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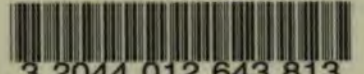
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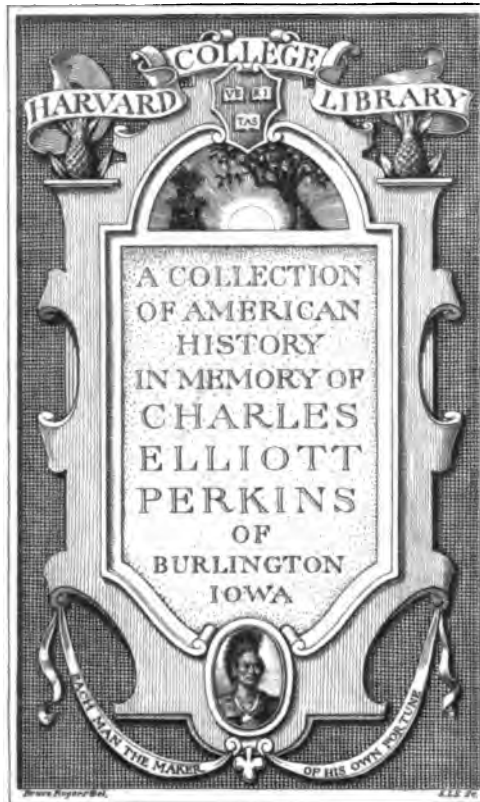
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Very truly yours,

W. P. Pickens

ENCYCLOPEDIA

OF THE

HISTORY OF MISSISSIPPI

A COMPENDIUM OF HISTORY
FOR READY REFERENCE

EDITED BY

HOWARD L. COOPER

VOL. V.

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

HALDEMAN, CONARD & CO. (INCORPORATED),

1901.



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

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

Histories make men wise.—*Bacon.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

Encyclopedia of the History of Missouri.

O

Oak Grove.—A town in Jackson County, platted in 1881, and situated on the Chicago & Alton Railroad. It contains numerous stores, a bank, a graded school, three churches, a newspaper, a large flouring mill, hotels, etc. It is an important shipping point, and has a population of 1,200.

Oakland.—One of the most attractive stations on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, in St. Louis County, twelve and a half miles from St. Louis. Among the palatial mansions near it are the residences of Joseph Franklin, James L. Blair and R. M. Noonan. The original name of Oakland was Hartwood, named after its founder, Henry Clay Hart. After Hart it came into the possession of E. W. Fox, who gave it the present name.

Oaklawn College.—A private institute at Novelty, Knox County. It was founded in 1876 by Professor W. N. Doyle.

Oak Ridge.—A town in Cape Girardeau County, twenty miles northwest of Cape Girardeau and ten miles from Jackson. It has a population of about 250.

Oath of Allegiance.—October 16, 1861, the "State Convention of Missouri" adopted an ordinance requiring test oaths of loyalty for all civil officers, the same to be filed within sixty days, and providing that the offices of those who failed to comply with the ordinance before the 17th of December, 1861, should be declared vacant. February 15, 1862, General H. W. Halleck, in command of the Department of Missouri, issued an order requiring that in all future elections in the State of Missouri every voter should take the oath of allegiance prescribed by the State Convention. June 17, 1862, Bernard G. Farrar, provost marshal general of the Department of the Mississippi, ordered

the provost marshal of the city of St. Louis to cause all persons in the city suspected of disloyal sympathies to take the oath of allegiance to the United States government and the provisional government of the State. By the same order all persons "known by their conduct, bearing, conversation or companions to be disloyal" were required to give bond for the observance of their oath, and the provost marshal was directed to cause the arrest of all persons guilty of disloyal conduct, whether it consisted "in acts or language hostile to the government." March 17, 1864, General W. S. Rosecrans, in command of the Department of Missouri, ordered that as a condition precedent to the assembling in St. Louis of religious convocations of any kind the persons proposing to attend and participate in the proceedings of such convocations should be required to subscribe to the oath of allegiance, and file the same in the office of the assistant provost marshal.

Oath of Office.—The oath which every county officer in the State is required to take upon entering upon his official duties. It is in these words, with some slight variations to adapt it to peculiar offices: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) I will support the Constitution of the United States and of the State of Missouri, and faithfully perform the duties of my office, and that I will not knowingly receive, directly or indirectly, any money or valuable thing for the performance or nonperformance of any act or duty pertaining to my office, other than the compensation allowed by law."

Oath, Test.—The test oath of loyalty, prescribed in the Missouri Constitution of 1865, was as follows:

"I, A. B., do solemnly swear that I am well acquainted with the terms of the third section of the second article of the Consti-

tution of the State of Missouri, adopted in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-five, and have carefully considered the same; that I have never, directly or indirectly, done any of the acts in said section specified; that I have always been truly and loyally on the side of the United States against all enemies thereof, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the United States, and will support the Constitution and laws thereof as the supreme law of the land, any law or ordinance of any State to the contrary notwithstanding; that I will to the best of my ability protect and defend the Union of the United States, and not allow the same to be broken up and dissolved, or the government thereof to be destroyed or overthrown under any circumstances, if in my power to prevent it; that I will support the Constitution of the State of Missouri, and that I make this oath without any mental reservation or evasion, and hold it to be binding on me."

The third section of the second article referred to recited the acts of disqualification, among them being not only armed hostility to the United States, but the following: Sending to the enemy money, goods, letters or information; advising or aiding persons to enter the enemy's service; by act or word manifesting adherence to the cause of the enemy, desire for their triumph, or sympathy for them in rebellion against the United States; membership with any organization inimical to the government of the United States or of the State of Missouri; having been engaged in guerrilla warfare, or aiding or harboring any person so engaged; or avoiding enrollment or drafting for the military service of the United States or the State of Missouri. Persons offending in any of these or other particulars were rendered incapable of holding in this State any office of honor, trust or profit under its authority, or of being an officer, councilman, director, trustee or other manager of any corporation, public or private, now existing or hereafter established by its authority; or of acting as a professor or teacher in any educational institution, or in any common or other school; or of holding any real estate or other property in trust for the use of any church, religious society or congregation. The seventh section provided that within sixty days after the Constitution was

declared adopted, as it was on the 4th day of July, 1865, every person holding any office of honor, trust or profit, State or municipal, should take and subscribe said oath, and in case of refusal, such position should become vacant and be filled according to the law governing the case.

The ninth section provided that no person shall assume the duties of any State, county, city, town or other office to which he may be appointed, otherwise than by a vote of the people; nor shall any person, after the expiration of sixty days after this Constitution takes effect, be permitted to practice as an attorney or counselor at law; nor after that time shall any person be competent as a bishop, priest, deacon, minister, elder, or other clergyman of any religious persuasion, sect or denomination, to teach, or preach, or solemnize marriages, unless such person shall have first taken, subscribed and filed such oath.

The Constitution prescribed that after January 1, 1871 the General Assembly might wholly suspend or repeal sections 3 and 6, and also section 5, which related to taking the voter's oath at the time of registration, but after January 1, 1875, the Legislature might, in its discretion, wholly suspend or repeal all the test oath of loyalty clauses. But at the general election in November, 1870, the Constitution of 1865 was amended so as to abolish all the disqualifying clauses. Section 9, as to ministers, was declared void by the United States Supreme Court in *Cummings vs. the State*, thus reversing the decision of the State courts. By the reasoning in this case, the whole section was held to be invalid. The voter's oath, contested in the case of *Blair vs. Ridgley*, was held binding by both State and United States Supreme Courts.

Odd Fellows' Home of Missouri.—

In 1893 the Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of the State of Missouri undertook the establishment of a home for indigent and aged members of the order, their wives and orphans. A committee was appointed to select a location, and Butler, Marshall, Warrensburg and Nevada vied with each other to secure it. The available fund at the time was \$8,000. Manheim Goldman, of Liberty, a member of the location committee, proposed Liberty.

Near that place the Winner Hotel, a 100-room house, erected at a cost of \$80,000, was purchased for \$25,000, and Mr. Goldman proposed its purchase, pledging himself to secure the \$17,000 necessary for the purpose. His plan was successful, and the building was purchased, with its nine acres of ground, and was opened in May, 1894, the Grand Lodge, then in session at Nevada, coming to conduct the dedication ceremonies. At the beginning but four children were provided for, but the number steadily increased. In 1895 an adjacent land tract of 238 acres was purchased, at an outlay of \$15,470. February 14, 1900, the building was destroyed by fire. The occupants, fifty-five in number, escaped. The insurance amounted to \$50,000. The inmates of the home were cared for by the citizens of Liberty for about one month, when they were removed to temporary buildings on the home land. Work was almost immediately begun upon a new edifice, which was completed in 1900, at an outlay of over \$75,000, including furnishings. It is in the general form of the letter H, and is constructed of pressed brick, with stone trimmings, and has a frontage of 146 feet, with wings of 102 feet. The width of the central portion is seventy-six feet and of the wings thirty-five feet. It is heated by steam and lighted by electricity, and is absolutely fire-proof. It will accommodate fifty old people and 200 children. The occupants of the temporary buildings now number forty-four. The institution is under the care of the Grand Lodge, which appoints a board of trustees of seven members, of whom two are Daughters of Rebekah. The cost of maintenance is met by a capitation tax imposed upon members of the order in the State. A school is maintained for the children, who at a suitable age are provided with free scholarships by William Jewell College, Liberty Ladies' College, and the Law, Medical and Dental Schools of Kansas City.

Odd Fellows, Independent Order of.—This great fraternal organization was introduced into Missouri in 1834, when Travelers' Rest Lodge, No. 1, was organized at St. Louis, the first lodge west of the Mississippi River, a charter for which was granted in August of that year, but it was not instituted until June, 1835, owing to the difficulty of obtaining a suitable person to open it. It re-

quired weeks then to make the journey from Baltimore to the then frontier town of St. Louis, whose population did not exceed 7,000, and it was not until nearly a year later that Samuel L. Miller, a member of a lodge in Baltimore, being about to move to Alton, Illinois, accepted the task of instituting the lodge, which was done June 3, 1835. From seven members this lodge grew to 115 in one year, but the second year the growth was less rapid.

Willey Lodge, No. 2, was instituted June 12, 1838, by Thomas Wikley, the founder of the order, in person. The next day the Grand Lodge of Missouri was instituted, John Dawson being elected the first grand master. The Grand Lodge was incorporated in 1843 by the General Assembly of Missouri.

In 1839 Germania Lodge, No. 3, was organized in St. Louis, and Far West, No. 4, at Boonville.

The fourth lodge in St. Louis, and the fifth in the State, was instituted August 21, 1841, and named St. Louis, No. 5. It remains to-day one of the foremost lodges of the order, both in point of number and material wealth, not only in this city and State, but in the West.

The first lodge room in St. Louis was on the east side of Main Street, between Olive and Locust. It was changed from there to various locations in the district bounded by Washington Avenue and Chestnut Street, and Main and Fourth Streets. These places were but temporary and but little adapted for the purpose desired, but it was the best that could be secured.

In 1843 the seventh lodge in Missouri was chartered, Covenant, No. 7, at Warsaw. During this year the order in St. Louis purchased a lot on the northeast corner of Fourth and Locust Streets, and proceeded to the erection of a hall, which was intended to be the permanent home of the lodges. The cornerstone was laid on the anniversary of the order, April 26, 1845, and the hall was dedicated to the uses of Odd Fellowship October 27, 1846. This enterprise was undertaken when the membership of the order in St. Louis numbered but about 250, but the wisdom of its promoters was at once apparent, as it became a source of revenue, which increased with years and added materially to the lodge treasuries, and enabled them to more liberally respond to the many appeals

which were constantly being made, not only by their own and sojourning members, but the various charities which abound in the city. This building was partially destroyed by fire on March 31, 1863, in which many valuable records and most of the paraphernalia of the lodges were also consumed. It was rebuilt with some improvements, and again occupied for meeting purposes in July, 1864, and continuously until the hall at Ninth and Olive Streets was completed in 1888, when this building was sold.

The need of a structure better calculated for the accommodation of the lodges and encampments, and one more centrally located, was early recognized. In 1855 the subject was brought to the attention of the Grand Lodge, but it was not until 1869 that definite action was taken, and in 1871 a committee previously appointed reported the purchase of a lot on the southeast corner of Ninth and Olive Streets, which was added to ten years later by the purchase of an additional strip on Ninth Street, making the front on Olive Street $127\frac{1}{2}$ feet by 116.8 feet on Ninth Street.

On this lot was erected, in 1887-8, at a cost of over \$700,000, the magnificent Odd Fellows' Temple, the pride of the order in the city and State. The corner stone was laid in November, 1886, the ceremonies being conducted by the late Gerard B. Allen, who officiated in a similar capacity at the original hall on Fourth and Locust Streets, more than forty years before. The officers of the Sovereign Grand Lodge presided at the dedication of the building, in May, 1888.

By 1845, the end of the first decade of the order in Missouri, the one lodge had increased to fourteen, and the five original members to 666. During the next ten years the lodges had increased to eighty-five, and the membership aggregated 3,696. The growth during the first twenty years was steady and healthy, and the most sanguine expectations had been more than realized.

In 1847 a number of members withdrew from the lodges meeting in the central part of the city, to establish Laclede, No. 22, to meet in the western section, this being the first departure from the down town district. It was followed in the same year by the organization of a lodge in the southern and one in the northern part of the city, until now every section has one or more lodges meeting

therein. The major portion, however, hold meetings at the present time in the halls at Ninth and Olive.

In 1856 the Odd Fellows in St. Louis purchased a large lot in Bellefontaine Cemetery, about 300 feet in diameter, for the burial of deceased sojourning members, who might die in this city while visiting it. A restriction was made, soon after its purchase, limiting the interments to those named, to prevent it being too rapidly filled with graves. The lot is under the supervision of a joint general relief committee, composed of one member from each lodge of the city of St. Louis, whose duty it is to attend the brethren from abroad who are taken sick while in the city, and bury them should they die.

The lodges of South St. Louis purchased a tract of land in that section in 1881, and laid it out for a cemetery, which was appropriately set apart and dedicated to that use by the officers of the Grand Lodge. Interment therein is not restricted to members of the order.

The order continued to prosper with unabated progress until 1861, when the Civil War began. At the end of 1860 there had been organized 148 lodges, with a membership of 4,880, an increase of sixty-three lodges and nearly 1,200 members in five years. There was quite a check in the growth of the order during the four years of the war, a number of lodges having ceased to exist, and the membership diminished in consequence of the conditions then prevailing. With the close of the war and the return of prosperity, the order again began to increase and prosper, and in the last fifteen years has nearly doubled its membership. In fact, its progress from 1835 to 1898, embracing a period of sixty-three years, has been steady and uninterrupted, except the disastrous period of the Civil War.

The report of the grand secretary, made to the Grand Lodge at its session in May, 1898, gave the number of working lodges at 526, with a membership of 27,111. During the previous fiscal year there had been paid for relief \$74,937.98. Investments of the lodges amount to \$882,958.50, while the total assets aggregate \$985,190.87.

During the order's existence in Missouri there has been disbursed for relief of members \$824,692.68; to widowed families, \$373,448.61; for education of orphans, \$173,119.91; for burying the dead, \$235,883.53, while for

special relief extended to persons having no legal claim on its bounties, there has been paid \$72,222.47, making a grand total of \$1,677,367.20. When it is remembered that a similar history can be written about the order in every State, its widespread beneficence can be better appreciated, and that the order is an agency for great good can not be gainsaid.

When Odd Fellowship was first introduced in Missouri there was but one other secret society in existence, hence it attracted to its standard men from every walk in life, and the rosters of the earlier and older lodges contain the names of many leading citizens, merchants, business men, lawyers, clergymen, legislators, educators, professional men, as well as men from the humbler walks of life. This is true even at the present day. The system governing the order being more in unison with the system of our government, was more popular with the masses of the people. The numerous orders of a character and with a purpose similar to the Odd Fellows, organized in later years, of necessity drew from the older institutions, and in great part explains the lack of increase in the same ratio as in the early years of its existence.

St. Louis has ever been a leading factor in the affairs of the order in Missouri, as is attested by the number of its members who have been elevated to its head. There have been fifty-nine grand masters since the order was instituted in this State, of whom thirty-two were, at the time of election, members of a lodge in that city. The first nineteen, from 1838 to 1856, were St. Louisans. They included such well known citizens as W. S. Stewart, who was the first to represent Missouri in the Sovereign Grand Lodge; W. H. Remington, who devised the system, still in vogue, though somewhat modified, of relief for sick and destitute visiting and sojourning members from other States; Gerard B. Allen, a prominent and honored citizen, whose name is identified with the history of St. Louis from the early forties until his death in 1887. He was the only one who ever filled the position twice, being unanimously elected in 1861, when the order was threatened with disruption, and who by his wise counsel conciliated the discordant elements and restored harmony among the membership. Elihu H. Shepard was one of the earliest and most popular educators of Missouri, who died greatly esteemed by all. Isaac M. Veitch, a

leading citizen, well known in insurance circles, who had several times filled the position of grand secretary, and was grand sire of the Sovereign Grand Lodge during one of the most trying periods in its history, of which event mention will be made later; Isaiah Forbes, one of the pioneer dentists in the West, and the first in St. Louis; C. C. Archer, for a time grand secretary, and at the time of his death grand scribe of the Grand Encampment of Missouri.

James R. Lackland, one of the leading jurist, and a prominent member of the bar, filled the office in 1859, followed the next year by Ira Stanbery, then a prosperous merchant there, and who died in July, 1897. W. H. Thompson, president of the Bank of Commerce, occupied the chair in 1864, followed the next year by E. M. Sloan, who is completing the thirty-first year of service in the office of grand secretary. C. G. Mauro and H. H. Bodeman were well known citizens, who filled the chair in 1866 and 1868, respectively. E. Wilkerson, president of the Covenant Mutual Life Insurance Company, served in 1878, and M. C. Libby, than whom no more zealous devotee to the principles of Odd Fellowship ever breathed, in 1872; James A. Gregory, a retired merchant and capitalist, in 1879; W. H. Woodward, president of the Woodward & Tiernan Printing Company, in 1881; Andrew Redheffer, a leading art dealer and a connoisseur, in 1887, while the last who filled the office from the St. Louis members was T. T. Parson, the regalia and society goods dealer, in 1893.

There are in St. Louis to-day thirty subordinate lodges, two encampments, three Rebekah lodges, and three cantons of the Patriarchs Militant, with a membership of over 3,000.

The sessions of the Grand Lodge had been held in St. Louis continuously until 1888, when the fiftieth annual session was held in Kansas City. Since then a half dozen prominent cities have been selected for the meetings, St. Joseph having entertained the body twice, while the session of 1899 was held in Kansas City, for the second time in its history.

The Grand Encampment, like the Grand Lodge, had held its meetings in St. Louis, until within the last few years a nomadic spirit has come over the members, and the grand bodies move annually from one city to an-

other, but in the end they will come back, as all members recognize St. Louis as the headquarters, and the permanent office of the grand secretary is located there.

Besides the prominence St. Louis members have attained in the Grand Lodge of this State, the Sovereign Grand Lodge has honored this jurisdiction by elevating one of its members to the highest office in its gift, that of grand sire; and that, too, at a time when the best judgment was necessary to avoid giving offense to those who were present at its session for the first time for a number of years.

Isaac McKendree Veitch was the member thus honored, and the time was 1865, after the close of the Civil War. The incidents of the session of the Sovereign Grand Lodge in that year mark an epoch in the history of Odd Fellowship, which, for pathos and an exhibition of genuine fraternal feeling, have been rarely equaled and never surpassed.

The events which made it such must be understood to be appreciated. For four years the roll of Grand Lodges had been called annually, but with no response from those south of Mason and Dixon's line. Peace had been restored. The country was again united. Many members in the South had lost their all, and the property of the order in many sections had been annihilated. Hence, while the order from the Southern States was not represented, neither were the annual dues from the various grand bodies forwarded. Such was the state of affairs at the close of the war. In June of 1865 Grand Sire Veitch issued a circular, since become historic and memorable, in which he declared the unbroken unity of the order, and urged and invited all grand bodies from States in which the order had become disorganized to elect duly qualified representatives to the Grand Lodge of the United States, which would meet that year in Baltimore, assuring all that a fraternal greeting awaited them upon the occasion of the annual session.

Assured by the kindly tone of the grand sire's circular, yet with a full knowledge of the financial condition and delinquency of the grand bodies they represented, it was with misgivings that some of the members made the journey to Baltimore. But the cordiality of their welcome assured them that the fraternal spirit could not be crushed. In the spirit of that generosity which teaches

that "all mankind are brethren," by unanimous vote the Grand Lodge remitted the dues standing against the Southern grand bodies. As stated by one who was present: "I need not say the vote was unanimous, but you should have heard it. The roof was not lifted, but it rang 'with the sound of many voices.'"

To Past Grand Sire Veitch belongs the undying fame of having been the first, as the head of a grand order, to recognize and proclaim that civil war and political separation could not sever the hearts and hands of those who stood upon the broad platform of a common humanity, no matter what differences had for a time separated them. This practical lesson of toleration was exemplified in his famous proclamation, and in the subsequent action of the Sovereign Grand Lodge in Baltimore, and he has been named by an illustrious biographer the "great pacificator of Odd Fellowship."

At the same session (1865) Grand Sire Veitch dedicated the monument erected by the order at large to the memory of the founder of the order, Thomas Wildey, the corner-stone of which he had laid in person the 26th day of the previous April.

The Sovereign Grand Lodge honored St. Louis by holding the sixty-seventh annual session there in September, 1891, a compliment well deserved by the members of this city and State, and fully appreciated.

WILLIAM H. WOODWARD.

Odessa.—A city of the fourth class, in Lafayette County, on the Kansas City division of the Chicago & Alton Railway, eighteen miles southwest of Lexington, the county seat. It is the seat of Odessa College, a coeducational, nonsectarian academic school, with five teachers, ninety students, and property valued at \$6,500. There are churches of the Baptist, Christian, Methodist Episcopal, South, and Presbyterian denominations. There are two Democratic newspapers, the "Ledger" and the "Democrat;" two banks, a steam flourmill, an elevator, and a fruit cannery. Odessa is a city of the fourth class, and in 1899 the population was 2,500. The town was platted July 15, 1878, by A. R. Patterson and John Kirkpatrick, and was named by President T. B. Blackstone, of the Chicago & Alton Railway, for a Russian wheat port.

O'Donnell, P. J., was born May 2, 1862, in Cahir, County Tipperary, Ireland. His father, William O'Donnell, was a farmer, and had an honorable family standing. His mother, Bridget (Guiry) O'Donnell, was a highly educated Christian woman. They gave him a good education, sending him to the great old preparatory seminary of Mt. Melleray, County Waterford, where he was graduated in the classics and other branches. His inclinations were toward the church, but after graduating from Mt. Melleray, which he entered when fourteen years of age, he had a brief experience in business with his aunt in New York City, which he found so distasteful that he returned to Ireland in 1880, to study theology in St. John's College, Waterford. After finishing his theological course, which he did at the head of a class of seventy-five, he came to Kansas City, Missouri, in 1884, where, on November 1st of the same year he was ordained to the priesthood by Bishop Hogan. He has lived in Kansas City ever since, with the exception of a few months, and he expects to spend the remainder of his days there. Father O'Donnell's first appointment was to the Sacred Heart Church, Norborne, Missouri, where he remained eleven months, at the end of which time he was recalled to Kansas City by Bishop Hogan, made chaplain of St. Joseph's Hospital and also appointed pastor of the Lee's Summit, Missouri, Church. At the diocesan synod, held in Kansas City in 1886, Father O'Donnell was appointed chancellor and secretary of the Kansas City diocese, which responsible position he held for nearly eight years. In 1888 he organized the parish of St. Stephens, at Sheffield, Missouri, then a suburb of Kansas City, but now a part of the city. He resigned the chancellorship and secretaryship of the diocese in 1894, owing to the growth of his parish and his duties as chaplain of St. Joseph's Hospital. When, in 1888, Father O'Donnell organized St. Stephens parish at Sheffield, there were sixteen Catholic families in the town, all poor people; but having faith in the future, he purchased an acre of ground, then graded the site, laid the foundations of the church and built the structure without hitch or delay. The church was dedicated October 18 the same year. It cost \$10,000, and there has been no default in meeting any of the payments. The parish

has grown to fully 100 families. Two blocks south of the church Father O'Donnell recently laid the foundations for a school in connection with the church. The foundations and first story are laid, and the building, which is sixty-one feet square and will be four stories high, will be completed in July or August, 1901. The building, completed and furnished, will cost \$15,000. It is intended to install in it a high-class day and boarding school. The sites of both the church and school are elevated above the town, and afford a fine view of the beautiful valley through which winds the famous Blue River to its juncture with the Missouri, about half a mile to the northward. This is one of the most picturesque spots in Jackson County, which is noted among Missouri counties for its beautiful scenery. Goose Neck Creek, which is a rival for twistings and turnings of the famous Crooked Creek of Colorado, runs through Sheffield. This former suburb of Kansas City, which is now in its eastern limits, is probably entitled to be considered the greatest railway crossing point in the State. Here the Chicago & Alton, the Santa Fe, the Milwaukee, the Missouri Pacific, the Frisco, the Kansas City Southern and the Kansas City & Independence electrical line have crossings over the Blue and over each other's tracks. The population is made up of sturdy mechanics and railroad men and their families. Father O'Donnell is still (January, 1901) pastor of St. Stephen's Church. He is one of the most popular priests in Kansas City and western Missouri, and a man of strong mind, great learning and of eminent ability. He is an easy, graceful writer and eloquent pulpit orator. In national politics he stands for education and rigid moral construction of the duties of citizenship. He blends his priestly calling with sincere patriotism, and is in no sense a strict partisan. He numbers his friends among the non-Catholics by the thousand.

O'Fallon.—A hamlet in St. Charles County, on the Wabash Railway, thirteen miles west of St. Charles, platted in 1857. It has Catholic and Methodist Churches, the Woodlawn Institute, a Protestant school, and St. Elizabeth Institute, Catholic, under the Sisters of the Precious Blood, occupying property erected at a cost of \$35,000.

O'Fallon, Caroline Schutz, benefactress, was born in 1804, in Baltimore, Maryland, and died in St. Louis, September 24, 1898. She came of an old Maryland family of "gentlefolk," and some of her ancestors were closely related to English families of noble lineage. In 1824 she accompanied her parents and a party of enterprising and adventurous spirits, who had determined to seek homes in the West, to St. Louis. She and her future husband, John O'Fallon, met through introduction by General William Clark, and three years later they were married, and Mrs. O'Fallon entered upon a brilliant and useful career. No woman could have been better fitted to grace the sphere in which she moved thereafter. Her husband soon became a man of large wealth, and a public benefactor of boundless liberality. Throughout his life she was in full sympathy with his aims and purposes, and co-operated with him cordially in his charitable and benevolent work. After his death her benefactions from her own ample fortune were many in number and admirable in their character. Throughout her long life she was a benefactress of the Methodist Church, to which she belonged, and many ministers of that church were educated and fitted for their holy offices under her auspices and through her generosity. Although she lived to the advanced age of ninety-four years, her mind was unclouded even during her last illness.

O'Fallon, John, who has left the impress of his individuality indelibly stamped upon the history of St. Louis, was born near Louisville, Kentucky, November 17, 1791, and died in St. Louis, December 17, 1865. He studied law under Robert Todd, father of Mrs. Abraham Lincoln, at Lexington. Soon afterward he came to St. Louis, Missouri, and became associated with his uncle, William Clark, then Indian agent for Missouri, and afterward Governor of the Territory, who intrusted him with various public errands. In 1812 he became ensign in the First United States Infantry Regiment, and served during the war, rising to the rank of captain, and serving on the staff of General Harrison. Resigning in 1818, he made St. Louis his home, and in 1821 was elected a member of the first State Legislature of Missouri. He served with honor and

usefulness in that body for four years, being a member of the Senate during the last two years. He was the first Adjutant General of the State of Missouri, appointed by Governor McNair, the first Governor of the State, and also held the appointment as visitor and examiner at West Point Military Academy. He was in all respects one of the leading citizens of the city of St. Louis and the State of Missouri. He liberally aided every public enterprise, among his gifts being the ground upon which the St. Louis University stands, the five acres upon which are the city water works, and the endowment of the O'Fallon Polytechnic Institute, and his private charities were almost boundless. He aided in establishing all the leading railroad and banking enterprises of his day. Colonel O'Fallon married, first, in 1821, a Miss Stokes, sister of William Stokes, a rich Englishman, who came to St. Louis in 1819. After her death and in 1827, he married Miss Ruth Caroline Schutz, who was born in Baltimore.

O'Fallon Polytechnic Institute.—An institution founded in St. Louis, in 1855, by John How, Giles F. Filley, Gerard B. Allen and others, under the auspices of Washington University, its object being to educate members of the industrial classes for their pursuits in life. A library and reading rooms were established, and were soon supplemented by free evening schools, open to apprentices, journeymen, clerks and other young men who could not attend school during the day. The first officers were John How president; Gerard B. Allen, vice president; A. M. Anderson, librarian and secretary, and John Cavender, treasurer. Colonel John O'Fallon presented to it two blocks of land, and it also secured an endowment of \$45,000. The Benton Public School building was granted by the public school directors for the use of the Polytechnic evening school, with lights and fire, free of charge. A building was later erected at the southwest corner of Seventh and Chestnut Streets, into which the institute moved in 1867. It was named O'Fallon Polytechnic Institute in recognition of the generous gift of Colonel O'Fallon. In 1868 Washington University transferred to the public school board of St. Louis, for the sum of \$280,000, the Polytechnic Institute building and grounds, the li-

brary and a bequest of \$100,000 made by Henry Ames to the library of the Polytechnic Institute.

Office Men's Club.—This club was organized in St. Louis, April 13, 1883, by thirteen gentlemen. It was started as a business club, and restricted to cashiers and those connected with business establishments. The first president was Manning Treadway, cashier of the Greeley & Burnham Grocery Company. In 1888 the club changed its plan and popularized its methods by establishing various departments for social recreation and amusement. In 1898 there were 420 members, representing all classes of business and professional men.

O'Hara, Henry, railroad president, was born near Belfast, Ireland, June 4, 1844. At the age of eleven years he came to America, obtained the beginnings of a fair education, and engaged in railroading in the South. He entered the artillery arm of the Confederate Army, and lost a leg in battle. He then engaged in the lumber business in Mississippi. In 1874 he removed to St. Louis, and that city continued to be his business headquarters and place of residence until the end of his life. Two years later he accepted an important position with the car service of the Cairo Short Line Railroad. In 1890 he organized and was made president of the Union Refrigerator Transit Company, and in 1891 president of the St. Louis, Chicago & St. Paul Railway, thus becoming the chief official of the system popularly known as the "Bluff Line." At the same time he was president of the Lansburg Brake Company. He at one time had as many as six car factories at work building cars for which he had contracted. He supplied the Hicks Car Company with 3,000 cars, and the Union Refrigerator Company as many. His death occurred April 30, 1897. In 1882 he was married to Eliza P. Nowland, at Sandoval, Illinois. Six children were born to them, five of whom are still living.

Ohio & Mississippi Railroad.—See "Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad."

"Ohio Settlement."—A settlement in Nodaway County, which had its beginning in 1856 when J. H. Ware, Sr., came from Chilli-

cothe, Ohio, and located a claim near what is now Burlington Junction. Colonel John Davis came shortly afterward and others followed, settling in Nodaway Township until the Ohio Settlement numbered about forty families. Their farms show the signs of Ohio husbandry and their neighborhood is one of the most orderly and attractive in the State.

Ohio Society.—A society composed of residents of St. Louis who were born in Ohio, and the object of which is to promote friendly relations among those who feel a pardonable pride in their native State. It was organized at the Planters' Hotel, January 30, 1897. Its first officers were William S. Simpson, president; Charles H. Flach, first vice president; G. W. Weyer, second vice president; J. W. Jacob, third vice president; W. J. Lynch, secretary; Charles A. Stix, treasurer; John A. Gilliam, J. E. Cartwright, R. J. Delano, J. A. Lowry and Albert Merrell, directors. The society was incorporated April 9, 1897, and held its first annual dinner at the Planters' Hotel April 30th of that year. At the beginning of the year 1898 it had eighty-seven members.

Old Franklin.—An extinct town in Howard County, formerly known as Franklin, now as Old Franklin, to distinguish it from the present town of the original name. It was situated on the Missouri River, opposite the present site of Boonville. It was laid out in 1816, on fifty acres of land donated for the purpose. Two acres were reserved for a public square, and streets were made eighty-seven feet wide. It was for a time the largest and most flourishing town in the State after St. Louis, being the trade center for a large region, and an outfitting point for the Santa Fe traders. Its inhabitants were noted for intelligence and enterprise. Nathaniel Patton established the Missouri "Intelligencer," April 23, 1819, claimed to be the first newspaper printed west of the Mississippi River, after the Missouri "Gazette" at St. Louis. It was removed to Fayette, June 16, 1826. The press upon which it was printed was presented to the St. Louis Mercantile Library in 1858 by Colonel William F. Switzler. May 28, 1819, the steamboat "Independence" arrived from St. Louis after a seven days' voyage, and was the first steam vessel to ascend the Missouri

River. The officers and passengers were entertained at a banquet, where a lengthy programme of sentiments expressive of patriotism and local pride found response in fervent oratory. On its departure the boat took a large freight shipment for Louisville, Kentucky. From 1823 to 1826 the population was estimated at 1,500 to 1,700. In 1817 Old Franklin was made the county seat, Hannah Cole's Fort, on the present East Boonville site, having been the seat of justice. In 1818 a United States land office was opened, the first west of the Mississippi River, after that at St. Louis. General Thomas A. Smith was receiver, and Charles Carroll was register. The sale that year included lands in all portions of the district, and brought purchasers from the extreme east and south. In 1825 Fayette became the county seat on account of its central location. In 1826 the encroachments of the river caused the inhabitants to disperse elsewhere, removing the buildings bodily, or tearing them down to make more ready disposal of the material. In a short time the site was entirely swept away. All pertaining to the town that now remains is the old graveyard, which lay beyond its limits.

Old Mines.—A village in Washington County, on Old Mines Creek, six miles north of Potosi. The mines there were opened by Renault as early as 1726. In 1802 a number of French from Ste. Genevieve were given concessions there and formed a village of some thirty-one families. Here was built the first Catholic Church in Washington County. The village has increased little in population for eighty years. It has two churches, Catholic and Baptist, two schools, a hotel, five general stores, a lead smelter and mill. The population is about 250.

Old Monroe.—A hamlet in Lincoln County, on the St. Louis, Keokuk & Northwestern Railroad, twelve miles east southeast of Troy. It was laid out as a town May 19, 1819, and was called Monroe. It was made the county seat of Lincoln County and remained such until 1823 when Alexandria became the seat of justice. The town has Catholic and Lutheran Churches, a public school, hotel and ten small stores and shops. Population, 1899 (estimated), 150.

Old Orchard.—A suburban town on the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad, in St.

Louis County, seven and three-quarter miles from St. Louis. It takes its name from an apple orchard on a part of whose site the place is built. It has several churches and many beautiful and well kept places.

"Old Sacramento."—In the battle of Sacramento, fought by General A. W. Doniphan against the Mexican Army under General Heredia, February 28, 1847, which resulted in the defeat of the Mexicans and the triumphant entrance of Doniphan's force of Missourians into the city of Chihuahua, there were captured, along with other spoils, ten brass pieces of artillery. Two of these pieces were given by the government to General Doniphan, and were brought back with his army and given to the State of Missouri and deposited in the State Arsenal at Jefferson City, as trophies of the prowess of its sons. Nine years later, during the border troubles, the pro-slavery organization in Platte County managed to secure possession of the smaller one, a six-pounder, for service in their enterprise of establishing slavery in Kansas. On one of the invasions of Kansas by the Platte County organization, "Old Sacramento," as the gun was called, was taken with them and never brought back—the Platte County force was surprised by a party of Free State men under old John Brown and the gun captured. It was kept in Kansas as a memento of the strife until bursted to pieces several years later while being fired at a Fourth of July celebration. The other gun, a twelve-pounder, called "Old Sacramento" also, remained at Jefferson City until the beginning of the Civil War, when, on the occasion of Governor Jackson's abandonment of the State capital and retreat to the southwest, it was taken with him. After being used in several early engagements, it was given over to Captain Hiram Bledsoe and made one of the guns in his famous battery. When the surrender of Lee in Virginia and of Kirby Smith in Texas showed the downfall of the Southern cause, Bledsoe, who was in the vicinity of the mouth of Red River, to avoid the mortification of surrendering his guns, cast them into the Mississippi River, and there they lie to this day, the twelve-pounder with the others. As the spot was not marked and has been long forgotten, it is not probable the historic gun will ever be recovered.

Olean.—An incorporated village on the Jefferson City & Lebanon branch of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, in Saline Township, Miller County, sixteen miles from Tusculumbia. It was founded in 1882 by H. S. Burlingame, James Proctor and Asa Burlingame, who owned the land upon which the village is located. It was first called Proctor, the post office being Cove, later became known as Chester, and by the railroad company was renamed Olean. The village has a public school, Baptist and Christian Churches, and a church for colored people, a bank, flouring mill, a weekly paper, the "News," published by W. E. Allen, and a number of stores in different branches of trade. Population, 1899 (estimated), 450.

Oliver, Mordecai, lawyer, Congressman and Secretary of State of Missouri, was born in Anderson County, Kentucky, October 22, 1819, and died at Springfield, Missouri, April 25, 1898. He had the help of only a limited education received in the common schools of his native State, but having made the best of it he studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1842. Shortly after he came to Missouri and located at Richmond, and by diligence and attention to business, assisted by affable and popular manners, soon rose to eminence. In 1848 he was elected circuit attorney for the Fifth Judicial District. In 1852 he was elected to Congress as a Whig, receiving 7,612 votes to 4,452 cast for James H. Birch, Anti-Benton Democrat; and in 1854 was re-elected by 6,129 votes to 4,998 cast for Leonard, Anti-Benton Democrat, and 2,787 for Lowe, Democrat. In 1857 he was the Whig member of the congressional committee, the other members being Mr. Sherman of Ohio, and Mr. Howard of Michigan, sent out to Kansas to make report on the condition of things in that territory and on the border troubles. Mr. Sherman and Mr. Howard made the report of the committee, favoring the Free-State cause, and condemning the interference of Pro-slavery partisans from Missouri, and Mr. Oliver made a minority report making the Free-State leaders responsible for a full share of the troubles. When the Civil War began Mr. Oliver espoused the Union cause, and was elected Secretary of State in place of Benjamin F. Massey, removed by the State convention of 1861. At the end of his term

of office he went to St. Joseph and resumed the practice of his profession. Subsequently he removed to Springfield.

