1896; Mary Ellen, born Oct. 2, 1898; and Martha Blanche, born Nov. 19, 1900. Mrs. Parker died Oct. 11, 1902, and on March 6, 1906, Mr. Parker married Martha May Rader, the daughter of George W. and Tisha Rader, residents of Dwight, Morris county. Mrs. Parker had been a teacher in Morris county before her marriage. One child has come to bless this union, a son, Harry Lawrence, born Jan. 16, 1907. In 1899 Mr. Parker removed to Morris county and settled in Ohio township, where he owns two fine farms. He has held a township office for fourteen years and in 1908 was elected county clerk of Morris county, when he led the ticket in the number of votes cast. In 1910 he was nominated again by the Republican party and elected without opposition. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, being a Knight Templar. He is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and a member of the Christian church.

Reuben L. Wilt, the popular postmaster of Rossville, Kan., is a native of the old Keystone State, having been born on a farm near Blain, Perry county, Pennsylvania, April 26, 1868. His parents, Daniel and Malinda (Kern) Wilt, were also natives of Pennsylvania. When the great Civil war came on, Daniel Wilt answered Lincoln's call for troops by enlisting in a Pennsylvania regiment, and did noble and valorous service in defense of the Stars and Stripes. He removed with his family to Kansas in 1876, and both he and his wife are now honored residents of Rossville, Kan. They became the parents of nine children—four sons and five daughters—and of the sons only three are now living: Reuben L., of this review; Irwin B. Wilt, and John R., cashier of the Silver Lake State Bank.

Reuben L. Wilt received his earlier education in the graded schools, supplementing it with a course in the Topeka Business College. When

yet a youth, he became a clerk in a feed store in Topeka, but after one year he returned to the farm, where he remained until he accepted a position in a grocery store in Topeka. The following fifteen years found him connected with that business. He then formed a partnership with his brother, John R. Wilt, to engage in the hardware business in Rossville, which was successfully conducted until 1905. Then Mr. Wilt again took up agricultural pursuits and was thus engaged until March 15, 1911, when he received the appointment by Postmaster General F. H. Hitchcock, recommended by Congressman D. R. Anthony, of the First district, postmaster and at once took charge of the office. While the Rossville postoffice is classed as a fourth class office, the business is steadily increasing and the receipts justify the prediction that it will soon acquire the third class rating and become wholly a presidential office. The office does a large local business besides supplying free rural delivery routes No. 13 and No. 14, out of Rossville.

In January, 1900, Mr. Wilt was united in marriage with Miss Lillie Ellis, daughter of Mrs. Emma Ellis, of Topeka, Kan. This union has been blessed with two children: Arline Josephine, aged ten years, and Ruby Alice, now six years old. Mr. Wilt has been a staunch Republican all of his life and in 1910 was elected treasurer of Rossville township, which position he still holds. He is a member of Lodge No. 111, Free and Accepted Masons, of Rossville, and is serving as secretary of the lodge. He is also a member of the Modern Woodmen of America. Both the paternal and maternal ancestors were early pioneers of Pennsylvania. The Wilts originally settled in Fishing Creek valley in Cumberland county, while the Kerns were among the first settlers of Perry county, Pennsylvania. John Kern, the grandfather of Mr. Wilt, ended his days in Rossville, Kan., in 1878. Mr. Wilt is in the prime of life and health, deservedly popular with all who know him, and is certain to continue to serve the people of Rossville and vicinity as one of the best postmasters in the Sunflower State.

George M. Gray, M. D., president of the medical staff of St. Margaret's Hospital, Kansas City, Kan., and one of the best known surgeons in Kansas, was born in Waukegan, Ill., March 4, 1856, a son of Rasselas M. and Susan (Dowst) Gray. The Gray family is of English descent, the first American ancestors having settled in Rhode Island at an early day, some of them serving with distinction during the Revolutionary war. Rasselas Gray was born in New York, but moved to Illinois about 1850 and then to Kansas in 1858, while it was a territory, and took up land at Quindaro, where he engaged in the mercantile business and at the same time operated his farm. He is a Republican in politics and at the outbreak of the Civil war tendered his services to the government, serving in the quartermaster's department until the cessation of hostilities. Mr. Gray has been township trustee of Quindaro for a number of years. Dr. Gray's maternal grandfather was a sea captain, who lived at Salem, Mass. He was lost at sea.