Oliver, Robert Burett, was born January 23, 1850, on a farm known as "Pleasant Gardens," eight miles northeast of Jackson, Cape Girardeau County, Missouri. He is the second son of John Oliver, Jr., and Margaret Malvina Oliver, *nee* Sloan. His father, John Oliver, was first married to Miss Melinda B. Cobb, of Knoxville, Tennessee, by whom he had two sons, Richard Udaulphus and Charles Augustus. Mrs. Melinda Oliver died in September, 1843; Richard Udaulphus Oliver died September 18, 1857, and Charles Augustus died on the 11th day of December, 1861, while a soldier in the active service of the Confederate States of America. John Oliver, Jr., afterward married Miss Margaret Malvina Sloan, of Iredell County, North Carolina, on the 23d day of October, 1845. Of this second marriage the following named children were born: Luella Eliza, John Franklin, Robert Burett, the subject of this sketch, and Lucius Clay. John Oliver, Jr., was born June 21, 1815, in Lincoln County, North Carolina, on a farm in the valley of the Catawba River, near the historic city of Mecklenburg. He was an only son of John Oliver, Sr., and Amy Oliver, *nee* Abernathy. Margaret Malvina Oliver was the daughter of George Frank and Eliza Sloan. She was born January 1, 1828, near Mt. Mourne and Coddle Creek, Iredell County, North Carolina. John Oliver, Sr., grandfather of Robert Burett Oliver, was an only child of Richard and Julia Oliver. He was born in Halifax, North Carolina, on the 5th of June, 1771, and was left fatherless the year after his birth, as his father, Richard Oliver, was killed in a duel with Colonel Thomas Eaton, of Halifax, in that year. Richard Oliver and his wife, Julia Rives, were both of King William County, Virginia. After the killing of his father, in 1771, John was educated by his mother. He prepared for publication two mathematical works, but neither, it seems, was ever printed. These manuscripts are still preserved, and are now in the possession of his grandson, the subject of this sketch. They demonstrate beyond a doubt the superior learning and ability of the writer. With these manuscripts Mr. Oliver also has a diary made by his grandfather,

covering a period of some fifteen years—the close of the previous and the beginning of the last century. In 1819, four years after the birth of his son, John, Jr., John, Sr., moved overland by wagons from Lincoln County, North Carolina, to Cape Girardeau, Missouri. He brought with him his wife, Amy; his son, John, Jr., and a number of slaves, herds of cattle and horses, and settled on and established "Pleasant Gardens" in the fall of 1819. Here he built a water sawmill, cleared up a farm, and afterward erected the house in which he and his wife, Amy, died, the former on the 14th day of November, 1838, and the latter on the 19th day of March, 1847. John Oliver, Jr., inherited his father's love of intellectual pursuits, and became a finished classical scholar. His classical library was perhaps the most extensive in the county at the time of his death. He was the most active, able and generous founder of "Pleasant Hill Academy," a school without parallel in southeast Missouri at that time. He was empowered by the managing board, of which he was a member, to select all teachers, fix their compensation, and the course of study to be taught in the academy. He declined all offers of public or political office, save only those of church and school. His home was the generous "abiding place" and retreat of the cultured, and no deserving man was ever turned from his door empty handed. He added to "Pleasant Gardens" and made it a magnificent country home of nearly 2,000 acres, three-fourths of which is now owned by his son, Robert Burett, and the remaining one-fourth by his son, Lucius Clay. He died there, surrounded by his wife, Margaret, and their children, with a host of friends, July 4, 1869, and is buried, with his parents, in old Apple Creek graveyard. Robert Burett Oliver received his early preparatory education at home, under the direction of his father, as the Civil War had disorganized all the schools at that time. Later he attended "Pleasant Hill Academy" (now known as Fruitland), where, under the direction of Professor James H. Kerr, he was prepared, in 1871, to enter the Missouri State University, at Columbia. He remained at the university two years in the academic department, and while there displayed such fondness for learning and ability as a ready speaker that he was assigned to many prom-

inent places in the literary and debating societies of that institution. Pecuniary restrictions and the ill health of his mother made it impossible for him to complete his academic course and take his degree. He returned to the farm, "Pleasant Gardens," and by dint of industry and by teaching the adjoining district public schools he was enabled to return to the university in 1875 and enter the law department. He was graduated in 1877, taking the degree of LL. D. After his graduation he opened a law office in Jackson, Missouri, and entered upon a successful professional career. In 1878 he became a candidate for the Democratic nomination for prosecuting attorney for his native county. His opponent was the Honorable R. H. Whitelaw, the then incumbent. Honorable Louis Houck and R. L. Wilson, of Cape Girardeau, espoused the cause of Mr. Whitelaw, but the contest was one-sided almost from the start. Mr. Oliver received the solid vote of nine of the ten townships in the county convention. He was opposed at the polls by Alfred H. O'Donoghue, the Republican nominee, but was elected by a majority of over 1,200 votes. Two years later he became a candidate for re-election, and was unanimously nominated by acclamation in the county convention. He was opposed at the polls that year by Judge Alexander Ross, the Republican nominee, but was re-elected by an increased majority. During his first term of office, Mr. Otto Buehrmann, a wealthy and influential citizen, was indicted for murder in the first degree for the killing of ex-Judge McWilliams, in the city of Cape Girardeau. Mr. Buehrmann was represented by no less than thirteen lawyers. His counsel included the ablest men of the local bar and such outside counsel as Governor Charles P. Johnson, of St. Louis; Honorable Robert A. Hatcher, of Charleston, and Marshall Arnold, of Benton. The case was one of great interest throughout that part of the State, and the public eye was on the young prosecutor, who stood splendidly against such able and numerous adversaries. Public sentiment was such that the defendant was unwilling to be tried there and be prosecuted by Mr. Oliver. He secured a change of venue, and the case was sent to New Madrid County. At that time the law did not require the prosecuting attorney to follow a defendant after a change

of venue and prosecuted the cause, but Governor John S. Phelps, realizing the great interest that was taken in the case and the able and skillful manner in which Mr. Oliver had conducted it in Cape Girardeau County, appointed him by a special commission to appear in the New Madrid circuit court and there represent the State of Missouri in the prosecution of the defendant. This commission was highly prized by Mr. Oliver, and he has preserved it with much interest. The fight made in this case fixed his status as one of the ablest, most courageous and fearless criminal lawyers in this part of the State. Before the expiration of his second term of office as prosecuting attorney he became a candidate, in 1882, for the State Senate. The senatorial district was then composed of the counties of Cape Girardeau; Bollinger, Perry, St. Francois and Ste. Genevieve. For the Democratic nomination he was opposed by Honorable H. S. Shaw, of Ste. Genevieve, and Honorable Bart Walker, of St. Francois. He easily carried the first four counties, and at the Democratic convention was unanimously nominated by acclamation. At the polls he was opposed by Judge Adam Weber, the Republican nominee, a man of clean and exalted life. Mr. Oliver was elected by a majority of over 4,800 votes, the largest majority ever given a State Senator in this district. During the session of the General Assembly of 1883 Mr. Oliver took an active part in the legislation relating to the State University and Normal Schools. During that session the main building of the university was enlarged and more generous appropriations were made for its maintenance; and the Normal School at Cape Girardeau was enlarged, and an increased appropriation was made for its support. These matters were referred to and largely controlled by the committee of education, and Mr. Oliver was an active member of that committee. He also took an active interest in the bill which was subsequently crystallized into a law, re-establishing the Cape Girardeau Court of Common Pleas, and providing a suitable compensation for the judge thereof. He was also a prominent member of the committee of criminal jurisprudence, and on one occasion differed from his colleagues in the committee and presented a minority report on the floor of the Senate, and ultimately secured its adoption. In the

session of 1885 he was a close personal and political friend of Governor John S. Marmaduke, and was frequently consulted by the Governor on questions affecting the welfare of the State. He was made chairman of the judiciary committee that session and was also a member of the committee of education. He was regarded as a strong, candid, laborious and able legislator, and enjoyed the fullest confidence of his constituents and his colleagues. He declined to become a candidate for re-election to the Senate. In 1889 the board of curators of the Missouri State University was reorganized, and Governor David R. Francis appointed Mr. Oliver as a member of that board from the Fourteenth Congressional District. Mr. Oliver was, by the board of curators, made chairman of the nominating committee, whose duty it was to nominate the president of the university and all of the professors. In 1898 Governor William J. Stone reappointed Mr. Oliver a curator for six years. He was then made chairman of the executive committee of the School of Mines, located at Rolla. His many duties compelled him to resign the chairmanship of the nominating committee, but he retained his membership in the committee up to December, 1898. He was regarded as an active and faithful curator, and had the respect even of those who differed from him on the board, and was much beloved by those who shared his views as to the policy and mission of the university. In July, 1897, although a staunch Democrat, he wrote an open letter to Governor Lon V. Stephens, bitterly complaining of the Governor's effort to make the university and other State institutions a camping place for political place-hunters. As a lawyer Mr. Oliver has taken high rank. The reports of the Supreme and Appellate Courts of this State will demonstrate the frequency and result of his labors in those forums. Perhaps the hardest fought case that he has been connected with, and one that has attracted interest beyond the limits of the State, was the case of Leo Doyle vs. the St. Louis, Cape Girardeau & Fort Smith Railway Company. In one form or another Mr. Oliver made no less than seven oral arguments before the Supreme Court in that cause and his contention was finally conceded as sound law by the court. Mr. Oliver was elected in 1872 from his county as a delegate to the Democratic State convention

at Jefferson City, and was perhaps the youngest delegate that ever served it. In 1875 he was chairman of the congressional executive committee of his district. In 1876 he was again elected as a delegate to the Democratic State convention, and has, with only two exceptions, served his party in that capacity in each of the State conventions that have been held since that date. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, as are also his wife and all their children. He is a member of Excelsior Lodge, No. 441, of A. F. and A. M., and was the senior deacon in 1877 at the time of the dedication of the Masonic Hall in Jackson. On December 10, 1879, he was married to Miss Marie E. Watkins, of "Westover" (name of the country home), near Richmond, Ray County, Missouri. She is the third daughter of Charles Allen Watkins and Henrietta Watkins, *nee* Rives, both of whom migrated from Prince Edward County, Virginia. Charles Allen Watkins was a descendant of Colonel Watkins, of Guilford courthouse fame in the Revolution of 1776, and of the venerable family of Hampden-Sidney College, of Prince Edward County, Virginia. Mrs. Watkins was the first cousin of Judge William C. Rives, United States Minister to France during President Madison's administration. Mr. and Mrs. Oliver lived at Jackson from the date of their marriage until October 2, 1896, when they moved to the city of Cape Girardeau, and built "Oliver Heights," perhaps the largest and most modern home in the city. Mrs. Oliver is a lady of great intellectual strength, and is blessed with a bright, sunny disposition that gladdens the hearts of all who know her. She is justly proud of her ancestors, not because of any special fame that they have achieved, but of the high and exalted lives they have lived, and of their fixed adherence to principles of right. Of their marriage the following children have been born: Robert Burett, Jr., Charles Watkins, John Byrd, Allen Laws, William Palmer and Marie Marguerite. Charles Watkins died of pneumonia at the age of four. Mr. Oliver prefers the home society of his charming wife and children to that of the bustling politician. He has been urged to enter the political field, but, following the precedent of his father and grandfather, he prefers to devote his maturer years

to his profession, to making his home happy and helping the young people about him.

O'Meara, John B., engineer, contractor and Lieutenant Governor of Missouri, was born in St. Louis, June 24, 1852. He is of Irish blood, his parents having come to this country from Ireland in 1835. His father was a warm personal friend and supporter of General Frank P. Blair, and stood firmly by him in and through the successful effort made to hold Missouri in the Union in 1861. John B. O'Meara received his primary education at the Webster school in St. Louis, and afterward graduated from St. Louis University. His affable manners, popular sympathies and capacity for public affairs commended him to his party, and in 1892, without ever having sought position before, he was nominated by the Democrats for Lieutenant Governor on the ticket with William J. Stone for Governor, and was elected by 29,661 majority. He served in the National Guard of Missouri as private and captain for twenty years.

One Hundred and Two River.—

A stream which rises in southern Iowa and flowing south through Nodaway, Andrew and Buchanan Counties unites with the Platte.

O'Neil, Joseph, was born near Roscrea, in County Tipperary, Ireland, May 10, 1817, and came to this country at the age of twelve years. He came to St. Louis in 1839 and engaged in building. In 1858 he became a director of the State Savings Institution. Having become attorney *de facto* for Archbishop Kenrick, he undertook to mend the revenues, reduce the large real estate holdings, and, in general, shape up the affairs of the diocese. With this end in view he organized the Central Savings Bank, through which all the business of liquidation was carried on with most gratifying results, and with others he subsequently organized the Citizens' Savings Bank. With others he originated the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company. He compiled the data which led up to the Scheme and Charter, under which occurred the separation of the city from the county, and he advocated and brought to issue the purchase by the city of Forest Park. Having aided to organize the orphan board,



James O'Keill

he received a report of the same nature, he attended to it, and in 1871 he was elected to the St. Vincent de Paul's Society, and in 1872 he was elected to the position of treasurer of the same society. He received his commission as a Justice of the Peace in 1871. A. C. O'NEILL, a native of the State of New York, was born in the town of Cortland, in the county of Cortland, on the 17th day of August, 1847. He was educated in the common schools of his native town, and in the State Normal School at Cortland. He spent the greater part of his youth on the farm, and in 1865 he came to the State of Missouri, where he engaged in the mercantile business. He was married in 1868 to a lady of the name of O'Neil, who bore him three children, one of whom he carried to the State of New York, and returned to America in 1870, coming to New York, his father-in-law, and to the marriage of said lady with a gentleman named O'Neil, who bore him three children. He attended the common schools of his native town, and in his youth he was employed in the mercantile business, and in 1865 he began fitting himself for a career in the school of experience, and he acquired the strength and character of an enterprising practical knowledge, which he has since used to such good purpose, and which has given him so well founded a reputation in the management of large affairs. When he was but ten years of age he was engaged in running boats on the Erie Canal, and when his business began to grow less, he was for a time conducting a hotel in his native town. When the development of the Pennsylvania oil field began he became connected with that industry, principally in Venango and McKean Counties, and acquired a fair interest in a score of flowing wells, thereby laying the foundation of his fortune. About the year 1878 he went to Kansas and bought large tracts of land in Cherokee County. In 1880 he took up his residence in Webb City and inaugurated those enterprises with which his name is connected, combining so

O'Neill, James. One of the best business men of society in Missouri, and a native of the Webb City, and a gentlemanly and gentlemanly man, who has been engaged in the mercantile business for many years. His talents were such that he and James O'Neill, who bore him three children, and carried them to the State of New York, and returned to America in 1870, coming to New York, his father-in-law, and to the marriage of said lady with a gentleman named O'Neil, who bore him three children. He attended the common schools of his native town, and in his youth he was employed in the mercantile business, and in 1865 he began fitting himself for a career in the school of experience, and he acquired the strength and character of an enterprising practical knowledge, which he has since used to such good purpose, and which has given him so well founded a reputation in the management of large affairs. When he was but ten years of age he was engaged in running boats on the Erie Canal, and when his business began to grow less, he was for a time conducting a hotel in his native town. When the development of the Pennsylvania oil field began he became connected with that industry, principally in Venango and McKean Counties, and acquired a fair interest in a score of flowing wells, thereby laying the foundation of his fortune. About the year 1878 he went to Kansas and bought large tracts of land in Cherokee County. In 1880 he took up his residence in Webb City and inaugurated those enterprises with which his name is connected, combining so

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he remained its president for several years. In 1845 he attended the first local meeting of the St. Vincent de Paul Society as a charter member, and therein served officially in various capacities for nearly fifty years, having remained its treasurer until a very short time preceding his death, which occurred March 17, 1893. A Democrat, he was early called to the State Senate, where he participated in much important legislation, being one of the framers of the bill which made possible the westward extension of the Missouri Pacific Railroad. He also rendered efficient service to the mechanics of our State by causing the lien laws to be remodeled, to their great advantage and protection. He was at one time presiding judge of the county court.

O'Neill, James, one of the leading business men of southwest Missouri, and president of the Webb City and Carterville Waterworks Company, was born October 31, 1836, at Liverpool, Onondaga County, New York. His parents were Peter and Hannah (Walsh) O'Neill, who were born in Ireland, were married there, and subsequently immigrated to America. After their coming to New York, his father was engaged in the manufacture of salt and in canal transportation, and was a successful man of affairs. The son attended the schools of his native place in his youth, but very early in life began fitting himself for a business career in the school of experience, and therein developed the strength of character and acquired the practical knowledge which he has since used to such good purpose and which fitted him so well for the conduct and management of large affairs. Until he was thirty years of age he was engaged in running boats on the Erie Canal, and when this business began to grow less profitable he was for a time conducting a hotel in his native town. When the development of the Pennsylvania oil field began he became connected with that industry, principally in Venango and McKean Counties, and acquired a half interest in a score of flowing wells, thereby laying the foundation of his fortune. About the year 1878 he went to Kansas and bought large tracts of land in Cherokee County. In 1889 he took up his residence in Webb City and inaugurated those enterprises with which his name is connected, conducting so

largely to the development and prosperity of that city. His first conception was the approaching great need of an adequate water supply. Aside from the necessities of the city for domestic purposes and protection against fire, he realized that the mining field must needs soon be supplied, owing to the impairment of boilers on account of the mineral acids contained in the water drawn from the mines. His project was regarded by many as visionary, and he was practically alone and unaided in his effort. With all the determination of his nature he proceeded with his plans. To two persons he gave one share of stock each, in order to effect incorporation, and after incessant effort, overseeing every step of construction personally, at an outlay of \$120,000, the great work was completed, and in May, 1890, both Webb City and Carterville were amply supplied, and expressed their satisfaction and appreciation. The water supply is derived from Centre Creek, unfailing and pure, and is utilized in every possible way. It is the dependence of both cities for domestic purposes; it provides protection against fire by an ample pressure, and it supplies all the mine boilers of the Webb City and Carterville district, besides those of various manufacturing plants. Mr. O'Neill remains the president and owner, less a few shares as noted; the works are superintended by his son-in-law, George H. Bruen, and are a paying property. Moved rather by public spirit than promise of large returns, Mr. O'Neill erected the Newland Hotel, at an outlay of \$60,000. The edifice is an ornament to the city, and contains 100 rooms, amply provided with all modern conveniences afforded by a metropolitan establishment. Its furnishings, provided by a stock company, are in admirable keeping with the building. He also holds a half interest in the Webb City Ice and Cold Storage Company. In mining operations he has been successful and on a large scale. In 1892 he secured a lease on a forty-acre tract at the terminus of the South West Missouri Electric Railway, three miles southeast of Webb City, and entered upon work with the most efficient machinery, operated by a company which he designated as the "Get There Mining Company." This property he recently disposed of for \$100,000. His present holdings include twenty acres of the Conner land, adjoining Webb City; a quarter interest

in eighty acres of the Porto Rico mines, five miles east of Webb City, and large tracts in Kansas. Among the last named lands are 400 acres two and one-half miles southwest of Galena, now actively worked. He was, until recently, the owner of 500 acres of coal land, which has become the property of a stock company known as the Eastern Coal & Coke Company, which has a capital of \$110,000. L. N. Lovell, of New York City, and Charles A. Green, of New Jersey, contributed to the assets of this company \$50,000 in cash, against the land turned in by Mr. O'Neill, and they have erected upon the land fifty coke ovens, which are now in successful operation. In addition to his interest in this plant Mr. O'Neill is the owner of 660 acres of adjacent coal lands. In politics he is a Democrat, devoted to the interests of his own country and opposed to entanglements in foreign affairs. He is a member of the Masonic Order of the Knights Templar degree, and continues to hold membership in the lodge of that order at Jamestown, New York. In 1858 he was married, in New York, to Miss Lucy Bachelder, who died some years since. Of this marriage were born Grace O'Neill, who became the wife of George R. Rigdon, assistant treasurer of the Eastern Coal & Coke Company; and Jennie O'Neill, now Mrs. George H. Bruen, whose husband is superintendent of the Webb City and Carterville Waterworks. In 1894 Mr. O'Neill married for his third wife Miss Ora Hubbell. One child, Robert Newland O'Neill, has been born of this union. Mr. O'Neill is a genial gentleman, sincere and unaffected in his bearing. His comprehensive mind readily takes in the details of any enterprise presented to him, and once engaged he prosecutes his plans with unyielding determination and without unnecessary bustle or any unusual appearance of activity. To no one is due to a greater extent credit for the development of the vast interests of Webb City.

O'Neill, John J., Congressman, was born June 25, 1846, in St. Louis, of Irish parents. He was educated in the public schools of that city, and began life as a salesman. In 1872 he was elected to the Missouri House of Representatives as a Democrat, and was re-elected in 1874 and in 1876. In 1878 he was admitted to the bar and began

the practice of law. In 1879 he was elected a member of the St. Louis House of Delegates, and re-elected in 1881. In 1882 he received the Democratic congressional nomination in his district, and was elected, and subsequently was elected also to the Forty-ninth, Fiftieth and Fifty-second Congresses. He was nominated for the Fifty-third Congress, and, although defeated on the face of the returns by Charles F. Joy, he contested the election and won his seat. At the end of this term of service he retired from public life and practiced law until his death, which occurred in 1898.

Oran.—A town in Sylvania Township, Scott County, five miles southwest of Benton, on the Belmont branch of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway. The town was originally called Sylvania, and in 1868 was platted and called St. Cloud. Later the name was changed to Oran. Near by are vast deposits of yellow ochre, and for some time a paint factory was operated. The town is now an important grain shipping point. It has about a dozen stores and other business places. Population, 1899 (estimated), 350.

Orchard, George Columbus, county clerk of Butler County, was born September 1, 1860, in Salem, Missouri, son of William A. and Rebecca S. (Welborn) Orchard. Soon after his marriage the elder Orchard established his home in Salem, Missouri, where he was engaged in merchandising and railroad contracting up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1882. He served gallantly in the Confederate Army during the Civil War, and was in all respects a most estimable citizen. Both he and his wife were members of the Baptist Church, and both took an active interest in religious work. They were the parents of three children, the second of whom was George C. Orchard. The son obtained his rudimentary education in the public schools at Salem, and afterward finished a course of study at Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College, in St. Louis, from which institution he was graduated in 1883. Immediately after leaving the commercial college he went to Poplar Bluff, Missouri, and became a clerk and book-keeper in the commercial establishment of Ferguson & Company. Later he clerked for a time for R. P. Liles, of Poplar Bluff, and

then became that gentleman's partner. In 1886 he engaged in business on his own account as a dealer in groceries and provisions, and was thus occupied until 1893. Meantime he had taken part in political campaigns in Poplar Bluff and Butler County as a member of the Democratic party, and had gained a large measure of the esteem and confidence of his political associates. Being recognized as a capable man of affairs, it followed as a natural consequence that his friends should seek to place him in an official position, and in 1893 he was appointed postmaster of Poplar Bluff by President Cleveland. This office he held for a term of four years, filling it to the satisfaction of all classes of people in Poplar Bluff, without regard to their political affiliations. In 1899 he was elected county clerk of Butler County, and this office he still holds. His only connection with fraternal organizations is with the order of Knights of Pythias. Mr. Orchard married, in 1887, Miss Maggie Smith, of Illinois, and of three children born to them two were living in 1900.

Orchard, James, lawyer and legislator, was born October 24, 1850, in Texas County, Missouri, son of Jesse and Alcey (McCormick) Orchard. The elder Orchard, who was a native of Kentucky, came to Shannon County, Missouri, when he was but a boy. Arriving at manhood he became a prosperous and influential farmer, and while still a young man was elected county judge. When the Civil War began he entered the Confederate Army and rose to the rank of captain. At the close of the war he returned to his family of wife and five children, to find his farm desolated and his little fortune seriously impaired. Resuming his farming operations he soon retrieved his losses and again became a prosperous man of affairs. In 1870 he was elected sheriff, and held that office for two consecutive terms. His wife, who is still living on the old homestead in Shannon County, belongs to one of the pioneer families of Missouri, her grandfather having settled in the territory which now constitutes the State when it was occupied mainly by Indians, and when he was compelled to buy all his supplies from St. Louis, then but a trading post. Until he was sixteen years of age James Orchard enjoyed very limited educational advantages, having at that time attended an

ordinary subscription school but a few weeks in all. It is related that at that age he was one day sent to a store with \$5, and after making purchases amounting to \$3.50, brought back only 50 cents change. This ignorance of mathematical calculation on the part of his son caused the father to send him to school for three months thereafter, and this finished his education so far as schooling was concerned. When he was nineteen years old he left home with 75 cents in his pocket, but notwithstanding his lack of capital he was enabled to engage in merchandising in a small way through the kindness of W. R. Shuck, a friend who was desirous of assisting him. In 1871 Mr. Shuck died, and the business thus established was closed out, but in the meantime Mr. Orchard had saved some money, and with this he opened a general store which he conducted successfully until 1873. In that year he became deputy sheriff of Shannon County, his father being at the time sheriff of that county. In 1874 he was elected county clerk of the same county, and held that office for a term of four years. During his four years' term as county clerk he was appointed by the Governor clerk of the circuit court, to fill out the unexpired term of an incumbent of that office who had resigned. At the ensuing election he was elected to the office of circuit clerk for a full term. In 1881 he resigned the office of circuit clerk and removed to West Plains, Missouri, where he engaged in the mercantile business. The Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railroad was then in process of construction, and he took a contract to build a mile of the road through a rough and stony region. This venture proved disastrous and left him \$5,000 in debt and practically penniless. In this condition he returned, in 1883, to Shannon County, and there began the practice of law, having been admitted to the bar by Judge John R. Woodside. In the same year Governor David R. Francis appointed him probate judge of the county. In 1884 he was elected prosecuting attorney, and was re-elected to that office in 1886. In 1889 he again became a resident of West Plains, and has since continued to practice his profession at that place, taking rank with the first lawyers in that portion of the State. In 1894 he was nominated without opposition for the State Senate, was elected by a ma-

majority of about 2,500, and was re-elected in 1898. In all the various official positions he has held, he has acquitted himself creditably, gaining a high reputation both for his ability and integrity. His political affiliations have always been with the Democratic party, and he is known as one of the staunchest and most efficient supporters of its principles and policies. His religious connections are with the Baptist Church, and he is a member of the Masonic Order and the Order of Odd Fellows. August 10, 1872, Senator Orchard married Miss Susan E. Woolsey, whose parents were early settlers in this State, coming from what is now the State of Iowa. Senator Orchard has an interesting family of five children. His son Jesse was educated at Smith's Business College, of Springfield, and is now (1899) associated with his father in professional work. During the Spanish-American War the son served as a member of Company K, of the Second Missouri Volunteer Infantry Regiment, and was mustered out at Lexington, Kentucky. The other children of Senator and Mrs. Orchard are Arthur, aged nineteen years, a student of pharmacy; Ella, aged fourteen years; Mabel, aged ten years, and Fannie, aged six years. After many early trials and reverses Senator Orchard is now comfortably established in life, and his career has been, and continues to be, one of usefulness to all about him.

Order No. 11.—During the first two years of the Civil War there was savage and vindictive strife on the western border of Missouri, below the Missouri River, in part due to the presence of a considerable element of Southern sympathizers on the Missouri side of the line, and an active predatory spirit among the Kansas Unionists on the other side; and in part, the product of the struggle in which border Missourians had assisted in the scheme to fasten slavery upon Kansas seven years before. In addition to these causes of ill feeling on the two sides of an invisible line which could be stepped across, the Missouri border between the river and Arkansas was a marching ground over which Federal and Confederate forces were almost constantly moving, in turn, according to the varying tide of the war. It was on this Missouri border that Quantrell organized his bloody expedition against Lawrence

in August, 1863, as a retaliation for the depredations and cruelties of Kansas "Jayhawkers," and it was there, too, that Confederate recruiting officers were accustomed to find shelter and hospitality under the well-known roofs of their friends and sympathizers. This condition the Federal commanders in the District of the Border found it difficult to deal with, and it was at last decided to depopulate a part of the Missouri border. Accordingly, on the 25th of August, General Ewing, commanding at Kansas City, issued the following order, since known as "Order No. 11:"

"(General Order No. 11.) Headquarters, District of the Border, Kansas City, Missouri, August 25, 1863.

"First.—All persons living in Cass, Jackson and Bates Counties, Missouri, and in that part of Vernon included in this district, except those living within one mile of the limits of Independence, Hickman's Mills, Pleasant Hill and Harrisonville, and except those in that part of Kaw Township, Jackson County, north of Brush Creek and west of the Big Blue, embracing Kansas City and Westport, are hereby ordered to remove from their present places of residence within fifteen days of the date hereof. Those who, within that time, establish their loyalty to the satisfaction of the commanding officer of the military station nearest their present places of residence, will receive from him certificates stating the fact of their loyalty and the names of the witnesses by whom it can be shown. All who receive such certificates will be permitted to remove to any military station in this district, or to any part of the State of Kansas, except the counties on the eastern border of that State. All others shall remove out of this district. Officers commanding companies and detachments serving in the counties named will see that this paragraph is promptly obeyed.

"Second.—All hay and grain in the field, or under shelter in the district, from which the inhabitants are required to remove, within reach of military stations, after the 9th of September, next, will be taken to such stations and turned over to the proper officers there; and reports of the amounts so turned over made to district headquarters, specifying the names of all loyal owners and the amount of such produce taken from them.

All grain and hay found in such district after the 9th of September, next, not convenient to such stations, will be destroyed.

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

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

"By order of Brigadier General Ewing,
"H. HANNAHS, Adjutant."

This order was received with vehement and passionate protests, but they were unavailing; it was pitilessly executed, and the enforcement was attended by great hardships and suffering, which fell most severely upon women and children. At first, and for many years after, General Ewing was assumed to be exclusively responsible for it; but on February 21, 1877, a letter from General Schofield, who, in 1863, was in command of the department, was published in the "St. Louis Republican," in which General Schofield asserted that it was issued with his approval, and that a copy of it was sent to President Lincoln, who never condemned it. The writer asserted that a guerrilla war had prevailed on the Missouri border for two years, until the district referred to in the order was nearly depopulated, and those inhabitants who remained were at the mercy of the outlaws, and as there were only two ways in which this condition of things could be remedied, a large increase of the military force in the district, or the removal of the inhabitants; and as the former was impracticable, because the troops could not be spared from other fields, the other method was resorted to. Its execution, says General Schofield, was not attended by the loss of a single life, nor any great discomfort. This letter was replied to by George O. Bingham, of Jackson County, the distinguished Missouri artist and painter of the picture known as "Order No. 11," and an active and determined Union man in the Civil War. Mr. Bingham says that much of the suffering that attended the execution of the order came

under his own eyes, and in some instances it would have excited sympathy from hearts of stone. Women and children, bare-footed and bare-headed, and stripped of every article of clothing except a scant covering for their bodies, were exposed to the heat of an August sun and compelled to struggle through the dust on foot. Men were shot down in the very act of obeying the order, and their effects seized by the murderers. The "Jayhawkers" and "Red Legs" were active in executing the order, and long trains of wagons, miles in length, loaded with household property, furniture and wearing apparel, were to be seen moving across the border into Kansas, while dense columns of smoke rising in every direction showed where dwellings had been given to the flames. The blackened chimneys standing over the ruins of households were, for years afterward, dismal mementoes of the desolation which the order effected.

D. M. GRISSOM.

Order of Columbia.—This order was organized in St. Louis July 14, 1897. It is a beneficiary order, paying sick benefits and death benefits. The founders were members of the United Order of Hope, who withdrew from that organization. It is exclusively a St. Louis institution and was chartered under the laws of Missouri.

Order of Foreign Wars.—This order, founded in New York, has for its object the perpetuation of the names and services of those commissioned officers who served either in the war with Tripoli, the War of 1812, the Mexican War, or the late war with Spain. It has commanderies in a number of States and the District of Columbia. The Missouri Commandery was organized at the Planters' Hotel, December 27, 1898, with D. M. Frost, president; Alfred Q. Kennett, secretary.

Orear, Leslie, lawyer, was born near Mount Sterling, Kentucky, January 3, 1854, and died at Colorado Springs, Colorado, June 26, 1900. He was a son of Daniel and Sibyl (Mynheir) Orear. His college education was received in the University of Louisville, Kentucky. In 1875 he was admitted to the bar at Mount Sterling, and continued to practice there until 1880, when he removed to Marshall, Missouri. In 1876 he was a presidential

elector on the Democratic ticket in Kentucky. In 1896 he allied himself with the Republican party. In 1900 he was unanimously nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Seventh Missouri District, but died before the campaign was inaugurated. Prominent in Masonry, he served in 1895 as Grand Commander of the Missouri jurisdiction of Knights Templar, and at the time of his death he was Grand Junior Steward of the Grand Lodge of Missouri. He was one of the organizers of the Central Building and Loan Association of Marshall. April 30, 1884, he married May Collins Henderson, a native of Glasgow, Missouri, and a daughter of Dr. Osborne Henderson. They were the parents of five children: Nell, Leslie Henderson, Joseph Catlett, Vincent and Lula May. Mr. Orear was one of the most successful attorneys of central Missouri, and a man of unimpeachable integrity.

Orear, Nelson Catlett, retired farmer, is descended from the ancient French family of Oree. The founder of the family settled in Virginia, where Jeremiah Orear, a soldier in the Continental Army under Washington, was born, and married Nancy Catlett. They raised a large family. Of their children, Robert died in Saline County, Missouri; Daniel in Boone County, Missouri; John, Jeremiah and William in Kentucky; Benjamin settled in Sangamon County, Illinois, became wealthy, and had a son William, who became a prominent banker of Springfield and State Senator in Illinois. Robert Orear, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Fauquier County, Virginia, December 4, 1779, was married in that State to Melinda, daughter of Benjamin Orear, and in 1812 moved to Kentucky. His first wife died there, and he married Sallie, daughter of William Calk and widow of John L. Head. He raised seven sons and two daughters—Catlett, Benjamin F., John, George H., Mary, Nelson C., Edward J., Elizabeth and Jesse. In 1852 Robert Orear removed to Missouri and settled in Saline County, bringing with him considerable money and a large number of slaves, and was accompanied by three sons and one daughter—George H., Edward J., Jesse and Elizabeth. His son Nelson C., had purchased 520 acres of land on the site of Orearville, and here the father engaged in agriculture until his death, which occurred April 4, 1869. Nel-

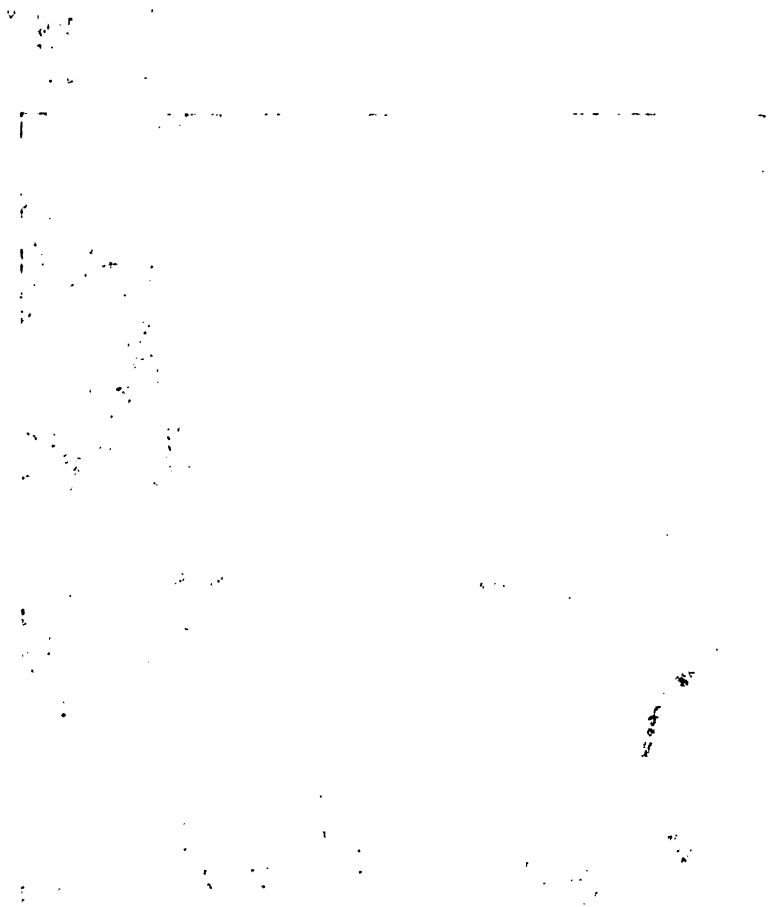
son C. Orear was born near Mt. Sterling, Kentucky, October 7, 1818. September 4, 1840, he came to Missouri and settled at St. Charles, where he practiced law, having previously practiced that profession two years in Kentucky. In 1843 he took charge of the only American newspaper there, the "St. Charles Advertiser," and for eighteen years thereafter, or until the opening of the Civil War, devoted his time chiefly to journalism. Purchasing the "Advertiser" as soon as his means permitted, he afterward founded a German paper, the "St. Charles Demokrat," which he conducted in connection therewith, with United States District Judge Krekel, then a practicing attorney, as editor. The name of the "Advertiser" he changed to the "Chronicle," and subsequently to the "Missouri Pilot," and finally to "St. Charles Cosmos." At the beginning of the war period the Federal authorities were very bitter toward him, and if they could have found an excuse, would have been glad to hang him, as they frequently threatened to do. He had bound himself as one of the sureties for the sheriff and collector of St. Charles County, and in order to secure a proper administration of the joint office, he felt compelled to assume its duties, which he performed for six years. After the war he resumed his legal practice until 1873, when he spent nearly four years in St. Louis disposing of his extensive real estate interests. In the fall of 1876 he removed to Saline County, locating at Orearville on land purchased by him many years prior to that time. There he resided for twenty-two years, devoting his time to the cultivation of his land and creating one of the finest farms in Saline County. From 1877 to 1898 he served as justice of the peace at Orearville, compromising many cases which otherwise might have resulted in costly litigation. From 1895 to 1898 he had charge of the post office there, serving under both Cleveland and McKinley administrations, though he has always been a Democrat. He has been a Master Mason since 1858, and for a long period has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Under appointment by Governor Sterling Price, he served for many years as curator of the Missouri State University. Mr. Orear moved to Marshall in 1898, purchased a comfortable home and has since been living in retirement. He has been twice married. June 6, 1846,



Youngs County
W. C. [unclear]



Youngs Ferry
W. C. Brown



he was married to Miss Lucinda Redmon, who died in 1852, leaving two children, both deceased. October 2, 1854, he married Anna E. Orear, of Lexington, Kentucky, daughter of Thomas C. and Susette G. (Norton) Orear, the former a merchant of Lexington. They are the parents of ten children, namely: Honorable Edward T. Orear, State superintendent of insurance; La Belle, now the wife of Frank H. Orear, of Orearville; Charles N., postmaster at Orearville; Susette, now the wife of Rev. E. Y. Ginn, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South at Odessa; Minnie, a teacher in the public school at Marshall; Robert, clerk in the State insurance department; George N., a real estate dealer of Marshall, formerly clerk of the circuit court; Harry, with the New York Life Insurance Company at St. Louis; Julia E., widow of S. T. Garnett, of Slater, Saline County, Missouri, and Elizabeth.

Oregon.—The county seat of Holt County. When the site on which it stands was selected as the seat of justice by the commissioners, John A. Williams, Edward Smith and Travis Finley, in 1841, it was called Finley, in honor of one of the commissioners, but the county court afterward changed the name to Oregon. At the October term of the county court, in 1841, held at the house of Jacob Martin, John Thorp, commissioner, presented his plat of the town, which was accepted and put on record, and on the 21st and 22d of October the first sale of lots was held, yielding \$99.08, with expenses of \$89.88. Some embarrassment was caused by locating the town on two different quarter sections; and the trouble was not entirely obviated until an act of Congress was passed in 1842, legalizing the location. A second sale of lots took place on the 16th of May, 1842, and the proceeds were \$949. Daniel Zook, who came from Ohio to Holt County in 1841, with his son William, built the first house on Missouri Street, on the south side of the courthouse, and in this house they opened the first store in the town. A few months afterward Daniel Zook died and was the first person buried in the cemetery established by the county court at the southeast corner of the town. After his father's death William Zook carried on the business until 1856, when he moved first to Forest City and then to St. Joseph, where he became a prominent and

successful banker. The second store in the town was opened in October, 1842, by McLaughlin & Robidoux, the first of whom afterward removed to St. Joseph and became wealthy. Robidoux was a son of the founder of St. Joseph. The first hotel in the place was a log house with six rooms, built by Richard Linville in 1842. The first sermon preached in the new town was by Rev. E. M. Martin, afterward Bishop of the Methodist Church, South, in 1842, and the following year John Collins opened the first school and had about thirty scholars. The first attorney in the town was James Foster, from Ohio, who came in 1842. On the 5th of November, 1857, the Legislature incorporated Oregon as a city, by special act, and on the 24th of March, 1870, the charter was amended and the limits extended. The first mayor was Daniel David, elected in 1857. January 17, 1843, a post office was established in the place, and John C. Norman appointed first postmaster. In 1853 the Presbyterians built a church on Main Street, opposite the courthouse, which was the first church building in the town. In 1858 the Regular Baptists built a church, which was the second in the town. In 1854 Utt & Watson put up a steam flouring mill. The first bank was a private institution established by Levi Zook and James Scott in 1866. Oregon has fifteen stores, a stately schoolhouse two stories high, with a mansard roof, containing twelve rooms, built at a cost of \$18,125; seven churches—Presbyterian, Baptist, Christian, Methodist Episcopal, German Methodist, Latter Day Saints and Colored Baptists; Oregon Lodge and Oregon Encampment of Odd Fellows, a Masonic Lodge, and a Woman's Union. It has two banks, the Citizens', with a capital and surplus of \$22,900 and deposits of \$80,000; and the Montgomery & Boecker Banking Company, with a capital and surplus of \$21,000 and deposits of \$85,850. Population, 1899 (estimated), 1,100.

Oregon.—When Kinderhook County (now Camden County) was organized in 1841, a town was laid out on a quarter section of land lying south of the Osage River, in Township 39 North, Range 17 West, which was donated to the county by James G. Gunter and wife and Aaron Crain and wife. The town was called Oregon, and in 1843, when the name of the county was changed to Camden, the

name of the county seat was changed to Erie. A few stores were started at the place and continued for some years, when the merchants concluded that a point at the mouth of Linn Creek, opposite Crain's Ferry, was a better trading place. They removed their stores and founded Linn Creek, which three years later (in 1855) was made the county seat of Camden County. In its best days only a few rude buildings constituted the town, which, soon after the removal of the county seat, ceased to exist. Only one dwelling house now occupies the site of the old town.

Oregon County.—A county in the southern part of the State, bounded on the north by Shannon and Carter, east by Carter and Ripley, south by the State of Arkansas, and west by Howell County; area 491,000 acres. The surface is broken with hills interspersed with valleys, through which flow sparkling streams, affording fine drainage. The soil of the valleys is highly productive, while in the hills rocks and gravel render much of the land unfit for cultivation. In the northern and eastern parts are large pine forests, while throughout the remainder of the county are dense growths of oak, hickory, ash, birch, black walnut, elm and other woods. The principal stream is Eleven Points River, which rises in the northwestern part of the county, its source being a mammoth spring which bursts forth at the base of a hill about 300 feet in height. Flowing through the valley about a mile, it joins a creek given the same name, forming a stream of sufficient size to float small rafts of timber. The chief affluents of the Eleven Points are Spring, Hurricane, White, Dry, Pine and Frederick Creeks from the north and east, and in the western part Middle and Barren Creeks. Spring River rises in the western part and flows south. There are many big springs throughout the county, some of sufficient force to supply excellent water power. In the southwestern part of the county is a natural curiosity, known as the "Grand Gulf." This is a chasm about three-fourths of a mile in length, from 50 to 100 feet in width, and varying from 50 to 150 feet in depth, bridged over at one point by a rocky formation making an unique natural bridge. The surrounding country presents a comparatively level surface. Numerous interesting caves have been discovered in dif-

ferent parts of the county. There is abundant building stone in the county. Lead and iron ore have been found, and at some few points traces of copper. No serious efforts have been made toward the development of the county's mineral resources, owing to the absence of transportation facilities. Only about 12 per cent of the land is under cultivation, a great part of the remainder being still in timber. The growing of cotton and fruits comprise the chief agricultural pursuits. The county is admirable for the growing of all kinds of fruits adapted to a mild and temperate climate. During the past few years this industry has advanced rapidly, and exports of apples, peaches, pears, plums, grapes and berries are considerable. Among the other articles of export from the county are cattle, hogs, horses, mules, sheep, corn, poultry, eggs, game, lumber, cross ties and building brick. Settlement in what is now Oregon County was first made near the site of Thomsville, and according to the best authenticated records, the first settler was Thomas Hatcher, who located on the Eleven Points River and lived there for three years, with his solitude disturbed only by the Indians and occasional white hunters and travelers who followed the trail that passed westward toward the Osage country. In 1819 a few families from Kentucky settled in the "Rich Woods," near the Eleven Points, in the neighborhood of Hatcher's quiet home, and later others from Kentucky and Tennessee joined them. What few supplies were needed by the pioneers were carried on backs of horses from Ste. Genevieve, about 175 miles distant. At every cabin door stood the mortar and bag of corn. The fertile soil produced in abundance, the forests supplied plenty of game, the streams the finest fish, and wild fruits of various kinds assisted in making life one of indolent ease. In fact, the lives of these early settlers were of primitive simplicity. They lived on the most friendly terms with the Indians. There is no record of any trouble between them. Oregon County was formed and its boundaries defined by legislative act, approved February 25, 1841, but was attached to Ripley County for civil and military purposes. The act of organization was approved February 14, 1845. At that time the county had a population of about 700. The creative act named John Buford and John Chilton, of Shannon County,

and Hardy Keel, of Ripley County, commissioners to select a permanent seat of justice, and also directed that the county court justices be appointed by the Governor, and that the courts be held at the house of John Thomas until the county seat be permanently located. The site selected for county buildings was near Eleven Point River, where a town was laid out and called Thomasville. The Legislature approved the selection December 28, 1846. In 1847 a small log building was erected for court purposes, and the construction of a jail was commenced, which was finished in the latter part of 1849, the Legislature allowing the use of a portion of the road and canal fund for this purpose. Thomasville remained the county seat until 1859, when Alton was laid out and became the seat of justice. A courthouse was built, which in the excitement of the Civil War was burned, with about half the other buildings of the town. During the Civil War the sympathies of the majority of the residents of the county were with the Confederacy. There was much bushwhacking, and for a time little law or order was observed. A few years after the close of the war, a new courthouse and jail were built and have ever since been in use. Oregon County is divided into eleven townships, named respectively: Cedar Bluffs, Falling Springs, Highland, Jobe, Johnson, King, Lynn, Moore, Oak Grove, Piney and Woodside. The principal towns and villages of the county are Alton, Thayer and Thomasville. There are 51 public schools, 63 teachers, and a school population of 4,630. The Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railway has fifteen miles of track in the county, crossing, in a southeasterly direction, the southwest corner of the county. The assessed value of all taxable property in the county in 1897 was \$2,120,240; estimated full value, \$3,150,000. The population in 1900 was 13,906.

O'Reilly, Count Alexander, who established Spanish domination in the Province of Louisiana, was a native of Ireland, born about 1730. He entered the Spanish service as sub-lieutenant in a Hibernian regiment, and rose rapidly in rank. At thirty-four years of age he was in command of the Spanish forces at Havana, with the rank of major general. In 1767 he was appointed Governor of Louisiana, as successor to Ulloa,

and adopted rigorous measures to enforce the Spanish rule. He accomplished his purpose, but made many enemies in the province, and was recalled in 1769. He was in command of the Army of the Eastern Pyrenees at the time of his death, which occurred in 1794.

O'Reilly, Patrick Sarsfield, physician, was born in the County Cavan, Ireland, December 26, 1844. He came to St. Louis in youth and obtained his medical education in New York City, and in England and France. He began practice in St. Louis just prior to the Civil War, and during the latter period took important service in the medical department of the United States Army. Returning to St. Louis at the close of the war he resumed practice, and was elected coroner of St. Louis city and county for the years 1865-6. He was at that time the youngest man who had ever filled an elective office in St. Louis. He is the inventor of various surgical appliances, among them being the Patella splint, used throughout this country and Europe. He is vice president of the Missouri Historical Society, and vice president also of the society of Knights of St. Patrick. In 1874 Dr. O'Reilly married Miss Lillawiski Maria Campbell, of New Orleans. She died within a few years after her marriage. In 1890 he married Miss Loutie Gordon, of Louisiana.

O'Reilly, Thomas, physician, was born February 11, 1827, in Virginia, County Cavan, Ireland, and died in St. Louis, February 24, 1901. He obtained a classical education, became a pharmacist in Dublin, Ireland, when thirteen years of age, studied medicine, and graduated at London, England. In 1849 he came to America and began practice in St. Louis, Missouri. Outside of his profession he has been an exceedingly useful citizen. His personal persuasion had much to do with inducing the late Henry T. Shaw to donate to the city Tower Grove Park, and he was one of the first commissioners appointed to lay out Forest Park. Some of his contributions to the medical press have attracted much attention.

Oronogo.—A city of the fourth class, in Jasper County, on the Kansas City division of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway, and the Pittsburg & Webb City branch of

the Missouri Pacific Railway, ten miles west of Carthage. It is also situated on Center Creek, an excellent water-power stream. This place was among the first to bring into notice the greatest lead and zinc region in the world. Previous to 1840 Thomas Livingstone had a trading post here, and exchanged tobacco and whisky for furs and lead roughly smelted in chip fires by the Indians and trappers. In 1850 Judge McKee found lead cropping out in the vicinity, and the land was entered by Duncan & Cabaniss. A little mining was done, but after a primitive fashion, and the Civil War caused its discontinuance. In 1864 the Granby Mining & Smelting Company came into possession of these and other mines, and instituted systematic work so successfully as to attract miners from all over the country, and at one time the population was 2,500. About 1870 the largest individual mass of lead ever known was found here, within six feet of the surface. The weight was estimated at 30,000 pounds, and it was sold for \$5,000. An immense cube taken from it was exhibited at the Philadelphia and Paris Expositions. The mines are among the most productive in the southwest Missouri mineral fields. In 1899 they were third in importance in the district. The output of zinc was 43,772,810 pounds, and of lead 412,600 pounds, amounting in value to \$897,951. The town was platted in 1856 by Stephen O. Paine, under the name of Minersville. Various additions were afterward laid off, and the name was changed to Oronogo, said to have originated in the reply made by the early traders when solicited to extend credit, when lead was the medium of exchange, "Ore-or-no-go." In May, 1883, the town was totally destroyed by a tornado. It now has two school buildings; a Methodist Church, which is also occupied by a Baptist congregation; a Republican newspaper, the "Eagle;" and several stores. In 1900 the population was 2,073. (See also "Zinc and Lead Mining in Southwest Missouri.")

Orphan School of the Christian Church.—See "William Woods College for Girls."

Orphans' Home, Kansas City.—A Widows' and Orphans' Home Society, the purpose of which was to provide support and education for the widows and orphans of deceased Confederate soldiers, was formed by

a number of ladies August 11, 1866. The officers were: Mrs. M. A. Lykins, president; Mrs. S. T. Johnson, Mrs. Laura Holmes, Mrs. Julia E. Lester and Mr. J. J. Mastin and Mr. J. C. McCoy, vice presidents; Mrs. Cynthia Coleman, treasurer; Mrs. Ruckel, recording secretary, and Miss Lizzie Harris, corresponding secretary, and a board of trustees. A fund was derived from contributions, and from festivals, concerts and lectures. In 1867 the society was incorporated as the Widows' and Orphans' Home Society of Westport. A forty-acre tract of land near the Westport road, two miles south of Kansas City, was purchased at an outlay of \$4,000, and \$5,000 was expended in the erection of a building. The first occupants were four widows' and twelve orphans, the former in charge. In 1868 the society began the publication of a monthly paper, the "Orphans' Advocate," which was continued under the editorial management of Mrs. Lykins until 1872. In 1871, at the solicitation of the society, Governor Woodson recommended to the Legislature that the State assume charge of the property and make it a State orphan asylum for all destitute orphans in Missouri, and a bill effecting this purpose was passed March 11, 1872. At the same session \$40,000 were appropriated for the asylum, of which amount \$25,000 were to be expended in building, \$10,000 for support of the institution for the first year, and \$5,000 for the contingent fund. Coincident with these transactions the property was transferred to the State by the Widows' and Orphans' Home Society. August 11, 1873, the main building of the home burned down, and the insurance fund, amounting to \$2,200, was expended in erecting a temporary edifice, and in enlarging some minor buildings. In 1874 a permanent asylum building was erected, in the Italian style of architecture, three stories high above the basement. Subsequently the word "Widows'" was erased from the name, and the institution became an industrial home for orphans. After a time the Legislature failed to make provision for its support, and the property reverted to the original society. The latter body endeavored to maintain the asylum in connection with a female seminary, but this plan proving unsatisfactory the entire project was abandoned, and in 1882 the property was sold to the Little Sisters of the Poor for \$25,000.



Chas. F. Johnson



1850

Orrick.—An incorporated town in Ray County, on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, thirty miles from Kansas City. It has three churches, a graded school, two Democratic newspapers, the "Times" and the "Star;" a bank, sawmill, flouring mill, grain elevator, two hotels, and about twenty-five other business places, including stores, shops, etc. Population, 1899 (estimated), 700.

Orrick, John Cromwell, who was known as one of the ablest members of the Missouri bar, was born October 25, 1840, at St. Charles, Missouri, son of John and Urilla (Stonetraker) Orrick. He is a graduate of St. Charles (Missouri) College, and of the Harvard Law School. In 1861 he began practice at St. Charles, Missouri. An uncompromising Unionist he served as captain in Colonel Krekel's regiment until 1863. In the latter year he was appointed counsel for the North Missouri Railway Company, and held that position nine years. He was also appointed district attorney for the Nineteenth Judicial District of Missouri by Governor Gamble, in 1863, to fill a vacancy, and the following year was elected to that office for a full term. In 1866 he resigned, having been elected to the Legislature. He was re-elected, and was made Speaker of the House in 1868, being at the time the youngest man who had ever achieved that distinction. He came to St. Louis in 1871, retaining, at the same time, a professional connection with Benjamin Emmons, of St. Charles. Three years after, this partnership was dissolved, and Mr. Orrick became the law partner of John W. Noble, the firm thus constituted representing at various times interests of vast magnitude in cases tried in the State and Federal courts of Missouri, the higher courts of other States and the United States Supreme Court. At the beginning of the year 1888 General Noble and Mr. Orrick dissolved their partnership, Mr. Orrick continuing his practice alone. He married, in 1869, Miss Penelope Allen, daughter of Honorable Beverly Allen, of St. Louis, and has three children.

Orthwein, Charles F., who was long one of the most conspicuous figures in the grain trade of the southwest, was born in Wurttemberg, Germany, January 28, 1839, and died in St. Louis, December 28, 1898. His mother died when he was very young,

and he was reared and educated under the guidance of his father, a man of sterling worth, who sought to inculcate into the minds of his children the best and most exalted principles of Christian morality. The elder Orthwein felt that the best gift he could bestow upon his children was a good education, and his son, Charles, was liberally educated in the best State schools of South Germany for non-professionals. He came to this country with his father, brothers and sisters in 1854, and coming westward from the Atlantic Coast by rail as far as Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and thence by river, the family debarked at St. Louis, but stopped there only a short time before proceeding to Logan County, Illinois, where they established their home. There, as a boy, he knew Abraham Lincoln, who appeared frequently in the courts of that county, and who, in his kind, fatherly way, interested himself in the capable and energetic youth, giving him at different times advice and encouragement, which were of great value to him. While in Illinois he gained some knowledge of the business of merchandising in a country store, but, boy as he was, the field was not commensurate with his ambition, and at the end of a year and a half he came to St. Louis. He soon obtained employment there with the wholesale grocery and commission firm of Ed. Eggers & Co., and in this establishment obtained his commercial schooling. At about the beginning of the Civil War Mr. Eggers, the head of this house, died, and its affairs were wound up. This threw Mr. Orthwein out of employment, and although he had at the time but little means, he resolved to unite with Gustave Haenschen, who had been an employe of Eggers & Co., in an effort to succeed to a share of the business of the old firm. The result was the formation of the grain commission firm of Haenschen & Orthwein, which began business when the country was in the throes of war, and when the commercial interests of St. Louis were almost paralyzed by the cutting off of its Southern trade. It was not an auspicious time for the inauguration of a new enterprise of this character, but Mr. Orthwein and his partner were resourceful, and had that keenness of perception which enabled them to discover where their opportunities lay. With the Southern trade cut off from the city, business must be obtained from some other territory, and Mr. Orthwein, looking

hopefully to the West and Northwest, started out to turn the tide of this trade toward St. Louis. His partner was able to control a large share of the trade of northeast Missouri, and he himself, by the exercise of rare tact and good judgment, and through the most energetic action, brought to St. Louis, in the course of a few years, much of the rapidly growing grain trade of the upper Mississippi country and the Northwest, thus rendering to the city a service of inestimable value, while advancing his own interests. The prosperity which attended their ventures enabled them to expand rapidly the field of their operations, and to Mr. Orthwein's intrepidity and energy the city of St. Louis is indebted for many enterprises which have been of incalculable benefit to the commerce of the city. When steamboat men hesitated to assume the risk of carrying such cargoes, he, at his own risk, dispatched tow-boats and barges to the upper Mississippi country, and brought grain to St. Louis from a territory which had prior to that been controlled by Chicago and Milwaukee, in such quantities as had never before been seen in the city. Railroad transportation facilities were at that time very limited in the Southwest, and he was quick to perceive that if St. Louis wished to become a grain market of consequence she must open up an export trade, carrying grain to the sea by way of New Orleans in bulk. In pursuance of this idea, as early as 1866, he chartered the steamer "Mohawk" and five barges, which were sent up the Mississippi River, and came back loaded with grain. There was still, however, an insuperable obstacle to the building up of an export grain trade from this region, and this was the fact that sea-going vessels of deep draft could not enter the harbor below New Orleans. He had demonstrated that St. Louis could be made a great grain receiving emporium, but an outlet for this grain must be found if the trade of the city in this commodity was to become a thing of great magnitude. With wonderful zeal, but with soberness of judgment and fixedness of purpose, he set about trying to stimulate enterprise in this direction. Before assemblages, in committees, on 'Change, and wherever the seed was likely to fall upon good soil, he proclaimed the imperative necessity of building up an export trade from St. Louis by way of the Missis-

sippi and Gulf route. Railroads, he declared, must break bulk here, and a regular and steady market must be created at St. Louis which would be able to compete with seaport towns in European markets by means of all-water shipments from that point. The proposition was not new, but it had time and again been dismissed as an impracticable scheme. It was said that grain could not be transported to the Gulf without suffering deleterious effects. An object lesson was needed to demonstrate that these arguments against the project were fallacious. Mr. Orthwein gave the object lesson by dispatching the first shipment of wheat, about 12,000 bushels, to New Orleans, where, after some delay and at large expense, a vessel was secured, which landed it in New York in perfect condition. This conclusively proved that grain could be transported by way of New Orleans without any danger of its being heated and spoiled in the course of the voyage, and exposed the fallacy of the principal argument against the enterprise. This operation was repeated by the firm of Haenschen & Orthwein at such times and in such manner as to remove the last vestige of doubt as to the efficiency of this shipping route for grain, and thus was given a great stimulus to the project for deepening the channel of the Mississippi River at its mouth. Financially, these ventures entailed loss upon Mr. Orthwein and his associates, but the truth which they demonstrated opened the way for enterprises which greatly benefited St. Louis. St. Louis then joined New Orleans in her appeals to the national government for such improvement of the river at its mouth as would enable sea-going vessels to enter it and receive the cargoes sent down the Mississippi. To the appeal of St. Louis and New Orleans the grain-producing region of the Northwest, seeing that they were to be greatly benefited by the proposed improvement, added theirs, and the result was the construction of the Eads "jetties." Long before the final completion of this work a great impetus had been given to the commerce of St. Louis as a result. St. Louis became an independent export grain market, and all circumstances hastened to conform themselves to the new order of things. Elevators were built, both stationary and floating, adapted to the augmented requirements, and the business of carrying on the grain trade in all its

forms gradually became thoroughly systematized. Mr. Orthwein was a pioneer in all these movements, which, since 1878, have given to St. Louis an annual export grain trade of from 12,000,000 to 15,000,000 of bushels by way of the jetties route, 75 to 80 per cent of which was shipped by the firm of which Mr. Orthwein was a member. His entire business career was devoted to this branch of commerce, and he was successively member of the firms of Haenschen & Orthwein, Orthwein & Mersmann, Orthwein Bros. and Charles F. Orthwein & Sons. In the conduct of a business of vast magnitude, he showed himself to be possessed of constructive genius of a high order and rare executive ability. He established extensive connections in Europe, and not being able to meet the demands which came from these sources by river shipments, he induced the Illinois Central Railroad Company to spend several million dollars in the perfecting of terminal facilities at New Orleans, and other railroads following the example of this corporation later, gave him the advantages of both rail and river transportation in filling the orders of his European patrons. In order to transport Kansas and Nebraska corn and other products direct to New Orleans and Galveston, he established a branch house in Kansas City, which has since been in charge of his son. All grain from Western points exported by the firm, of which Mr. Orthwein was a member at the time of his death, goes either to Galveston or New Orleans, where other branch houses are maintained. He was a potent factor in the extension of the American corn trade in Europe, and during the short season of two or three months in each year, exported over 12,000,000 bushels of this grain. Mentally, he was a man richly endowed, not only with the genius of a merchant and financier, but in many respects. He was a man of broad views and liberal culture, keeping in touch at all times with the best elements of society, and with all that makes for the social and moral betterment of mankind. Loving the language, literature, traditions and customs of his fatherland, he was at the same time a typical American in enterprise and in his love of American government and institutions. He was munificently liberal in his contributions to charities, educational enterprises, and institutions designed

to promote love of music and the fine arts, and whatever was designed to advance culture in St. Louis appealed always to his sympathies and his purse. He was president of the Merchants' Exchange at one time, and at other times held every office of distinction in that body, and was also a director in various banks and other leading institutions of St. Louis. In 1866 he married Miss Caroline Nuelsen, the accomplished daughter of J. C. Nuelsen, a prominent merchant of St. Louis. The mother of Mrs. Orthwein was a daughter of Captain Von Creuzbauer and Baroness Hornegg, of South Germany. Mr. Orthwein's domestic life was an ideal one, and of a family of six sons and three daughters born to him, eight children survive. Two of the sons are now actively engaged in the conduct of the extensive business which their father founded.

Orthwein, William D., grain merchant, was born February 9, 1841, in Wurttemberg, Germany, and came to this country in 1855. He returned to his native land to complete his course of study upon which he had previously entered, and he returned to the United States in 1860. He came to St. Louis in 1862, and became bookkeeper for the commission firm of Haenschen & Orthwein, of which his brother, Charles F. Orthwein, was junior member, and was connected with that firm until 1879, when he became a member of the firm of Orthwein Bros., which continued in existence for fourteen years thereafter, the partnership being dissolved in 1893. He then formed the William D. Orthwein Grain Company, with his sons, Frederick C. and Walter E. Orthwein, as his associates. Besides being president of that company, he is president of the St. Louis Victoria Flourmills Company, vice president of the Manufacturers' Railway Company, a director of the Mississippi Valley Trust Company, director of the Kinloch Telephone Company and director of the Union Casualty Company. He has served as a director of the Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis, and as a member of the board of managers of the Mullanphy Emigrant Relief Fund. June 9, 1870, he married Miss Emily H. Thuemler. Their children are Fred C., Walter E., Edgar L., William R., Percy J., Alice S., Nellie F. and Mildred Orthwein.

Osage City.—A town in Cole County, at the confluence of the Missouri and Osage Rivers, and on the Missouri Pacific Railway, eight miles east of Jefferson City, the county seat. It has a Union Chapel, open to all denominations. The nearest public school is two miles distant. In 1890 the population was 500.

Osage County.—A county in the central part of the State, bounded on the north by the Missouri River, which separates it from Callaway; east by Gasconade, south by Maries, and west by Miller and Cole Counties, separated from the latter by the Osage River. The surface of the county presents a succession of broken uplands and valleys. Parallel with the Gasconade River runs the main water shed, from the center of the county branching northerly to the Osage near the mouth of the Maries. There are four basins or main valleys—at the north the Missouri, in the east the Gasconade, in the central west the Maries and in the west the Osage. Intervening ridges and uplands are broken by the courses of numerous small streams, that give excellent drainage. The principal ones are L'ourse (corrupted into Loose Creek) and Bailey Creek, tributaries of the Missouri; Pointers and Brush, which flow into the Gasconade. There are many small streams that empty their waters into the Osage, Maries and the Gasconade, and springs abound in all parts of the county. Along the main streams at many points are bluffs, in places precipitous, showing strata of lime and sandstone. The soil in the valleys is a rich sandy loam of great fertility, while the uplands in places are thinly covered with clay upon a gravelly subsoil. About 40 per cent of the land is under cultivation, the greater part of the remainder being in timber, principally oak, hickory, walnut, elm, maple, ash and less valuable woods. Wheat, corn and oats are the chief cereal crops, the average yield of corn being twenty-six bushels to the acre, wheat fifteen bushels and oats twenty-three bushels. Hay is a profitable crop, and grass seed forms one of the chief articles of export. In 1898, included among the exports from the county were: Cattle, 1,032 head; hogs, 8,561 head; sheep, 419 head; wheat, 49,374 bushels; corn, 3,786 bushels; flour, 851 tons; shipstuff, 26 tons; clover seed, 87,286 pounds. Other articles of export were wine, cider, poultry,

eggs, butter, game, dressed meats, tallow, hides, furs, lumber, cross ties, fruits and vegetables. In the southern part of the county fruit growing is an increasing industry, apples, pears, peaches, plums and the small fruits growing abundantly. Iron and lead ores have been found, but no systematic efforts toward the development of mines have been made. Prior to the settlement of the territory now Osage County, by white men, it was the hunting ground of Osage, Shawnee and Delaware Indians. Before 1800 Catholic missionaries had labored among the tribes and many of the members had accepted the Catholic faith. French trappers and hunters visited the country at an early date and lived on the most friendly terms with the Indians. A trading post was established by the French at Cote Sans Dessein, on the north side of the Missouri, now in Callaway County. The cutting away of the bank of the river caused many to cross over to the south side and settle on the bottoms in the locality of Bonnot's Mill. Here a number of huts were built between 1805 and 1810. The names of these pioneers are lost to history, but tradition is that they were a jovial lot, devoting much of their time to gayety, dancing being one of their chief pastimes, in which they were joined by the Indians of both sexes. It was at this village that a Frenchman named La Plante, who had been the pilot for Lewis and Clark some of the way on their journey up the Missouri, settled as a trader. The place was known only as the "French Village." La Plante later cast his lot with the Indian tribes, took unto himself one of their number for a bride and she bore him several sons. After the lapse of a number of years, he tired of his squaw wife, returned to the French Village and married a French woman. La Plante was noted as a "medicine man" and snake charmer, and many stories of his powers have come down through descendants of the early settlers. Among the later residents of the village were the Graziers, Vinsants, De Noyer and Henos. About 1820 Captain A. G. Bennett opened a store in the village. Bennett was one of the early "boot-leggers," and was successful, if tradition can be relied upon, in carrying whisky through the lines at Fort Leavenworth. In this village the first religious services in the section now Osage County were held by Catholic missionaries. The last remnants of the village—the first in

the county—were swept away by the ever shifting waters of the Missouri in 1844, and people then living at the place took up their residence at Bonnot's Mill near by. The first land entries were made during the French occupation by "St. Germain, alias George Germain," and John Roberts. The earliest United States entries were made November 20, 1818, by Hugh Heatherly and William Dodd, who, with a number of others, all Virginians, some years previous to this, had settled in the country along the Gasconade and its branches. Among these settlers were Robert Shobe, Isham Talbot, John Eads, Moses Welton, Daniel Shobe, William Laughlin, Augus Langhorn, J. M. Morrow, Samuel Gibson and Lewis Hall. All filed on land in the latter part of 1818, and in the following few years they were followed by a number of others. The influx of settlers was not great until after 1830, when they began to flock in large numbers, the greatest immigration being between 1840 and 1850. The report of the assessor of Gasconade County in 1828, of which Osage was then a part, gives some interesting figures as to the wealth of some of the early settlers in what is now Osage County. Major Moses Welton, who settled near the site of Chamois about 1819, was the wealthiest man on the list. He was credited with owning 1,884 acres of land, valued at \$4,800, and sixteen slaves valued at \$3,350. He also had the proud distinction of being the owner of a watch. Henry Hull, who lived near him, owned thirteen slaves valued at \$3,100. James Parsons and Jesse Evans were the two next men in wealth, each owning ten slaves, those of Parsons valued at \$2,000 and of Evans at \$3,000. Sanford Backus built the first gristmill in the Osage County territory. It was located on his farm on Brush Creek and was run by horse power. Previous to its existence corn was the only cereal grown. Later wheat for seed was brought from Kentucky and considerable attention given to its cultivation. The early settlers carried on farming in a small way, hunting being their chief occupation. Later, considerable business was done in the way of lumbering, pine logs in rafts being floated down the Gasconade and the Missouri Rivers to St. Louis. The second gristmill in the county was built near Westphalia by a member of the German colony, named Schiller. As before mentioned, the first store was started

at French Village and the second at Lisletown, about 1831, by Benjamin Lisle, who made an effort to found a town at the mouth of the Maries. Owing to the founding of Westphalia, Lisle's town was not a success. The first post office was at Lisletown, and the second was on Indian (Smith's) Creek, with Wyatt Smith, postmaster. The earliest election of which there is any record was held at the house of James Brun, in 1832, when the greater part of what is now Osage County was Gibson Township, of Gasconade County. In 1833 a large colony of Germans, principally from Westphalia, settled along the Maries and the Little Maries Rivers. They were preceded about 1825 by a few of their countrymen, who settled in the region, and, realizing the grand opportunity, induced their friends in the Old Country to immigrate to the New. This colony was successful, its members accumulating wealth, and was the forerunner of a steady settlement of the county by an excellent and energetic class of Germans. They founded the town of Westphalia, which became their headquarters. When Gasconade County was organized in 1821, besides much other territory, it included what later became Osage County. The legislative act creating Osage County was approved January 29, 1841. The limits were defined as follows: "All that territory included within the County of Gasconade and being west of the range line dividing Ranges 6 and 7, is hereby created a separate and distinct county, to be called and known by the name of the County of Osage." March 1, 1855, the General Assembly defined the boundary between Osage and Pulaski Counties. The name "Osage," a corruption of Oua Chage, means "the strong," and was first applied by French explorers to a nation of Indians that occupied the Missouri country in early times. This name was later given to the river so called, and after the river the county was named. The Legislature appointed Gustavus A. Parsons, of Cole County; Matthew Walton, of Audrain County, and Thomas Moseley, of Montgomery County, commissioners to select a permanent seat of justice. It was directed that until a seat of justice be located, the circuit and county courts be held at the residence of Thomas Robinson. The first board of county justices consisted of Honorable Raysden Robinson, presiding justice, and John Chapman and Thomas C.

Clark. Their first meeting was held March 25, 1841, at the house of Thomas Robinson, on Loose Creek, in Linn Township, which, along with other townships, was defined at the meeting. E. McJilton was the first clerk, Zachariah Isbell, sheriff; David Hoofs, Sr., assessor; Seth Pryor, surveyor. The clerk was instructed to buy an office outfit and keep the office in his own house at Linn. Later meetings of the court, pending the location of the county seat, were held at the house of Elijah White, on Swan Creek, and at the house of Adolphus Mengese, at Cave Spring, about four miles west of the site of Linn. A change in the original board of county seat commissioners was made, and in June, 1842, the board, consisting of G. A. Parsons, of Cole County; William Coppedge, of Pulaski, and E. P. Gaines, of Callaway, met at the house of Adolphus Mengese, and decided upon the tract of land that later became the site of Linnville, later contracted to Linn, named in honor of Honorable Lewis F. Linn. The land was donated to the county by J. W. Robinson. In August, 1843, bids for the erection of a courthouse were received and the contract was awarded to Burch & Young, of Jefferson City. The following year the building was completed. It was of brick, two-story, 30x38 feet and cost \$3,420. In 1872 another courthouse was built at a cost of about \$11,000. November 15, 1880, this building burned to the ground. The fireproof vaults saved the records it contained from destruction. In 1881 the third courthouse was completed at a cost of about \$13,000. The first jail was built in 1844. It was of logs and had a dirt floor, which enabled several prisoners to make their escape by tunneling under the walls. In 1858 a two-story stone building was erected and has been in use ever since. A county poor farm was established in 1853. In 1896 a fine county poorhouse was built at a cost of about \$4,500. The first session of the circuit court for the county was held at the house of Thomas Robinson, Judge William Scott presiding and Eli McJilton, clerk. The members of the first grand jury were: Camm Seay, foreman; Peter Vaughan, James Daniel, James Ose, George Wilson, Henry Woody, Lemuel Toler, David S. Woody, Philip J. Smith, John W. Alcock, John Gibson, William Huber, Harrison Holloway, Robert Phelps, Ballis Laughlin, Joseph Morrow, James Holton and Joseph Hol-

loway. The first case was that of Jabez B. Fisher vs. Elijah White and W. Huber for debt. The case was dismissed by the jury. The first indictment was returned against Mark Sullivan "for suffering a slave to retail spiritous liquors." The first murder case came before the court in 1845, the "State vs. Nancy Shockley," and was *nolle prossed*. While at different times persons were tried for capital offenses, for half a century there was no case of legal hanging or of lynching in the county, and few from the county sentenced to the penitentiary. Only one legal hanging has taken place in the county, that of Amiel David, in February, 1897. Among the early members of the Osage County bar were James K. Sheeley, Peter B. McCord, August Railey, William Reynolds, J. C. Burch, Joseph Mosby and George W. Hopkins. All of these practiced in the county prior to the Civil War. James K. Sheeley was the first lawyer enrolled in the county, he being admitted to practice in 1841, at the house of Elijah White, by Judge William Scott. The Lazarist priests of the Catholic Church were the first to conduct religious services in the territory now comprising Osage County. They held occasional services in the houses of the residents of the old French Village. Later the Jesuits looked after the spiritual needs of the people. Rev. Ferdinand Helias was the first resident priest of the county; under his direction, in 1837, a log church was built at Westphalia, which in 1848 was replaced by an elegant stone structure. As early as 1819 ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church entered the Osage County territory and conducted services at the houses of members of that denomination. About 1827 the Primitive Baptists and Cumberland Presbyterians began holding meetings there. The first church built was near the site of Rich Fountain. It was called "Woody's Church" and was the first building for religious purposes erected in what is now Osage County. About 1842 the Christian denomination established itself in the county. The German Evangelical Lutheran Church was established about 1866, and in June, 1868, Freedom Church in Crawford Township, was organized. The early French settlers in the Osage County territory bothered themselves little with educational affairs and supported no schools. The first school established was a private one on the Sanford Backus farm,

near Rich Fountain, about 1824, taught by Burr Harrison, the pioneer teacher. He had about a dozen pupils who paid a certain amount per month for their tuition. The schoolhouse was a small log structure of the most primitive kind and furnished in the commonest way. Laban Hull was another of the early pedagogues, as were Wyatt Smith and Camm Seay. In the Catholic settlements the education of the young was carefully looked after by the priests, who, with the Sisters of the Sacred Heart, at an early date established schools. After the organization of the county, schools were opened in different settlements. About 1843 the Linn school was started in a log house about a quarter of a mile from the town. Judge Chesley Glover was the first teacher. A few years later another log school was opened a short distance south of Linn, and was taught by Judge A. J. Seay. These two schools were the nuclei of what in later years became the Linn high school. The public school system developed slowly in Osage County. In 1858 there were forty-eight districts, in which there were forty schoolhouses and only thirty-four teachers. It was not until after 1870 that any lively interest was taken in educational matters. According to the report of the superintendent of schools in 1897, there were in the county sixty-eight public schools, seventy-four teachers, 4,853 pupils, and the permanent school fund amounted to \$21,814.11. During the Civil War there was no fighting or skirmishing in the county, and there is no record of a single house being burned. The county supplied soldiers to both sides, more than two-thirds of the 991 voters in the county serving on the Federal side. The noted Twenty-sixth Missouri Volunteer Infantry that passed through the war, losing nearly a third of its members, making a record for bravery and faithfulness that will never tarnish, was recruited in the county. At no time did the war interfere with the conduct of business in the county, and when peace was declared matters moved on easily and quietly, and there remained little evidence of the disturbed conditions that prevailed in other counties of the State. The first newspaper of the county was established at Linn in 1866 by C. W. Crutinger, and was called the "Osage County Advocate." Two years later he sold it to Colonel L. Zevely, who re-

christened it the "Unterrified Democrat." The press of the county was represented in 1900 by the "Unterrified Democrat" and the "Republican," published at Linn; the "Enterprise" at Chamois, and the "Volksblatt" at Westphalia. Osage County is divided into six townships, named respectively: Benton, Crawford, Jackson, Jefferson, Linn and Washington. The assessed value of real estate in the county in 1897 was \$2,032,250; estimated full value, \$5,080,000; personal property, \$475,650; estimated full value, \$950,000; value of stocks, bonds, etc., \$735,400; assessed value of railroads in the county, \$433,922. The Missouri Pacific Railroad has twenty-three miles of road passing through the county from east to west, along the northern boundary line. The population in 1900 was 14,096.

Osage Indians, Robbery by.—About 1797 Henry Fry, an American, located on land on Big River, now in St. Francois County. He married a Miss Baker, member of a family which had settled in the country some time previously. While on their way to Ste. Genevieve to have the marriage ceremony performed, accompanied by a number of relatives and friends, the party was attacked by a roving band of Osage Indians near Terre Bleu Creek. To save their lives they were compelled to give the Indians about \$1,500 worth of furs, and even the men were robbed of the clothes they wore. The party returned to their homes, and the following year the marriage took place. Fry lived to the age of 115 years.

Osage River.—Next to the Missouri and the Mississippi, the largest of Missouri rivers, and the largest of all rivers lying mainly in the State. It is composed of the main stream rising in Franklin County, Kansas, and known there as the Osage; Grand River, which rises in Miami County, Kansas; the Sac, which rises in Lawrence County, Missouri, and the Pomme de Terre, which rises in Greene County, Missouri. The main stream, after leaving Kansas, flows through Bates, Vernon, St. Clair and Benton Counties; Grand River flows through Cass, Bates, Henry and Benton Counties; the Sac flows north through Greene, Cedar and St. Clair; and the Pomme de Terre flows north through Polk, Hickory and Benton Counties. The

four branches which, with their smaller tributaries, abundantly water twenty counties of the State unite and form the great Osage, which flows through Camden, Miller, Cole and Osage Counties to the Missouri, twelve miles below Jefferson City. It has been greatly improved by works made by the United States government, and is navigable for steamboats as far as Warsaw, 200 miles from its mouth. The region through which it flows abounds in oak, walnut and sycamore, and rafts of this timber are constantly brought out for manufacture. The river takes its name from the powerful tribe of Osage Indians which in early days dwelt on its banks.

Osage War.—During the winter of 1836-7 the Osage Indians became obnoxious to the settlers of Greene County, but probably with little reason. The complaints, however, moved Governor Boggs to order Colonel Charles S. Yancey, commanding the militia, to remove them beyond the State line. Desiring to accomplish this purpose peacefully, Colonel Yancey, Lieutenant Colonel Chesley Cannefax and Captain Henry Fulbright proceeded to the mouth of Flat Creek, now in Stone County, where they found the Indians engaged in a bear hunt. Upon being hailed, the Indians dispersed rapidly. Following on to the camp, Colonel Yancey met the chief of the tribe, Naw-paw-i-ter, whom he acquainted with his mission. He agreed to remove his tribe, but asked delay until the return of fair weather, it being intensely cold at the time and eighteen inches of snow covering the ground. To this Colonel Yancey assented, giving written permission. The same day Colonel Yancey and party met another band of Indians who seemed to be preparing for an important mission; one of the braves brandished his weapons and made insulting gestures. Returning home, Colonel Yancey called together 100 men, well mounted and armed, and proceeded to Finley Creek, in Christian County, where he met the Indians, more numerous than his own force, some armed with guns, but most of them with bows and arrows. The Indians retreated, and were overtaken the second night near Finley Creek, west of the James River. They were summoned to deliver up their arms, and at first refused; but after a parley consented that their guns

should be made unserviceable, which was accomplished by hammering bullets into the barrels and removing the flints from the locks. A few of Colonel Yancey's men treated some of the Indian women badly, and were punished severely by their commander. The Indians then marched away out of the State, their women and children suffering intensely from the inclemency of the weather. In returning home Colonel Yancey was overtaken by an Indian chief, who pleaded with him to return and attend a council; but he refused, saying he had no power to treat, but only to enforce their removal. Meantime there was great alarm at Springfield, the people being fearful of a general war, and many prepared to remove their families and goods out of the country.

Osborne.—A town of 500 inhabitants, in the northern part of Clinton County, and extending over into DeKalb County, twenty-nine miles east of St. Joseph. It is on the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, was laid out by that company in 1857, and named in honor of Colonel William Osborne, of Waterville, New York. The first house was built by Colonel Henry Baker, and the first shipment, consisting of several carloads of cattle, was made by S. C. Duncan in 1858. The first child born in the place was Nannie Harbor, daughter of T. B. Harbor, in 1858; the first sermon was preached by Rev. Jesse Bird, of the Southern Methodist Church, in 1860; the first physician was Dr. I. B. Garrison, the first postmaster was T. B. Harbor, and the first teacher was Miss Sallie Hitt. Besides a bank, a steam flourmill and a number of business houses, there are in the place four churches, Methodist Episcopal, Southern Methodist, Baptist and Presbyterian; and a lodge of Freemasons.

Osborne, George L., educator, was born in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, December 18, 1835, son of Abraham and Jane (Gregory) Osborne; died in Warrensburg, Missouri, November 17, 1898. He was educated in the country schools and at Waynesburgh (Pennsylvania) College, which he entered in 1855. During his studies he taught school to provide the means of paying for his education. For fourteen years he was engaged in teaching in Pennsylvania, beginning in the un-

graded country schools and working his way up to the superintendency of the city schools at Uniontown, Bridgeport and Brownsville. In 1865 he was elected professor of mathematics in what is now the Southwestern State Normal School at California, Pennsylvania. From 1865 to 1868 he served as superintendent of schools at Macon, Missouri, and from 1871 to 1874 filled a similar position at Louisiana. In 1875 he was elected president of the State Normal School at Warrensburg, in which position he remained until his death, November 17, 1898. In 1885 Central University, of Georgetown, Kentucky, conferred upon him the degree of LL. D. He was for a time regent of the Kirksville Normal School, and was offered the presidency of this school and the Missouri Valley College, at Marshall, of which he was a trustee from its foundation. He was a member of the faculty of the first Institute Conductors' Training School, established under the "Wolfe law;" was instrumental in making a normal diploma a State certificate to teach; succeeded, almost alone, in establishing a uniform course of study in the normal schools of Missouri; in 1895 was a member of the State Text Book Commission; for a quarter of a century was an influential member of the National Educational Association, in which he served as vice president; and had been president of the State Teachers' Association. Fraternally he was for many years a Mason, and a Sir Knight. Though reared in the Methodist faith, he identified himself with the Cumberland Presbyterian denomination after coming to Missouri, and for a long time officiated as elder in that church. He was married, November 27, 1861, to Sarah V. Swisher, a native of Virginia, who died October 14, 1895, leaving two daughters, Myrtle and Lilian. The former, who is teacher of American literature in the Warrensburg Normal School, was graduated from that school in 1891, and from Leland Stanford University as a bachelor of arts in 1899. Dr. Osborne was unquestionably one of the foremost educators of the West.

Osceola.—The county seat of St. Clair County, on the Osage River, and on the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis, and the Kansas City, Osceola & Southern Railways, 107 miles southeast of Kansas City. Two railway bridges and county bridge, all of

iron, span the stream. The water supply is derived from the adjacent stream, and is distributed by a private water company operating a plant established in 1899 at a cost of \$12,000. The courthouse is a two-story building erected in 1866 at a cost of \$15,000. In November, 1900, the people were to vote upon a proposition to expend \$25,000 in the erection of a new edifice. A public school-house was built in 1895; at a cost of \$6,000; it is of brick, two stories in height. A colored school is also maintained. Six teachers in all are employed. The churches are Baptist, Christian, Methodist Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal, South, and Presbyterian, and colored Baptist and Methodist. There are numerous fraternal societies. The newspapers are the "Democrat" and the "Republican," representing the political parties for which they are respectively named. The only bank is that of the Johnson-Lucas Banking Co., capital \$25,000, incorporated in 1896. The Kansas City Trust Co., founded in 1894, is operated by the same persons who conduct the banking business. The industrial establishments include a steam roller flourmill, a sawmill, a cheese factory, a fruit cannery and large kilns producing a superior lime. Extensive quarries ship out quantities of white sandstone and limestone, and a variety much used for fine cement. Three crushers are operated in producing stone for railway ballast. From 50 to 100 men are engaged in the neighborhood in cutting wood, which is brought to the place on barges drawn by a small steamboat; quantities of select wood are shipped weekly to Kansas City for use in smoking meats. Osceola was settled in 1835 by Philip Crow and others, among whom was Sanders Nance. Between these two occurred a dispute as to the ownership of a piece of ground, whereupon Nance vacated, and the first house and store building was erected by Crow, who associated himself in business with Richard P. Crutchfield, and the firm existed for several years. In 1836 came the Cox brothers, Pleasant M., Joseph and William, and the two first named opened the second store in the place. The same year Crow established a ferry across the Osage; in 1838 a post office was established, with Crow as the first postmaster. James Gardner opened a log tavern in 1837; about the same time John W. Bridges opened the first blacksmith shop, and P. M.

Cox set up a horse sawmill. The first frame house was built in 1839. James Gardner was the first school-teacher, Dr. Pleasant M. Cox the first physician, Littleton Lunsford the first minister, and Charles P. Bullock the first lawyer. The first white child born in the county was a daughter of William Cox, in 1837, and the second was a son of George M. Cox. The first newspaper was the "Whig," begun in 1848 by P. C. Davis. Osceola was one of the first trading posts established in the interior of Missouri. Beginning in 1844, small steamboats ascended the Osage River regularly until about 1861; while Osceola was considered the head of navigation, under favorable conditions their trips were extended to Taberville. The town became the shipping point for eleven of the great counties in that portion of the State, and goods were taken from it by wagon into Arkansas. In 1860 the population was about 1,500, with a rich bank and numerous wholesale stores. At many times 100 wagons were in at one time to obtain supplies for stores at various distant points. This trade disappeared with the beginning of the war, and when peace returned railways soon followed, and the old conditions were not to be restored. Until 1870 the work of rebuilding the town was but slow; the next decade, however, brought material development. The St. Clair County Bank was in operation, and the Eclipse Mills were built, this marking the beginning of various industrial enterprises. Osceola was made the county seat in 1841 (See "St. Clair County") and the town was laid out upon land donated by Philip Crow, Henry W. Crow, Joseph W. Cox and Pleasant M. Cox, taking its name from that of an Indian chief. A two-story brick courthouse was erected in 1842, at a cost of \$15,000; this was destroyed by "Jim" Lane in 1861, and in 1866 was replaced with the present structure. A brick jail, on a stone foundation, containing residence of the jailer, was afterward built.

The town was disturbed at various times during the border difficulties from 1858 to the beginning of the Civil War. In December, 1860, about 500 citizens were assembled for the defense of the city against an expected attack by General "Jim" Lane, who, however, turned back after reaching Papinsville. September 23, 1861, Lane approached the city, with a force estimated at 1,500 men,

with two pieces of artillery. Captain John M. Weidemeyer, with a Confederate company of about forty men, fired upon them from the brush. Instead of following Weidemeyer, Lane pushed on into the town. His men exploded a bank safe, but the contents, about \$150,000, had been sent away for security. The stores were plundered, and the goods taken away in wagons. The courthouse was burned, the records being previously loaded into wagons for taking away. The greater part of these were afterward recovered on payment of about \$500 to those who knew of the place of their concealment. All the business houses and most of the dwellings were fired.

Osceola was incorporated by the county court August 6, 1868, and became a city of the fourth class March 28, 1883. Population, 1899 (estimated), 1,200.

Osgood.—A town in Sullivan County, on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, eighteen miles west of Milan. It contains a school, a church, flouring mill, bank and five stores. Population, 1899 (estimated), 225.

Osteopathy.—One of the systems of healing and curing disease without the use of drugs or medicine. The word "osteopathy" is a derivative of the Greek words, "*osteon*," a bone, and "*pathos*," suffering. The term has been legalized by the statutes of Missouri and other States as "A system, method or science of healing." Technically, osteopathy is based upon accurate knowledge of the anatomical structure and physiological functions of the body organism. The essential principles of osteopathy, by one of its leading exponents, are set forth thus: "(1) Health is natural, disease and death between the time of birth and old age are unnatural; (2) all bodily disorders are the result of mechanical obstruction to free circulation of the vital fluids and forces, and the continuity of nerve force; (3) the impediments in the way of free fluid circulation and uninterrupted nerve force are found in osseous displacements, contracted muscles, ruptured ligaments, constricted or dilated vessels, hypertrophied tissue substance or congested conditions of the tissues; (4) these abnormal conditions represent not only the change in structure or function on the part of particular

portions of the organism, but also produce physiological disorganization of the vital forces of the body, producing an irritable condition either of overstimulation, understimulation or inhibition resulting in excessive activity, partial activity or inactivity of the vital forces and processes; (5) in the restoration to the normal the main purpose in operative manipulation is to co-ordinate the vital forces, to restore harmony in the vital functions and thus aid nature in the elimination and checking of diseased conditions. In diagnosis based upon accurate knowledge of the structure and functions and activities of the tissues and organs of the body, the condition of disturbance is traced to its primary cause through or by the aid of symptoms and secondary conditions; in the organic regional areas of the spinal cord, in the regional plexuses and sympathetic ganglia, secondary organic centers are localized in dependence upon the great primary centers of vitality and vital force in the brain, the manipulation aiming at reaching those centers of organic activity, trophic action and regional control that are affected by the disharmony of function, the modification of structure and the disorganization of the vital forces, to restore them to normal activity. Osteopathic manipulation has passed beyond the experimental stage. It is now a demonstrated system of healing. It gains results because it uses and aids nature. All nature is pregnant with force and nature's force is the most remedial because it is natural. The powers of the body are all self-restorative to such an extent that what is necessary is, not massage or drug medication or any kind of artificial treatment, but simply the utilization of what lies hidden in the laboratory of life."