Dr. Gray received his elementary education in the Wyandotte Coun-

ty High School. He determined to study medicine, and with this end in view entered the drug store of T. J. Eaton, in Kansas City, Mo., soon after leaving school. For two years he acted as clerk in the store and at the same time read medicine. He entered the Kansas City Medical College and graduated March 4, 1879. Wishing to specialize in certain branches, he went to New York City and took a course in the Bellevue Medical College, receiving his degree in 1880. The same year he opened an office in Kansas City, Kan., and soon had a growing practice. In the fall of 1881, Dr. Gray married Carrie Harlan, the daughter of Howard Harlan, a lawyer of Marshall, Ill. Three children have been born to this union: May, who is the wife of Willard Briedenthall, a prominent banker of this city; Ruth, who spent two years in study at Smith College, and is now at home; and George, a boy of fourteen years (1911), who is attending school. Dr. Gray has served on the surgical staff of St. Margaret's Hospital since the organization of the hospital, in 1886, and is now one of its surgeons; he is teacher of clinical surgery in the medical department of the University of Kansas; he is a member of the county, state and American medical societies, and was president of the Kansas City Academy of Medicine, of Kansas City, Mo., in 1909. For two years he was county coroner, and has one of the largest surgical practices in the city and state. Dr. Gray is a Republican in politics and served for four months as mayor of Kansas City, Kan., filling out the unexpired term of W. W. Rose. The people wished to nominate him for the position, but he refused, desiring to devote his time to his profession. In addition to his professional duties Dr. Gray is president of the Riverview State Bank and vice-president of the People's National Bank. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Freeman Sardou, a prominent citizen of Topeka, Kan., and one of the first residents of that city, is a well known fruit grower of that section of the state and is also extensively engaged in the canning business. Mr. Sardou was born on the Atlantic ocean, Jan. 16, 1854, while his parents, Charles and Josephine (Mere) Sardou, were enroute for free America. His father, Charles Sardou, became a French refugee, due to his conspicuous part in the French Revolutions of 1848 and also of 1851. A price of 20,000 francs had been set on his head for the part he took in the latter and his faithful wife had been exiled. It was to escape their persecutors, to enjoy the rights of citizenship in a free land and to be protected in them that these parents came to America. The whole life of Charles Sardou was one of adventure and daring. He was born near Carqueiranne, France, in 1813, and for twenty-three years he was a sailor on the seas. His later life demonstrated that he was much more than a mere sailor, for in his participation in the struggles of 1848 and 1851, he evinced that fortitude, courage and personal bravery which characterized the French Revolutionists and made them such a menace to the royalty of France. It was because of his activity in behalf of his countrymen in their struggle against their royal oppressors during the

Revolution and the period immediately following that he was denounced a dangerous person and a price set on his head. With a party of his mates, numbering seventeen, they seized a vessel in a bay on the Italian coast and headed for the land of the free across the Atlantic, which was reached after a voyage of 120 days. It was during this voyage that Freeman Sardou, of this review, was born. As most of the party were sailors, they had no difficulty in beaching their vessel and leaving her to her fate, they made their way to land and freedom. On Aug. 28, 1854, a party consisting of Mr. Sardou, J. B. Billard, Frederick K. Vesscelda, and a Mr. Berrenger came to the site of Topeka, Kan., and located on section 28. Each took up a claim of 160 acres of land and were the first white people to locate at Topeka, the date being Aug. 28, 1854. Mr. Sardou soon found he had not entirely left trouble behind, though it was of a new nature. His first house, a dugout by the side of a bank, was washed away by a sudden flood; it was replaced by a sod house, which was destroyed by a furious wind storm. His third home, a log house, was burned to the ground on Nov. 23, 1854, thus three times within as many months he was left without a home. Two days after his last loss, a party of white people, led by a well remembered Daniel H. Horne, crossed the place where his cabin had stood while on their way to Topeka, though that place had not yet received its name. Their visit later proved a very fortunate circumstance to Mr. Sardou. A severe and sudden fire had swept over that section and had carried away many landmarks, but fortunately left the sills of his cabin standing. Mr. Sardou, with his wife and son, Freeman, crossed the river on the ice and spent the winter in the settlement of what is now Silver Lake, with the Indians. In the following April, Charles Sardou returned to his farm and found it occupied, a Dr. Martin having "jumped" his claim. Mr. Sardou entered suit for his land and won through the sworn testimony of Daniel H. Horne, who testified that he had seen the sills of the log cabin on the land when he and his party had come to Topeka the preceding November. It was not until 1860, however, that the usurper was ousted and then Mr. Sardou was compelled to pay Dr. Martin all he possessed in order to secure it, as the latter made a large claim for improvements, though the land lay in its original state. Mr. Sardou remained on his farm until 1870, and by that time had brought it to a state of successful cultivation. The revolution which broke out at the conclusion of the war between France and Prussia in 1870 stirred old memories, and, gathering together what he had accumulated in this country, he returned to his native land to assist in establishing a Republic. With \$4,000, which French subjects in Kansas had subscribed to the cause, he went to New York, where he recruited 1,000 volunteers with whom he sailed to France to assist in the overthrow of royalty. He participated in the battles of Strassburg, Metz and Sedan, and after seeing the fall of Paris, he returned to Kansas in September, 1871, having been absent nine months. Dr. M. A. E. J. Campdoras, a friend of Charles Sardou, was offered the first presidency of France in 1851. In 1883, Mr.