Osteopathy is radically different from what is commonly known as "Massage," and also from the "Swedish Movement." Massage is simply a vigorous rubbing, and general pinching and kneading of the tissues with the result of a general excitement of circulation. The Swedish movement is in effect the same, only is applied to strengthen certain muscles and parts of the human frame. Osteopathic manipulation is directed to the definite purpose of correcting disordered mechanism as is set forth in the foregoing. The science of osteopathy was discovered by Dr. A. T. Still, a regular allopathic physician, who resided at Baldwin, Kansas. He, by accident,

discovered one of the principles of the science before he had entered into the study of medicine, by experiencing that pressure applied to certain parts of the neck relieved headache and sickness of the stomach. About 1874, after a series of experiments, he abandoned the use of drugs in his practice and gave his entire attention to osteopathy. He performed many cures, yet found little encouragement from his fellow physicians, who pronounced his "bone doctoring" a humbug. He eventually left Kansas and traveled in Missouri, winning success by his cures, and gradually overcoming prejudices against his system of healing disease. Locating at Kirksville, his fame as a successful curer of disease attracted the attention of regular practitioners of the schools of medicine, and by some of the most intelligent people whom he had cured he was induced to give instructions to a few anxious to learn his system. Soon demands upon him from the many wanting to learn caused him to establish the American School of Osteopathy, which was incorporated under the laws of the State of Missouri October 30, 1894. Notwithstanding the charter as a college and the authority to issue diplomas, the medical laws of the various States prohibited the practice of any system of medicine other than the recognized old schools, the allopath, homeopath and eclectic, and thus it was difficult work for the graduates in osteopathy to succeed, being confronted on all sides by the opposition of the "regulars" of the old schools. The first State to recognize officially the School of Osteopathy was Vermont, by legislative act approved November 24, 1896. This act says: "It shall be lawful for the graduates and the holders of diplomas from the American School of Osteopathy at Kirksville, Missouri, a regularly chartered school under the laws of Missouri, to practice their art of healing in the State of Vermont." After considerable opposition in the Missouri Legislature, in 1895, a bill legalizing the practice of osteopathy in the State was passed, but was vetoed by Governor Stone. On March 4, 1897, another bill was passed and approved, broad in its provisions and giving the graduates in osteopathy the same right to practice their art as is accorded the graduates of medical schools of other systems. Since then the art, or science, of osteopathy has been legalized in a number of States, including North

Dakota, Michigan, Iowa, South Dakota, Illinois and Tennessee. In Illinois osteopaths are required to undergo a rigid examination by a board of "old school" physicians. Since the passage of the law in that State more than 150 graduates in osteopathy have passed the required examination, and have been admitted to practice. In 1898 there was organized the "Associated Colleges of Osteopathy," to advance the system, to regulate studies and general practice and uphold the ethics of the profession, and to maintain a high standard in the system of osteopathy. This organization included in its membership all the regular osteopathic schools of America. The growth of osteopathy has been rapid, and it has its followers and practitioners in almost every State in the Union and in British America, and is attracting much attention in the medical circles of the "old world." Since the founding at Kirksville of the American School of Osteopathy, schools which are recognized as regular osteopathic colleges have been established at Minneapolis, Des Moines, Denver, Boston, Los Angeles and Milwaukee. Osteopathic literature has also increased at a wonderful ratio in comparison with the publications devoted to other arts and sciences, two large magazines or reviews being published at Kirksville, the home of osteopathy, while other magazines devoted to the science are published in Chicago, Kansas City, Philadelphia, Milwaukee, Wilkesbarre, Memphis, Minneapolis, Boston, Chattanooga and Des Moines. On April 15, 1897, the American Osteopathic Society was incorporated, and at the present time (1900) has a membership of nearly 1,000.

Osteopathy, American School of.—An educational institution located at Kirksville, Missouri, for the instruction of students in the science of osteopathy. It was founded by Dr. Andrew Taylor Still, the discoverer of the system of healing which he named osteopathy, and it was incorporated under the laws of Missouri, October 30, 1894. The object of the school, according to the provisions of its charter, is "to improve the present system of surgery, obstetrics and treatment of diseases generally, and place the same on a more rational and scientific basis, and to impart information to the medical profession, and to grant and confer such honors

and degrees as are usually granted and conveyed by reputable medical colleges; to issue diplomas in testimony of the same to all students graduating from said school, under the seal of the corporation, with the signature of each member of the faculty and of the president of the college." The first board of trustees were Dr. A. T. Still, Thomas A. Still, Harry M. Still, Charles E. Still, Herman T. Still and Blanche Still. The college occupies an extensive building costing about \$150,000, pleasantly located, and is well equipped with all necessary apparatus for demonstrative purposes in anatomy, histology, microscopy, chemistry, physiology, etc. The school is open to students of both sexes. The course of study extends over a period of two years, divided into four terms of five months each. Since the school was opened nearly 800 students have been granted diplomas. The freshman class in September, 1899, numbered 225. The number in attendance during the 1899-1900 terms was about 650, representing every State in the Union, different parts of British America, Australia, New Zealand and Hawaii. In connection with the school, in a separate building especially erected for the purpose, is the A. T. Still Infirmary, affording exceptional clinical opportunities.

Osteopathy, Associated Colleges of.—An organization of regular colleges of osteopathy, formed in 1898, "for the advancement of osteopathic science, to regulate the studies in the recognized schools and the practice of graduates, to uphold the ethics of the profession, and to maintain a high standard in the system and art of osteopathy."

Ott, Christian, was born in Niederlustadt, Canton Germersheim, Rhenish Bavaria, Germany, April 20, 1822. His parents were John George and Marie Barbara (Sinn) Ott, both of whom were natives of Niederlustadt, the birthplace of the son, and for many years the family home. In 1849, the sixtieth year of her age, the mother sailed across the Atlantic to America, but while coming up the Mississippi River from New Orleans she died and was buried on the river shore. Christian Ott was a cabinet maker by trade, learning the business in his native country. Soon after he came to America, in 1846, he was employed for three years with Eberley, of St. Louis, a man well known in that line of work. In the

fall of 1849 Mr. Ott determined to try his fortune in the far West. He, therefore, started for California, and passed through Independence, Missouri, one of the most important outfitting points along the route. Independence, her location and possibilities for a promising future, attracted him with such force that he decided to remain there, and the desire to hunt for gold was lost in a determination to cast his lot in the prosperous western Missouri town. He engaged with Wallace & McClanahan, and was with them for two years, when he purchased the interest of Mr. McClanahan. The firm of Wallace & Ott was in existence until 1861, when Mr. Wallace retired. Mr. Ott continued the business, and under the ownership of his son it is still in existence. The chair factory was a landmark of Independence, and one of her most prosperous institutions. It was one of the earliest of its kind in the State, and was only discontinued when the establishment of larger concerns made competition too strong and profits correspondingly low. In the early days furniture was retailed from the factory, which was located on Liberty Street, south of the Christmas-Sawyer Bank. He also owned a store near the Bank of Independence. In 1884 the store was removed to the northeast corner of the public square, and is still in that location, under the capable management of his son, Henry J. Ott. Christian Ott was a member of the Independence school board from 1870 until 1892, and the Ott school, which is one of the best structures erected for educational purposes in Independence was named in honor of him. During the Civil War his sympathies were with the Union. He never took an active interest in political affairs, further than the interest required by good citizenship. He was generous, a liberal thinker, and affiliated with the German Lutheran Church. In the early days he was an active Odd Fellow. Mr. Ott was married in 1849 to Miss Louise Mohr, a native of Germany. She was the daughter of William Mohr, of Daun, Rhenish Prussia, Germany, a soldier under Napoleon Bonaparte, and one of the wounded at the Battle of Waterloo. He died in St. Louis, Missouri, April 26, 1853. Mrs. Ott died in 1886. She was the mother of ten children, seven of whom are living: Miss Rose Ott, of Independence; Henry J. Ott, of the same city; Dr. Lambert Ott, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania;

Christian, Jr., of Independence; Mrs. A. J. Bundschu, of Independence; Albert M., a prominent lawyer of Jackson County, Missouri, and Mrs. Fred Bacon, of Maryville, Missouri. The father of this good family died August 30, 1892, lamented and most highly respected by all who knew him. He was a man of retiring disposition, fond of his home and family, and a model husband and father. Especially striking was his desire to place his children among the model men and women of the day by instilling into their minds the lessons of industry, thrift and frugality, combined with the elevating influences of education. A good portion of his earnings was expended in educating his children. So liberal was he in this direction that when a child asked for a stipulated sum for scholastic use, he quickly sent double the amount, ending his letter with this affectionate advice: "Always choose the highest and best associates obtainable."

Henry J. Ott received his education in the public schools and a business college. In 1882 he engaged with his father in the furniture business, prior to that time having spent seven years in the dry goods business with J. May & Sons, of Independence. He became a member of the well known firm of C. Ott & Son, which was in existence until the death of the senior member of the firm in 1892. Since that time the son has conducted the large establishment with abundant success, and it is considered the leading establishment of its kind in Independence. Undertaking has always been an important feature of the business, and H. J. Ott is a professional in this line, holding a State certificate as an embalmer. Politically he is a Democrat. The only public position ever held by him was that of delegate to the Democratic convention of Jackson County in 1899. He is a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Independence, and has been a deacon in that organization for several years. He was made a Mason in McDonald Lodge, No. 324, in 1891, and is a member of Independence Royal Arch Chapter, and of Palestine Commandery No. 17, K. T. He is also a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and of the order of Modern Woodmen of America. He was married November 14, 1882, to Miss Susan Elizabeth Shelton, daughter of James T. Shelton, of Danville, Kentucky. Mr. Ott is a progressive business man, a loyal citizen, and

a man looked up to as one worthy of the esteem of the people and the confidence of the business world.

Otterville.—A town in Cooper County, on the Missouri Pacific Railway, twenty-six miles southwest of Boonville. It has six churches, public school, a select school, the Otterville "Mail" newspaper, Democratic, and a number of business houses. Lead abounds in the vicinity. In 1890 the population was 439. Six miles north of Otterville is the site of the extinct town of New Lebanon, settled in 1819, by Kentuckians, among whom was the Rev. Finis Ewing, one of the founders of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. The town was abandoned and many of its inhabitants removed in 1837 and laid out the town of Elkton, which in 1857 was incorporated as Otterville.

Ousting Ordinance.—An ordinance adopted by the State convention which met to revise the Constitution of Missouri in January of 1865. This ordinance, which was not incorporated into the constitution, provided for a vacating of certain civil offices in the State, to the number of more than 800 in all. Under this ordinance the three supreme judges, twenty circuit judges, 114 circuit clerks, 114 sheriffs, 114 attorneys, and 342 county justices in the State outside of St. Louis, were ordered to vacate the offices which they then held. In St. Louis County, seven county justices, three circuit court judges, one land court judge, one law commissioner, one criminal court judge and one judge of the probate court vacated their offices. There were also vacated the offices of clerk of the county court, clerk of the criminal court, clerk of the common pleas court, clerk of the circuit court, clerk of the land court, sheriff, recorder, circuit attorney and assistant circuit attorney.

Outten, Warren Bell, physician, was born December 3, 1844, at Lexington, Kentucky. He was educated at the Christian Brothers' College and City University, St. Louis, and then studied medicine, graduating from the St. Louis Medical College in 1866. Soon after his graduation from the medical school he was made prosector to the chair of surgery in Humboldt Medical College, and in 1867 became assistant demonstrator in St.

Louis Medical College. He was acting assistant surgeon in the military service at St. Louis, detailed to attend troops suffering from cholera, and acting in that capacity until December of 1866. He was elected professor of anatomy in the St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1869. In 1876 he was appointed supervising surgeon for the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Company, and established in 1881 a line of hospitals on that railway. In 1884 he was appointed chief surgeon of the Iron Mountain road and the Wabash Railroad east, and established hospitals at Springfield and Danville, Illinois. He was made chief surgeon of the Missouri Pacific system in 1885, and rebuilt the Fort Worth Hospital, at Fort Worth, Texas, and also established hospitals at Marshall and Palestine, Texas. He may be said to have been the father of the railway hospital system of the middle West, as he was the first surgeon to suggest the establishment of such hospitals in this region, and he established the second railway hospital in the United States at Washington, Missouri. Since he became connected with the medical department of Western railway service, he has established nine hospitals in all, at which have been treated over 40,000 surgical cases and nearly 300,000 medical cases. In 1866 he was elected professor of the principles and practice of surgery, and also dean of the Beaumont Hospital College. He has also contributed much to the literature of his profession. He married, in 1877, Miss Mary F. Burnet, of St. Louis County.

Overall, John Henry, lawyer, was born March 26, 1845, in St. Charles County, Missouri, son of Major Wilson L. and Eliza A. (Williams) Overall. His father, a native of Tennessee, came to Missouri in his young manhood, and in territorial days joined the forces which went out from Missouri to participate in the War of 1812. His mother, who died at St. Joseph, Missouri, in 1880, was a woman of brilliant talents, and enjoyed the distinction of being the first woman in America to become a newspaper editor. After graduating from the University of Missouri in 1865, John H. Overall came to St. Louis, where he read law, and was afterward graduated from the Harvard Law School. Returning to St. Louis, he spent four months

studying court procedure and fitting himself for the active practice of his profession. At the end of that time he opened an office in Macon City, Missouri, and less than a year later was elected circuit attorney of the Second Judicial District of Missouri. In 1872 he resigned to accept the position of dean of the law department of the State University at Columbia. After organizing the law school, ill health compelled him to resign. In 1874 he came to St. Louis, and succeeded Fidelio C. Sharp as a partner of the late Colonel James O. Broadhead. This partnership was dissolved in 1878, and Mr. Overall became a member of the firm of Overall & Judson. Later he was for five years a member of the firm of Hough, Overall & Judson, and since then has practiced without partners. In 1889 Governor David R. Francis appointed him vice president of the Board of Police Commissioners, and he was the chief executive officer of that board during Governor Francis' administration, his colleagues being Charles H. Turner, George H. Small and David W. Caruth. Mr. Overall married, in 1874, Miss Mary Rollins, daughter of Major James S. Rollins, of Columbia, Missouri, and the children born to them have been Florence, John, Adele and Sidney Overall.

Overland Mail.—The overland mail was a mail carried by stage across the plains and Rocky Mountains between what was then the Western frontier and the Pacific coast. The Western frontier was the western border of Missouri and Arkansas. Almost within sight of this line buffalo grazed, and a little beyond were the villages of the Indians, who were sometimes hostile. The discovery of gold in California in 1848 had attracted a considerable population to the Pacific slope, and developed a constant intercourse overland—emigrant trains and freighting trains, drawn by oxen, with detachments of United States troops moving, frequently, for the protection of the trains, or on service between the forts established here and there along the most traveled routes. But it took a train from four to six months to reach California from St. Joseph or Independence, at that time the favorite starting points, and, of course, no mails were sent by this slow process. The mail service between "the States" and the Pacific coast was through New York and New Orleans to the Isthmus of Panama, across that

isthmus, and thence up the coast by steamer to San Francisco. After a time it was felt that there ought to be some other method of intercourse between different sections of the country than by this route, which led through a foreign land, and therefore, in 1858, the government established the first overland mail through the agency of John Butterfield. Fort Smith, in Arkansas, and San Francisco, California, were the two points between which it was conducted; but it was continued from Fort Smith up through southwest Missouri to Tipton, at that time the western terminus of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, and from Tipton the mail was brought by that road to St. Louis, which was the real distributing point. The first stage carrying the mail left San Francisco September 16, 1858, and the mail reached St. Louis on the 10th of October following, the trip being made in twenty-four days, twenty hours and thirty-five minutes. The route was what was, at that time, called the Southern route, from San Francisco to Los Angeles, 462 miles, in eighty hours; thence to Fort Yuma, 282 miles, in seventy-two hours and twenty minutes; thence to Tucson, 280 miles, in seventy-one hours twenty minutes; thence to Franklin, 360 miles, in eighty-two hours; thence to Colbert's Ferry, on Red River, 282½ miles, in sixty-five hours twenty-five minutes; thence to Fort Smith, 192 miles, in thirty-eight hours; thence to Tipton, 318½ miles, in forty-eight hours fifty-five minutes; thence to St. Louis, 160 miles, in eleven hours forty minutes, the entire distance being 2,765 miles. The time consumed in the journey, nearly twenty-five days, seems long, measured by the rate at which the same distance is traversed in this day by railroad; but it was considered something of a feat in 1858. Butterfield, who had been chiefly instrumental in inaugurating the enterprise, met the first mail at the end of the overland route proper and came in with it over the Missouri Pacific Railroad. At the Pacific depot he was met by a large delegation of prominent citizens of St. Louis, and, after responding to an address of welcome delivered by Honorable John F. Darby, was escorted to the post office, where a ceremonious delivery was made of the first mail carried overland from California to the East. As the Pacific Railroad was extended west, the distance and time were gradually shortened, and the overland mail did good

service for several years. When the Pacific Railroads were commenced from Kansas City, Omaha and Sioux City, on this side, and at San Francisco on the other, every completed section of these roads diminished the importance of the mail, and when the last rail was laid on the Union Pacific, giving unbroken connection between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, it passed out of existence and became a mere recollection.

Overstolz, Henry Clemens, who achieved distinction as mayor of St. Louis, and also as a man of affairs, was born in the city of Munster, Province of Westphalia, Prussia, July 4, 1822, and died in St. Louis, November 29, 1887. He was liberally educated before coming to this country. In 1846 he settled in St. Louis, and opened a general merchandising establishment. He was phenomenally successful, and retired in 1853 to become interested in various lumber enterprises. In 1867 he retired with a handsome fortune, and thereafter until his death was prominently identified with the banking and insurance interests of the city. His public life began in 1847, in which year he was elected a member of the city council. He retained his membership of that body until 1853, when he was elected comptroller of the city. He was re-elected to that office the following year, and received a third nomination, but was defeated as a result of the "Know-Nothing" movement. It is worthy of remark that he was the first German ever elected to a city office in St. Louis, and when, in the autumn of 1856, he was elected a member of the State Board of Public Works, he was also the first German to be elevated to a State office in Missouri. He was again elected to the city council in 1871, in 1872 and in 1873, when he became its presiding officer. In 1875 he became an independent candidate for mayor, and his opponent, Mr. Barret, was declared elected. Mr. Overstolz contested the election, and, after an exciting legal controversy, which lasted nearly a year, he established his title, and was inaugurated February 9, 1876. In 1877 he was elected under the provisions of the new charter, which fixed the term of the mayor at four years. He was mayor during the great railroad strike of 1877, and acted with prudence and determination. He had a large and carefully selected library, and he

had a valuable gallery of paintings and other works of art. He married Miss Philippine Espenschied, daughter of an old and prominent citizen of St. Louis, who married, some years after his death, Dr. Otto E. Forster.

Owen, F. B., educator, was born in 1875, near Clinton, Missouri, son of Judge B. L. Owen. He was reared on a farm and obtained his early education in the public schools. He then completed a course of study at Clinton Academy, and later was graduated from the State Normal School at Kirksville. He also did special work at the University of Missouri and at the University of Chicago. He first taught school in a rural district in the southern part of Henry County, and then obtained a position in the Clinton High School. Shortly afterward he was made principal of this school, and in 1897 was elected superintendent of schools at California, Missouri. He remained at California until 1899, when he was made superintendent of the schools of Clinton, his old home. There he has gained well merited distinction as the head of the school system of the city and as a competent and faithful instructor.

Owens' Station.—The name by which the present town of Bridgeton, St. Louis County, was known prior to its incorporation, in 1843. It was so called because an early fort erected there for protection against the Indians was commanded by one William Owens.

Owensville.—A hamlet in Gasconade County, thirty miles south of Hermann. It has a public and high school, two churches, a flouring mill and two general stores. Population (estimated), 1899, 200.

Ozark.—The county seat of Christian County, on the Chadwick branch of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway, twenty-one miles south of Springfield. It occupies high ground on the south side of the Ozark range, overlooking the beautiful Elk Valley. It has a fine system of water works, supplied from an immense spring of cold water issuing from the base of a great limestone bluff. It has a public high school, Baptist, Christian, Methodist and Presbyterian Churches, an operahouse, a Republican newspaper, the

"Christian County Republican," and two banks. There are two roller flourmills and a large fruit cannery. A harvest home picnic and fair is held annually, and affords excellent displays of the natural products of the county. In 1900 the population was estimated at 1,000. In the vicinity are numerous small lead and zinc mines, and caves abounding in onyx. Ozark was platted in 1843 by J. C. and A. N. Farmer. In 1855 the population of the town was 100, yet it supported an excellent academy, named the Ozark High School, which was attended by students from several distant counties. It became the county seat of Christian County in 1859. (See "Christian County.") It is a city of the fourth class.

Ozark College.—A collegiate institution at Greenfield, Dade County. Ozark Seminary was founded with Professor W. J. Hawkins as principal. At the time it became necessary to erect a suitable building, Ozark Presbytery of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church being desirous of establishing an institution of learning within its territory, appointed a board of commissioners consisting of R. L. Vannice, J. B. Ely, W. W. Brannin, G. W. Rinker and B. C. Pemberton to consider propositions from places inviting its location. The three first named were clergymen. The presbytery, at a subsequent meeting, upon the report of this board, decided to locate their institution at Greenfield, and constituted a board of trustees composed of the persons before named, with the following additional members: The Rev. G. W. Brown, J. W. Howard, John A. Ready, L. W. Shafer, T. E. Bell, A. C. Davis, L. M. Murphy and J. E. Garrett. Mr. Garrett, as financial agent, collected a building fund, and a convenient two-story brick building was erected upon a beautiful campus, at a cost of \$12,000. A charter was procured, and in 1881 it was opened as Ozark College, under the presidency of the Rev. R. L. Vannice.

Ozark County.—One of the southern tier of counties, a little west of the center from east to west, and bounded on the north by Douglas, east by Howell, south by the State of Arkansas and west by Taney County; area, 481,000 acres. The surface

is uneven. It is mountainous in the central part and broken and hilly in the eastern and western sections. Along the streams the bottom lands are rich, and productive of large crops. The valleys average from a quarter of a mile to a mile in width, and constitute the choicest agricultural lands. Nearly 80 per cent of the whole country is densely wooded with the different kinds of oak and hickory, walnut, cedar, sugar maple, ash and yellow pine. Much of the forest land is well adapted to farming purposes, as the soil is excellent for wheat growing and fruits. The country is well watered. The chief streams are Big North Fork and Bryan's Fork of White River, Pine, Cane and Lick Creeks, in the eastern part, and Little Fork of White River and its numerous tributaries in the western part. The principal branches of this stream are Spring, North Fork of Spring, North Fork of White, Turkey, Little, Otter and Pond Creeks. These streams are clear as crystal, well stocked with gamey fish, and afford excellent water power. Numerous large springs abound throughout the county. Lead, zinc and iron ores are found in the central part, but not until recently has any attempt been made to develop the mineral resources, which bear evidence of being considerable. One of the chief causes of this is the lack of cheap means of transportation, the county having no railroads. For the same reason the manufacture of lumber has been retarded, as well as the development of other industries. Stock-raising and fruit-growing are the most profitable pursuits. Cotton, tobacco and the principal cereals and vegetables are grown successfully. Besides these products, which form a considerable portion of the exports, the county ships honey, beeswax, wool, poultry, eggs, game, tallow, hides, furs, lumber, piling and railroad ties. Less than 20 per cent of the land is under cultivation, and in 1898 there were still 110,000 acres of government land open to settlement under the homestead laws. Ozark County was created by legislative act approved January 29, 1841. Its boundaries were defined: "Beginning at the southeast corner of Taney County, thence east with the State line to a point where the same crosses the ridge dividing the waters of Bennett's Bayou, Spring, Eleven Point and Current River; thence in

a northwardly direction along said ridge to the range line dividing Ranges 9 and 10; thence with said range line north to the township line dividing Townships 27 and 28; thence west with said township line to the range line dividing Ranges 16 and 17; thence south with said range line to the place of beginning." As defined the county, when organized, included the greater part of Howell and much of Douglas County. It was reduced to its present limits when these two counties were organized, in 1857. February 22, 1843, the name of the county was changed to Decatur, and March 24, 1845, the name Ozark was regiven to it. The commissioners appointed to locate a permanent seat of justice were James Arnold, of Greene County; John Wray, Jr., and William Phebus, of Taney, and by the creative act they were directed to locate the county buildings within five miles of the center of the county, and it was provided that until a permanent seat of justice be fixed the county court and circuit courts meet at the dwelling house of William Holt. The first courthouse was built a few years later at the present site of Gainesville. During the Civil War guerillas and bands of roving outlaws infested the county, and more than three-fourths of the population left it and sought refuge in more thickly populated sections. The growth of the county was slow. In 1850 it had a population of 2,294; in 1860, 2,447; 1870, 3,363; 1880, 5,618, and in 1890, 9,795. At the close of the war only a few hundred people resided in the county, but when quiet was restored a healthy immigration set in, which has continued since then. In 1874 a new courthouse was built at Gainesville, which did not assume the form of a town until 1872, when it was incorporated as a village. Ozark is one of the counties of Missouri that promise to advance rapidly as soon as railroads open a way for the development of their resources. The county is divided into six townships, named, respectively, Bayou, Bridges, Jackson, Jasper, Marion and Richland. Gainesville is the only incorporated village in the county. The assessed value of all taxable property in the county in 1898 was \$1,080,021; estimated full value, \$1,543,398. The number of public schools in the county in 1898, 72; number

of teachers, 80; school population, 4,971; amount of general school fund, \$5,406.25. The population in 1900 was 12,145.

Ozarks.—The name given to the range of hills, or mountains, which distinguishes the topography of southern Missouri and Northern Arkansas. This range is said to be an extension and outbreaking of the ridge which, starting from Long's Peak, in the Rocky Mountains, passes east through Kansas, entering Missouri in Jasper County and, crossing the State, enters Illinois at Grand Tower, and crossing that State, enters Kentucky opposite Golconda, and finally merges in the Cumberland Mountains. In Kansas the ridge divides, the northern branch entering Missouri in Cass County, and shortly afterward disappearing among the head waters of Lamine River, while the southern branch breaks out in Missouri and Arkansas into the Ozark range, which, with the ridges that depart from it, affects nearly the whole of Missouri south of the Missouri River. It divides the waters in that part of the State, the Sac, Pomme de Terre, Niangua, Gasconade, Meramec and Big Rivers flowing into the Missouri, while the James Fork, Big Beaver, Bryant's Fork, Point, Current and Black find their way to the south into the White, and, through it, into the Mississippi. The highest elevation of the Ozark range above the Mississippi at St. Louis is 1,500 feet, which is attained in Greene County. But this is exceptional; the height of the range is not usually greater than 500 to 900 feet, and then so gradual as seldom to possess the features of a mountain. In the eastern part of southern Missouri, particularly in Iron County, the ridges are narrow, irregular and precipitous, frequently taking the form of isolated hills from 400 to 500 feet in height; but from Jasper County, in the west, for three-fourths of the distance across the State the Ozarks are a series of high tablelands, showing few of the features of mountains. The entire Ozark region abounds in springs and rippling streams of crystal water, and in the more rugged districts are sheltered, fertile valleys, where fruits of the finest flavor and color abound. Ozarks is not an Indian word, but two French words, *aux arcs*, anglicized.

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Pacific.—A city of the fourth class, in Franklin County, on the Meramec River, at the junction of the Missouri Pacific and the St. Louis & San Francisco Railways, thirty-four miles west of St. Louis. It was originally platted as the town of Franklin, by William C. Inks, in 1852. In 1859 the name was changed to Pacific by act of the General Assembly. Its business interests include a bank, flourmill, a large canning factory, an elevator, tripoli factory and bottling works, and it is an extensive shipping point for glass sand, fire-brick clay, lumber and live stock. The city has an excellent electric lighting system, and telephone connection with St. Louis and intermediate points. The Missouri Pacific Railway bridge and building department has its headquarters in the city. There are Baptist, Catholic, Christian, Methodist, Presbyterian and colored Baptist Churches, a graded public school, the building for which cost \$8,000, a school for colored children, and a Catholic school. The "Transcript" is a newspaper, published by Collins Close. In 1890 the population was 1,184; 1899 (estimated), 1,500.

Pacific Railway.—See "Missouri Pacific Railway."

Packing Interests of Kansas City. See "Manufactures of Kansas City;" also "Stock Yards of Kansas City."

Page, Daniel D., at one time mayor of St. Louis, was born March 5, 1790, in York County, Maine, and died in Washington, D. C., April 29, 1869. He received a plain education, and was trained to the business of merchandising. In 1818 he came to St. Louis and began his career as a grocery merchant and baker. He took a prominent interest in local public affairs, and in 1829 was elected second mayor of St. Louis, succeeding Dr. William Carr Lane. In 1833 he built and put into operation the first steam flouring mill established in the city. In 1848, in company with Henry D. Bacon, he established the banking house of Page & Bacon. He

was one of the incorporators of the Boatmen's Saving Institution, and also of the Pacific Railroad, and the banking house, of which he was the head, aided largely in bringing about the construction of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad. He is remembered as one of the most useful men who have lived in St. Louis.

Pain Court.—The early inhabitants of St. Louis called Carondelet "Vide Poche"—"Empty Pocket"—referring to the poverty of its first settlers. Carondelet retorted by calling St. Louis "Pain Court"—without bread—for which they found justification in the fact that most of the French settlers in St. Louis were traders and trappers, who did not produce a sufficient quantity of grain to supply the local demand, a frequent scarcity of bread being the consequence.

Painted Rock.—A point on the Osage River, about fifteen miles above its mouth, in the great bend. It was so named for the curious Indian painting which it bears. On the perpendicular stone bluff which overlooks the stream, on the Osage County side, and about twenty feet above the water's edge, the early settlers found a well defined picture of a buffalo, the size of a small dog, and some characters which were not to be understood, done with some red pigment which was ineffaceable by rubbing. The work was of the same character, and evidently executed with the same material, as the painted picture of the Piasa bird on Piasa Creek, near Alton, Illinois, and the pictures on French Broad River in North Carolina. All these have led to much conjecture, but nothing has been revealed as to the work or by whom executed. The Painted Rock work was distinguishable as recently as in 1887.

Painter, William R., civil engineer and editor, was born August 7, 1863, in Carrollton, Missouri, son of Samuel L. and Sallie (Rock) Painter. Through both the paternal and maternal lines he is descended from good old Virginia families. His father's ancestors

came from Germany to Pennsylvania, and from there removed to the Old Dominion. Samuel L. Painter came from Virginia to Missouri, and settled in Carroll County in 1857. The son grew up in his native county, and after passing through the public schools of Carrollton and completing his studies at the high school, he went to the School of Mines at Rolla, Missouri, from which institution he was graduated in the class of 1881 with the degree of civil engineer. He followed the profession of civil engineering successfully until 1890, but having a fondness for journalism he turned his attention in that direction, and in 1892 purchased the "Carrollton Democrat." This he has since conducted as a daily and weekly newspaper, it being the only daily published in the county. An unswerving Democrat in politics, he has made this journal one of the most influential Democratic newspapers in the State, and both as editor and newspaper manager he has gained a prominent position among the newspaper publishers of the State. During the year 1899-90 he was honored with the position of president of the Missouri Press Association. Personally, as well as through his newspaper, he has been active in political campaigns, and has contributed his full share to the success of his party. His religious affiliations are with the Presbyterian Church, and he is a member of the Masonic Order, in which he has filled various official positions. January 12, 1888, Mr. Painter married Miss Cora Herndon, daughter of Isaac and Amanda Herndon, of Carrollton, Missouri. Their children are Amanda and Sarah Painter.

Palm, William, who came to St. Louis as early as 1835, was a graduate of the University of Berlin, his birthplace, and a pupil of the Royal School of Engineering in the same city. In St. Louis he soon found employment in the United States land surveyor's office, and established later on the extensive machine works known as "Palm's Foundry," where the first ten locomotives for the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad and a great number of others for the Iron Mountain and the Missouri Pacific were built. He took an active part in politics, was for a number of years a member of the city council, and was twice its presiding officer. He was

one of the founders of the German Savings Institution, organized in 1853, and being an excellent financier, the great prosperity of that institution must chiefly be attributed to him. Mr. Palm was for many years a regular contributor to the "Missouri Republican." He also wrote frequently for the "Anzeiger des Westens," with the exception of the period during which that paper was a Republican organ, he being a staunch Democrat. The Washington University had in him a true friend; he founded the chair of mechanical engineering, and left a bequest of \$30,000 to the same. After retiring from active business in 1859, he devoted himself mostly to literary and scientific pursuits, especially the study of the fine arts. He left this country in 1868, and lived for several years in Rome and Florence, and later made his home in Dresden, where he died in 1877.

Palmer, Clarence Steuben, lawyer, was born January 27, 1857, in Stedman, Chautauqua County, New York. His parents were Andrew Jackson and Jane (Pringle) Palmer, and he is descended from Walter Palmer, who immigrated to this country in 1629. Walter Palmer first settled at Charlestown, Massachusetts, and later removed to Stonington, Connecticut, where the family remained until General Noyes Palmer, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, removed to Madison County, New York, where Andrew Jackson Palmer was born. On the maternal side of his family, Mr. Palmer is descended from Walter De Pringle, who went to England with William the Conqueror. The family located in Scotland, where a branch of the relationship still remains. Clarence S. Palmer received his early education in the country district schools, and attended the high schools at Mayville, New York, and Westfield, New York. He graduated from Hamilton College in 1879, receiving the second honors of his class. His boyhood days were spent on a farm, except when away at school. After gaining substantial preparation for a professional career the young man, having graduated from a literary institution of good standing, began the reading of law under the able tutorship of the Honorable Walter L. Sessions, of Panama, New York. Mr. Sessions was prominent both in legal circles and in political



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Yours Truly
Clarence S. Palmer

affairs, having served several terms in the State Legislature of New York and three terms in Congress. Upon admission to the bar in 1881, Mr. Palmer became a partner of his distinguished associate and teacher, and the pleasant relations were continued until Mr. Palmer removed to Kansas City, Missouri, in March, 1885. Since that time he has been a member of the Kansas City bar, and has won a place of high standing in the profession. In 1894 he was appointed assistant city counselor by City Counselor Frank F. Rozzelle, and was retained during the entire term of Judge H. C. McDougal, who was Mr. Rozzelle's successor. During this time a number of very important cases involving charter provisions for the condemnation of streets and parks were tried, both in the circuit and supreme courts, and in nearly all of them the courts sustained the positions taken by the legal representatives of the city. Since the expiration of his official term Mr. Palmer has given special attention to municipal and corporation law, subjects with which he is thoroughly familiar. During his residence in New York State he held the office of Justice of the Sessions of Chautauqua County, in the years 1881 and 1882. His second term as assistant city counselor of Kansas City expired in May, 1897. The validity of the present beneficial law covering the splendid park and boulevard system of Kansas City was established during Mr. Palmer's incumbency of office, and he had an important part in the legal contests which were necessary before the courts finally approved the efforts of the city to establish a system of out-door resorts in keeping with her development and dignity. Mr. Palmer has always adhered to the principles of Democracy. In 1896 he supported the Democratic candidates who opposed the election of Mr. Bryan for president, and voted for Palmer and Buckner. He is a member of the First Congregational Church, of Kansas City, and is identified with the Masonic Order, the Kansas City Chapter of the Sons of the Revolution, and the Theta Delta Chi and Phi Beta Kappa college fraternities. Mr. Palmer was married, July 28, 1886, to Julia M. St. John, daughter of the Rev. I. I. and Sarah F. St. John, of Salem, Indiana. The living children of Mr. and Mrs. Palmer are Clarence Foster and Edward Pringle, students in the Kansas City schools.

Palmer, William L. C., principal of the Independence high school, was born September 13, 1856, in Warren County, Georgia. His parents were Jonathan and Elizabeth (McNair) Palmer. He was educated in the common and private schools, and the University of Georgia, at Athens, graduating from that institution with the class of 1878, and receiving the degree of bachelor of arts. After finishing his education he took up the work of teaching, and was an instructor in various private schools. For five years he was professor of science in the South Georgia Agricultural College, a branch of the State University, located at Thomasville, Georgia. In 1888 he removed to Kansas City, Missouri, and two years later went to Independence to take charge of the high school at that place. Before removing to Independence, however, he taught two sessions at Oak Grove, in Jackson County, and at the end of that time began his work in the county seat. His measure of success in reward of faithful efforts is best shown in the length of his service, and the great advancement made by the schools of Independence during the years he has been connected with them. No city in Missouri has better schools, and those who have assisted in building them up to the high plane they occupy are deserving of the praises which have rewarded their efforts. Politically, Professor Palmer is a Democrat. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and is a steward and trustee in that organization. He was made a Mason in Thomasville, Georgia, in 1886, and is now affiliated with McDonald Lodge No. 324, Independence Royal Arch Chapter No. 12, Shekinah Council No. 24, Kansas City, and Palestine Commandery No. 17, Knights Templar. He was first married to Ellen Richardson, daughter of Richard Richardson, of Port Rowan, Ontario. She died September 26, 1892, two and a half years after her marriage, leaving one child, Helen. Professor Palmer again married June 21, 1899, Miss Ardelia Hardin, daughter of Hopkins Hardin, a prominent resident of Independence, Missouri.

Palmyra.—A city situated at the junction of the main line and the Hannibal branch of the Hannibal & St. Joseph division of the Burlington Railroad, fourteen miles west of Quincy, Illinois, and the same distance from

Hannibal. The land upon which the city is located was originally settled upon by Hugh White, who, on March 24, 1819, conveyed it to Samuel K. Caldwell and Obadiah Dickerson. Later an interest in the land was sold to Joel Shaw and John McCune and the town was laid out. In 1827 it became the county seat of Marion County. It is delightfully situated in the "elm lands," and the streets are regularly laid out, well shaded and kept in excellent condition. In the early days of the county, Palmyra was a very important town. In 1836 it had a population of 1,500, was a lively business place and had three brick churches, Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal and Baptist. It then contained several sawmills, and a flourmill to which the people for forty miles around carried their grain to have meal and flour made. Owing to the close proximity of Hannibal and Quincy the city has not increased materially in population for the last thirty years. It has waterworks, electric lights, a fine graded public school, eleven churches, an opera hall, lodges of the different fraternal orders, two weekly newspapers, the "Spectator" and the "Herald," and about ninety business houses, including two banks, three flouring mills, a sawmill, two planing mills, two wagon factories and numerous stores and small shops. There are two hotels in the city. The population in 1900 was 2,323.

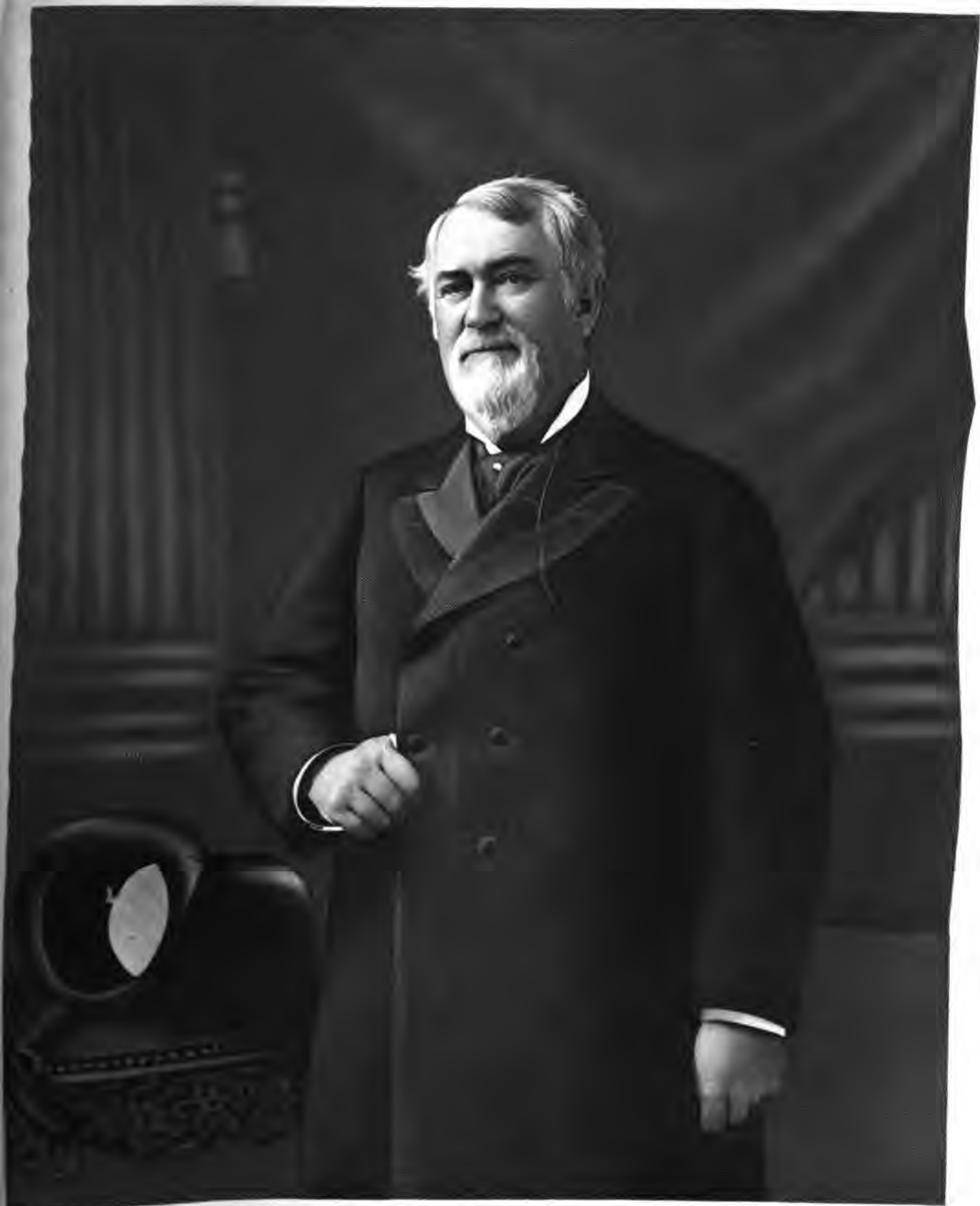
Palmyra Executions.—The shooting to death of ten Confederate prisoners at Palmyra in the year 1862, commonly known as the "Palmyra Massacre," was one of the most revolting events of the Civil War in Missouri. The prisoners belonged to the Confederate force of Colonel Joseph C. Porter, operating in north Missouri. Porter had, a short time before, made a visit to Palmyra and taken off with him an active old Union man named Andrew Allsman, who was particularly obnoxious on account of his zeal in furnishing information to the Federal troops and pointing out persons who were disloyal. When, therefore, General John McNeil, the Federal officer commanding the district, captured a lot of Porter's men, he notified the Confederate officer on the 8th of October, that he would have them shot unless Allsman was returned in ten days. Allsman was not returned, and, in fact, was never heard of afterward, and no notice was taken by Porter

of General McNeil's demand. Ten prisoners, therefore, were selected from a number that had been taken, and executed in expiation for the presumed murder of Allsman. Their names were Willis Baker, Thomas Hurnston, Morgan Bixler and John Y. McPheeters, of Lewis County; Herbert Hudson, John M. Wade and Marion Lair, of Ralls County; Captain Thomas A. Sydnor, of Monroe County; Eleazar Lake, of Scotland County, and Hiram Smith, of Lewis County. The scene of the execution was the fair grounds, half a mile east of the town. Ten coffins were arranged in a row in the amphitheater, and the men made to kneel upon the grass, each beside his coffin—two of them at the last showing signs of trepidation, the others firm and undaunted. Thirty soldiers of the Second Missouri State Militia, detailed to act as executioners, were drawn up in line in front of the prisoners and at a distance of twelve paces. There were about 100 persons assembled to witness the scene, and the stillness of death prevailed in the movements and preparations that preceded the last act of the tragedy. A few minutes after 1 o'clock Colonel Strachan, the provost marshal general, shook hands with the prisoners, and so did Rev. Mr. Rhodes. Two of the prisoners had bandages round their eyes, which the others refused. At the word "Ready: Aim: Fire!" there came an irregular discharge, three of the victims falling dead instantly; seven, who were not killed outright, were dispatched by revolver shots from a reserve squad of soldiers. Seven of the slain men were taken off by their friends and buried, and the other three were buried by the military in the public cemetery.

Panama.—The most important coal mining point in Vernon County, on the Missouri Pacific Railway, sixteen miles north of Nevada. It is the seat of the Rich Hill Coal Mine Company, and of the Central Coal and Coke Company of Kansas City. In 1900 the population was estimated at 800.

Papin, Theophile, born in 1827, was the son of Silvestre Vilray and Clementine Loisel Papin; youngest brother of Clementine Carriere and of the late Sylvester Vilray and Timothy L. Papin; was married, first, in 1855, to Julia, daughter of Mr. William Henri, of Prairie-du-Rocher, Illinois. Two

Theophile Perin



Theophile Papin

children, Theophile and Julie, were born to them, and some years after the death of his first wife, he married Emily, daughter of Mr. William Carlin, of Carrollton, Illinois, by whom he had a son, Edward Vilray, and a daughter, Lucille. The Henri and Carlin families were both of prominence, socially, and participated largely in the more important political movements during the early days of the State of Illinois.

His boyhood was spent mostly in St. Louis, and after a preliminary schooling at home, he was sent to the Jesuit College, of St. Mary's, in Kentucky. This institution was then one of the most prominent of its kind in the West. It has since been removed to Fordham, New York. For the four years he pursued his academic studies under the care of the learned fathers, the salient features of his character—an indomitable steadfastness of purpose, coupled with a desire for the right which was overcome by no trial of after life—are said to have shone brilliantly, and when he left college he returned to St. Louis well equipped by education for the avocations open to the youth of the day. He has throughout led an uncommonly active, busy life. In 1849 Mr. Papin embraced the journalistic career, becoming connected at various times with the several leading newspapers of the city, as reporter and assistant editor. His first engagement in this direction was with the "St. Louis Reveille," a genial, brilliant and very popular paper of the day, of which Joseph M. Field (better known as "Jo" Field) an accomplished actor at one time, but still more gifted *litterateur*, was editor.

Several years later, matters of concern in real estate developments induced Mr. Papin to abandon his first vocation and embark in the general real estate business. The old farm lands that once surrounded the village of St. Louis were fast increasing in value, and owing to the considerable holding of his own family, their management and development became of first importance. Mr. Papin's energy and methodical habits enabled him to cope successfully with the difficulties of the new calling, and from the beginning he occupied a prominent position among those engaged in fostering the property interests of the city. To this day he is consulted extensively in matters pertaining to St. Louis realty.

Mr. Papin has frequently been called on by

our courts to effect the adjustment of large estates and to apportion important distributions. Also very often to appear as an expert in condemnation proceedings. We may mention particularly that, when the 1,300-acre tract, now known as Forest Park, was selected for its present purpose, Mr. Papin was one of the three appraisers appointed to value the grounds and to make the allotments of payments to the owners. It is interesting in this connection to note that almost the entire tract had been owned formerly by his grandfather, Mr. Joseph M. Papin, one of the first of the name in St. Louis. Years before the park was ever dreamed of, that portion of the Papin farm now included within its limits, was sold for a trifling consideration. When condemned for city use, it brought nearly \$800,000. The grandfather little thought that the trading town of 5,000 population would grow into a great city of over 600,000 inhabitants; that the very farm and home where his family of children were born and grew up, several miles distant from the trading town, would be taken for a public park; or, that his own grandson would have an official part in the proceedings for its transfer to the city.

Mr. Papin has held many public positions, and so it happened that during his active middle life it was seldom that he was not engaged in or promoting several different enterprises at the same time. For years he took part in the government of the city, and in 1853, he was chosen a member of the city council. He was re-elected for several terms and served as president of that body during the last one. Later, he was elected to the office of State and county collector, at that time one of the most responsible of the State offices, the collections running then annually from \$5,000,000 to \$6,000,000. His service extended the full term of two years. In 1862 Mr. Papin was commissioned by President Lincoln assessor of internal revenue for St. Louis city and county. It was a new office at the time, and a very important one, requiring the employment, throughout his term, of thirty-two deputies and clerks. The duties entailed necessitated much administrative intelligence. Mr. Papin's official reports and personal suggestions for perfecting the local system were highly valued at Washington, and many of his devices of forms are said to have been adopted by the commissioner of internal

revenue for the other offices throughout the country. He was recommissioned by President Lincoln, and following his untimely death received a commission from President Andrew Johnson, holding the office altogether for six and one-half years, until his own private business made it necessary for him to retire. During his administration of it, there was collected and passed through the St. Louis office into the national treasury at Washington over \$25,000,000.

In the year 1877, at the request of many influential members of the real estate fraternity, Mr. Papin placed himself at the head of a movement to establish a permanent real estate exchange. The enterprise was organized by E. S. Rowse, Judge James F. Farrar, Theophile Papin, Charles Green, Luther M. Conn, Joseph F. Donovan, Wm. C. Wilson, James M. Carpenter, C. Bent Carr, Delos R. Haynes and probably some twenty or twenty-five others, including all the larger real estate firms in the city. A hall was engaged at Sixth and Olive Streets, the site of the present Commercial Building. A spacious open court for auction transactions covered part of the site. Mr. Papin was elected the first president and re-elected for several successive terms. The organization was very successful and many of the largest transactions of the day, both auction and private, transpired within the hall and court of this exchange.

Mr. Papin at one time also served as a director of the Boatmen's Bank, one of the most important financial institutions of the city.

During his more active term of life, there were innumerable enterprises of a public nature in which he participated to a greater or less degree. A matter then of much interest to the city was the location of the first union railway station. Through Mr. Theophile Papin the entire space was secured at reasonable rates—the whole purchase footing up about \$1,000,000.

In the early eighties Mr. Papin withdrew from active business and spent the better part of 1881-2 traveling with his family through the British Isles, and the Continent of Europe. His letters of travel, research and observation, published in the "Missouri Republican," attracted unusual attention for their clearness, beauty of style, and interest and value of their subject matter. They were widely read in St. Louis, and freely copied and quoted by the press of the country.

In the numerous local public enterprises which Mr. Papin promoted during the twenty-five years of his active career, he performed his duties, always responsible and sometimes difficult, with an efficiency that his friends recall with pride, and that throws a new honor on the name he bears.

Mr. Papin is a member of the Missouri Historical Society, and the occasional papers from him read at the meetings of the society are charming, and always instructive.

Mr. Papin has the universal sympathy of his friends in the affliction which has overtaken him in his advanced age—his almost total loss of sight.

He has withdrawn for many years from active participation in general business, yet his unimpaired energies and lifelong interests keep him in close touch with the progress of his native city, and his wide information and sympathetic interest in the affairs of his fellowmen, make him one of the most entertaining and genial of companions to those who have the privilege of his friendship.

Papinsville.—A village in Bates County, on the Marais des Cygnes River, twenty miles southeast of Butler, the county seat. In 1899 the population was 200. It was platted in 1847 by George Pierce, and named for Melicourt Papin, a French trader. In 1844 a small steamboat, the "Maid of the Osage," from Jefferson City, landed here and passed on to Harmony Mission, three miles above. In 1847 a sidewheel steamboat brought a cargo of salt and lumber for Philip Zeal, a prominent merchant. The same year the seat of justice was established here, by removal from Harmony Mission. In 1852 the county court appropriated \$2,500 for the erection of a courthouse, and appointed Freeman Barrows building superintendent. He submitted plans in February, 1853, when the court increased the building appropriation to \$3,500, and he resigned, whereupon Abraham Redfield was appointed his successor. The building was completed in 1855 at a cost of \$4,200. In 1856 the county seat was removed to Butler. The old courthouse was purchased by Philip Zeal, who occupied it as a store until 1861, when it was destroyed by fire.

Paris.—A city of the fourth class, the judicial seat of Monroe County, situated on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad near

the center of the county, on the south bank of Middle Fork of Salt River. It was first settled in 1831, when it was made the county seat and was named after Paris, Kentucky. It was first incorporated in 1855. It has graded and graveled streets, a substantial courthouse built in 1867 at a cost of \$45,000, a fine high school building built in 1869 at a cost of \$11,000; a large woolen mill, grist-mill, three hotels, two banks, a steam laundry and about sixty-five other business places, including stores in different lines of trade, small factories and shops. There is a fine telephone system, with connections with outside towns. The town has a handsome Masonic Hall and an Odd Fellows' building. All the leading fraternal orders have lodges in the city. The city supports two weekly papers, the "Appeal" and the "Mercury." There are seven churches, Presbyterian, two Christian, two Baptist and two Methodist Episcopal. Population, 1899 (estimated), 2,300.

Park, George S., benefactor, was born at Grafton, Vermont, October 28, 1811, and died in Illinois, June 6, 1890. Although he was neither born nor died in Missouri, he lived the greater portion of his life in this State, and the injustice he suffered at the hands of some of its citizens, not less than his labors in behalf of its welfare, entitle him to a place beside those whom the State ought to honor. He was reared on a farm in Vermont, and inherited the virtues which mark the people of that thrifty and patriotic State. Before he attained his majority he came West with \$1,200 in money and invested it in lands in Illinois, teaching school and completing his education in Illinois College at Jacksonville. In 1834 he came to Missouri, and taught school in Callaway County, and there joined the Presbyterian Church. When the Texas war for independence began he went to Texas, joined the Patriot Army and fought to the end of the contest. He served under Colonel Fannin, and was one of Fannin's command doomed to death by order of Santa Anna after surrendering. When the squad was marched out to be shot, they were arranged near a fence close to Coletto River. At the signal from the commanding officer, as the Mexican soldiers raised their guns to fire, he pitched forward as if shot, and

escaped the volley; and while hidden from view by the smoke, he escaped over the fence and reached the wood bordering the river. Though a poor swimmer, he managed to get across the river, and then wandered through a deserted country, finding all the provisions he needed in the abandoned houses, until he reached a place of safety. When the war ended he came to Missouri and settled at the mouth of Platte River. In 1844 he laid off the town of Parkville, and built the stone hotel which afterward became Park College. In 1853, in partnership with Mr. Cundiff, he started the Parkville "Luminary." It was a Free Soil paper, and encountered no difficulty until the border struggle for Kansas between the Pro-slavery and Free State parties brought down upon it the vengeance of the Pro-slavery mob in Platte County. On the 14th of April, 1855, the press and type were thrown into the Missouri River, and the publishers ordered to leave the county on pain of death. Park went to Illinois, where he had before invested his money in land, and in course of time became wealthy. In 1875, in connection with Rev. John A. McAfee, he founded Park College in Parkville, and when he died at his home in Illinois, in 1890, by his direction, his body was taken to Parkville, Missouri, and buried in the soil of the county whose citizens had done him a great wrong, but who afterward remembered him as a noble, upright and true man, a steadfast friend, a Christian patriot and a public benefactor.

Park and Boulevard System of Kansas City.—The building of a modern city is a gigantic task. Hills have to be leveled and valleys filled. Streets have to be located and graded before the building of dwellings can be begun with propriety. The gathering of materials out of which to construct stores, hotels, factories, warehouses and other buildings, is a work involving vast labor, much skill and careful thought. While the soil is virgin and the material plastic, it is possible to so locate parks and so to connect them by means of boulevards as to provide for the growth of a century. Ten years ago Kansas City had no parks, now it has a projected park acreage of 1,770 acres, or one acre to every 113 inhabitants, being excelled only by Paris and Vienna, and excelling in this respect all other cities

in the United States. As each park and each boulevard enhances the value of every foot of ground within the district, the ground is taxed irrespective of improvements, and the time of payments is distributed over twenty years. For this purpose the city is divided into five park districts of nearly equal size, and each district pays for its own boulevards and parks, and yet the whole plan is so connected as to constitute a single system. Thus each neighborhood has its own place of recreation, while fine drives are provided, by which the other parks may be conveniently reached. The first step in the beautifying of the city was to apply landscape gardening to the hideous west side bluffs, which are as unpainted and frontiersque as a Rocky Mountain mining camp. Winding walks are to climb along the hillside, and the rocky cliffs are to be covered with vines and flowering shrubs. The springs are to be turned into pretty fountains and splashing cascades. This park comprises twenty-eight acres, part of which is above the summit of the cliff and affords a magnificent outlook over the Kaw and Missouri bottoms and the Kansas hills beyond. The view of the railroads, the manufacturing district, and the valleys stretching west and north, is like the prospect seen from a balloon. The lookout points projecting beyond the face of the cliff are large enough for carriage drives, and afford views matched nowhere else in the West. This first view of Kansas City will be pleasing to the traveler. The bold bluffs in the northeastern part of the city overlook the Missouri River. These are being improved in every possible way. Deep ravines run through limestone cliffs two hundred feet high, with grassy carpets at their feet. There is a natural bench about thirty feet below the summit, which will afford a magnificent driveway. Along the side of the cliff there are all sorts of lichens and vines, while the terraces are densely wooded and the slopes in springtime are covered with wild flowers such as anemones, violets and May apples. There are two sentinel cliffs from which the view is grand, overlooking as they do the Missouri Valley, the farms of Clay County, the hills of Quindaro and the rolling terraces of the Kansas bluffs. This terrace is romantically beautiful, and while it covers only two hundred acres, it affords a prospect over many square miles. About seven miles from North Terrace, in the south-

eastern part of the city, is located Penn Valley, a park containing one hundred and thirty-five acres. This ground is rugged and broken, just the kind of surface out of which to make an elegant park. A large and beautiful lake invites those who like boating, while shaded rocks and large playgrounds delight the pleasure seeker. Near the center of the city is a small park of twenty-one acres called the Parade. This is a level tract well adapted as a parade ground for military exercises, and for such sports as tennis, cricket, golf and baseball. A mile east of this is the Grove, of twelve acres, intended to be a pleasure ground and flower garden. It was selected on account of its fine trees and other natural advantages. Three other oases in the crowded parts of the city have been provided as playgrounds and breathing places. These have pretty lawns, handsome stone shelter houses, and clean sand in which children may sport. Here are the public baths for which \$15,000 were provided by means of an amateur minstrel show and a ball. Budd Park contains twenty acres, which are artistically improved, having lawns, shady groves, a shelter house, and a music house where free concerts are provided in summer. This was given to the city by Azariah Budd, one of Kansas City's public-spirited citizens. Swope Park, one of the largest parks in the world, is the gift of Thomas H. Swope. It contains 1,354 acres, through which the Blue River flows, making this park a favorite place for fishing and boating. Here are romantic groves and rocky hills cut by winding paths, with broad grassy lawns, one of which contains 100 acres. Here one can walk straight on for three miles and still be in the park. The beauty of these parks is enhanced by the grand system of boulevards, by which they are connected. From the North Terrace seven miles of boulevards lead through the eastern and southern part of the city to Penn Valley. These boulevards provide magnificent drives. The views from the cliffs have been described. As one proceeds southward and westward along Benton Boulevard, there is a long vista of rolling prairie before the romantic scenery of Penn Valley comes in view. These driveways wind to suit the topography of the ground over which they pass, which constitutes one of their greatest charms. While the street is one hundred feet wide the driveway is forty feet wide, and

is paved with well laid macadam, and is kept well sprinkled. On either side of this roadway is a parking of thirty feet consisting of turf and three rows of trees with curbing and stone walks eight feet wide. From North Terrace the main stem of the boulevard system taps the center of the city. Sections of it have local names, but in the main this is Gladstone Boulevard, which comes west along the park and then turns south and sweeps with a curve to Independence Boulevard, which it follows east for one block to Benton Boulevard running south for twenty-six blocks and then westward to Penn Valley. The west branch on Independence Boulevard turns southward and merges into the Paseo, the central parkway, which is the finest boulevard in Kansas City. The Paseo is modeled after Mount Vernon Place in Baltimore, but has artistic beauties of its own. Besides the triple rows of trees with turf borders and broad walks, the two handsome drive-ways have between them a broad parkway with ornamental paths, flower gardens, lakes, fountains, terraces and arbors, excelling Drexel Boulevard in Chicago. The ground is rolling and diversified, and its beautification artistically is an easy matter. There is great diversity in the ornamentation, there being a constant succession of beauties. Fountains, arbors and all the excellences known to landscape gardening are lavished upon this boulevard. The Lily Pond at Seventeenth Street is two hundred and twenty feet long. Thus the parks and boulevards form one continuous chain of beauties around and through the city. Other boulevards have been projected and old ones are to be extended. Troost Park is a private pleasure ground, but a boulevard is to be built through this beautiful place as an extension of the Paseo. One could scarcely realize that an interior city, such as Kansas City is, could possibly be made so beautiful. But all this is in keeping with the residence portion of the city which exhibits beauties everywhere. Asphalt streets, shade trees, open lawns and fine terraces present an attractiveness very seldom found. A city that has quadrupled its population in twenty years and is destined to be the largest city west of the Mississippi, will become to the United States what Antioch was to Syria. Kansas Cityans believe in the future pomp and majesty of their city, and a careful consider-

ation of all the conditions that co-operate to make it what it is, is a sure basis upon which the highest hopes may be built.

T. R. VICKROY.

Park College.—A collegiate institution for both sexes, located at Parkville, Platte County. It was founded in 1875 and incorporated in 1879, and was named in honor of the Honorable George S. Park. Mr. Park's mercantile interests centering in Parkville in early days, led to the erection of extensive warehouses, store buildings and a large hotel, the last mentioned known as the Missouri Valley Hotel. In 1875, owing to the decline of river traffic, these buildings had fallen into almost complete disuse, and Mr. Park, desirous of employing some of his property in providing an institution for the practical educational training of young men and women, offered the hotel building to Platte Presbytery (Presbyterian) but the offer was not accepted. Through the agency of the Rev. E. B. Sherwood, a member of the Platte Presbytery, Mr. Park was brought into acquaintance with the Rev. John A. McAfee, born, educated and for years a teacher in the eastern portion of the State, but at that time connected with Highland University, at Highland, Kansas, and the two laid the foundations for a permanent personal friendship and for a work of great usefulness. In December, 1900, Mr. Sherwood was yet living at the advanced age of upward of ninety years, making his home at St. Joseph, and honored as President of the Board of Trustees of Park College. In May, 1875, school work was begun by Dr. McAfee in the hotel building, under a five-year lease from Mr. Park. In 1879, when the first class was ready for graduation, a board of trustees was organized, and Mr. Park deeded to that body the hotel building, and granted use for college purposes of the Presbyterian Church building held by him under mortgage, on the site now occupied by the college chapel. At the same time he secured to the trustees a twenty acre tract for a campus, and an eighty acre tract one-half mile north therefrom. Shortly afterward he gave to the use of the institution a large unused stone store building of equal dimensions with the hotel, which was renovated, in part at his expense, and put to use as a young men's dormitory. In 1889 he contracted for a building and made

financial provision for a boarding department, since discontinued. Mr. Park died June 6, 1890, and Dr. McAfee died one week later. From the first the course of instruction of Park College was classical, and the curriculum now ranks with the highest of Western colleges. The course of four years leading to the degree of bachelor of arts is open to both sexes; the three-year course leading to the degree of bachelor of literature is open only to women, and will probably be soon discontinued. The faculty numbers (1900-1) twenty-two members, of whom fifteen are males. Prof. Lowell M. McAfee is chairman of the faculty and acting president. In September, 1900, the student enrollment was 383. The alumni number 386. These numbers include ninety-two ordained ministers of various denominations, mostly Presbyterian; twenty-six foreign missionaries, twenty-one theological students, eighty-three teachers and sixteen physicians. The class of 1901 will increase the alumni roll to 428. A conservative valuation of the property, including buildings, lands, equipment and invested funds, is \$600,000, of which \$200,000 is invested under the control of the treasurer and the executive committee of the board of trustees. The college library numbers about 12,000 volumes. The buildings include: 1, Woodward Hall, named in memory of the late Rev. George S. Woodward; 2, McCormick Chapel, used for the religious services of the college, and for general gatherings, as well as for public worship by Parkville Presbyterian Church; this was named for Mrs. Natie F. McCormick, of Chicago, Illinois, a liberal contributor to the building fund; 3, Mackay Hall, a massive building of native stone, of three stories and basement, containing lecture rooms, biological and chemical laboratories, society halls and lecture halls; it was named in honor of Mr. Duncan Mackay, of Morrison, Illinois, who contributed \$25,000 toward its building; 4, the Charles Smith Scott Observatory, erected and equipped by Anthony Dey, of New York City; it was named for Judge Charles Smith Scott, of New Brunswick, New Jersey. The equipment includes an eight-inch equatorial telescope with necessary appurtenances, a four and one-half inch equatorial telescope, a three-inch compound transit and zenith telescope, a chronograph and a sidereal clock. The college also has

nine dormitories and homes for students, and eleven residences for members of the faculty and those directly connected with the conduct of the institution. In this connection see "Park College Family."

Park College Family.—A voluntary unincorporated body, working in close connection and harmony with Park College, yet distinct from it. It was founded by the Rev. John A. McAfee, D. D., who established its policy as a means of providing for the support of students whose financial resources were insufficient for self-education. It is now under the management of the sons of Dr. McAfee. Almost all the students of Park College are members of Park College Family. Each member spends a portion of each day in some form of productive manual labor, and by this means the average annual expense of each student is reduced to \$60. The sum named, necessary to supplement the efforts of the students, is provided through the beneficence of friends of Christian education throughout the country. Trades are not taught as such, although trades are often learned through the daily practice of manual labor. A large portion of the work of building the thirty or more structures pertaining to the institution, has been performed by student hands, and includes carpentering, stonemasonry, stone and bricklaying, besides an enormous amount of grading in giving shape to the terraced campus, and of excavation and leveling for building sites. A printing house in which the workmen are students, does all the miscellaneous and catalogue printing for the institution, and prints and binds three periodicals, the "Record," a small news-letter to friends of the institution, of which 17,000 copies are printed and mailed weekly; the "Stylus," a sixteen to twenty page monthly magazine, the college paper, under the editorial and business management of the senior class; and the "Park Review," a fifty page quarterly, edited and managed by a board of the faculty. Large farm and garden crops are produced each year, and much of the handling of live stock and care of crops falls upon the students. During the summer of 1900 a canning factory was equipped and operated, and packed some 40,000 cans of tomatoes, pumpkins and a variety of fruits for family consumption and for the market. Since 1898 a considerable

amount of student effort has been absorbed in building and putting into operation a waterworks plant with a capacity far in excess of present needs, now valued at \$25,000, which includes machinery provided by college funds. Besides providing for the maintenance and management of the various industrial departments, and for the securing of support funds needed to supplement the student effort, the family controls most of the discipline and the moral and religious instruction and training for which the institution is distinguished.

Park Commissioners of Kansas City.—See "Municipal Government of Kansas City."

Parkell, Alonzo Burrett, was born at Whitesboro, Oneida County, New York, September 1, 1825, son of Nathaniel and Anna (Thomson) Parkhill. Nathaniel Parkhill was born in Vermont, September 13, 1778, and settled in Oneida County, New York, in the early part of the nineteenth century. He was a volunteer soldier in the war of 1812. He died September 3, 1828. His wife, Anna (Thomson) Parkhill, was born in Vermont in 1780, and was a sister of Colonel John Thomson, of Vergennes, Vermont. The ancestry of the Parkhill (or as it is sometimes called Parkell) family in America, was English. The name originated in Devonshire, England, in the early part of the seventeenth century. The great-grandfather of Major Alonzo Burrett Parkell was a native of France, and a field officer under William III., Prince of Orange, in the war of 1690 against Catholic tyranny over Protestants in Ireland and Scotland. He participated in the battle of Boyne River, in July, 1690, and at the termination of the war remained in Scotland, where he married. Later he removed to County Derry, Ireland. Nathaniel Parkhill, grandfather of Alonzo B., and three brothers, Hugh, James and David, all of whom were Covenanters, emigrated to America about the year 1740. Nathaniel and James settled in Vermont, and Hugh and David in Pennsylvania. Nathaniel, the father of Alonzo B., was the son of Nathaniel, who settled in Vermont. When Alonzo B. was three years old, his father died, and five years later his mother died. The young orphan was thrown among

strangers, and until he was sixteen years of age he was variously employed, with little opportunity for attending school, though by hard study he learned the rudiments of education, which, during life, he has continually augmented. When he was sixteen years of age he commenced learning the tailor's trade. He then removed to Danville, New York, where he resided for fifteen years. In 1850 he went to California and passed through an epidemic of cholera at Sacramento. In 1853 he traveled eastward and located in Buchanan County, Iowa, where he was engaged in business until 1859, when he removed to Grinnell, Iowa, where he resumed the merchant tailoring business, which he continued until the breaking out of the Civil War in 1861. Abandoning his business to serve his country, he joined company E, Fourth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, of which he was commissioned captain. His company was mustered into service, November 23, 1861. August 10, 1862, he was promoted to the rank of major. He and his regiment, which had been attached to the Fifteenth Army Corps, participated in the Arkansas campaign during 1862. During 1863-64 they were in action at Fourteen Mile Creek, Mississippi; on May 12, 1862, participated in the capture of Jackson, Mississippi; and Major Parkell was in command of General W. T. Sherman's advance guard at Champion Hill on May 16, 1863; was in command of the regiment in action at Mechanicsburg, May 24 to 29; participated in the Vicksburg campaign; was in command of the cavalry forces at Black River, and was at the head of his regiment at Grenada, Coldwater and at Meridian, Mississippi. At all places his forces engaged in action. After being mustered out of service he returned to Grinnell, Iowa, and in 1865 removed from there to Independence, Missouri, where he remained until 1867 and conducted a merchant tailoring establishment. In 1867 he removed to Carthage, Missouri, where he engaged in the merchant tailoring and clothing business, which he continued for fifteen years, retiring from active business in 1881. Major Parkell has traveled extensively, having visited thirty States, six Territories, Canada, Jamaica, Mexico, Cuba and Central America. He has been a Republican since the organization of that party, and has taken an active part in political affairs. For two years he was a

member of the Jasper County Republican Committee, for two terms a member of the board of education of Carthage, served two terms as a member of the city council of Carthage, and for two years was collector of Marion township, Jasper County. For forty years he has been an official member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a member of Carthage Lodge, No. 197, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; of Stanton Post, No. 16, Grand Army of the Republic, and in 1892 was a member of the board of administration of the Grand Army of the Republic, State of Missouri. He was married April 18, 1848, to Miss Rebecca Maria Morrison, daughter of Rev. George Morrison, of Danville, New York. Her mother's maiden name was Lucy Allen Hendree, a granddaughter of Colonel Ethan Allen, of Revolutionary fame.

Parker, Charles D., actively connected with the real estate interests of Kansas City, was born July 12, 1853, in Whiteside County, Illinois. His father, David H. Parker, was a native of Rutland County, Vermont, and his mother, whose maiden name was Shurtleff, was born in Croydon, New Hampshire. The family history of the Shurtleffs may be traced back to May 16, 1634, when the founders landed at Plymouth, Massachusetts. Through his lineal descent from participants in the struggle of the colonies for independence Mr. Parker is a member of the Society of Sons of the American Revolution. His great-grandfather served in the Revolutionary War, and other members of the family performed good service for their country. Charles D. Parker was educated in the common schools of Illinois, and after finishing this preparation for a business career he engaged in the stock and real estate business at Garden Plains, Whiteside County, Illinois. He also engaged in the money loaning business, and at an early age mastered the principles of commercial dealings and financial success. He was probably the youngest member of the board of supervisors ever elected in his home county, being thus honored when he was only twenty-three years of age. He served as the president of the agricultural society of his county, and in that capacity had charge of the county fair for two seasons, both years being marked by successful meetings. He also served as vice president and director of the society for sev-

eral years. His residence in Illinois ended in 1887, when he removed to Kansas City, Missouri, where he at once embarked in the real estate and money loaning business. When he arrived in Kansas City that place was at the very summit of a memorable boom in realty values. Mr. Parker was obliged to combat the unwholesome effects caused by inflated values and the inevitable collapse which followed. He passed through the unpleasant experience without defeat, however, and soon grew into the enjoyment of a profitable business. He has served as president of the Kansas City Real Estate Exchange, and into that organization infused new life and energy during his administration. As the original indorser in Kansas City of the well known Torrens bill, which affects real estate concerns, he showed his lively interest in the efforts that have been made to secure judicious legislation along this line. He has long advocated needed changes in the laws of Missouri affecting property holders and prospective buyers of real estate, and is regarded as a man whose activity and advice are valuable and worthy of great consideration. In addition to his prominence in real estate circles, Mr. Parker is identified with the commercial affairs of Kansas City as president of the United States Water & Steam Supply Company, a corporation engaged in the wholesale trade in various steam fitting and plumbing supplies. He is a member of the Kansas City Commercial Club. Politically he is a Republican, and he is a member of the Central Presbyterian Church, of Kansas City. Mr. Parker was married, January 6, 1876, to Miss Amanda Sutherland, of Fulton, Illinois, daughter of Peter M. and Mary (De Groff) Sutherland. Her father was a native of the Highlands of Scotland, and her mother of Poughkeepsie, New York. One son has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Parker, Carl S., who received the benefits of a good education. He married Susan Amsden, daughter of a United States naval officer, and they reside in Kansas City. The son is engaged in business with his father. The elder Parker is a thirty-second degree Mason, a member of Oriental Commandery, Knights Templar, of Kansas City, and a member of Ararat Temple of the Mystic Shrine. Mr. Parker is prominent in the social affairs of the city in which he lives, and shares with his estimable wife the esteem

of all who are brought into contact with them.

Parker, Clarence Fairleigh, railroad manager, was born February 14, 1865, in Charleston, Illinois, son of George W. and Nella Parker. After completing a collegiate education at Washington University, he entered the railway service under the guidance of his father, who was then president of the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad Company, commonly known as the "Cairo Short Line." Beginning as a train baggage-man, he filled successively the positions of conductor, car accountant, purchasing agent and assistant general manager on that line, until 1895, when he was appointed general manager of the road. The last named position he held until the line was absorbed by the Illinois Central Railroad system, when he was appointed general agent of the Illinois Central Company, in charge of traffic and transportation at St. Louis. He thus became the representative in St. Louis of one of the greatest of Western railway systems, and he has ably filled that position. In November of 1898 he was also elected president of the St. Louis, Belleville & Southern Railway Company, and president of the Crown Coal and Tow Company, with headquarters in St. Louis. In addition to these official connections with railway and transportation interests, he is president of the East St. Louis Relay Depot Association, and also chairman of the executive committee of the Railroad Y. M. C. A. at St. Louis and East St. Louis. He is a member of the board of directors of the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad Company; the Belleville & Carondelet Railroad Company; the St. Louis Southern Railroad Company, and the Chicago, St. Louis & Paducah Railroad Company; these four companies being owners of subsidy lines of the Illinois Central Railroad Company. Although one of the youngest railroad men occupying a position of equal prominence in the West, he is recognized as one of the most capable and efficient men connected with the great transportation interests of the Mississippi Valley. He is a member of the St. Louis and Noonday Clubs, and the Society of Sons of the Revolution. February 6, 1889, he married Miss Harriet Yaeger Crangle, daughter of John and Eunice Crangle. Mrs. Parker's father, who was for a number of

years prominently identified with the milling interests of St. Louis and was president of the Anchor Mill Company, died July 27, 1892. Mr. and Mrs. Parker have one child, a daughter, six years of age, who is named Virginia Parker.

Parker, George Washington, lawyer and railroad manager, was born August 12, 1836, in Springfield, Illinois, son of Major Leonard B. and Elizabeth (Fairleigh) Parker. His father, Major Leonard Buford Parker, was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, in 1786, and removed with his parents to Kentucky in early manhood. There he met and married Elizabeth Fairleigh, daughter of Andrew and Letitia Fairleigh, whose home was near Elizabethtown, in Hardin County. After serving several years as sheriff of Hardin County he removed with his family to Paris, Edgar County, Illinois, and they were among the first settlers of that place. From there they removed, in 1835, to Springfield, Illinois. Major Parker served under General Jackson in the War of 1812, and was a participant in the battle of "Horseshoe Bend," and also in the battle of New Orleans, where he served as a staff officer under General Jackson. He also took part in the Black Hawk War, in which he served as quartermaster of Colonel Alexander's regiment. He died in 1841, after which his widow returned to Kentucky and in 1844 was married to Miles H. Thomas, of Elizabethtown. She died near the place of her birth, February 3, 1875. George W. Parker's paternal grandfather, Abraham Parker, was a Revolutionary soldier, who enlisted in the War for Independence under Captain Matteer, in May of 1778, and later served under Captain Bail, of Colonel Smith's Pennsylvania regiment. He then lived in Washington County, Pennsylvania, but subsequently removed with his family to Bracken County, Kentucky. He was among the pioneers who helped to wrest that region from savage domination, and was a participant in the battle of Crooked Bullet. His last place of residence was in Campbell County, Kentucky, where he died, November 30, 1833.

After receiving a rudimentary education at the country schools in the neighborhood of his home in Kentucky, George W. Parker attended the Elizabethtown Seminary, then conducted by the renowned educator, Robert

Hewitt, and later by his son, Lafayette Hewitt, assisted by Andrew J. Parker, an elder brother of the subject of this sketch. Mr. Parker learned the printer's trade in the office of the Elizabethtown "Register," then published by Eliot & Gunter, and then, after attending school again for a time at Hewitt Seminary, at the instance of influential friends, he purchased the printing plant of the "Register," which had been suspended, and began the publication of the Elizabethtown "Intelligencer." After conducting this paper two years he sold out to advantage and started the "Free Press" at Glasgow, Kentucky. At the end of another year he sold this paper advantageously, and having realized enough money from his newspaper ventures to enable him to fit himself for the profession of his choice, he began the study of law in the office of his cousin, Colonel Thomas B. Fairleigh, of Brandenburg, Kentucky, who was a lawyer of recognized ability. After reading about two years he entered the law department of the University of Louisville, from which institution he graduated with class honors in March of 1861. Immediately afterward he removed to Charleston, Illinois, and began the practice of his profession with Judge Eli Wiley, of that place, who was his cousin. They built up an extensive and lucrative practice in central Illinois, and while residing at Charleston Mr. Parker served as mayor of that little city. He was also elected to the Illinois Legislature, and served in that body during the session of 1869-70. For a time he was president of the Second National Bank of Charleston, but the demands of his profession caused him to relinquish that position. He was appointed general counsel of the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad Company in 1865, and in 1867 was made vice president of that company. In 1876 he was made general manager of the company, and the duties of this position caused him to remove to St. Louis. In 1887 he was elected president of the same company, and served in that capacity until the road was sold to the Illinois Central Railroad Company in 1896. At the date of his appointment as president of the company its main lines extended from Terre Haute to East St. Louis, 189 miles, with a branch to Belleville, fourteen miles. Under his administration the main line was sold to the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis

Railway Company for \$10,000,000, and the Belleville branch was extended, first, to Du Quoin, Illinois, and later to Paducah, Kentucky, with branches to Eldorado and Carondelet, forming the system long and favorably known as the St. Louis & Cairo Short Line. When the Union Trust Company was formed in St. Louis, Mr. Parker was made its first president, but the arduous duties involved in the building up of this important financial institution, combined with his official labors as president and manager of the railroad overtaxed his strength and forced him to resign from the trust company in 1891. He then went abroad to recuperate, and after a sojourn at Carlsbad and a tour of Europe, he returned and resumed the management of the Cairo Short Line, continuing to give to it his attention until the sale of the road as above mentioned. After this disposition of his railroad interests and responsibilities he sought much needed rest by making a tour with his family around the Mediterranean. He is now vice president of the Continental National Bank, of St. Louis, and has been connected with that institution for many years, having been identified with it before its organization as a national bank. He is also officially identified with several banks in Illinois. Having faith in the national bank system, he commenced organizing such institutions early in the sixties, and takes pardonable pride in the fact that all these institutions have been successful banking houses. Mr. Parker was trained politically in the old school of Kentucky Whigs, which followed the leadership of Henry Clay, but the Civil War made him a Republican, and he has been a member of that party ever since. He and all the members of his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. When they first came to St. Louis they became communicants of the old Union Methodist Church, located at the corner of Eleventh and Locust Streets. When that congregation built its new church at the corner of Garrison and Lucas Avenues Mr. Parker had principal charge of the work of construction, and when this church building was in turn outgrown he went with that branch of the congregation which built the Lindell Avenue Methodist Church, now the finest church edifice in St. Louis. Mr. Parker is a member of various social clubs, of the Masonic order, and of the Society of the

Sons of the Revolution. October 20, 1863, he married Miss Aronella Ferguson, who was a native and resident of Charleston, Illinois. Mrs. Parker was the only daughter of Dr. Aaron and Susan P. Ferguson, early settlers of Charleston, and granddaughter of Charles Morton, who laid out that town, having moved to Illinois from Kentucky. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Parker, all of whom are living, are Clarence F. Parker, now general agent of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, at St. Louis; Charles M. Parker, vice president and secretary of the St. Louis Radiator Manufacturing Company; Letitia Parker, Bessie Parker (now Bessie Parker Brueggeman) and Gertrude Parker.

Parker, Isaac C., lawyer, soldier and member of Congress, was born in Belmont County, Ohio, October 15, 1838, and died in Indian Territory. He was raised on a farm and received a good education, after which he taught school four years, studying law in the meantime. In 1859 he was admitted to the bar and came to Missouri, establishing himself at St. Joseph, where he soon commanded a good practice. He was chosen city attorney for several terms, and in 1861 he entered the Union Army and served through the entire war. From 1864 to 1867 he was circuit attorney, and from 1868 to 1870 was circuit judge. In 1864 he was a presidential elector. In 1870 he was elected to the Forty-second Congress as a Republican by a vote of 13,714, to 10,723 for J. H. Ellis, Democrat, and in 1872 was re-elected, serving two full terms.

Parkersburgh.—See "Green Ridge."

Parkinson, John D., lawyer, was born in 1839, in what was then Iowa County, but is now a part of Lafayette County, Wisconsin. His parents were Peter and Lucy Elvira (MacCollum) Parkinson. The father was a native of Tennessee, who removed to Wisconsin as a pioneer in 1827; he was a successful farmer and stock-raiser, and a man of influence in public affairs, serving in the Legislature and in county positions. The mother was born in Kaskaskia, Illinois, and was related to the Whiteside family, well known in the pioneer history of that State. Their son, John D., began his education in the common schools of Lafayette County,

Wisconsin, attended an academy at Madison, Wisconsin, and from 1856 to 1861 was a student in the Wisconsin State University, then under the chancellorship of John H. Lathrop, who was first president of the University of Missouri. For three years after completing his education, he was a tutor in the preparatory department of the university in which he had been a student. He began his law studies under the preceptorship of George B. Smith, at one time attorney general of Wisconsin, and then entered the law department of the University of Michigan, in which he was a student in 1864-5. After practicing for a time in Madison, Wisconsin, he removed to Greenfield, Missouri, where he was actively engaged professionally until June, 1881. During a portion of this time he was associated in partnership with J. D. Bicknell, formerly of Wisconsin, now in Los Angeles, California. Mr. Parkinson removed from Greenfield to Butler, where he remained until late in 1893. In that year he located in Kansas City, where he has since continued to reside and practice his profession. Latterly, he has found considerable occupation as Special Master in Chancery in the United States Court in Kansas City. In 1872 he was elected circuit judge for the old Twenty-fifth (or Vernon County) circuit, and occupied the bench until 1881, during which period appeared before him as attorneys the greater number of the profession who have since attained legal and political distinction in southwestern Missouri. Whether before the bar or upon the bench, Judge Parkinson has ever been regarded as thoroughly capable, and he is admired for his clear-mindedness in comprehending the facts brought before him, and the high moral sense which directs his conduct in either relation. In politics he belongs to the old-time Democratic school. He never aspired to a political office, but for many years was a strong exponent of the principles of his party before the people, and in 1896 he addressed various large meetings in advocacy of Palmer and Buckner. He is at the present time vigorously favorable to sound money, free trade, expansion and local self-government. He is a Mason, and was made a Knight Templar in 1872 at Nevada, in the mother commandery of the Southwest, dating from the re-establishment of the order after the Civil War; he was afterward eminent commander

of Constantine Commandery at Greenfield. Judge Parkinson was married in 1872 to Miss Mary Louise Fulton, of Greenfield. She was a daughter of the Rev. W. R. Fulton, a Presbyterian clergyman, who preached at Independence and in the Platte Purchase from 1851 to 1860, removing then to Greenfield, where he died in 1881. She was educated in Dr. Beatty's Academy, at Steubenville, Ohio, one of the early and famous educational institutions of that region. Her death occurred in 1895. Of the children born of the marriage three died in their early years. Those living are Mary Fulton Parkinson, a teacher in the Kansas City public schools; Elizabeth MacCollum Parkinson, and Philip Fulton Parkinson, the last named about to complete his education in the Missouri State University. Elizabeth is a young lady of surpassing musical ability. She derived her first musical instruction from her mother, and afterward studied under the best local teachers in the Italian school of vocal music. At various times she has delighted large assemblages with her superior rendition of church and concert compositions. In 1898 she determined to go abroad to complete her musical education, and upon the eve of her departure she gave a farewell concert wherein her performances won for her the unstinted praise of a large and cultured audience. At Paris, France, under the great teacher Marchesi, she was distinguished as one of only two pupils who were called to sing at the 5 o'clock concert at the Figaro, and she has successfully sung a famous cadenza written by her instructor for Melba. She will complete her studies and return home in 1901.

Parks, Peyton Allen, lawyer, was born August 22, 1855, in Henry County, Missouri, son of James and Mary (Allen) Parks. His father, born in Lincoln County, Kentucky, October 28, 1827, was a son of Peyton Parks, who was also born in Lincoln County, Kentucky, on the 12th of October, 1800. The latter's father, William, a native of Virginia, was descended from an English family who formed a part of the Virginia colony founded by Lord Fairfax. Our subject's paternal grandfather read law in Kentucky under ex-Governor Robert (Black Bob) Letcher, of that State, and was there admitted to the bar. Ill health prevented him continuing the

practice of his profession, and he moved, December 1, 1827, to Cooper County, Missouri, and settled near Pisgah in that county. In the fall of 1834 he removed to Henry (then Rives) County, Missouri, and located on his farm near Calhoun, and resided there until his death in 1880. In 1835, as commissioner, he laid off the town of Clinton. In 1844 he was elected, as the nominee of the Whig party, to represent Henry County in the Missouri Legislature, and served one term. In the course of his long life he became one of the most prominent and useful public men of his county, though the sphere of his influence was not confined within its limits. His wife, who died in 1847, was Almira Parks, a native of Kentucky, a daughter of Peyton Parks, of that State, who was a cousin of his father, William Parks. Judge James Parks attended the public and private schools in Henry County, and resided on his farm in Tebo township, in Henry County, Missouri, until 1862. He was county assessor by appointment, and assessed the county in 1860. August 31, 1862, he moved to Clinton, and was circuit clerk from 1863 to 1867. In the last named year he was admitted to the practice of his profession, and became a member of the law firm of R. Allen & Co., for many years a leading law firm in Southwest Missouri. Later the firm became Parks, Thornton & Gantt, consisting of Judge James Parks, Judge James B. Gantt, at the present time (1900) Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Missouri, and William T. Thornton, afterward Governor of New Mexico. Judge Parks, after the dissolution of this firm, was Probate Judge of Henry County for twenty years, from 1879 to 1899, retiring voluntarily at that time. In politics he was originally a Whig, but since the disorganization of that party he has been an active, influential Democrat in his county. Fraternally, he is a Royal Arch Mason. He was married December 24, 1850, to Miss Mary Allen, who was born in Buncombe County, North Carolina, November 4, 1833. She was a daughter of Robert and Matilda (Barnard) Allen. Robert Allen was a native of Tennessee, but moved to Henry County, Missouri, in 1835, and was sheriff of his county, and afterward a member of the Legislature from Henry County during the governorship of Sterling Price. He was a candidate for circuit judge during the Civil War, but was defeated for

election by Judge Burr Emerson. He died in 1867 in Clinton, Missouri, one of the strong men in his section of the State. The subject of this sketch, Peyton A. Parks, was educated in the public and private schools of his native county, and was the first graduate of the Clinton High School. He taught for four years as principal of the Montrose public schools, and was county school commissioner of Henry County from 1879 to 1881. He read law under his father, and was admitted to practice in August, 1880, under Judge Foster P. Wright, and after his admission he took a course in the Chicago Law School, and in 1881, in partnership with his father, he engaged in active practice. Though he has neither sought nor held a political office, he has been an active Democrat since attaining his majority, and for the past six years has been chairman of the Democratic congressional committee for the Sixth District. Fraternally he is a Modern Woodman. He was married September 22, 1882, to Mary E. Gathright, a native of Callaway County, Missouri, and a daughter of James and Hester (Shackleford) Gathright, whose ancestors came from the States of Virginia and Kentucky respectively, and located in Callaway and Lewis Counties in the pioneer days. Mr. and Mrs. Peyton Parks have one child, James A. Parks, who was born October 13, 1883, graduated from the Clinton High School in the class of 1898, and is now a student at Washington and Lee University in Virginia. The firm of James Parks & Son is one of the leading firms of the Henry County bar, and has been connected in the past twenty years with a large portion of the important litigation in that county.