Sardou and his wife once more returned to their native land, and he was elected to a seat in the House of Deputies for life. He died there on Nov. 2, 1894, in his eighty-second year, and within a stone's throw of the house in which he was born. His tomb is in the old sailors' and soldiers' cemetery at Carqueiranne. France honored his name in memory of his services for his countrymen by ordering all trains to stop for a certain period during the hour of his funeral services. He was a relative of Victorien Sardou, the noted French dramatist, and was a classmate of Hugo, Danton and Robespierre, noted French Revolutionists.

Freeman Sardou grew to manhood in Topeka and received his education in that city. He walked two miles to attend the school at the corner of Tenth avenue and Jackson street, and had for his teacher a Mr. Drake, who closed the school in 1862 and entered the army. He subsequently attended the Harrison and the Lincoln schools. In 1869 he was one of five forming the first class of the Topeka High School, his classmates being Emma Boyd, now Mrs. F. C. Bowen; Mrs. Emma Woods; W. C. Campbell and Lloyd Hope, all surviving in this date (1911), except Mr. Hope. After completing his education, Mr. Sardou learned the tinner's trade at St. Louis and was employed at his trade thirteen years. In 1883, when his parents returned to France, he took charge of the farm on the outskirts of Topeka and has resided there continuously since that time. The handsome brick residence at 455 Freeman avenue has as a setting a tract of twenty acres, much of which is devoted to fruit growing. It is a beautiful place, one section of which is shaded with stately oaks that are a century old perhaps. His orchards are of his own planting and, while not the most extensive, they are among the most productive in the state and their fruit among the finest. He has devoted much attention to the culture of fruit and has had the success in that line for which the nation of his ancestors is famous. He has also planted 135 chestnut trees, which are now coming into bearing and has three varieties. On his grounds are found great arbors of Concord grapes; a cherry orchard of twelve acres, where four choice varieties are grown; one acre given to gooseberries and there are other small fruits in abundance. In 1909 Mr. Sardou built a canning plant with a capacity of 20,000 quart cans per day. The equipment is modern in every respect and nothing but sanitary cans are used. In 1911 Mr. Sardou closed contracts for the produce from about 200 acres of ground for canning purposes, and despite the effects of the extreme drouth during the earlier part of the season, the plant was kept running through the entire canning season. His cherry crop was sold without canning, as a greater profit was realized in that manner. Throughout the whole of his business career he has been very successful.

On Sept. 26, 1878, Mr. Sardou was united in marriage to Miss Mary A. Morriss, a daughter of George A. G. and Leddie (Ladd) Morriss. Mr. and Mrs. Sardou have two sons—Charles and George. Charles Sardou, who is an electrician, married Emma Isaacson and resides in Topeka. They have one son, Charles, born Nov. 10, 1906. George

Sardou, the second son, also an electrician, married Gertrude Brandenburg. At the present time (1911) he is installing the electric light plants and the telephone systems at Onaga and Waterville, Kan. During the flood of 1903, Mr. Sardou and his sons rescued over 300 people who were in peril of their lives. In grateful remembrance of their heroism, the citizens of Topeka presented each with a beautiful gold medal appropriately inscribed. Mr. Sardou's medal on one side has in gold type, "For bravery," below the words being a representation of a row boat filled with the rescued. On the opposite side is the inscription: "Presented by citizens of Topeka, Kan., to Freeman Sardou for manly and heroic efforts in behalf of his fellow beings during the flood of May 30, 1903." Both sons were married in 1904, the year following the flood. Mr. Sardou has seen Topeka grow from a mere village of a few cabins and wigwams to one of the most beautiful and progressive cities of the West and has seen Kansas in one half century take her place among the foremost states of the Union. He has made two trips to France, once in 1890 and again in 1910. On his return from his last visit to that country he brought his mother to Kansas and she now resides with him. Mr. Sardou takes a great interest in public affairs and is a Democrat in politics. Fraternally he is a member of Topeka Lodge, No. 38, Knights of Pythias.