Parks and Squares in St. Louis.—

St. Louis in its early days had little need for parks. The outskirts of the town adjacent to the prairies and common fields afforded abundant opportunities for outdoor recreation. Even as late as 1837 the western limits of the city extended only to Seventh Street. All beyond was the boundless prairie, bespangled in the summer with wild flowers, extending as far as the eye could reach. On the left was Chouteau's pond, which afforded facilities for boating, and within an easy walk was Lucas' Grove, covered with large forest trees, affording an agreeable shade to all who strolled out that way. With

these advantages of village life and country enjoyment, there was little necessity for parks, yet by the act of Congress of the 13th of June, 1812, granting the common field lots and commons to the town for school purposes, some thoughtful regard for the future resulted in setting apart a small reserve for parks. Hence, as early as 1812 there were carved out of the commons Dakota Park, Gravois Park and Laclède Park. Little or no advantage was taken of these grants until years afterward. Old Carondelet Park was acquired as a part of the ancient St. Louis commons about the same time. Probably the first private gift of the kind was made in 1816 by three citizens—Colonel William Chambers, Major William Christy and Major Thomas Wright. These men donated land for a church, school and public park. The above named parties in the same year also presented to the city Exchange Square, "to be used as a commons forever." It was located on the river front in North St. Louis, and has been the subject of much litigation. About 1836 Colonel John O'Fallon offered to make the city a present of 100 acres of land if Peter Lindell would do the same, each of the gifts to be donated to park purposes. The offer was not acceded to and the proposition fell through. In 1840 Washington Square was purchased by the city, with the understanding "that it be used as a public square forever." The original square is now a thing of the past. Carr Square was donated to the city in 1842 by William C. Carr, and, after many years, was made a place of resort. In 1844 Lafayette Park was acquired from the old St. Louis commons, the sale of which was authorized by the Legislature in 1831. But the time had not yet come to improve this oldest of parks and make it a place of pleasurable resort to the public. The social and festive life of that day found ample enjoyment in the Vauxhall Gardens and other like more accessible resorts. The parks had to bide their time. It was not until 1857 that the city council made a small appropriation for Lafayette Park, but ten years later, in 1868, money raised by the issue of bonds was adequate to enter on a system of improvements. In 1854 Hyde Park was acquired by purchase, but was used as a beer garden up to and throughout the Civil War. During the war no attention was directed to the improvement of parks. Benton Place

was acquired from the city commons, it having been occupied as the old city cemetery and transformed into a park by city ordinance approved in June, 1866. Lyon Park was transferred to the city by the United States War Department in September, 1871. In 1874 a fresh impetus was given to the improvement of the pleasure resorts, and public attention directed thereto, by the purchase of Forest, O'Fallon and Carondelet Parks, each containing a large acreage. The building up of vast tracts of land on the outskirts of the city and the increase of population rendered these park acquisitions desirable as recreation spots, and have, as the park commissioner justly asserts, "caused a demand for better and augmented improvements." The following are the names of the parks in charge of the park commissioner: Benton Park, Carondelet Park, Carr Square, Dakota Park, Forest Park, Fountain Park, Gamble Place, Gravois Park, Hyde Park, Jackson Place, Laclede Park, Lyon Park, O'Fallon Park, St. Louis Place, South St. Louis Square, Washington Square, and Kenrick Garden. The following parks are in charge of special commissioners: Compton Hill Reservoir Park, in charge of the water commissioners; Lafayette Park, Missouri Botanical Garden, and Tower Grove Park. The total area covered by the parks of St. Louis is 2,177.31 acres. The total cost of parks in St. Louis, taken from the annual report of the park commissioner, up to the end of the fiscal year 1896, is as follows: Cost of purchase, \$1,309,944.04; improvements and maintenance, \$3,616,143.81; total cost, \$4,926,087.85.

Parkville.—A village of 900 inhabitants, on the Missouri River, and on the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railway, in Platte County, twelve miles southeast of Platte City, the county seat. It was named after George S. Park who, in 1837, had it surveyed and laid off. In 1851 it was incorporated. It contains Park College, a graded public school, and Southern Methodist, Presbyterian and Baptist Churches; a bank, and a Democratic newspaper, the "Gazette."

Parnell.—A thriving town of 500 inhabitants, located in Independence Township, in the northeastern part of Nodaway County. It supports a large canning factory, and a bank with \$30,000 deposits. A large public

school employs four teachers, while three churches, Methodist Episcopal, Methodist Protestant and Catholic, supply the spiritual wants of the people. Two newspapers, the "Sentinel" and "Republican," cover the field, and the business of the town draws support from a large and prosperous territory.

Parrish, John Conley, physician and surgeon, was born November 5, 1854, in Buchanan County, Missouri, youngest of the five children of John Conley and Mary Ann (Prichard) Parrish, the first named of whom was born in Harrison County, Virginia, November 2, 1819, and the last named in the same county May 14, 1827. The Parrish family tree was planted in America about the year 1740, when Richard Parrish and his brother came to this country from Scotland, Richard settling in Baltimore, Maryland, and the brother in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. From this Richard Parrish, who lived to the remarkable age of one hundred and four years, the line of descent is through Edward Parrish, Richard Parrish the second, Dickey B. Parrish and John C. Parrish to Dr. John C. Parrish. The second Richard Parrish, who was born August 26, 1769, at Ellicott Mills, near Baltimore, removed from Maryland to Monongalia County, then in Virginia, but now in West Virginia. His wife was German born, and Scotch and German are the strains of blood which have been handed down to Dr. Parrish in the paternal line. Dickey B. Parrish, the grandfather of Dr. Parrish, was born in Harrison County, Virginia, in 1794, and died in Marion County, West Virginia, October 17, 1888. He was a large land-owner, a courteous gentleman of the old Virginia school, and withal a man of strong character and superior ability. During the Civil War he was a staunch Unionist, and was intimately associated with Waitman T. Willey, one of the first United States Senators from West Virginia, and Governor Pierpont, of that State. Governor Pierpont commissioned his son, Festus Parrish, major of a West Virginia regiment. The Prichard family, from which Dr. Parrish is descended in the maternal line, was founded in this country in early Colonial days. Records of the land office of Maryland show that David Prichard came to this country in 1647. His brothers, Thomas, Abraham and William, came in 1652, 1662 and 1665,

respectively, and two other brothers, Henry and John, came in 1673. Of this family was William Prichard, the great-grandfather of Dr. Parrish, who was born in Loudoun County, Virginia, in 1735, and married Amelia Knotts. Revolutionary records show that he served in the Patriot Army from July 23, 1776, to June 8, 1777 (when he died), in Colonel Moses Rawlings' regiment of the Virginia line. His brother, Samuel, served in the same regiment, and his brother James served in the Second Virginia Regiment. William's son, John, was a sergeant in Captain Stear's company of the Second Virginia Brigade. From 1834 to 1847, when he died in Indiana, Sergeant John Prichard drew a pension as a Revolutionary soldier. The youngest child of William and Amelia Prichard was William, who was born in Loudoun County, Virginia, and married Hannah Meredith. The youngest child of this union was Dr. Parrish's mother. Her husband, the elder John C. Parrish, was the eldest of a large family of children. In early life he was a school teacher in Virginia, from which State he removed to Missouri in 1848, three years after his marriage. He settled near St. Joseph, taught school there for a time, and also engaged in farming operations until he died of cholera, June 25, 1854. His remains rest in the family burying ground on the old farm. After his death, his widow, a lady of superior business capacity, who is still living and resides with Dr. Parrish at Vandalia, Missouri, carried on the farming enterprise in which her husband had been engaged, until 1857, when she returned to Virginia and became interested with her brother, Alpheus Prichard, in the mercantile business at Mannington, in Marion County of that State. It is of interest to note in this connection that the Prichard family, like many other Virginia families, was divided in sentiment on the issues which led up to the Civil War. Alpheus Prichard, above mentioned, was a member of the Virginia Legislature which passed the ordinance of secession, and voted for that measure; while his brother, Amos N., was a strong Unionist, and commanded a company of Union troops throughout the war. Dr. Parrish was three years of age when his mother went from Missouri back to Virginia, and he grew up in Mannington. There he completed his education at the high school, an institution of supe-

rior character, then supported largely by the Peabody educational fund. He began reading medicine there under the preceptorship of Dr. W. A. Morgan, and while thus engaged taught school two terms. He then visited his brother, who was engaged in the cattle business in Kansas, and taught school there one term. From Kansas he returned to Virginia, but shortly afterward came to St. Louis to complete his medical education under the preceptorship of Dr. P. D. Yost, who was professor of diseases of women and children in the American Medical College, of that city, and who had formerly lived in Mannington. After receiving his doctor's degree from the American Medical College, in 1877, Dr. Parrish at once began the practice of his profession in Vandalia, Missouri, then a new town. At the beginning he had his full share of obstacles to overcome, but natural fitness for the calling which he had chosen, tenacity of purpose and close application, brought their reward, and within a few years he had successfully established himself in practice. His career since then has been one of continuous progress within professional lines, and a constantly increasing practice has been his reward of merit. He passed the winter of 1887-8 at the Polyclinic School of Medicine and Surgery, in New York City, where he took a postgraduate course, and during the winter of 1889-90 he gave special attention to laboratory work and operative surgery at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in St. Louis. The following year he continued his studies at the Marion Sims College, in St. Louis, taking the doctor's degree from this college in 1891. While his practice has been general in character, he has devoted much special study to surgery, and occupies a prominent place among the surgeons of northern Missouri. He is a member of the Linton District Medical Society, the oldest district medical society in this State, and was the twenty-first president of that organization. He is also a member of the North Missouri Medical Association, of the Missouri State Medical Society, and of the American Medical Association. Chivalrous in his devotion to his profession, and conscientious in the discharge of every duty, his more than twenty years of active practice have brought him into an intimate relationship with the people of Vandalia and a large area of surrounding country, and to many he has been

friend and counselor, as well as physician. Nature endowed him with a capacity for the conduct of affairs, as well as talents which fitted him for professional life, and almost from the beginning of his residence in Audrain County he has been identified with business enterprises of importance to the community in which he lives. When the best part of Vandalia was destroyed by fire, and it was a question as to whether the town should succumb to disaster and give way to prosperous rival villages, he was one of four men who built the first brick block in the new town which they determined should spring from the ashes of the old. He was one of the leading spirits in founding the Vandalia Banking Association, and with C. G. Daniels and W. S. Boyd planned and directed the erection of the bank building, which is one of the handsomest and best equipped buildings of its kind in the State outside of the large cities. He has been a director of this banking association since its incorporation. In every enterprise which has had for its object the upbuilding of Vandalia and the promotion of its business interests, he has been a safe and intelligent leader. For twelve years he has been a member of the school board of Vandalia, and has done much toward giving its schools a place among the best in the State. Rigid integrity has characterized his conduct as a man of affairs, and in the various enterprises in which he has been interested he has shown the same thoroughness and conscientiousness evinced in his professional labors. For many years he has taken an active part in politics as a member of the Republican party and has become widely known throughout the State in this connection. He has been a delegate to almost every State and congressional convention of his party for the past fifteen years, exerting himself actively to promote the interests of his friends and the general welfare of the party, but declining to be considered as an aspirant for political preferment himself. For a number of years he was a member of the congressional committee of his district, and during three campaigns preceding that of 1900, he served on the executive committee of this body, having direct management of the campaigns. He was then elected a member of the State central committee, to represent the Ninth Congressional District, and in the campaign

of 1900 was a member of the executive committee of that body. In 1892 he was a delegate to the Republican national convention which met at Minneapolis, Minnesota. With a dignity becoming to the profession of which he is an honored member, he couples a genial, kindly manner, which has drawn about him a large circle of friends to be found in all the various walks of life.

Parsons, Charles, banker and financier, was born at Homer, Cortland County, New York, January 24, 1824. Colonel Parsons received an academical education, and after spending several years as a clerk in his father's store, in a bank, and as partner in a commercial house in Buffalo, New York, he removed to Keokuk, Iowa, in 1851, where he established and continued for years a successful banking business. On the breaking out of the rebellion he volunteered, was made captain, and was placed in charge of army, rail and river transportation at St. Louis. Near the close of the war he became cashier of the State Savings Association, now the State Bank of St. Louis, of which he was elected president in 1870, making his entire term of service in the bank to the present time thirty-five years. For twenty-two years he was annually elected president of the St. Louis Clearing House, and was for some years president of the American Bankers' Association, and was selected to preside over the World's Congress of Bankers and Financiers at the Chicago Exposition in 1893. In 1892, when there was much public excitement in regard to city finances, owing to a large defalcation, Colonel Parsons consented, at the solicitation of many prominent citizens, regardless of party, to accept temporarily the position of city treasurer, which office he resigned as soon as full investigation could be made, the books put in proper condition, and a new treasurer elected. Colonel Parsons has been and still is, president and director in many railroad and other public or charitable institutions. In politics he is a strong Republican, occupying a prominent position in party councils and contributing liberally for the success thereof. Colonel Parsons was married, in 1857, to Miss Martha A. Pettus, a member of one of the old and well known families of St. Louis. She died in 1889, leaving no children.



*Very truly yours
C. B. Parsons*

Parsons, Charles Bunyan, who occupies a leading position among the men who have developed the great lead interests of Missouri, was born February 20, 1836, at Benson, Rutland County, Vermont, son of Alex. A., who was born at Benson, Vermont, in 1790, died at Hillsdale, Michigan, January 22, 1862, and his mother, born at Benson, Vermont, April 12, 1791, daughter of Judge Chauncey Smith, died at Beane Terre, Missouri, November 20, 1854. Neuben Parsons, the paternal grandfather of Charles B. Parsons, was a man of literary tastes and scholarly attainments, and was universally beloved both for his simplicity of life and his innate nobility of character. Judge Chauncey Smith, the maternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a man of great influence in the region in which he lived, and during several successive terms represented his district in the Legislature of Vermont. He was accounted the wealthiest man in the village of Benson—his landed estate being very extensive—and he was always ready with means and counsel for all who applied to him for aid. His wealth was devoted sparingly in the education of his large family, and some members of the family have enjoyed distinction as scholars and educators. Henry Augustus Parsons, the father of Charles B. Bunyan, was reared and educated in Benson, Vermont. He was prominent in the social and religious life of the town, and being the possessor of a fine voice and considerable musical ability, he was for forty years, connected with the local church choir. He was a member of the State Militia of Vermont, and served in the troop that went from Benson to greet Lafayette in 1824. By occupation, he was a saddle and harness manufacturer until compelled by ill health to seek a rural life in the West. He removed from the town of his nativity to Brighton, New York, and from there went to Rochester, in the same State. In 1854 he removed from New York State to St. Joseph County, Michigan, later went to Burr Oak, and finally to Hillsdale in the same State. He died at the last named place, as already stated, in 1862. His wife, Elizabeth, or as she was called by her friends and family, Betsy (Smith) Parsons, was a woman of great force and remarkable strength of character, beloved and revered by all who knew her. After

her husband's death she reared her son, Charles, as a farmer, at Beane Terre, Missouri, and in 1854 removed thence to a year of her husband's death, and six sons were born to her, three of whom were those who did not survive her. Her sons, Lafayette and Charles, were educated from the college at Hillsdale, and afterward from the Pittsburg Medical College, where they were graduates in Michigan, where Lafayette was a member of the State Legislature. In a life almost unexampled removed to Monticello, Iowa, where, after many years of useful and unselfish life, he died at the advanced age of eighty years. Both these sons were devoted to the most noble and useful religious enterprises for the improvement of the communities in which they lived. Their son, Reuben Parsons, who was at the time just ready to enter the army, died of cholera, while working among those suffering from cholera during the memorable epidemic of 1864. His son, Henry Parsons, was a fine musician and a very talented farmer. It was while engaged in a tree on the farm in Michigan. Charles B. Parsons, the youngest of the eleven children, received a liberal education in the public schools of Rochester, New York, and Michigan. He was about seventeen years of age when he came West to southern Michigan to assist his brother Henry in preparing a home and bringing under cultivation a farm for his parents. He made the trip from Rochester, New York, to St. Joseph County, Michigan, traveling overland in midwinter with a wagon load of household goods. They crossed the Niagara River by ferry, drove through Canada to Detroit, and thence to his destination in southern Michigan. His journey occupied three weeks, during which time he had only his dog for company, and the distance traveled was nearly two hundred miles. About three weeks after his arrival in St. Joseph County, his father Henry—who had preceded him at Hillsdale to the work of clearing up a farm—was killed while felling a tree, and Charles was left alone among strangers to carry out the plans for building a house and making other improvements on the new farm. When everything was in readiness for their reception, his parents joined him and he remained with them on the farm until he



My truly yours
E. B. Parsons

Parsons, Charles Bunyan, who occupies a leading position among the men who have developed the great lead interests of Missouri, was born February 26, 1836, at Benson, Rutland County, Vermont, son of Henry A., who was born at Benson, Vermont, in 1790, died at Hillsdale, Michigan, January 22, 1862, and his mother, born at Benson, Vermont, April 12, 1791, daughter of Judge Chauncey Smith, died at Bonne Terre, Missouri, November 30, 1884. Reuben Parsons, the paternal grandfather of Charles B. Parsons, was a man of literary tastes and scholarly attainments, and was universally beloved both for his purity of life and his innate nobility of character. Judge Chauncey Smith, the maternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a man of large influence in the region in which he lived, and during several successive terms represented his district in the Legislature of Vermont. He was accounted the wealthiest man in the village of Benson—his landed estate being very extensive—and he was ever ready with means and counsel for all who applied to him for aid. His wealth was used unsparingly in the education of his large family, and some members of the family have achieved distinction as scholars and educators. Henry Augustus Parsons, the father of Charles Bunyan, was reared and educated in Benson, Vermont. He was prominent in the social and religious life of the town, and being the possessor of a fine voice and considerable musical ability, he was for forty years, connected with the local church choir. He was a member of the State Militia of Vermont, and served in the troop that went from Benson to greet Lafayette in 1824. By occupation, he was a saddle and harness manufacturer until compelled by ill health to seek rural life in the West. He removed from the town of his nativity to Brighton, New York, and from there went to Rochester, in the same State. In 1854 he removed from New York State to St. Joseph County, Michigan, later went to Burr Oak, and finally to Hillsdale in the same State. He died at the last named place, as already stated, in 1862. His wife, Elizabeth, or as she was called by her friends and family, Betsy (Smith) Parsons, was a woman of great force and remarkable strength of character, beloved and revered by all who knew her. After

her husband's death, she made her home with her son, Charles B. Parsons, at Bonne Terre, Missouri, and died there in the ninety-fourth year of her age. Five daughters and six sons were born to her and her husband, one of whom died in infancy. Two of the sons, Lafayette and Chauncey, who were graduated from the college at Castleton, Vermont, and afterward from the Pittsfield (Massachusetts) Medical College, were later prominent physicians in Michigan, where Lafayette served as a member of the State Legislature. Later in life the last named removed to Adair County, Iowa, where, after many years of activity and usefulness, he died at the advanced age of eighty-three. Both these sons were foremost in all civil and religious enterprises for the improvement of the communities in which they lived. Another son, Reuben Parsons, who was a fine musician, was just ready to enter upon the practice of medicine, when he died of cholera, contracted while working among those stricken with the disease during the memorable epidemic of 1849. A younger son, Henry Parsons who was also a fine musician and a very talented young man, was killed while felling a tree on his father's farm in Michigan. Charles B. Parsons, who was youngest of the eleven children, received a liberal education in the public schools of Rochester, New York, and Michigan. He was about seventeen years of age when he came West to southern Michigan to assist his brother Henry in preparing a home and bringing under cultivation a farm for his parents. He made the trip from Rochester, New York, to St. Joseph County, Michigan, traveling overland in midwinter, with a wagon load of household goods. He crossed the Niagara River by ferry, drove through Canada to Detroit, and thence to his destination in southern Michigan. His journey occupied three weeks, during which time he had only his dog for company, and the distance traveled was nearly five hundred miles. About three weeks after his arrival in St. Joseph County, his brother Henry—who had preceded him and begun the work of clearing up a farm—was killed while felling a tree, and Charles was left alone among strangers to carry out the plans for building a house and making other improvements on the new farm. When everything was in readiness for their reception, his parents joined him and he remained with them on the farm until he

was twenty-one years of age, when he set out for Hillsdale, Michigan, hoping to make his way through college. At the town of Burr Oak, he learned that his hopes could not be realized because of his straitened circumstances, and he took charge of a district school. During the next three years he completed the study of dentistry and the beginning of the Civil War, in 1861, found him practicing that profession in Hillsdale, Michigan. At the first call for volunteers, he enlisted as a private soldier in company E, of the Fourth Michigan Regiment, but before the regiment left the State he was appointed second lieutenant of his company. The regiment went direct to Washington, crossed the Potomac, to the front, and participated in the first battle of Bull Run. September 1, 1861, Charles B. Parsons was promoted to first lieutenant, and July 1, 1862, to captain of his company. He saw active service in all the battles in which his regiment was engaged, including the "Seven Days Fight" under McClellan, up to the time that ill health compelled him to tender his resignation. He left the service March 27, 1863, and returned to Michigan. In February of 1862, while at home on a six days' furlough, he had been married to Miss J. E. Doolittle, daughter of Matthew Jesse and Elizabeth (Camp) Doolittle, the first named a native of Dutchess County, New York, and the last named of Connecticut. Mrs. Parsons was the sister of General C. C. Doolittle, who was first lieutenant in the company of which Captain Parsons was second lieutenant when their regiment left Michigan. She was reared and educated in New York City and Brooklyn. In 1864 Captain Parsons left Michigan with his family to take a position with a mining company at Northampton, Massachusetts, and he remained there until the mine was closed down three years later. Before leaving Northampton, he met J. Wyman Jones, of New York, and was by him sent to St. Francois County, Missouri, to inspect the mines in which that gentleman and his friends were interested. Upon his return to the East, Mr. Parsons refused the superintendency of these mines, which he had been offered, his reason for the refusal being that the character and remoteness of the place rendered it undesirable as a home for his wife and mother. Later, upon solicitation, he recalled his decision, and accepted the position, coming

West with his family to take charge of the St. Joseph Lead Mine, May 1, 1867. His family remained at the then very small town of De Soto, until June 26th, when they went to the mines to occupy the only frame building there. The coming of Captain Parsons to St. Francois County may very properly be said to have marked the beginning of an era of wonderful development in that region. Some three years before this, Anthony La Grave, of St. Louis, who had for many years been interested in mining in this district, transferred to the St. Joseph Lead Company the tract of land known as the "La Grave Mines." He had made considerable quantities of lead by the crude processes of that time, but the mining consisted of mere surface work. When Captain Parsons took charge of this enterprise, great uncertainty existed in the minds of the owners as to its value, and the results of development. Sagacious, intelligent, resourceful and eminently practical, Captain Parsons, aided by the hearty cooperation of the Eastern officers, dispelled this doubt, demonstrated that this region was wonderfully rich in mineral wealth, and laid the foundations of a splendid industry. The city of Bonne Terre, with a population of 5,000, has grown up around the mine which Anthony La Grave sold under more or less uncertain conditions, and from this point extends the disseminated ore field with a succession of mines and mills and towns, sixteen miles to the southward. In the mines and mills and industries allied, are 4,000 workers for wages, and this means a population of nearly, if not quite 20,000, in the lead district. The deposit on the St. Joseph tract has proved most wonderful. The character of all the ore mined has been the same, galena or lead sulphides, and, outside of the deposits in southeast Missouri, an occurrence of similar lead ore is believed to be unknown. For twenty years Captain Parsons worked at this original body of ore-bearing rock, improving the methods and gradually demonstrating the possibilities. Then began inquiry and speculation in neighboring localities. Sixteen miles to the south, in the locality called Doe Run, near Farmington, was an old farm revealing encouraging indications of disseminated ore. Captain Parsons' attention was called to the property which, upon investigation, was deemed of sufficient value to justify the organization of

a new company. This in due time being accomplished under the name of the Doe Run Lead Company, a large plant was erected for the handling of the ores, and the flourishing town of Doe Run sprang up on the dilapidated old farm. This serves to illustrate the rate of development in this section. Captain Parsons himself modestly disclaims any large share of credit for the building up of the great industries of this region, saying it has been an evolution from a small beginning through many years of trial and study. The people of this region say, however, that southeast Missouri owes more to him than to any other man for its development. In 1870 he was elected a director in the St. Joseph Lead Company and remained a member of the board until 1900, when he was made the resident director. He has also been one of the directors and officers of the Doe Run Lead Company since its organization; is vice president of the Bonne Terre Farming and Cattle Company; a director and for a time president of the Farmers' and Miners' Bank of Bonne Terre, and a director and officer in various other organizations in that portion of the State. He is vice president of the Mississippi River & Bonne Terre Railroad, which extends from Riverside, on the Mississippi River, forty-eight miles southward through the lead region. This road, which is owned and operated by the St. Joseph Lead Company, was built to develop their lead properties and connect their St. Francois County mines with their extensive smelting plant on the Mississippi River at Herculaneum. It has contributed largely to the development of the mining interests in the entire Flat River District, and has proved a most valuable asset. It is interesting to note that upon the site of the above mentioned smelters and the adjacent town, was once located the first seat of justice of Jefferson County, Herculaneum, a town of considerable importance, which has long since become extinct. Here were located commodious warehouses for the storing of lead, and in the vicinity of the town were three shot towers, built on the high bluffs of limestone rock which form the banks of the Mississippi. Traces of smelters were also discovered in excavating for the present plant. On the river, two miles north of Herculaneum, at the junction of the Mississippi River & Bonne Terre Railroad with the St. Louis, Iron

Mountain & Southern Railroad, lies a beautiful and valuable tract of land formerly the estate of Daniel Dunklin, Governor of Missouri from 1832 to 1836. In 1885 Captain Parsons, desirous of having a country home somewhat remote from his business and its cares, purchased the property consisting of some 600 acres, and here erected a handsome residence, the present home of the family. A short time after securing this property, Captain Parsons discovered that the shortest and most desirable route between the St. Joseph Lead Mine and the Mississippi River, connecting at the same time with the Iron Mountain Railroad, lay to a point on his land at Riverside. The Mississippi River & Bonne Terre Railroad was accordingly built, resulting in the removal of the smelters from Bonne Terre to the river. Captain Parsons assisted in the organization of the first school district at Bonne Terre, and beginning with 1868 was for about twenty-five years a member of the school board. The city has now one of the finest school buildings in the State outside of St. Louis, and this same school district has an enumeration of over 1,000 children of school age, with 800 pupils in attendance. To educational, charitable and religious enterprises in Bonne Terre and throughout St. Francois County, Captain Parsons has been a liberal contributor, and his energy and influence have materially aided all such enterprises. His first presidential vote was cast for Abraham Lincoln in 1860, and he has been a member of the Republican party ever since, contributing freely to the advancement of its interests. He was one of the eight or ten pioneer Republicans of Perry township, in St. Francois County, and had to ride three miles to Big River Mills to vote. In 1900 he had the satisfaction of being a member of a Republican Club at Bonne Terre, which had a membership of over 350 stalwart workers. He was appointed postmaster at Bonne Terre, April 29, 1876, by Postmaster General Marshall Jewell, and continued to hold that office until October 1, 1885. In 1896 he was a delegate from the Thirteenth Congressional District of Missouri to the Republican National Convention which met in St. Louis and nominated William McKinley for President. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, the Loyal Legion and the Masonic fraternity. His earliest religious affiliations were with the

Presbyterian Church at Burr Oak, Michigan, of which he became a member in 1858. In 1864 he and Mrs. Parsons—who had for three years been leading soprano in the choir of Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler's church in Brooklyn—united by letter with the Congregational Church of Northampton, Massachusetts, famous as the old Jonathan Edwards church. When they came to Missouri in 1867, they found no church organization or edifice, and for some time both church and Sabbath school met in Mr. Parsons' house. Later a church edifice was erected and in 1878 the Congregational Church of Bonne Terre was organized, Mr. and Mrs. Parsons being among the charter members. This denomination was chosen as being most liberal in its government and hence better suited to take in the majority of workers—of various denominations—in what had theretofore been called the Union Church. To Captain and Mrs. Parsons eight children have been born, five of whom were living in 1900: Jessie Hastings, Mable Turner—now Mrs. George Knapp,—Bertha Shepard, Roscoe Reuben Smith, and Gerard Stanton Parsons. The four first named are members of the Bonne Terre Congregational Church.

Parsons, Harry Hemphill, lawyer, was born at Sweet Springs, Missouri, June 25, 1872, son of William Buchanan Parsons, M. D., and Lida (Mockbee) Parsons. The father was born at the same place (then Brownsville) July 6, 1851, and is a son of Dr. David James Parsons, a native of Culpeper County, Virginia, and a descendant of English ancestry who came to Virginia early in the seventeenth century, the original ancestor being closely connected with Lord Fairfax, of England. The family was well represented in the Colonial Army during the Revolution. Edward McCarty, Mr. Parsons' paternal great-great-grandfather, was an officer on Washington's staff, and Levi Parsons, from whom ex-Governor Levi P. Morton, of New York, is also descended, held a commission in the Army of the Revolution. Many of the family also served in the War of 1812. The male members of both the Parsons and Mockbee families fought in the Confederate Army during the Rebellion, with the exception of Dr. David James Parsons, who was a Union man. The last named was graduated

in 1848 from the Cincinnati Medical College, and practiced continuously in Sweet Springs until his death, March 7, 1896. His son, Dr. W. B. Parsons, was graduated from Lexington College in 1867, and from Bellevue Hospital Medical College, of New York, in 1869; he practiced medicine in San Francisco, but on account of ill health moved to Sweet Springs, where he practiced for the next seventeen years. In 1889 he located at Missoula, Montana, where he now resides. He was the Republican candidate for State Senator. His wife (mother of our subject) is a daughter of Colonel Cuthbert Mockbee, a native of Mount Sterling, Kentucky, who removed to Missouri about 1847 and engaged in trade with the Indians. He was a colonel in the Mexican War, and was brevetted lieutenant colonel in the War of the Rebellion. He was located for some time in Sedalia, but during the Civil War he resided in Harrisonville. His wife, Sarah (Barrett) Mockbee (maternal grandmother of our subject), was born in Ohio, and her ancestors were the Barretts and Stones of early Colonial times. One of the former, a captain in the British Navy, came to America in the later years of his life, and William Stone, great-great-grandfather of Mrs. Mockbee, was Governor of Maryland from 1649 to 1653. The Steeles, of Kentucky, are representatives of the same family. Samuel Hemphill, another ancestor of our subject, served in the American Congress many years ago, and his son, Captain Hemphill, commanded the cruiser "Nictheroy" in the Spanish-American War.

The education of Harry H. Parsons was begun in a country school near Sweet Springs, and continued in a German school, and he was graduated from Doyle's College in 1889. He entered the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, in 1889, was graduated therefrom in 1893 with the degree of bachelor of philosophy, and from the law department of that institution, with the degree of LL. B., in 1895. He was graduated with high honors from the literary department, and in the law department he carried off the highest honors, being awarded the medal for the best thesis, its subject being "Public Policy." The award was made by Judge Thomas Cooley and Professor Kirchner. While a student at Ann Arbor he served as president of the University of Michigan Republican Club, which had a membership of 2,000; was a leader in the

organization of the American Republican College League, of which all universities are now members, and was a delegate to the National League convention at Louisville, Kentucky, in 1893. In 1892 he organized in the university the counterpart of the American Congress, a movement which was widely discussed throughout the country at the time, the institution being the first of its kind in the United States. The organization was on precisely the same plan as that of Congress, and Mr. Parsons served as Speaker of the House of Representatives for many terms. Professor A. C. McLaughlin was president, and sent in messages. At the organization and launching of the College Republican League, President McKinley, General Russell A. Alger, J. Sloat Fassett, Senator John M. Thurston and Senator Mason attended and made addresses.

In 1895 Mr. Parsons was admitted to the bar at Ann Arbor, and to practice in the Supreme Court of Michigan. After spending a year in the mountains of Idaho, Montana and British Columbia, he came to Missouri in the fall of 1896, and took an active part in the presidential campaign of that year. In March following he formed a partnership for the practice of law with Colonel Samuel Boyd, under the firm name of Boyd & Parsons. The former died in May, 1898, and Mr. Parsons practiced alone until March, 1900, when he associated himself with Thomas F. Otley, of Chicago, under the firm name of Parsons & Otley. Mr. Parsons limits his practice to commercial and corporation law. He is the attorney for the Chicago & Alton Railroad for the western district, and for several banks and lumber corporations. Fraternaly he is associated with the Masonic order, in which he is a Knight Templar and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. He owns some real estate in Marshall and possesses some valuable mining properties in Morgan and Hickory Counties, Missouri, and some copper interests in Montana. Since locating in Marshall he has become the acknowledged leader of the Republican party. In 1898 he was the nominee of his party for prosecuting attorney, and ran several hundred votes ahead of his ticket. In 1899 he was appointed by President McKinley supervisor of the census for the Seventh District of Missouri, including the counties of Saline, Pettis, Benton,

Cooper, Howard, Boone, Moniteau and Morgan, and he employed about 175 clerks and enumerators under him. On July 19, 1900, the Republican congressional committee, in convention assembled, unanimously tendered him the nomination for Representative in Congress from the Seventh District, which is composed of the counties of Greene, Polk, Hickory, Benton, Pettis, Saline, Howard and Boone. Mr. Parsons, though defeated, made one of the strongest canvasses ever made in Missouri, leading his ticket in every county. The careful training received by Mr. Parsons in one of the most noted law schools and universities of the country, and under the tutorship of Floyd R. Mechem, Thomas M. Cooley and John Dewey, has been evidenced in his professional practice. Thoughtful, studious, logical, and possessed of a fluency of speech that is rarely met with in a man under the thirties, combined with that indomitable energy and industry which have characterized his family for generations, he easily attained a high rank at the bar, and to-day, though in his twenty-ninth year, is regarded by his professional contemporaries as one of the soundest legal practitioners in central Missouri. His success in the past is accepted as indicative of the fact that his future depends almost solely upon his own inclinations and aspirations.

Parsons, Monroe M., lawyer and soldier, was born in Charlottesville, Virginia, May 21, 1822, and was killed near Camargo, Mexico, August 14, 1865. When he was thirteen years of age his parents removed to Missouri and located at Jefferson City. He was partly educated in Virginia and partly in Missouri, completing his studies at St. Charles College. He studied law and was admitted to the Cole County bar in 1846. Shortly after the war with Mexico came on he raised a company, entered Doniphan's command, and took part in that famous expedition, marching to Santa Fe, Chihuahua, Monterey and Corpus Christi, and taking a full and honorable part in the battles and achievements of the command. On his return he resumed the practice of his profession, and in 1856 was elected to the lower house of the State Legislature, and in 1858 to the State Senate. He was a State Rights Democrat, and when the Civil War began in 1861 he espoused the Southern cause, and

was appointed by Governor Jackson one of the eight brigadier generals to organize the militia into State Guards. He took part in the battles of Carthage, Wilson's Creek (Oak Hills), Pea Ridge (Elkhorn), and all the campaigns of General Sterling Price, and was promoted to be major general for gallantry at the unfortunate assault on Helena. On the conclusion of the war he went into Mexico, where he was murdered. (See "Parsons Murder.")

Parsons, Orlando Edward, judge of probate at Sedalia, was born April 22, 1842, at Forestville, Chautauqua County, New York, son of Daniel W. and Eliza A. (Dickinson) Parsons. Daniel B. Parsons, the father of Daniel W., was born in Ireland, and came to Monroe County, New York, while his son was a child. Moving to Chautauqua County, he operated a tannery and several farms there. He served as a major in the war with Mexico, and he was a gentleman of education and refinement. Daniel W. Parsons, the father of Orlando E. Parsons, was a captain in the New York State Militia, a staunch Episcopalian and a strong temperance advocate and earnest worker. He died in Forestville, New York, January 14, 1884. His wife was a daughter of Daniel Dickinson, of Troy, New York, who erected many of the lighthouses and beacons on the Great Lakes. She died November 18, 1897. Judge Parsons was educated principally in the Forestville Academy, and Bryant & Stratton's Business College, at Buffalo, New York, from which he was graduated. His first work was upon the street railways of Buffalo, and as a brakeman on the Erie Railroad. In 1863 he went to Nashville, Tennessee, as conductor on the Military Railroad, where he remained until the war closed. During the excitement in the oil fields of Pennsylvania he went to Titusville, in that State, where he was successful in his speculations. Three or four years later he returned to railroad work. Until March 4, 1872, he held a position as conductor on the Lehigh Valley Railroad. During the strike then inaugurated he was chairman of the executive committee of the strikers, and as such was in complete control of the road for eight days. Subsequently he acted consecutively as yardmaster for the Albany & Susquehanna Railroad at Nineveh Junction, New York; yardmaster of the same

road at Albany, and conductor on that road. Since 1878 he has resided at Sedalia. After spending the spring and summer of that year freighting, he was conductor on the Wabash Railroad for a few months. From that time to the fall of 1895 he was connected with the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad in various capacities. September 23, 1895, while acting as yardmaster at Clinton, Missouri, he was run over by a freight train, losing an arm. After his recovery he engaged in the insurance business for a while. In the fall of 1898 he was elected probate judge of Pettis County as the nominee of the Democratic party, running considerably ahead of his ticket. He has been president of two mining companies and interested in various other ventures. Fraternally he is connected with the Knights of Pythias, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Odd Fellows, the Knights of Honor, and is one of the oldest members of the Order of Railway Conductors west of the Mississippi River. In the Episcopal Church of Sedalia he is a vestryman. He was married, in 1882, to Edith M. Wilcox, a native of Towanda, Pennsylvania. They have one daughter, Elizabeth J. Parsons. Judge Parson never studied a law book until he was elected to his present office, but none of his decisions have been reversed, though several appeals therefrom have been made. Probably no man in Missouri has done more than he for the advancement of the cause of labor. He is recognized as a prudent counselor and has arbitrated many differences in the ranks of organized labor.

Parsons Murder.—The murder of General Monroe M. Parsons, Colonel Standish and Mr. Conrow, of Missouri, in Mexico in 1865, was one of the tragic sequels of the Civil War. On the final defeat of the Confederate cause, and the disbandment of the Confederate Trans-Mississippi Army in 1865, he went into Mexico with a small number of friends and made his way to Monterey, then held by a body of French Imperialist troops under General Jeanningros. While there an Imperialist train of merchandise was sent under escort from Monterey towards Matamoras, and General Parsons, with Colonel Standish, who had been his assistant adjutant general, Mr. Conrow, an ex-member of the Confederate Congress from Missouri, and

three Irish soldiers, who had belonged to Parsons' Brigade, accompanied it for protection. The train was ambushed in a narrow gorge by the Juarez troops and the escort driven back. General Parsons, wishing to return to Monterey in advance of the train, started out ahead of it, accompanied only by Colonel Standish, Mr. Conrow and the three Irish soldiers. They had not proceeded more than a dozen miles when they encountered a body of Juarez's soldiers, who made prisoners of them and placed them under guard. They were allowed to retain their horses, and General Parsons, who had a fine animal, during the day proposed a race to the Liberal leader, who, also, was well mounted. The challenge was accepted, and the two dashed off, Parsons' horse showing the greater speed and soon running ahead. He determined to take advantage of this, and in spite of a repeated order to hold up, was soon out of sight. But the temporary success was dearly purchased, for he rode straight into another party of Liberals, a few miles distant, who again made him prisoner, brought him back, and delivered him up to his first captors, who, after a brief consultation, shot and killed the entire party, General Parsons, Colonel Standish, Mr. Conrow and the three soldiers, stripping them of their clothing and leaving them naked on the roadside. They were buried by the compassionate Mexicans living in the vicinity. The murders met with a terrible vengeance, for not long afterward a company of Missourians of Shelby's old command, who had taken service in the Imperialist cause, made a visit to the place and had pointed out to them fifteen of the men of the Liberal detachment living in the neighborhood. These were arrested and summarily shot, and the houses of eleven others were burned. Subsequently the United States government took the matter up and exacted and received from the Mexican government \$100,000 indemnity for the families of the murdered Missourians.

Partition Fund.—This fund is composed of moneys derived from sales by sheriffs in partition. The shares of money due to persons not in a situation to receive and receipt therefor, are paid into the State treasury, and 5 per cent State seminary fund certificates for the amounts are issued, to be canceled whenever the persons entitled to receive the moneys come forward and estab-

lish their claim. In 1897 there were receipts into the fund of \$33 and in 1898 of \$821, balance January 1, 1899, \$5,462.

Paschall, Nathaniel, journalist, was born at Knoxville, Tennessee, April 4, 1802. At the age of twelve he was apprenticed in the office of "The Missouri Gazette," afterward "Republican." In 1828 he became a member of the firm of Charless & Paschall, and was interested in the publication of the paper until 1837 when they sold out. In 1840, in company with Charles G. Ramsey, Mr. Paschall started "The New Era." The next year he accepted election to the clerkship of the court of common pleas, but being invited to return to "The Republican," he became associate editor of that journal with Colonel Chambers on January 1, 1844. Upon Colonel Chambers' death, ten years later, he succeeded to the chief editorship, and, the following year, to a joint partnership in the firm of George Knapp & Co. In 1864 his physical powers began to break, and then he frequently sought recuperation away from home, but his naturally strong constitution succumbed at length, and he died at his residence in St. Louis, December 12, 1866. Mr. Paschall was married at Springfield, Illinois, to Mrs. Martha E. Edgar, who died in 1859, leaving a family of two sons and four daughters.

Passionist Retreat.—This Retreat was founded in 1884 on a fifty-acre tract of land on Page Avenue, St. Louis, but afterward the place was sold to the Sisters of the Visitation, and the Passionists then founded a house at Normandy, where they attend St. Anne's Church, built by Mrs. Anne L. Hunt. They teach only members of their own order for the ministry. The parent house is at Hoboken, New Jersey.

Patriotic Sons of America.—An organization which came into existence in Philadelphia in 1847. Its objects were announced to be "the inculcation of pure American principles, the cultivation of fraternal affection among American freemen, opposition to foreign interference with State interests in the United States of America, the preservation of the Constitution of the United States, and the advancement of our free public school system." The order also provided for the care

he came to St. Louis and began the practice of law. He is well known as the author of "Digests of Missouri Reports," covering the decisions of the supreme and appellate courts. He is also author of articles in the "American and English Encyclopedia of Law." Captain Pattison married, in 1861 Miss Marcia Scott Whitehouse, who died May 20, 1884, in St. Louis. In 1892 he married Miss Alice Maynard Gould, a granddaughter of the famous apostle of temperance, General Neal Dow, of Maine.