Clarence A. Neighbors, M. D., a successful and reliable young physician of Emporia, is a native of Kansas, having been born at McPherson, Aug. 23, 1880. He is the son of Charles J. and Maria (Moomaw) Neighbors, both native Virginians, who came to Kansas the week after their marriage and settled near McPherson. Charles J. Neighbors was the first settler in Kansas to come from his Virginia home and after he had located here, several other families from his old neighborhood came to Kansas and located near him. He was a farmer, and had his bride and but \$300 when he came to Kansas. He preëmpted a homestead near McPherson, and in the succeeding years by thrift and industry added to it until he now owns 1,000 acres, all of which he has transformed into richly productive land. Since 1902 he and his wife have been retired residents of McPherson, where both are members of the Baptist church. Charles Neighbors is a Democrat, as was his father, Henry Neighbors, a native of Virginia, who served the cause of the South throughout the entire Civil war. In 1895 he came to Kansas to spend his remaining years at the home of his son, Charles, and died there in 1907. William P. Moomaw, the maternal grandfather of Dr. Neighbors, was a wealthy native Virginia planter, and he, too, wore the gray during the great Civil war.

Dr. Neighbors received the education afforded by the public schools of McPherson, which was supplemented by a course at Ottawa University, Ottawa, Kan., from which institution he was graduated in 1902. He began the immediate study of his profession in the Kansas City Medical College in 1902 and was graduated in 1905, thus completing a four-years course in three years. He then served fourteen months as an interne in

St. Margaret's Hospital at Kansas City, Kan., after which he took charge of a hospital at Garden City, Kan., and remained there eight months. In 1906 he opened an office and began a general practice of his profession in Emporia, where he has already become well established. He has been president of the Lyon County Medical Society, and is a member of the Kansas State Medical Society, and of the American Medical Association.

Dr. Neighbors and Miss May Beatty were united in marriage May 8, 1907, and have one son, Clarence B. Mrs. Neighbors is the daughter of Joseph C. Beatty, a native of Ireland, who immigrated to this country and became a farmer in Allen county, Kansas, but is now a resident of Idaho. Dr. Neighbors is a Republican in politics and at the present time is coroner of Lyon county. He is a Knight Templar and Scottish Rite Mason, and a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Both he and his wife are members of the Baptist church.

Dennis H. Morse, one of the leading attorneys of Jefferson county and a prominent citizen of Oskaloosa, is a native of New York State, born at Syracuse, Oswego county, Sept. 30, 1837. He received a good education in his native county, and then began the study of law at Fulton, Oswego county, being admitted to the bar at Syracuse in 1859. He was associated with Horace Greeley and other prominent professional men while following his profession in New York. Mr. Morse was present in the court room when the famous case of Littlejohn vs. Greeley was tried, Mr. Littlejohn suing Greeley for libel. For five years, from 1862, he lived in Missouri, but followed his professional work in both that state and Kansas. He first came to Kansas in 1865, but remained through but one term of court. For five years Mr. Morse resided in Kansas City, but since his first case in Jefferson county he has never missed a term of court there.

Since becoming a resident of Oskaloosa, Mr. Morse has become recognized as one of the leading lawyers and progressive men of Jefferson county. He has ever been a student of his profession, keeps in touch with the great strides made in court procedure and the practice of law. He is the author of a text book which is of value to men of the profession. Fraternally, Mr. Morse is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias. In December, 1863, he married Hannah King, at Prairie City, Ill. They have one son, William J., a graduate of the University of Kansas, now practicing law in Kansas City, Mo.

Benjamin Perry McDonald, late of Fort Scott and one of the best known men in eastern Kansas in his day, was born at Lock Haven, Pa., Oct. 8, 1839, and died at Dallas, Tex., where he and his wife were sojourning, on Feb. 16, 1909. He was a son of John and Deborah (Reeder) McDonald, the former a native of Scotland and the latter of Pennsylvania. The mother was a cousin of Andrew H. Reeder, the first territorial governor of Kansas. John McDonald landed in the United States on the last day of July, 1827, and became one of the prominent business

men of Pennsylvania, having been the discoverer of coal at Tarrantsville and Queen Run. His marriage to Deborah Reeder was solemnized at Lock Haven, where they passed the remainder of their lives.