Patton, James Hugh, physician, was born February 18, 1848, in Gentry County, Missouri, and died January 13, 1900, at his home in Trenton, Missouri. He came of a Tennessee family, and his father removed from that State to Missouri in the early forties. The elder Patton settled on a farm, and he was engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death, which occurred in 1851. At his demise he left a family of three sons and one daughter. The mother died in 1860, at which time Dr. J. H. Patton was a boy twelve years of age. Of the other children, Dr. Isaac Patton, who practiced medicine in Trenton for many years, died in 1878. Charles Patton is a prominent member of the bar of Albany, Gentry County. Their sister is now Mrs. Daniel Ford, and resides at McFall, in Gentry County. By reason of the fact that he was left an orphan at an early age, Dr. James H. Patton had very limited opportunities for obtaining an education. He was obliged to contribute his share to the support of the family, and from the time he was old enough to perform manual labor until he was eighteen years of age he worked diligently on the farm, attending school only during the winter months of each year. When he was eighteen years old his health became impaired, and he went to Colorado for its betterment. For two years thereafter he remained in the Rocky Mountain region, and during that time was connected with various silver and gold mine enterprises. Returning then to Missouri, improved in health and bettered in purse, he attended Grand River College, at Edinburg, Missouri, for three years, completing his academic education at that institution. Immediately afterward he began reading medicine in the office of his elder brother, Dr. Isaac Patton, who was then a very success-

ful practitioner at Trenton. His medical studies were interrupted for a time by trips to Texas and Colorado, but upon his return to Missouri he resumed his readings with Dr. Campbell, a leading practitioner at Albany, Missouri, as his preceptor. After finishing the required course of reading, Dr. Patton matriculated in the medical department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, and received his doctor's degree from that institution. Soon after his graduation from the medical college he formed a partnership with Dr. C. L. Webster, of Trenton, which continued until terminated by the death of Dr. Webster, in 1887. Thereafter until his death Dr. Patton continued to practice alone, and soon gained a position among the leading physicians of northwestern Missouri. An unpretentious and unassuming man, he had nevertheless a wide range of knowledge, and both as physician and surgeon was recognized as a man of fine attainments. He was always a close student of everything pertaining to the science of *materia medica* and a reader of the best literature of his profession. In 1883 he took a postgraduate course at Bellevue Medical Hospital College of New York, and every opportunity which presented itself to him for adding to his professional knowledge was taken advantage of. Beginning life unaided, and compelled to rely upon his own efforts for success, he worked his way up to a proud position among his professional brethren, and was no less highly esteemed by the general public in a community which he served faithfully and ably for many years. During the last fifteen years of his life he was a member of the staff of surgeons of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, and from 1898 to 1900 he was surgeon to the Quincy, Omaha & Kansas City Railroad Company. For two years he was United States pension examiner, and he served also as coroner of Grundy County for one term. A Republican in politics, he was a firm believer in the wisdom of the policies of that great organization, but was always too much absorbed in his professional labors to take an active part in political campaigns. In fraternal affairs he took a somewhat active interest, and was a member of the orders of Masons and Odd Fellows. December 16, 1885, Dr. Patton married Miss Sallie B. Smith, daughter of Rev. Ben H.



J. H. Patton



J. H. Dalton, M.D.

Smith, of Canton, Lewis County, Missouri. Mrs. Patton's father was a prominent minister of the Christian Church. The only child of Dr. and Mrs. Patton is Clifton Patton, born in 1897.

Pattonsburg.—A city of the fourth class, in Daviess County, eighteen miles north of Gallatin, on the Wabash Railroad. It was founded in 1872, and for some time was known as Elm Flat. It has Christian, Methodist Episcopal, South, Methodist Episcopal and Baptist Churches, an operahouse, three newspapers, the "Call," the "Star-Press" and the "Life," two banks, a flouring mill, sawmill, and about forty miscellaneous business places, including stores, shops, etc. Population, 1899 (estimated), 1,200.

Paul, Rene, pioneer and civil engineer, was born in Santo Domingo, and died in St. Louis, May 20, 1851. He was educated in France, and in his young manhood served in the French Navy, and participated in the memorable conflict of Trafalgar. He soon afterward came to the United States, and in 1809 settled in St. Louis. Thereafter he filled some of the most important offices in the town and city of St. Louis, and for many years he served St. Louis as its city engineer. He made some of the most important surveys of the government in the Indian Territory under circumstances of great difficulty and danger. His wife was the daughter of Colonel Auguste Chouteau.

Paul's Monument.—This imposing name was applied to a dressed limestone column, 4 x 4 feet, the top surface of which was even with the highest line marked by the flood of 1826 at St. Louis. Rene Paul was the city engineer at that time. The column was set in front of the southeast corner of the city hall, on the levee, near Market Street, and was officially declared the base line for subsequent surveys of the city and its additions as to street grades. The curbstone on the sidewalk is designated as being at zero, and the line is styled the "city directrix." Averaging the sea levels at Washington, Mobile and Philadelphia, the elevation of 413 2-3 feet above the level of the sea corresponds with this city directrix. After the flood of 1844, when the water was seven feet six inches higher than in 1826, a

hole was cut in "Paul's Monument," in which to set a monument showing the high water mark of 1844. This last mentioned column bore the following inscription:

HIGH WATER.
June 27, 1844.
SEVEN FEET SIX INCHES
above
The City Directrix.
Thirty-eight Feet, One Inch
above
LOW WATER MARK.

This shaft was destroyed in 1856 by falling walls, caused by fire, but the original base remained for many years after.

Paupers, Sale of.—Prior to 1860 the law permitted the sale of the service of poor persons for a specified period, but the provision was seldom regarded. An instance of its enforcement is found in the record of Barry County Court, in March, 1859, as follows: "Ordered by the court that the sheriff of Barry County let out this day to the lowest bidder at the courthouse door, for the term of twelve months, Thomas M. Gadus, a pauper." The same day the sheriff reported sale of same to J. Y. Thomas for \$15 per annum, payable quarterly.

Pawpaw Militia.—The Enrolled Missouri Militia was a State organization, but as many enrolled in it "took to the brush," or became guerrillas, the Unionists, who placed their faith chiefly in the regular United States forces, derisively spoke of them as "Pawpaws."

Paxson, Stephen, Sunday school missionary and one of the most useful men of his generation, was born November 3, 1808, in New Lisbon, Ohio, and died April 22, 1881, in St. Louis. He was afflicted with an impediment in his speech and he became a cripple. He became a journeyman hatter, and while following that occupation visited Tennessee, where he married Sarah Pryor. When thirty years old he settled at Winchester, Illinois, and there first attended a Sunday school, being induced to go by his little daughter, who had become a member of it. He had been reared in the Quaker faith, but, after he grew to manhood, had drifted far away from his early teachings, and thought little of things religious. He became an enthusiast in Sunday school work, and studied with dili-

gence and success to qualify himself to aid in the extension of a great Christianizing agency. In 1846, at Winchester, he organized the first Sunday school convention ever held, and the beginning of the system of county, district and State conventions of this character. As a result of his efforts he was, in 1848, appointed missionary by the American Sunday School Union, and thereafter devoted his life to the work of advancing Sunday school interests. In the capacity of a missionary he traveled throughout the Western States, organizing Sunday schools in the communities which he visited, founding hundreds of these institutions. He is buried in Bellefontaine Cemetery, and the monument which marks his last resting place was erected by the Sunday school children of Illinois and Missouri. His son, WILLIAM PATTERSON PAXSON, D. D., was born in Cherokee County, Alabama, September 8, 1837, and died in Orange, New Jersey, March 10, 1896. He was reared in Illinois, and under the inspiration of his father's example, became deeply interested in Sunday school work in his early youth. He began organizing Sunday schools when he was only fifteen years of age, and accompanied his father on many of his tours through Missouri. He was first made missionary and later superintendent of the southwestern district of the American Sunday School Union. His district included the States of Missouri, Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana and the Indian Territory, and for many years he managed, with great ability, the affairs of the society in the southwest. No Sunday school worker of his generation was more widely known throughout the United States, and none lived a more beautiful or useful life.

Paxton, William McClung, lawyer, author and poet, was born in Mason County, Kentucky, March 2, 1819. In June, 1839, he came to Missouri and located in Platte County, going up the Missouri River with several companions on a steamboat to Lexington, and traveling thence on horseback through Westport, Fort Osage and Liberty, to Weston. Platte County had been organized only three months before and immigrants were coming in in considerable numbers. In 1840 he returned to Mason County, Kentucky, and was married to Miss Mary Foreman. They lived in a single room

log cabin, in Martinsville, belonging to General Dorris, paying \$3 a month rent for it, until the following spring when they settled on a claim seven miles east of Platte City. In 1850 Mr. Paxton moved into Platte City and made it his permanent home. He engaged in merchandising and prospered till the Civil War came and ruined the business, in addition to which was a large security obligation incurred in indorsing for friends, his entire indebtedness amounting to \$75,000. He sold all his real estate and paid the most pressing obligations, and, being a licensed lawyer, entered into the practice in partnership with Joseph E. Merryman. The firm met with great success and in 1870 Mr. Paxton paid off his last obligation, including security debts to the amount of \$25,000. In 1881 he published a small book of poems and distributed it gratuitously among his friends. Three years later he issued a book of 425 pages called "The Marshall Family," and in 1887 a second book of poems was published. In 1897 he published the "Annals of Platte County, Missouri," a complete and valuable record of that county, with much border history connected with it. On the 1st of October, 1890, the Paxtons celebrated their golden wedding with a reception attended by 400 friends, Honorable E. H. Norton, as spokesman for the party, presenting the venerable pair with a golden chalice as a memorial of the occasion. The Paxtons had been Presbyterians for one-half a century, and were held in the highest esteem and warmest affection by all who knew them.

Payne, Milton Jameson, conspicuous among the founders of Kansas City, was born in Christian County, Kentucky, October 29, 1829. His parents were Edward and Mary Ann (Callaway) Payne, both natives of the State in which he was born. His paternal grandfather, James Payne, was a Virginian, and a prominent Baptist divine in Kentucky, to which State he removed in early manhood. The early life of Milton J. Payne was one of struggles and privations. Left fatherless when he was eleven years of age, he realized the necessity of lightening the burden of his mother, left with the care of seven children, of whom he was the second, and he found employment in a printing office at Hopkinsville, devoting his evenings to study with a teacher who took interest in him.

Soon afterward he was engaged in a store and made himself so useful that he was sought by other merchants, and entered the largest business house in the place. In 1849 he determined to go to California, and had proceeded as far as St. Louis, where he became acquainted with Theron Barnum, of the City Hotel, who dissuaded him, and obtained for him a clerkship in the retail dry goods house of H. D. Cunningham & Co. In 1850 he left St. Louis to take a partnership in a similar establishment in Kansas City, then a frontier town, but regarded as a promising point for trade with the Indians and with freighters and emigrants to New Mexico and California. This venture proved unprofitable, and in 1851 he retired with loss of almost all his means. For several years afterward he was a salesman for Walker, Boyd & Chick, general wholesale and retail merchants. He then engaged in the real estate business, buying and selling and acting as agent. During the Civil War, while lands had no value and transfers were unknown, he carried on an auction and commission business in general merchandise. In 1866-7 he was deputy collector of internal revenue under General James Craig, of St. Joseph, with office in Kansas City. In 1865 he was instrumental in securing the incorporation of the Kansas City Gas Light and Coke Company, and in 1867 he enlisted St. Louis capital and effected an organization. The original capital was \$125,000, which has grown to \$5,000,000. In 1895 the company was reorganized under the name of the Kansas City Gas Company, and in 1897 it absorbed the Missouri Gas Company, and has since been known as the Kansas City, Missouri, Gas Company. He was president during the entire existence of the parent company, was continued in the same position when the reorganization was effected, and only retired from it in March, 1899, when financial reverses overwhelmed him, owing to a large part of his property being tied up in the Park proceedings. A sad blow to his fortunes, it was a severer one to his pride, and undoubtedly hastened his end. During the earlier years of his connection with the gas enterprise he was also active and prominent in the establishment of Union Cemetery. It was in his public life, however, that Mr. Payne commanded the greater attention. He was among those who were instrumental in securing from the General

Assembly of Missouri the original charter for the City of Kansas, February 22, 1853, and at the first city election following he was one of the six councilmen elected, receiving fifty-seven of the sixty-seven votes cast. In 1854 he was one of a committee of three from this body appointed to entertain Senator Thomas H. Benton, when that eminent statesman visited the embryo city and eloquently prophesied the manufacturing and commercial conditions which now exist. In 1855 Mr. Payne was elected without opposition to the mayoralty to fill a vacancy occasioned by resignation of John Johnson, and he served in this capacity, through re-elections, until 1863, the years 1860 and 1861 excepted. This long service was not conferred upon him as a political gift out of compliment, or in payment for political service, but was due to a general and spontaneous recognition of his deep interest in the development of the city and of his commanding ability as a leader of men and a director of affairs. During all these years, beginning with the municipal organization, there was not a public movement in which he was not a prime mover, and of many of the most important he was the author. The grade was established and streets were laid out, a police force was created and a beginning was made for waterworks. His most important service, not only in the interest of Kansas City, but in that of the entire Missouri Valley, was his successful advocacy of railroad building. To accomplish this purpose he was elected to the Legislature from Jackson County in 1862, and he was re-elected in 1864, serving for four consecutive years. In the early days of the Missouri Pacific Railway, when it had been built but a short distance west of Jefferson City, he had been instrumental in turning the management from its purpose of avoiding the Missouri River, and in securing an agreement that if Jackson County would subscribe \$300,000 to the building stock, Kansas City should be made the western terminus. With others he secured the submission of this proposition to vote of the people, and it was carried, after an earnest campaign, in which he exerted every personal influence, and made many stirring appeals in public meetings. It was subsequently deemed advisable that the county should contribute \$200,000 as a bonus, in lieu of stock subscription, and this he aided in carrying to success and the road eventually

reached the city. At a later day he was a prime factor in effecting the construction of the Cameron branch of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railway, assisting in all the financial measures necessary, and exercising a potent influence with the railroad officials. He aided materially in inaugurating the movement for building the Kansas & Neosho Valley Railway, and when it was found that the southern Indian Territory was an obstacle to progress, he was one of the three representatives from Kansas City in the famous Indian Council at Fort Smith, Arkansas, in September, 1865, where all necessary concessions were secured, and the building of the road proceeded. In the Legislature Mr. Payne originated and furthered measures, at critical times, which were indispensable to railroad extension. He was author of legislative measures in war times which were of incalculable advantage to his constituents. One was an act releasing Jackson County from State taxation for the years 1863-4, rendered necessary by decrease of population and an almost total obliteration of real estate values, owing to the war. Another, covering the same period, was an act suspending the enforcement of liens under judgment in order to prevent an otherwise inevitable confiscation of property at the hands of creditors. In 1866, while at the East engaged in railroad concerns, he was elected to the State Senate, but was not seated, owing to the throwing out of the vote of a township in Jackson County. He was long a conspicuous figure in Congressional District conventions, and was at times importuned to accept a nomination, but his loyalty to friends would not permit him to enter the lists against them. In early days he was an influential member of the Kansas City board of education. In politics he was a Democrat, and during the Civil War followed the example of Stephen A. Douglas, whom he held in high esteem, and loyally supported every measure for the maintenance of the Union. During the later years of his life he had withdrawn from many of his former business enterprises, and more latterly had been almost constantly confined to his home with a serious ailment. He continued, however, to devote his attention in an advisory way to the management of the Gas Company, meantime maintaining a deep interest in all entering into the prosperity of the great city in the building and development of which he

had taken so important a part. It is a matter of peculiar interest that, excepting a few important business transactions, his last work was the preparation of a paper upon "The Early Municipal History of Kansas City," for the "Encyclopedia of the History of Missouri," which, coming from one of the very few whose recollections of the events of an important period are dependable, will be read with deep interest and regarded as authentic by all future authors and investigators. His death occurred July 17, 1900, and the event was the occasion for many touching tributes to his character and expressions of appreciation for his services. Colonel R. T. Van Horn, an associate in every public enterprise and an intimate personal friend, epitomized his lifework in the assertion that "for more than forty years not an important measure or policy that has redounded to the welfare of Kansas City but bears the impress of the active, unselfish effort of Milton J. Payne." In 1852 Mr. Payne married Miss Mary Adeline, youngest daughter of Gabriel Prudhomme, who acquired the site of Kansas City by original entry under the government. She died in 1867, leaving four children. Benjamin F. and Thomas G., the oldest and youngest sons, have been engaged in the real estate business for twelve years past under the firm name of Payne & Payne. The second son, William T., is superintendent of the Union Cemetery. The daughter is Mrs. Mary Josephine Ladish. Mr. Payne was again married in 1892 to Mrs. Jeannie Chamberlain, who survives him.

F. Y. HEDLEY.

Payne, Moses Upshard, was born in Woodford County, Kentucky, near Versailles, October 25, 1807, and died at his home, near Payne, Iowa, August 9, 1895. He was, therefore, nearly eighty-eight years of age. In his boyhood he was intimately acquainted and associated with Thomas F. Marshall and John J. Crittenden, natives of the same neighborhood, and all boys together. The subject of our sketch early learned the trade of cotton-spinning, following the occupation for some years in his native county, and afterward for some time at Maysville, Kentucky. Understanding at that early day what the South has only shortly waked up to—that a manufacturing advantage is to be had at the source of supply—he determined to seek his

fortune in the cotton States farther south. He finally settled in New Orleans, and by practicing habits of industry and economy, soon became a prosperous and influential factor in the cotton business of the South. Mr. Payne always showed rare prescience of mind. Conservative, yet he frequently forecasted governmental and financial events. In the midst of his New Orleans business he foresaw the impending civil strife. He knew that it was about to break upon the country, and that disaster would follow its trail in the South. Before the crisis came he disposed of most of his property there and invested the proceeds in landed interests in the Northwest. These investments were prudently and carefully made, and the results have demonstrated his wisdom. Considerable Missouri River bottom land in southwest Iowa he bought at a small figure of the government. It seemed valueless to all others. Now no finer corn-growing land can be found anywhere. He left an estate valued close to a million dollars. Mr. Payne was twice married. His first marriage was to Mary D. White, a native of Virginia. She died in 1858. Of this marriage three children were born. One, Jacob A. is still living. In September, 1867, he was married to Sarah H. Patton, of Howard County, Missouri. Mrs. Sarah Payne is still living, occupying the homestead place, near Payne, Iowa, and conducting a stock and corn farm. Of this marriage two children were born, both living. The eldest is Sarah Martha, who is the wife of Rev. S. P. Cresap, of the Missouri Conference, Methodist Episcopal Church, South, the sketch of whose life appears at another place in this Encyclopedia. The son is Moses Miller Payne, of Payne, Iowa. Mr. Payne, after his second marriage, for a number of years resided and did business in Boone County, this State. He united with Dr. Jewell in constructing the first church building in Columbia. He was closely identified with the early development of Columbia and Boone County. While he had large possessions in Iowa touching the Missouri line, he lived for the most part in Boone County, Missouri, considering this State the State of his citizenship, except the last few years of his life. Mr. Payne was a remarkable man. Of exceedingly strong character, large mental endowments, great capacity for work, and splendid business instinct, he was a

man of invariable integrity, of unbounded benevolence, and a Christian true and consistent. He was converted at seventeen and joined the Methodist Church. At twenty-one he was licensed to preach. Through his life he was, in the Methodist Church, South, a local or lay preacher. The old settlers of Boone County have all heard him preach, and speak of his sincerity and earnestness. It was a time when churches were scarce, and services only now and then. Busy during the week, on the Sabbath he would call together his hands and the neighbors, and to them he would expound the Scriptures. He made money on business principles—he defrauded no man and oppressed none. He gave without stint, and did it cheerfully. He aided in laying the foundations of Methodism all over north Missouri, southwest Iowa and eastern Nebraska. He labored with Monroe and Marvin and Caples. He was greatly interested in Christian education. His gifts to this enterprise of the church were frequent and large. He purchased Howard-Payne College and gave it to the Missouri Conference. Central College was also the recipient of his gifts. He gave Payne Institute, of Augusta, Georgia, a college for the education of colored preachers and teachers, \$25,000. A like amount he gave to the Church Extension Board. Possibly no preacher with a worthy cause that he was led to understand needed help ever appealed to him in vain. He was a strong temperance man. He sympathized with all bodies and parties that had as their purpose the destruction and prohibition of the liquor traffic. He frequently contributed to their funds. All in all, Moses U. Payne's long life, while not so prominently eventful as some, was eminently useful, and certainly successful. When drawing near the end there were no clouds to begloom, there was no remorse to be felt. The close was like the setting of the sun. He left the darkness here, and went gladly at heaven's summons to meet the light of the eternal morning.

S. P. C.

Peace Convention.—Sometimes called also the Peace Congress of 1861, had its origin in a resolution of the Virginia Legislature passed on the 19th of January of that year inviting all the States to send commissioners or representatives to a convention to meet at Washington City on the 4th of

February following. The object was to arrest the disruption of the Union already begun, and avert the Civil War which was impending. In response to the invitation, 133 commissioners, from nineteen States, assembled at the national capital. The convention was favored by the "border States," as the most northern slave States were called, and by none more zealously than Missouri, whose people were animated by an earnest desire to prevent the beginning of a strife which, once begun, would surely make their State, probably, the first field of action. On the 29th of January, ten days after the action of the Virginia Legislature, the Missouri Legislature being in session, a resolution was offered in the Senate by Mr. Thomas C. Johnson, of St. Louis, appointing A. W. Doniphan, of Clay; Waldo P. Johnson, of St. Clair; Aylett H. Buckner, of Pike, and John D. Coalter, of St. Charles, commissioners to represent Missouri in the convention. The name of D. R. Atchison was added, and the resolution passed. The House disagreed to the names and, after some proceedings, Waldo P. Johnson, Aylett H. Buckner, A. W. Doniphan, John D. Coalter and Harrison Hough were appointed. They departed immediately, and on arriving in Washington City presented their credentials and took their seats in the convention. Ex-President Tyler, of Virginia, was made president of the body. The secession of Southern States from the Union had already begun, and the efforts of the border States commissioners in the convention were directed to the task of prevailing upon the Northern commissioners to unite in the recommendation to the National Congress of such measures as would prevent the border slave States from seceding also, and bring back those that had withdrawn. On the 15th of February a committee, to whom were referred all propositions, reported to the convention a series of proposed amendments to the Federal Constitution which were, in substance, the Crittenden Compromise, presented in the United States Senate in the preceding December by Senator Crittenden, of Kentucky. They re-established the Missouri compromise line of 36 degrees 30 minutes, north of which in the territory of the United States slavery should be forbidden, and south of which it was to be permitted and protected; in new States organized either north or south of

that line it might be allowed or forbidden, accordingly as the constitution of the new States provided; that Congress should have no power to abolish slavery in places under its jurisdiction in the slave States, nor in the District of Columbia, without the consent of the adjoining States, nor without making a compensation to slave-owners; that Congress should have no power to prevent persons connected with the government from bringing their slaves into the District of Columbia, nor to hinder the transportation of slaves between States and Territories; that the government should pay the full value of fugitive slaves rescued from its officers, and that no amendment should ever be made impairing these amendments or other provisions in the Constitution recognizing and protecting slavery. The final proposition in the Compromise was a recommendation of repeal of all State laws enacted to defeat the execution of the fugitive slave law. The report of the committee was somewhat amended by forbidding slavery in all territory north of 36 degrees 30 minutes, and leaving unchanged the existing status south of that line; forbidding Congress or a Territorial Legislature to pass any act to prevent persons from taking slaves from any State into such Territory, and leaving all rights growing out of the relation of slavery to the courts; new States to be admitted north and south of 36 degrees 30 minutes with or without slavery, as their constitutions might determine. The amended report was submitted to vote, and lost, eight States—Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and Tennessee—voting for it, and eleven States—Connecticut, Illinois, Iowa, Maine, Massachusetts, Missouri, New York, North Carolina, New Hampshire, Vermont and Virginia—voting against it. But there followed a reconsideration, and on the second vote it was adopted by a vote of nine States to eight. This result demonstrated the failure of the convention, for it was plain that a compromise recommended by a majority of only one State could never pass Congress by the majority of two-thirds required for a constitutional amendment. The compromise was formally recommended to the National Congress, but was never acted on. The anti-slavery sentiment of the North and the pro-slavery sentiment of the South were

hostile to it, and, besides, the trouble had gone too far to be remedied. The secession spirit in the cotton States was growing more violent every day, preparations for hostilities were going on, disturbances and collisions were occurring, and it was manifest that no legislative devices of the border slave States could avert the impending conflict.

D. M. GRISSOM.

Pea Ridge, Battle of.—This battle, called by the Confederates the battle of Elkhorn Tavern, was fought on the 6th and 7th of March, 1862, a short distance northeast of Bentonville, in Arkansas, near the Missouri line, between armies which had much to do with the battle of Wilson's Creek in the preceding August. General Samuel R. Curtis was in command of the Union side, with Sigel second, and General Earl Van Dorn was at the head of the Confederate forces, with Price and McCulloch under him. General Curtis had 10,500 men, with fifty pieces of artillery, and Van Dorn had 25,000 men, including 8,000 Missouri troops under General Price; 13,000 Arkansas, Texas and Louisiana troops under General McCulloch, and a mixed body of 4,000 whites and Indians under General Albert Pike, who were a positive disadvantage to the cause they were to have supported. On the 4th General Sigel, at Bentonville, was attacked, but managed to fight his way through the Confederate lines and effect a junction with Curtis. Van Dorn followed, with the evident purpose of attacking Curtis, and having divided his forces, sending McCulloch to make an attack in the rear while Price attacked in front, opened the engagement early on the morning of the 6th. The fight between Price and Curtis was fierce and desperate, with the advantage in favor of the former, but McCulloch's attack on the rear was a failure. McCulloch was killed by a shot in the breast early in the action, and General McIntosh, who succeeded him, was shot down, and mortally wounded also. The discouragement in the Confederate ranks which the loss of these two chieftains caused was aggravated by the rout of the Indians, who fled before Sigel's well served artillery, and when Sigel managed to effect a junction with Curtis the Confederate commander recognized that the battle was lost, and decided to retreat. Next morning General Price, who was still holding a

firm position in front of General Curtis, opened the second day's fight with a vigorous attack on the Union lines, intended to cover the retreat, and shortly afterward followed with the Missourians in the general movement to Van Buren, the retreat being attended by great hardships and privations. The loss on the Union side was 1,351 killed, wounded and missing. The Confederates' loss was never given but it was probably greater. Besides General McCulloch and General McIntosh, General William Y. Slack, of Chillicothe, Missouri, fell mortally wounded. After the battle he was found by Federal soldiers and carried to a hospital, where he died a few hours after. Colonel John S. Boyd, of Platte County; Colonel Ben Rives, of Ray, and Major Hart, of Platte, were found dead on the field, and young Churchill Clark, of St. Louis, commanding a battery, was killed almost when the battle was over, in the midst of his guns. Major Ward, of Lamar, received a wound of which he died, and General Price and Captain Hiram Bledsoe, of Bledsoe's Battery, were wounded. The Confederates, in their retreat, left their dead and wounded on the field, and they were buried by the Unionists.

Peck, Charles Henry, manufacturer and a promoter of many of the most important industrial and financial enterprises of St. Louis, was born September 21, 1817, in New York City, and died in St. Louis, July 3, 1899. He obtained a liberal English education, and became an architect and builder. He came to St. Louis in 1838, and in the capacity of architect and builder contributed largely to the improvement and embellishment of the city. He built most of the government buildings in the old arsenal, and also the magazines in Jefferson Barracks. The city and country residences of the late Henry Shaw were built under his supervision, and he assisted also in laying out the first outlines of Shaw's Gardens. Previous to the Civil War he became president of the Pilot Knob Iron Company, and after the destruction of the works during the war, in company with James H. Lucas and John S. McCune, he purchased ground in Carondelet and established the first furnace built west of the Mississippi River to smelt Missouri Iron ores with Illinois coal. In company with other gentlemen, he built the Vul-

can Iron Works and Steel Rail Mill, and became a conspicuous figure among the iron manufacturers of the country. He was a member of the committee which met in Philadelphia in 1876 and organized the Bessemer Steel Association. He also aided in projecting the Missouri Pacific and other railroad enterprises. In 1847 he became interested in the planing-mill business, building at that time, in company with his brother, a planing-mill at the corner of Eighth Street and Park Avenue, and in 1866 he built what was then the largest planing-mill in the city. He was a director of the first Lindell Hotel Company, and when, at the beginning of the war, work on the hotel building was suspended for lack of means, he financed the completion of the building, and then negotiated for its furnishing and occupation. He was actively interested in various banking and insurance companies. From the date of its organization he was a member of the Merchants' Exchange, and was one of the first trustees of Vandeventer Place, and also the last surviving member of the original board of trustees. He was married, in 1840, to Miss Rebecca Adams, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Peck, George Wilburn, one of the leading business men of southeastern Missouri, was born November 22, 1848, in St. Lawrence County, New York, son of Burley and Sophronia P. (Fish) Peck. The elder Peck, who is a native of Vermont, has long been a prosperous New York State farmer, and is well known locally as an orthodox and active member of the Republican party. His wife is a native of New York State. George W. Peck was reared in the Empire State, obtained his early education in the public schools and completed his studies at the Potsdam Normal School. For five years after leaving the normal school he taught school in New York State, and then, in 1876, came to Missouri, establishing his home in the southeastern part of the State. There he entered the employ of the Little River Valley & Arkansas Railroad Company, serving with the engineering corps in making various surveys. In 1877 he laid out the town of Malden in Dunklin County for what is known as the Cotton Belt Railway Company, which had absorbed the Little River Valley & Arkansas Railroad. When the road was com-

pleted Mr. Peck became the first agent of the company at Malden, where he was also the agent for the sale of town lots. For five years thereafter he was in the employ of the Cotton Belt Railway Company, resigning at the end of that time to embark in the grain trade. He shipped the first carload of corn from Malden, and his operations in this field of enterprise have continued to expand until at the present time his business is one of large magnitude. He handles almost the entire surplus corn product of Dunklin County each year, and deals largely also in other grains. In the meantime he has been engaged in the purchase and sale of real estate, including farm and timber lands, and has operated largely in this line. A man of the strictest integrity, and one whose rule is to deal with absolute candor and fairness with all with whom he is brought into contact, he commands the unlimited confidence of the community in which he operates, and his probity and uprightness is never questioned. He is himself a large owner of land, and his business career has been one in which his family and friends take pardonable pride. A Republican in politics, he has taken an active interest at different times in political campaigns, but at the same time commands the unqualified respect and esteem of those who differ from him politically, who are wont to say that they can find no fault with him except that he is a Republican. He has served several terms as mayor of Malden, and at different times has filled all the local offices at that place. He is a member of the Masonic Order and also of the order of Odd Fellows. In November of 1878 Mr. Peck married Miss Julia Hopper, of Tennessee, and they have five children.

Peck, James H., jurist, was born in Tennessee, was educated for the bar and began the practice of his profession in that State. He came to Missouri about 1820, and a few years later was appointed Judge of the United States District Court. He was impeached at the instance of Judge Luke E. Lawless, and charged with tyranny, oppression and usurpation of power. His trial before the United States Senate lasted six weeks, and resulted in his acquittal.

Pedagogy, St. Louis Society of.—This society was organized first in 1871, and in 1895 it was reorganized for more effective

service by classifying the work and creating eight sections, each conducted by a leader, with a view to a more thorough treatment of the following subjects: Pedagogy, Psychology, Ethics, Literature, History, Science, Art and Kindergarten. Subsequently two more sections were created, on Chemistry and French Literature. These sections met twice in each month. A further and somewhat different purpose was undertaken by means of courses of public lectures once a month throughout the year. These lectures were open to the general public, and did much to interest many in the community in the work of the schools. The reorganization led to a membership of 400, which before had hardly reached fifty. Some of those most prominent in organizing this society in 1871 were: William T. Harris, Horace H. Morgan, Brandt V. B. Dixon, Denton J. Snider and F. Louis Soldan. Women were not at first admitted to membership, but at the present time (1897) the membership of the society is composed largely of women, not alone those engaged in teaching, but many interested in the cause of general and higher education. Since its reorganization the society has published a syllabus of the work of each year, and a pamphlet containing abstracts of some of the lectures.

Peet, Putnam Francis, physician, was born July 6, 1847, in Farmersville, New York. His parents were Levi and Eliza (Carpenter) Peet. The father, son of Silas Peet, of an old Vermont family, was born in the State of New York. In 1816 he cleared the ground for the town which he named Farmersville. He died in 1862, at the age of sixty-nine years. He was twice married, first, to Eunice, a daughter of Frederick Carpenter, a native of Massachusetts, of English descent, and a soldier in the War of 1812. Of this union eight children were born. After the death of his wife he married her sister, Eliza, and of the three children born of this marriage Putnam Francis was the youngest. The latter was reared upon the home farm, and attended the neighboring schools until approaching young manhood, when his desire for a more liberal education led him to enter Oberlin College, in Ohio. Here he pursued a broad literary and scientific course, but was obliged to discontinue his studies before graduation. He returned

to New York, and in 1876 went to Pennsylvania, where he was engaged for seven years in the Bradford oil fields, owning and leasing large tracts of land in that region. During this time he became an expert machinist and acquired a large fund of practical information concerning the mechanical arts. In 1883 he removed to Kansas City, where he was occupied for a time in putting up and operating high class machinery. In 1885 he took up the study of medicine, and after completing a thorough course in the Kansas City Homeopathic College, was graduated in 1892. He had practiced somewhat during a portion of his professional preparation, and he soon took a leading place among practitioners. Of late years he has given his attention almost entirely to genito-urinary and venereal diseases, in which department he is regarded as unusually accomplished and successful. For six years he was professor of genito-urinary and venereal diseases in the Kansas City Homeopathic Medical College. He relinquished this to take the same position in the College of Homeopathic Medicine and Surgery, which he now occupies. He was a charter member of the Court of Foresters, and is the oldest survivor of that body. March 25, 1872, he married Miss Marie Antoinette Baker, a cultured lady, a graduate of the Kansas City Homeopathic Medical College. Of this union were born two children, both of whom are deceased. Antoinette died at the age of four years and seven months. Frank Baker, a talented young man, a student in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and afterward in the University Medical College, was obliged to suspend his studies on account of declining health. In April, 1898, he went to Mexico with hopes of recovery, and died there in September, 1899. Aside from his professional calling, Dr. Peet is a man of wide information, a close student and careful investigator. In all the departments of knowledge to which he gives attention, he has in his wife an interested and efficient coadjutor.

Peet, Robert, one of the most prominent manufacturers of Kansas City, and a man greatly esteemed for his personal worth, was born in 1843, in Chattress, Cambridgeshire, England. His education was limited to the fundamental branches taught in the common schools of his native country.

Strong in native talent, and ambitious to acquire information, he was an apt student, and by self-imposed attention to books, and assiduous attention to intelligent conversation, he acquired a fund of practical knowledge which not only sufficed him in all the duties of life, but made him an entertaining and instructive companion. In 1862, when nineteen years of age, he came to America and entered the employ of his uncle, Joseph Stafford, a soap manufacturer in Cleveland, Ohio. Here he gained his first knowledge of a manufacturing industry which made his name conspicuous, and at a later day gave to Kansas City one of its most important interests. In 1872, in company with two brothers, William Peet, who had come to America with him, and Jesse Peet, who came two years later, he located in Kansas City, Missouri. There the three brothers began the manufacture of soap upon a small scale, having among them a capital of only \$1,500, and performing all their own labor for the first six months. In 1873 J. W. White became a partner, and sold his interest to his associates after fourteen years' connection with them. Jesse Peet retired in 1874. In February, 1892, the former firm name of Peet Brothers & Co., was replaced by that of the Peet Brothers Manufacturing Company, under which style it was incorporated with a capital of \$200,000, which was increased in 1899 to \$500,000. From the beginning the business increased rapidly, and the factory is now known as the largest of its kind west of the Mississippi River. A mammoth building was erected in 1897, and 250 people are employed in the works. The product includes about twenty-five brands of laundry soap, nearly as many of toilet soap, and the highest quality of glycerine. The weekly capacity of the works is 225,000 pounds of laundry soap, 35,000 pounds of toilet soap, and 12,000 pounds of glycerine. The trade of the house extends as far east as Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, throughout the west to the Pacific coast, to Mexico, and to Cuba. From the founding of the factory until a few days before his death, which occurred April 19, 1900, at his home in Kansas City, Robert Peet was in charge of the manufacturing department. With thorough practical knowledge of the business, he was constantly conducting laboratory experiments, seeking new results, and the high prestige of the house was due in

large degree to novel products of superlative excellence, of which he was the originator. Intently devoted to his art, he had no disposition to take part in public affairs, and lived a quiet and unobtrusive, yet highly useful life. Calm and equable in disposition, he was a model citizen and neighbor. Keenly alive to human suffering, his benefactions and kindly deeds were many, but he modestly shrank from display, and in numerous instances his immediate family only learned of them through the grateful acknowledgement of the beneficiaries. Brought up in the Church of England, in America he adhered to the Episcopal Church, and was for some years a vestryman of Trinity Church, in Kansas City. He held membership with the Masonic order. Surviving him are his widow, who was Miss Sarah Jane Gunton, of Cleveland, Ohio, before her marriage, and a son, W. James Peet, who was educated in the Kansas City high school, graduated from Spaulding's Commercial College, and is now second vice president of the Peet Brothers Manufacturing Company. His brother, WILLIAM PEET, was born in 1847, in Chattrass, Cambridgeshire, England. He was educated similarly with his brother, Robert Peet, whom he accompanied to America in 1862. While a resident of Cleveland he worked at carpentering. He was associated with his brother, Robert Peet, in establishing, in Kansas City, in 1872, the soap factory from which has grown the present Peet Brothers Manufacturing Company. At the incorporation of the company he was elected president, and in that capacity has had charge of the business management until the present time. In ability, integrity and enterprise he takes rank with the foremost of the business men of Kansas City in successfully developing an important industry, and in so doing contributing materially to the building up of a great commercial metropolis. Mr. Peet married Miss Nettie Zooter, of Cleveland, Ohio, a graduate of the high school in that city. Four children have been born of this marriage. Albert W. completed his education at the Military College, at Macon, Missouri; he is now first vice president of the Peet Brothers Manufacturing Company. Nettie, a graduate of Forest Park University, St. Louis, Missouri, is the wife of John Manter, an employe of the Peet Company.

Two children are deceased: Jessie Estelle, the third child, died when eight months of age, and Le Roy Herbert, aged twelve and one-half years, died July 13, 1895, from the effects of a Fourth of July accident.

Pemiscot County.—The southeasternmost county of Missouri, bounded on the north by New Madrid County, east by the Mississippi River, south by the State of Arkansas, and west by Dunklin County. Its area is 310,000 acres. The surface of the county is level, barely a ridge to break its plane, lying entirely within the Mississippi River bottoms. Numerous lakes and bayous dot the surface. The chief lakes are Cooper, Big Water, Robertson and Big in the northern part, and Tanner, Duland and Eastwood in the central part, and Buffalo, Half Moon, Cypress and Pemiscot in the southern part. Portage Bayou forms part of the northern boundary line, Pemiscot winds through the central part from north to south, and Elk Chute lies northwest of the Center. Little River flows in a southwesterly direction through the northwestern part. The soil is alluvial of the greatest fertility, and after more than a hundred years of cultivation its productiveness is apparently not decreased. About 25 per cent of the arable land is under cultivation, the remainder densely wooded, except in a few sections where it is of a swampy character and covered with great growths of weeds and wild grass. The timber is principally ash, oak, hickory, walnut, gum, pecan, elm, maple, cypress and cottonwood. Corn is one of the principal feedstuff crops, wheat and other cereals growing too rankly to produce well. Much attention is given to the growing of cotton, which is the chief crop. Stockraising is a thriving industry. The chief exports are live stock, cotton and cotton seed products, lumber and staves. Among the surplus products shipped from the county in 1898 were 1,382 head of cattle, 4,566 head of hogs, 683 head sheep, 3,926 bushels wheat, 98,500 pounds hay, 151,904 pounds flour, 13,864 pounds shipstuff, 4,451,000 feet lumber, 180,000 feet logs, 30,000 feet piling, 160 cars cooperage, 1,196,200 pounds cotton, 513,720 pounds cotton seed, 5,000 pounds nuts, 4,055 pounds game and fish, 6,650 pounds hides, 2,200 pounds vegetables, 1,950 pounds fresh fruit, and 610 pounds dried fruit. In the county are forty sawmills,

fifteen cotton gins, five gristmills, several planing mills, a stave factory and a pipe and stem factory. The section comprising Pemiscot County was first settled by white men about 1786. The Delaware Indians had a large village on La Petite Prairie, or Little Prairie, near the present site of Caruthersville, and there two brothers, Joseph and Francis Lesieur, early settlers at New Madrid, opened a trading post. In 1794 a town covering 200 arpens was laid out, the lots being an arpent each, and the Spanish built a fort directly east on the river front, which was called Fort St. Ferdinand. This was one of the attempts of the Spanish to prevent free navigation of the river. Roads were built and numerous farms laid out. Settlements were made near Gayoso, Big Lake, Portage Bayou and Little River. Francis Lesieur, in 1800, built a mill, the first in what is now Pemiscot County, at Little Prairie. Among the settlers in the neighborhood at that time were Anthony Mesloche, William Brown, Jean Baptiste Barsoloux, George and John Ruddell, Joseph Payne, Louis St. Aubin, Charles Guibeault, Charles Lognon, Francois Langlois and numerous others. In 1799 the town of Little Prairie had a population of seventy-eight, and four years later it had increased to 103. On Big Lake prior to 1800, settlements were made by Louis St. Aubin, Jr., Peter Grimard, Charles Charters, John Dorlac and George Germain, all men of families. Joseph Farland was one of the first to take up and cultivate land near Gayoso. Thomas Brown located seven miles west of Little Prairie. Settlements thrived and the people were prosperous between 1800 and 1811. In 1810 Colonel John H. Walker settled near Little Prairie, and was one of the few that the earthquake did not frighten from his holdings, and he remained on his original location until his death many years later. In 1821-2 he was sheriff of New Madrid County, and subsequently became judge of the county court. The transfer of the territory from the Spanish to the French, and from the latter to the United States, little affected the settlers, who were protected in their land claims, and prosperity was enjoyed until the earthquake of 1811-12 unsettled the majority of the residents in their determination to continue their occupation in the country. It is evident that fright more than any damage that resulted caused many set-

tlers to abandon the country, as little, if any, change was caused in this particular section by the shocks, other than the wrecking of buildings, although wonderful tales have been related of this phenomenon. The earthquake destroyed more than half the houses of the village of Little Prairie, which place the people deserted, and it ceased to exist as an inhabited town, and the constant erosion of the Mississippi some years since wiped away all vestige of the once prosperous place.