Benjamin P. McDonald was educated in the public schools and at Dickinson Seminary, completing his schooling at the age of seventeen years. Upon leaving school he started west, and on Aug. 1, 1857, arrived in Fort Scott, then a frontier village. He at once preëmpted a claim of timbered land, which he purchased after four years. The following spring his brother, Alexander (afterward United States senator from Arkansas), and E. S. Bowen arrived in Fort Scott with a saw-mill, and Benjamin made his start in life from the sale of the timber on his claim, a large part of the lumber being used in building up Fort Scott. He helped to survey and lay out the town, and preëmpted an additional quarter section of land. He then became a clerk in the store of Crawford & Company, where he remained until 1861, when he and his brother Alexander purchased the business, which was then conducted under the name of A. McDonald & Brother. During the war they realized handsome profits by furnishing supplies to home guard companies and volunteer organizations before they were mustered into service, and to the Army of the Frontier, running a number of freighting trains for sutlers and supplying General Blunt's command from Fort Scott to Little Rock, Ark. Their transactions in one year amounted to \$2,500,000. One entire wagon train, worth a quarter of a million dollars, was captured by Confederates. In connection with their mercantile business the McDonald brothers operated a private bank. In 1867 Benjamin purchased his brother's interest in both bank and store, and gradually closed out all except the bank, which in 1871 he reorganized as the First National Bank of Fort Scott, of which he was president for about eight years. In 1870 he and his wife went to New York City, where they resided for some two years, though he never disposed of his home in Fort Scott.

Early in the '70s Mr. McDonald became interested in railroad building. In 1874 he built the line southeast from Fort Scott to the coal fields twelve miles distant. This line was afterward purchased by the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis railroad. In 1881 he built twenty miles of railroad on Long Island, N. Y.; in 1888-89 he built the Sherman, Dennison & Dallas railroad, now a part of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas system; in 1901 he built the Fort Scott, Iola & Western from Iola to Moran, this line also being owned by the Missouri, Kansas & Texas; in 1902 he built the Dallas, Cleburne & Southwestern from Cleburne to Egan, and was president of this company at the time of his death. The line is now operated under a trackage contract by the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Company. He was a director of the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Company and its predecessors from the earliest history of the line until it passed into the possession of the St. Louis & San Francisco Company. He was personally acquainted with the promoters of the southern branch of the Missouri Pacific railroad, and was always a

great friend of the enterprise, which is now a part of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas system. He became a director in 1872, while the road was being built through the Indian Territory, and during the receivership of H. C. Cross and George A. Eddy Mr. McDonald served as treasurer by their appointment. His appointment was confirmed by the United States circuit court of Kansas, and the same court approved his accounts, which were found to be perfect in every respect. It is said that he had a more thorough and intimate knowledge of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroad than any man living, and this knowledge was always turned to good account for the benefit of the company, with which he was so long and so closely identified. His death occurred after an illness of only five days, and the news came as a shock to his many friends connected with the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Company, who prepared a beautifully bound, hand printed memorial, which was presented to Mrs. McDonald as a token of the appreciation and esteem of his old associates. Mr. McDonald was one of the founders of the American Cotton Company, which perfected the round cotton bale, and he was always interested in every movement for the moral and material advancement of the community in which he lived. Prior to the war he was what was known as a Union Democrat, but he was never an active political worker in the interests of any party. He was prominent in fraternal circles, having been a Thirty-second degree member of the Scottish Rite Masonic consistory at Fort Scott; a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. At the time of his death he was one of the oldest Masons in Kansas, having been initiated into that time-honored order in February, 1861, and receiving his Master Mason's degree on July 18 of the same year. His religious affiliations were with the Episcopal church.

On Nov. 21, 1860, Mr. McDonald married Emma A. Johnston, a step-daughter of John A. Miller, who came with his family to Fort Scott on March 10, 1860, and engaged in the hardware business. This union was blessed with four sons, viz.: George A., who died in infancy; William A., who married Norma Grant Conger, a cousin of the United States minister to China, and now lives in Cleburne, Tex.; Charles B., president of the People's Bank of Fort Scott, married Gertrude Richardson, who is now deceased; Benjamin Perry, Jr., now a resident of Birmingham, Ala., married June Graber, daughter of Gen. William H. Graber, of Dallas, Tex. William A. and Norma G. McDonald have two daughters—Emma Abbie and Norma Will; and Benjamin P. and his wife also have two children—Benjamin Perry III and Emma Louise.

Practically all of the active portion of Mr. McDonald's life was passed at Fort Scott, and in death he is not separated from the old, familiar scenes. His remains were brought from Dallas and were buried from the old home, under the auspices of the Masonic fraternity and the Episcopal church. He now sleeps upon the banks of the Marmaton, which he loved so well, and his widow still occupies the old home, made dear to her by so many hallowed associations.

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