Pemiscot County was originally organized by legislative act February 19, 1851, out of the southern portion of New Madrid County. By this act its boundaries were defined as follows: "Beginning in the middle of the main channel of the Mississippi River, immediately opposite Major's Mill race, and thence running along said mill race to the Cushion Lake Bayou, thence alongside bayou to the Cushion Lakes; thence along the middle of said Cushion Lakes to a point opposite to the head of Collin's Lake or Portage Bay; thence along said lakes or bay to the junction with Little River, and thence due west to the eastern boundary of Dunklin County." The word Pemiscot is an Indian word signifying liquid mud, and was applied to the principal bayou of the county, after which the county was named. The members of the first county court were Jesse Eastwood, presiding justice, and Martin L. Stancil and Jonathan Scott associates, with Theodore Case, clerk, and Robert Stewart, sheriff. The first meeting was held at the house of James Eastwood. The report of the commissioners appointed to make the boundary line was received. The members of this commission were Colonel John H. Walker and James Eastwood, of Little Prairie; Colonel John Woodward, of Point Pleasant, and James A. McFarland. Honorable William S. Morley, of New Madrid; Albion Crow, of Scott, and William Sayers, of Mississippi County, were appointed by the Legislature to locate a seat of justice, and their report for locating the public buildings at Gayoso was also presented to the court. Martin L. Stancil succeeded Jesse Eastwood as judge of the county court, which office he resigned on account of differences growing out of the matter of building levees. Congress, by act of September 22, 1850, ceded to the State certain swamp lands to be reclaimed by drainage, and by the State many thousand acres were donated to

Pemiscot County. A proposition was laid before the county court that residents of the county work at the building of the levee and in payment for their labor receive swamp lands at \$1.25 per acre. This was strongly opposed by Stancil, who wished to see the land sold at \$1.25 per acre and the proceeds used for the purpose of levee building. In this he was not successful. He also favored the building of the levee on the west side of Cypress Bayou and Big Lake. This was not done, the levee being built along the river except above Gayoso, where it crossed the "Big Flats" about one mile from the river, and below Gayoso where it was half a mile from the river in the bottoms. Stancil's contentions were found to be right, as within a few years the levee was washed away, resulting in great losses to the farmers. The first courthouse was a frame building and stood in the public square at Gayoso. It was built in 1854, and was used until 1873. In December, 1882, a new courthouse was finished. It was a small building unfitted for the purpose it was intended for, and burned, with its contents, within a few weeks after it was occupied. An appropriation of \$4,000 was made by the State Legislature for another building, which was erected and is still in use. No court was held from 1862 to 1865. In 1863 the jurisdiction of the county of New Madrid was extended to include Pemiscot and so continued until 1866. Major Carleton, the clerk of the county court in April, 1862, moved the county records to Memphis, where they were safely kept until peace was declared. The only books lost were one county court order book and an execution docket. The first term of circuit court for the county was held at the house of Jonathan Scott, October 25, 1852, Judge Harrison Hough, presiding. The first grand jury consisted of George M. Nolin, John P. Frost, James A. Butler, W. W. Mitchell, J. S. Wheeler, C. S. Bush, Eblin Berry, Henry Houdischalt, Mexico Cole, John G. Easley, Matthew Wright, John M. Wells, James A. McFarland and John G. Jacobs. Six indictments were returned for selling liquor without a license. The first clerk of the circuit court was Sanford Jackson, and he built in his yard an office. It was a pen, made of rails, sheathed with cypress bark and covered with elm boards. It was used until 1854. From 1860 until 1868 no sessions of the court

were held. In 1866 court was called by Judge Albert Jackson, who, when he discovered that the old seal was broken and a new one substituted, refused to continue the term and declared all documents stamped by it void. During the Civil War the residents of Pemiscot County, with few exceptions, favored the cause of the Confederacy. Guerrilla warfare was carried on, lawless gangs plundered the property of citizens, and there was a total lack of law or order in the county. Quarrels were settled outside the jurisdiction of the courts with either guns or knives. Depredations reached such a magnitude that the Federal commander at New Madrid threatened to burn every building in the county if the lawless mobs and guerrillas were not suppressed by the people. Home Guards were organized. Two gangs, one under the leadership of Lewis Powell, and the other under Pope Congers, were the chief causes of disorder. In August, 1864, the Home Guards surrounded the Congers gang in a dry bayou east of Gayoso, and three of the outlaws, George Davis, William Ingraham and one Nettles, were shot to death. The following October, Powell and his gang were located in the same bayou and Powell was killed. The remainder of his gang dispersed. During the following spring the band of outlaws commenced anew their work of plundering homes and stealing stock. A party of citizens was organized, and they ran down and killed Turner Briggs, one of the leaders. Pope Congers, after stealing a number of horses, went into Arkansas. He was followed by a man from New Madrid and killed. This ended outrages by organized gangs in the county. One of the most atrocious crimes committed within the county was the murder of Mrs. James C. Atkinson and her infant child by her husband, July 4, 1881. The Atkinsons lived two miles from Stewart's Landing. Owing to cruelty, Mrs. Atkinson left her husband and lived at the home of her father. She returned to her husband's home on July 3d, and after that date was never seen. On July 5th the body of the infant was found in the river, which led to an investigation, the discovery of the double murder, and the arrest of Atkinson, his father, Applegate, and his mother, Jane Atkinson, as perpetrators of the crime. They were tried at the October term of the court, 1881, and James was found guilty of murder in the

first degree, his father guilty as accessory, and the case against the mother was nolle. The evidence, which was conclusive, though mainly circumstantial, showed that the elder Atkinson instigated the crime, and the son, after killing both his wife and child, put on his wife's shoes and carried the bodies to the river, where he hoped the waters would carry away the evidence of his crime. The father and son were placed in the jail, which was well guarded. In some manner, never satisfactorily explained, they succeeded in escaping, taking with them the arms of the guards. They were traced to Catahoula Parish, Louisiana. Captain Jerry Hutchinson, a mail agent of the Anchor Line, organized a posse and located the father and son in a backwood's cabin. The elder Atkinson was captured and handcuffed. Captain Hutchinson entered the cabin to find young Atkinson, and was shot by him as he entered. Hutchinson, realizing that he was mortally wounded, shot the elder Atkinson through the heart. Young Atkinson escaped and was never apprehended.

The number of public schools in the county in 1897 was twenty-eight, and thirty-six teachers were employed. The school population was 2,800, and the permanent school fund \$5,406.25. There are nine townships in the county, namely, Braggadocia, Butler, Coutre, Gayoso, Godair, Little Prairie, Little River, Pemiscot and Virginia. The principal towns are Caruthersville, Gayoso, Hayti and Cottonwood Point. The assessed value of all taxable property in the county in 1897 was \$1,816,892; estimated full value, \$2,466,272. There are twenty miles of railroad in the county, the St. Louis, Kennett & Southern, extending through the center west from Caruthersville. The population of the county in 1900 was 12,115.

Penitentiary.—The Missouri State penitentiary, at Jefferson City, was built under an act of the General Assembly of January 16, 1833, and was completed March 1, 1836. It originally comprised a few small buildings upon four acres of land inclosed by a wooden stockade. Of these buildings there only remains a portion of the first warden's residence, built of stone, now a part of the present hospital building. The first convict was Wilson Eidson, sentenced for stealing a horse in Greene County. He was committed March

8, 1836, for a term of two years and forty-five days. The prison contained sixty convicts at the close of its first year. Additional buildings, of modern construction, have been erected from time to time, as larger accommodations became necessary, or to replace those destroyed by fire. In 1882, and again in 1891, shop buildings burned were replaced at an aggregate cost of \$199,995, exclusive of the convict labor employed in the work. In 1893, and in 1895, other shop fires involved a loss of some \$60,000. The penitentiary grounds now comprise sixteen acres, surrounded by a stone wall thirty feet in height. The buildings include the warden's residence, the warden's office and female department, the female cell building, the armory and deputy warden's office, the dispensary and physician's office, the hospital building, a laundry building, the dining room and chapel, five cell buildings and nine factory buildings. The most recent of the cell buildings, erected in 1896, and its furnishing completed in 1898, has been pronounced by experts to be the best of its class in the United States. It is three stories high, contains 264 individual cells, and was built for \$20,454.82, within the appropriation. The chapel has a seating capacity of 1,350, and has frequently been fully occupied at religious services, attendance being optional with the convicts. A Protestant clergyman conducts worship every Sunday morning, and a Catholic priest celebrates mass every Sunday afternoon. An orchestra of ten pieces accompanies the singing at service, the performers being convicts. A library of 3,800 volumes, under the charge of the chaplain, is habitually made use of by 1,800 men. The nine factory buildings, with their power equipment, are the property of the State. All manufacturing machinery is owned by the lessees of the convict labor. Eight firms are now engaged in manufacturing on these premises, five producing shoes, and one each making clothing, saddletrees and brooms. During the biennial term ending December 31, 1898, a daily average of 1,362 male convicts and twenty female convicts were employed in the factories, the State receiving for their labor 50 cents per diem and 30 cents per diem per person, respectively. The total receipts for this period from this source were \$461,589.66, leaving to the State a net income of \$50,747 after deducting cost of food,

fuel, clothing, salaries of officers and employes, hospital service, water and expenses of discharging convicts. Within the grounds are flower beds and a greenhouse, containing more than fifty varieties of flowering plants. Outside the walls is a fifty-acre tract occupied with the stoneyards, brickyards and vegetable gardens, in all of which convict labor is employed. The garden is so well cared for that its product almost suffices for the wants of the convicts during the proper seasons. During the two years ending December 31, 1898, 2,040 convicts were received, of whom 57 were females; 1,917 were native born, of whom 948 were Missourians, and 123 were of foreign birth; 641 were colored, including 44 of the 57 females; 1,628 were able to read and write, 16 could read, and 396 were illiterate; 1,066 professed no religion, 282 were Catholics, 263 were Baptists, 244 were Methodists, 76 were Christians, 48 were Presbyterians, 24 were Lutherans, 19 Episcopalians, 6 Hebrews, 4 Congregationalists, 4 members of the Salvation Army and 1 Mormon. Convicts gave their former occupations as follows: Laborers, 859; farmers, 346; shoemakers, 123; teamsters, 63, waiters, 36; houseworkers, 49; painters, 37; bookkeepers, 41; cooks, 44; barbers, 34; firemen, 24; carpenters, 22; tailors, 21; clerks, 20; railroad men 20. There were two druggists, five electricians, fifteen engineers, one journalist, one lawyer, five physicians, one preacher, ten printers, seven salesmen and three school teachers. Of the total 150 were United States prisoners. During the same period 1,944 convicts were discharged, of whom 1,700 were under the three-fourths law; 144 were pardoned, 10 escaped, 45 were reported "discharged" by reason of death; 13 were sent to the asylums, 7 were sent to the reform school, 1 was killed while attempting to escape, 1 served full time, in 41 cases sentence was commuted, and 15 were freed under legal process. The discipline of the prison is perfect, and the morale of the convicts is excellent, due in large measure to the present well guarded system of employment, and the influences of religious services and the library. Corporal punishment is almost unknown, and solitary confinement is found necessary in comparatively few instances. The higher instincts of the man are appealed to through kind, but firm, treatment, and with salutary results. The

penitentiary is the largest penal institution in the United States, the Ohio State prison alone excepted.

Penitentiary Inspectors.—Three in number, the State auditor, the State treasurer and the attorney general, each with a salary of \$250 a year. They have a supervision over the penitentiary at Jefferson City.

Penn, Shadrach, journalist, was born near Frederick, Maryland, in 1790, and died in St. Louis, June 15, 1846. When he was quite young his parents removed to a farm in the interior of Kentucky, and there he grew up and learned the printer's trade. He began his editorial career at Georgetown, Kentucky, in 1809, and later served in the War of 1812. At the close of the war he engaged for a time in mercantile pursuits, but soon returned to journalism as editor of a Democratic paper in Kentucky. Later he founded and published the "Public Advertiser," in Louisville, Kentucky, and in 1841, at the solicitation of prominent Democrats, he went to St. Louis. There he was editor of the "St. Louis Reporter" until his death. He was an editorial writer of great ability, and his utterances, especially concerning political matters, attracted much attention for many years.

Peoria Indians at Ste. Genevieve. When the first settlement of Ste. Genevieve was made, a band of Peoria Indians took up their residence on the bluffs fronting the "Big Field," where they remained till 1805, when, by order of the court, they were driven away, the constable being instructed to demolish their log huts.

Peoria Short Line.—See "St. Louis, Peoria & Northern Railroad."

Perez, Don Emanuel, was a captain in the "Stationary Regiment of Louisiana," when he was appointed Lieutenant Governor of Upper Louisiana to succeed Don Francisco Cruzat. His term of office began in 1787, and he served acceptably until 1792. In that year he returned to New Orleans, and soon after his return was promoted to the military rank of lieutenant colonel. Nothing is known of his early life, or of his history previous to his coming to St. Louis.

His administration was popular, and friendly relations which he established with the Delaware and Shawnee Indians conferred lasting benefits on the colony.

Perkins, Joseph Dudley, lawyer and jurist, was born in 1853, two miles north of Farmington, in St. Francois County, Missouri. His parents were Isaac Hardin and Nancy Elizabeth Perkins, whose married life extended over a period of more than fifty years, and who celebrated their golden wedding anniversary in 1896. The founders of the Perkins family in America came to this country from England early in the seventeenth century, and the branch of the family to which Judge Perkins belongs settled in Virginia. His great-grandfather, whose name was John Perkins, resided in either Buckingham or Albemarle County, and served in the American Army during the War of the Revolution. He was prominent also as a Freemason. The grandfather of Judge Perkins, whose name he bears, was born and reared in Virginia and there married Mary Faucee. About the year 1820 they removed to Shelby County, Kentucky, remaining there until the year 1837, when they came to St. Francois County, Missouri. There the head of the family died in 1874, at the advanced age of ninety-one years. His son, Isaac H. Perkins, was born in Buckingham County, Virginia, in 1819, was taken to Kentucky when he was one year old, and was eighteen years old when the family came to Missouri. He married, in 1847, Nancy Elizabeth Horn, who was born and reared in Ste. Genevieve County, Missouri. Their family consisted of four sons, the eldest of whom is dead. The survivors are Judge Perkins and two younger brothers. In his boyhood, Judge Perkins worked on a farm in summer and went to a district school in St. Francois County during the winter months of each year. When he was approaching manhood he attended for a time what was known as Elmwood Academy, at Farmington, boarding at home and riding to and from school on horseback. Later he taught country schools during several terms, and for a few months was assistant to the agent of the St. Louis & Iron Mountain Railroad Company at Iron Mountain. In the fall of 1875 he began reading law, and the fall of 1876 suspended his law studies long enough to assist his uncle, Jasper Horn, county assessor of St. Francois County, in

making the assessment for that year, and preparing the assessor's books. He then resumed the study of law in the office of F. M. Carter, of Farmington, and in November of 1877 was admitted to the bar, his examination taking place in the courtroom at the old town of Ste. Genevieve. At the beginning of the year 1878 he began the practice of his profession in Fredericktown, Missouri, and was a leading member of the bar at that place until 1883, when he removed to Carthage, Missouri, which has since been his home. At Carthage he practiced continuously and successfully until 1896, when he was elected judge of the Twenty-fifth Judicial District of Missouri. The first office which he held was that of county school commissioner of St. Francois County, to which he was elected in April of 1876, and which he filled until the following winter, when he resigned to begin the practice of law. He was elected prosecuting attorney of Madison County in 1878, and was re-elected in 1880. In 1887 he was elected city attorney of Carthage, and held that office for one year. In 1896 he was elected to the circuit judgeship to fill out an unexpired term of two years, and was re-elected to this office in 1898 for a full term of six years. Both as lawyer and judge he has occupied an enviable position, and stands high among the members of his profession and in the esteem of the general public. His political affiliations are with the Democratic party. May 5, 1897, he married Miss Mynta Mae Miller, of Carthage, Missouri, and one child, Leland Dudley Perkins, has been born of this union.

Perruque River.—A small stream whose entire course is in St. Charles County.

Perry.—A city of the fourth class, on Lick Creek, in the southwestern part of Ralls County, and the terminus of the Perry branch of the St. Louis & Hannibal Railroad, twenty miles from New London. It has well graded streets, which are lighted by electricity, a graded public school, four churches, two banks, a newspaper, the "Enterprise," a flourmill, sheet iron stove works, a grain elevator, two hotels and about thirty miscellaneous stores and shops. There are coal mines near by. The leading fraternal orders have lodges in the city. Population, 1899 (estimated), 900.

Perry, John, was born February 4, 1850, in Oxfordshire, England. He was the

eldest son of Joseph and Mary (Coulling) Perry. After acquiring a solid rudimentary education he came to America in 1869, at the age of nineteen years, and became a pupil in the great practical school of Western progress and development. He located in Fort Scott, Kansas, then the southern terminus of what is now the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railroad, and at once engaged in the business of mining and selling coal. This was the commencement of a business career that very largely aided in the development of the great coal industries of southeastern Kansas and western Missouri. The wonderful energy of the man, his exceptional sagacity, his high character and indomitable untiring attention to details kept his own business far in the van of his competitors, and resulted (as ability and industry always do) in great success. In 1886 Mr. Perry and Mr. Richard H. Keith associated themselves as partners, and thereafter for some years conducted their business under the firm name of Keith & Perry. In 1888 the rapid advance of Kansas City toward her present commercial supremacy brought Mr. Perry to that city. He has since resided there, and has continued his useful, honorable and progressive career. The business of the firm, under the wise management of its members, grew in importance and volume, until, in 1890, it was incorporated as the Keith & Perry Coal Company. Still the business expanded, and in 1895 it was rechristened as the Central Coal & Coke Company, and a new department added—that of manufacturing yellow pine timber. This branch of the business has also grown so that the corporation is now one of the most important in the trade. Until recently Mr. Perry was vice president and general manager of this company. He has now given up a large share of his business activity and devotes his attention to the management of the properties which came to him as a result of the integrity and diligence that distinguished his useful and remarkable career. He and his old business associate, Richard H. Keith, are joint owners of the Keith and Perry building, one of the finest office structures in Kansas City. His other interests, covered in part by the operations of the corporation with which he was so long actively connected, include coal, lumber and extensive investments in mining and timber properties. During his residence in Fort Scott Mr. Perry or-



Lucy J. ...
...



Respectfully
Yours.
Grover.

ganized the Citizens' National Bank of that city. In Kansas City he has long been interested in banking, and is now a prominent stockholder, as well as a director, in the First National Bank. In addition to the judicious management of his own affairs, Mr. Perry made a most enviable record as receiver of the National Bank of Kansas City after its failure in 1895. So admirably was the business pertaining to the liquidation of that bank managed, that all depositors were paid their claims in full, and, in addition, interest on those claims.

Mr. Perry is a Democrat, but has refused to accept the financial and some other views of the majority of his party. In 1896 he was very active in behalf of the presidential ticket headed by Palmer and Buckner, and was one of the leading spirits in the organization of sound money leagues and the growth of the sentiment along that line.

Although not publicly identified with any church organization, Mr. Perry's donations to charity have been liberal and wisely made: One of the most important contributions to philanthropy ever made in Missouri was the construction by him of the Perry Memorial Home, an institution devoted to the care, maintenance and education of orphan boys, located in Westport, a suburb of Kansas City. This donation was made sacred to the memory of his wife and children, who, as hereafter noted, met a tragic death at sea.

Mr. Perry was married to Kate M. Massey, of Washington, D. C. To them five children were born: John Norton Perry, who died in 1891 while attending school in St. Louis; Florence and Sadie (twin daughters), Albert and Katherine. Mrs. Perry and the four children last named were on board the ill-fated ship *La Bourgoyne*, which went down July 4, 1898, as a result of a collision at sea, and the mother, three daughters and son were among the victims of the awful catastrophe.

The very material success that has crowned his efforts is evidence of Mr. Perry's strength as a business man. But, beyond this, in consequence of his intelligent and discriminating but munificent charities, no man stands higher than he in the estimation of the people. His philanthropy has been mostly unknown, and in exercising it he has been actuated solely by a desire to relieve the distress of those not responsible for their own conditions and environments.

Perry, John, pioneer, was born in 1787, in Georgia, son of James and Anna Perry. His parents removed to Missouri in 1806, and settled in what is now Washington County, at a place called Mine a Breton, now Potosi. What now constitutes the State of Missouri was then the Territory of Louisiana, and there were few white settlers other than the early French traders in the Territory. Moses Austin, the father of the lead mining and smelting industry in Missouri, had received a large grant of land from the Spanish government in 1797, and was then living at Potosi, in what was considered at that time a magnificent residence. He had a strong fort built for protection against the Indians, and the Perry family, with other early settlers, frequently took refuge in this fort. In the schools of Georgia, and under such instruction as could be given him at Potosi, John Perry received a limited education, but one which constituted a foundation for broad development in later years. Being the eldest child of his parents, who observed the English rule in handing down fortunes to children, Mr. Perry inherited the larger part of his father's estate. This estate consisted of numerous tracts of land which had been a part of the grant to Austin, and of a large number of slaves. Lead mines were open on these lands, and for many years they were worked by the slaves belonging to the Perry estate. They yielded rich returns to Mr. Perry, and he became a man of large affairs for his day, and was known throughout the entire region now constituting the State of Missouri, and also in the Southern and Eastern States. He was a noted old-time Whig politician, as was also his brother, James Perry, who was a member of the first Legislature of the State of Missouri. His religious affiliations were with the Presbyterian Church. He died in 1850, and his only surviving relative at the present time is Mrs. Eliza Stratton, the daughter of his brother, James Perry, who now resides at Potosi. Mrs. Stratton's father died in her early childhood, leaving her to the care of his brother, who bestowed upon her all the care and affection which could be lavished upon his own daughter. In 1823 Mr. Perry married Miss Eliza Ellis, of Ste. Genevieve, Missouri. After her husband's death Mrs. Perry removed to St. Louis, and for many years occupied a notable residence at the corner of Sixth and Locust

Streets, where the Equitable building now stands.

Perry, John D., was born on the south branch of the Potomac River, in Hampshire County, Virginia, on the 15th of May, 1815. In 1840 he removed to Fayette, Missouri, where he conducted a general store, and added the manufacture of hemp bagging. In 1854 he removed to St. Louis. His great achievement was the construction of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, in association with other energetic men of St. Louis. In this enterprise he invested his fortune, and he was president of the company, and the active manager. The exacting labors and wearing anxieties of this work caused Mr. Perry's health to break down, and he found it necessary to seek relief in a four years' tour in the Old World. On his return, with health established, he again embarked in business, and took part in the several enterprises which closed his active business career—the organization of the Laclede Bank, the building of the Merchants' Bridge, with its important terminal arrangements, and the founding of the Standard Stamping Company. His wife was a daughter of Talton Turner, of Howard County, by whom he had four children—Mrs. Francis, wife of Honorable David R. Francis; Lewis Perry, Richard Earickson Perry and Laury Perry—all of whom survive him.

Perry, William C., lawyer, was born in Oxfordshire, England, October 28, 1854. His parents were both of English birth and origin and came from families prominent and influential in the localities where they lived. The subject of this sketch received a common school education in the country of his nativity, and in 1873 emigrated to the United States. His brother, John Perry, a well known resident of Kansas City, whose successful career has been briefly reviewed in a foregoing sketch, had preceded the younger brother to this country several years, and it was for the purpose of joining him that William C. set his face toward a new land. John Perry was then a resident of Fort Scott, Kansas, and it was there that William C. lived prior to his removal to Kansas City. He was first employed by his brother as a clerk in the extensive coal business which Mr. Perry had built up in the neighborhood of Fort

Scott. During his spare hours and at every possible time while not engaged in duties for which he was paid, the young man read law and gave himself careful preliminary preparation for the more systematic course of legal study which he availed himself of in the offices of General Charles W. Blair, the distinguished attorney and soldier of Fort Scott. Mr. Perry was admitted to the bar of Kansas in September, 1875, and in May, 1876, formed a copartnership with his former tutor, General Blair, for the practice of law at Fort Scott. This association continued pleasantly and profitably until August, 1885, when Mr. Perry was appointed by President Cleveland to the office of United States attorney for the District of Kansas. A part of the Indian Territory was also under his jurisdiction, and the duties of the position were onerous and important. He held the office until November, 1889, when, owing to a change of administration, a new district attorney was appointed. Mr. Perry resumed the practice of his profession at Fort Scott, and was so engaged until November, 1893, when, although not a candidate, he was again appointed by President Cleveland, just elected for another term, to the same position which he had so ably filled during the former Democratic administration. His service as district attorney expired for the second time in November, 1897. He continued the practice of his profession at Fort Scott until May, 1899, when he removed to Kansas City and formed a copartnership with Daniel B. Holmes. This association still exists under the firm name of Holmes & Perry, and its members enjoy the distinction that ability always wins and deserves.

During his residence in Kansas, Mr. Perry was one of the most prominent Democrats in that State. For many years he was an active and influential leader of his party, and served as chairman of the State central committee for several years. In 1896, finding himself unable to support the policies of the majority of his party, he stumped Kansas in the interest of the Sound Money Democratic party and platform. He classes himself as a sound-money, anti-Populist Democrat.

Mr. Perry was married in February, 1887, to Miss S. M. Massey, of Washington, D. C. Mrs. Perry is the granddaughter of ex-Governor Medary, of Ohio, a distinguished patriot and political leader, who served as Ter-



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A.C.H.



Yours truly
W. C. Perry.

ritorial Governor of Kansas, and held other high positions of honor and trust. Mr. and Mrs. Perry have two children, a son and a daughter. The head of the family has won a sure place in the esteem of the people of Kansas City, not only on account of a distinguished past in the State of his extended residence, but for the true worth that made these honors well merited.

Perry County.—A county in the southeastern part of the State, bounded on the north and east by the Mississippi River, south by Bollinger and Cape Girardeau Counties, west by Madison, and northwest by St. Francois and St. Genevieve Counties; area 295,356. Its surface is uneven, in the western portions generally rough and hilly, with soil of inferior quality, except on the bottoms. In the southern part the land is fertile, producing large and profitable crops. Situated between the Mississippi River and the foothills, a strip from four to six miles wide, extending for nearly twenty miles, known as the Bois Brule (burnt wood) bottoms, is the famous garden spot of the county. This belt is marvelously rich, producing enormous crops of wheat and corn. West of the hills is a scope of country called the "Barrens," rolling table lands, productive of good crops and excellent for the cultivation of wheat, clover and the grasses. Numerous subterranean water-courses give admirable drainage to this section. The county is plentifully watered by the South Fork of Saline Creek, flowing from the southwest in a northerly direction, the Cinque Homme (so named, as tradition relates, because five men lost their lives while attempting to ford it) from the west of the center, flowing northeasterly; the Bois Brule, from the center toward the northwest, flowing toward the southeast, and Apple Creek, which forms part of the southern boundary. These streams are available for excellent water power. There are numerous large springs in the county, one of which, located at Silver Lake, ten miles west of Perryville, is the principal source of the East Fork of Saline Creek, and is of such force as to supply a large dam with water sufficient to run a flouring mill all the year round. Silver Lake is a picturesque place and popular as a pleasure resort. Of the many caves in the county, a few near Perryville are notable. Two of them extend beneath the town, and one which

has been explored to a distance of more than four miles. Below the town of Wittenberg one mile is Grand Tower, a solid rock in the river, about seventy feet from the shore, rising to a height of seventy-five feet, affording a splendid view of the bluffs and the city of Grand Tower on the Illinois shore. The chief agricultural products of the county are wheat, corn, oats and other cereals, vegetables and fruits. Apples, pears, peaches and plums are grown abundantly, and grape growing has developed into a thriving industry, the German residents giving it special attention. About 85 per cent of the land is tillable, but nearly 35 per cent of it remains in timber, mostly hard wood, such as ash, oak, walnut and hickory. The chief cereal grown is wheat. In 1898 there were exported from the county 297,085 bushels of wheat, 6,006,152 pounds of flour, 861,155 pounds of feed, 38,410 pounds of grass seed, 134,586 pounds of dried fruit, 7,980 pounds of fresh fruit, 136 barrels of apples, 4,063 bushels of potatoes, 1,145 bushels of onions, 2,675 head of cattle, 16,131 head of hogs, 2,568 head of sheep, 51,565 pounds of wool, 490,389 pounds of poultry, 18,429 pounds of butter, 24,847 pounds of tallow and lard, 37,139 pounds of hides, and 5,546 pounds of furs and feathers. The minerals found in the county are lead, zinc, iron and silica. A number of lead mines are in the western part of the county, the largest seven miles west of Perryville. Of late years they have been little worked. In 1896 twenty tons of lead and zinc ore were mined, in 1897 only two tons, and in 1898 forty tons. Iron ore in large quantities exists in the southern section, the mines having been operated for many years, though of late they have been idle.

Originally Perry County was included in the district of Ste. Genevieve. The first settlers were from Kentucky and Pennsylvania, in 1796. Those from Kentucky came from the barrens, in the southern part, and they gave this name to their new settlement. They chose for their homes land along the South Fork of Saline Creek. Two families of Tuckers arrived in the district about the same time. Joseph Tucker and his nine sons, James, Nicholas, William, Francis, John, Peter, Thomas, Joseph and Michael, settled west of the present site of Perryville and they became known as the "Long Tuckers," and the other family, much shorter in stature, settled south of the present site of Perryville, and were

called the "Short Tuckers." Other first settlers were Michael Burns and his sons, Barnabas, William and James, all married, and his son-in-law, Thomas Allen; Thomas Cochran, Joel and John Kinnison, William Flynn, Alexander Patterson and Alexander McConnoche. The Moore family consisted of James, Benedict, Isadore, Nicholas and Bede, with their wives and children, and the Laytons, John, Bernard, Ignatius and Zachariah, also were among the earliest to arrive, as were Joseph, Aquilla and Michael Hogan, Bernard and Lewis Cissell, Charles Brewer, Thomas Riney, John Manning and John Logan. Later the Abernathy and Farrar families came from North Carolina and founded settlements which bore their names. With the Abernathys and Farrars came the Venables, Clines and Rutledges. Many of these early settlers and their descendants have held county and State positions. Isadore Moore was a member of the first State Legislature and afterward was county judge and surveyor; Bernard Cissell gained prominence as an attorney, and different members of the Layton family became well known in county and State affairs and held offices of honor, as did also members of the Abernathy, Riney and Burns families. When the county was organized and up to about 1824 there were about 3,000 Indians making their homes within its limits. They were Shawnees and Delawares, the former predominating. Their principal village was called "Le Grande Village Sauvage" (the Big Indian Village) and was located where Uniontown now stands. There resided a sister of the noted Tecumseh. She became the wife of Francois Maisonville, an early settler near New Madrid. When the tribes were removed to their reservations, there remained behind an old Indian known as Cato, who lived the life of a hermit for many years on the banks of Saline Creek. When he died he was given a Christian burial. Tradition relates that he had been sentenced to solitude and fasting, and expelled from his tribe for the remainder of his life. The German settlement of Perry County dates from 1839, when a large colony of Lutherans, under the leadership of Martin Stephan, settled in the southeastern part of the county. Before leaving Germany they established a common fund, the total of all their subscriptions amounting to \$120,000. Feb-

ruary 19th members of the colony reached St. Louis, where they remained until June. Many became sick, and death decreased their number. From the common fund \$10,000 was taken and with it was purchased 4,440 acres near the present town of Altenberg. This land was mostly wooded, much of it of poor quality, and during the first year, owing to poor shelter, there was much sickness and many deaths among the colonists. Stephan, who, as bishop, had the direction of the business as well as spiritual affairs of the community, proved himself of a brutal nature and an incompetent manager. Before the end of the year he was deposed, and soon the colony became prosperous. The land, first shared in common, was distributed, and the settlement thrived, until at the present time, (1900) it is one of the wealthiest in southeast Missouri. About the time of the settlement of Altenberg, Rev. Maximilian Oertel, with seventy-five Germans from New York State, settled around and founded the town of Wittenberg, which also became a prosperous colony. Oertel, a few years later, returned to New York and was ordained a priest. The year of their settlement, the Altenberg colony built a log school, which later was enlarged into a college and successfully conducted until 1849, when it was transferred from the control of the colony to the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri, and moved to St. Louis, where it became known as Concordia. In 1849 the colony lost many of its members from an epidemic of cholera.

Perry County was organized November 16, 1820, and named in honor of Commodore Perry. The first county court of Perry County was organized May 21, 1821, at the house of Bede Moore. The members were Lewis Cissell, D. L. Caldwell and Samuel Anderson, with Cornelius N. Slatterly, clerk; Robert T. Brown, sheriff, and Joseph Tucker, assessor. The county was then divided into three townships—Brazeau, comprising the territory between the Cinque Homme and Apple Creeks; Bois Brule, the northeastern part and Cinque Homme the remainder. The present townships are Saline, Bois Brule, Salem, Brazeau, Union, Cinque Homme, St. Mary's and Central. A board of commissioners was appointed to locate a seat of justice, but no courthouse was erected until 1825, when a two-story frame building was built, but not occupied by the court until August,

1826. In 1823 a log jail had been constructed and was used until 1839, when it was replaced by a brick structure. Another courthouse was erected in 1859 at a cost of \$8,000. June 4, 1821, the circuit court of Perry County was instituted, and Richard S. Thomas appointed judge. The members of the first grand jury were Aquilla Hogan, John Tucker, Zachariah Layton, Peter Holster, Guy Elder, James Manning, James C. Moore, Daniel McAfee, John P. Adams, Benedict Riley, Bernard Brown, Michael Hogan and Henry McAfee. During the first five years of its existence no important matters came before the court. The first trial of note was that of Ezekiel Fenwick, indicted for the murder of William R. Bellamy, March 29, 1824. Fenwick was the proprietor of a store at Brazeau. He became involved in debt and his creditors had an attachment issued against his stock of goods. Bellamy, a constable, when he went to execute the order, found Fenwick with his effects loaded in a boat starting for the Illinois side of the river. A fight ensued when Bellamy attempted to tie up the craft, pistols were used, and the constable received a bullet wound in the arm, which later, through neglect, caused his death. Fenwick escaped to Cape Girardeau, but upon the promise of Judge Thomas to grant him bail—a promise which subsequently figured in charges for impeachment of Judge Thomas—he gave himself up to the officers of Perry County. Fenwick's trial resulted in acquittal. Another trial for murder was that of William Burns for the killing of John Cummings in the July term, 1832. The defendant was acquitted, the burden of proof showing that Cummings was killed in self-defense. One of the most atrocious murders in the annals of southeast Missouri, was that of Mary Layton, who was killed by her husband in Perry County in January, 1841. Layton, who was of a quarrelsome disposition, because his wife failed to prepare his meals to his taste, beat her to death with a billet of wood before their ten-year-old son, the only witness to the crime. Layton escaped to Wayne County, where he was arrested and returned to Perry County for trial. He secured a change of venue to St. Francois County, where he was convicted and sentenced to be hanged on June 17, 1843. On the day set for execution hundreds of the residents of Perry and St. Francois Counties gathered about the scaffold. An hour be-

fore the time of execution the attorney for Layton handed the sheriff a reprieve. The gathered crowds set up the cry of "hang him anyway." Some of the calm heads counseled order and pleaded for the law to take its own course. The advocates of lynching and those opposed to it arranged themselves on each side of the public square. A vote was taken, and the lynching proposition had an overwhelming majority. Layton was forcibly taken from the jail and suspended to a beam placed across the "stray pen," in Farmington. The children of the first settlers of Perry County were taught at home. In 1819 Bishop Dubourg, of New Orleans, anxious to see established an institution for the training of young men for the priesthood, purchased 640 acres near Perryville from Ignatius Layton. Upon this tract were built a number of log cabins, the largest of which, a one-story building, was the seminary. This was under control of the order of Lazarists, and Father Andreis was the first instructor. In 1820 Father Andreis died and Father Rosati became superior of the order. From the seminary were ordained Fathers J. M. Odin and John Timon. The former became bishop of Galveston and second archbishop of New Orleans, and the latter was the first bishop of Buffalo. In 1897 the number of pupils in Perry County was 4,874; 61 public schools, 61 teachers, and the permanent school fund was \$15,489.66. Of the first settlers those from Kentucky were mainly Catholics, and those from Pennsylvania, Protestants. The first Catholic Church was built at Perryville about 1818. About 1825 there was a Methodist Episcopal Church called York Chapel, built five miles west of Perryville. Some years later this was replaced by a stone church, which is still standing. In the county are nineteen miles of railroad, the Clearyville, Perryville & Ste. Genevieve, chartered April 19, 1894, and the road opened from Clearyville to Perryville September 15, 1894. In 1898 the assessed value of real estate and town lots in the county was \$1,641,540; estimated full value, \$3,925,000; assessed value of personal property, \$503,153; estimated full value, \$1,010,000; assessed value of railroads and telegraph, \$45,997. The population of the county in 1900 was 15,134.

Perry County Caves.—There are many caves in Perry County, two of them

having avenues which extend beneath the town of Perryville, and a third explored to a distance of four miles.

Perry Memorial Home.—See "Kansas City Boys' Orphan Home."

Perryville.—The principal town and seat of justice of Perry County, situated in Center Township, fourteen miles west of the Mississippi River, and the terminal point of the Chester, Perryville, Ste. Genevieve & Farmington Railroad. It was located in 1822 by Robert T. Brown, Joseph Tucker and Thomas Riney, commissioners appointed to fix the seat of justice for Perry County. The site was donated to the county by Bernard Layton, and originally comprised fifty-one acres. The survey was made and the town platted by William McLane. The lots were sold at public auction, the first fifty-three bringing a total of \$1,468.25. Among the first to establish themselves in business in the town was Ferdinand Rozier, Sr., who opened the first store there on the north side of the public square in a wooden building. Later, on the same site, he erected a brick store, which is still standing as one of the early landmarks. The second store in the town was opened by Levi Block, and in 1840 B. Gissel & Company, and T. & L. Landry, began business. Among the earliest settlers of the town were John Logan, a relative of the noted soldier, John A. Logan, who conducted a tannery in the northern part of the town; Leonard Fath, a blacksmith; Dr. Richard S. Dorsey, Dr. Reuben Shelby, Luther Taylor, Valario Faina and Frederick C. Hase, who was clerk of the court. The town was incorporated in 1831, the first trustees being Clayton D. Abernathy, George Killian, Luther Taylor, Dr. Richard S. Dorsey and William A. Keyte. The organization was only maintained a few years, and the town in 1856 was reincorporated and Leon Delassus, John Bridgeman, George W. Enler, Bernard Cissell and Leonard Fath were appointed trustees. In 1860 the population was about 300. Now there are more than sixty business houses there, including a bank, flouring mill, sawmill, brick and ice plants, two hotels, etc. Four churches are maintained. The streets are graded and graveled. The first newspaper was the "Union," published in June, 1862. It was started at Fred-

ericktown as the "Conservative," and after two issues was moved to Perryville and re-named. Its publisher was W. H. Booth, who conducted it for twenty years. In 1880 it was absorbed by the "Perry County Sun," now edited by D. Henry Smith. Other papers in the town are the "Democrat," established by its present editor, R. M. Abernathy, in 1898, and the "Republican," established in 1889, edited by F. W. Hempler. Population, 1899 (estimated), 1,500.

Pertle Springs.—A resort for health and pleasure, two miles south of Warrensburg, in Johnson County. It is open to the public every summer. Its chief attractions are native woodlands, two beautiful lakes, with boating and bathing conveniences, and a chalybeate spring. The buildings belonging to the property are a spacious hotel, a tabernacle, with a seating capacity of 3,000; a hall of philosophy, a normal hall and a children's temple, for smaller assemblages. Numerous cottages have been erected by individuals, the principal one being that erected by A. C. Stewart, of St. Louis, president of the Sabbath School Assembly of the Synod of Missouri, of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, a body which has held annual sessions there for fourteen years. The beauty of the spot, and the convenience afforded by buildings and grounds, have made the springs a favorite point for large assemblages, among which have been the State Epworth League, various religious associations, and in 1895 the Democratic free silver convention. The grounds are reached by a trim little steam railway, known as the "Dummy line." The grounds were formerly dairy and pasture lands, and were purchased about 1884 by J. H. Christopher, formerly a merchant of Warrensburg, who erected the buildings and built the railway, and owns and controls both properties.

Peters, Frederick Francis, priest of the Roman Catholic Church, and assistant to Rev. Otto J. S. Hoog, rector of St. Peter's Church, of Jefferson City, was born March 10, 1873, in Haltern, Westphalia, Germany. He obtained his early education and partly completed a collegiate course in the place of his birth, and then came to this country. After finishing his academic studies, in Quincy, Illinois, he studied theology in Ken-



Rev. J. J. Selman
Pastor at N. W.



*Rev. J. J. Peters
Asst. at St. Peter's Church.*

rick Theological Seminary, of St. Louis. In 1808 he was ordained priest, and almost immediately thereafter was appointed assistant to the Rev. Father Hoog, at Jefferson City. He has since officiated in this capacity, and has come to be highly regarded by all with whom he is brought into contact, being particularly esteemed for his unaffected kindness in his intercourse with the occupants of the State prison, at Jefferson City, to whom he regularly ministers.

Petit Jury.—"Little Jury," as distinguished from grand jury. In capital cases where the prisoner is on trial for his life, the sheriff summons a panel of forty men, who are examined in court, the prosecution or State having the right to challenge or reject eight of the number and the defendant twenty. The remaining twelve are sworn in as the jury to try the case and a true verdict give according to the evidence. In felony trials less than capital, and in civil cases, a smaller number of men may constitute a jury. It takes the unanimous voice of all the jurors to make a verdict, and if they fail to agree there is no verdict, and the trial must be gone over again, with another jury. The jury sit in open court during the trial, and the witnesses in giving their evidence address themselves to the jury; at the close of the evidence the attorneys make their argument, the judge gives to the foreman of the jury written instructions about the law of the case, and the jury retire to a room where they consult in secret until they agree on a verdict, which they present in open court, or until it is plain that they are not able to agree.

Pettibone, Levi, pioneer, was born in Norfolk, Connecticut, December 17, 1870, and died at St. Louis, Missouri, June 24, 1881. He emigrated to Missouri in 1817, and located in St. Louis. A few years later he settled in Pike County, where he resided for sixty years. He was one of the first clerks of the circuit court, and the records show that he was a fine penman, rarely equaled in early days. He held a number of county offices, and was county treasurer for many years. He lived to the advanced age of 101 years.

Pettibone, Rufus, lawyer and judge of the Supreme Court of the State of Mis-

souri, was born in Litchfield, Connecticut, in May, 1784, and died at St. Charles, Missouri, July 31, 1825. He had the advantage of a good education, graduating with high honors at Williams College at the age of twenty-one years. Removing to New York, he studied law at Albany, and was admitted to the bar in 1808. In 1812 he was elected to the Legislature of New York, and in 1817 he came to Missouri and located at St. Louis, entering into partnership with Colonel Rufus Easton, at that time an influential citizen, and a leading lawyer of the city. He was in favor of excluding slavery from Missouri when preparations were being made for its admission into the Union, and his name was presented along with those of J. B. C. Lucas, Rufus Easton, Robert Simpson and Caleb Bowles as candidates for the convention that formed the first State constitution—no one of whom was elected. When the State government was organized he was appointed judge of the Second Circuit, embracing St. Charles, Lincoln, Pike, Ralls, Callaway and Montgomery Counties; and three years later, in 1823, he was appointed judge of the Supreme Court of the State. While on the supreme bench in 1824 and 1825, he, with Henry S. Geyer, afterward United States Senator from Missouri, accomplished the revision of the statutes of the State. He was only forty-one years of age when he died, in the vigor of his powers, with a promise of great usefulness before him, and in the enjoyment of the confidence and esteem of the people.

Pettijohn, Naoman J., railway surgeon, was born September 28, 1840, near Sardinia, Brown County, Ohio. His parents were William Barlow and Elizabeth (Claycomb) Pettijohn. The father was a native of Virginia, who removed to Ohio at an early day as a farmer. He was eminently just and humane, and sympathetic with the down-trodden and oppressed. He always maintained friendly relations with the Indians, and he named his son, Naoman, after a chief who was greatly attached to him. His antipathy to slavery led him to extend all possible aid to those fleeing from bondage, and his home was one of the "stations" on what was generally known as the "underground railway." He died in 1857, before the coming to the slaves of freedom, for which he had earnestly prayed,

and to the furtherance of which he had liberally contributed his means and effort. The son, Naoman, was reared upon a farm, and received a country school education. He then read medicine with his brother, Dr. J. W. Pettijohn, at Fincastle, Ohio, and in 1860 entered the medical department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor. In 1861 his ardent patriotism impelled him to lay down his books and enter the army as a private in the Seventieth Ohio Infantry Regiment. His knowledge of medicine soon led to his detail on hospital service, and shortly afterward he became hospital steward in Overton Hospital, at Memphis, Tennessee. He was then discharged in order to accept a commission as acting assistant surgeon of United States Volunteers, and transferred to Washington City, where he was placed in charge of the hospital on Mason's Island, established for the care of the Invalid Reserve Corps and refugees from the South, remaining in charge of it until the end of the war. During the war he had medical charge of the first colored regiment of United States Volunteers organized, and performed the first amputation made on a colored soldier. His long army service more than compensated for the interruption of his medical studies, and he was fully prepared to enter upon practice, locating in 1866 at Brookfield, Missouri. Here he was highly successful, and soon came to be regarded as leader of his profession in the county, particularly in surgery. His skill in the latter department of his profession led to his appointment as division surgeon of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, and in this capacity he was called to various places along the line as emergency arose. In 1882 he removed to Kansas City, and was appointed chief surgeon of the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railroad, and its connecting line, the Memphis & Birmingham Railway, with an aggregate mileage of 1,500 miles. In this capacity he has charge of the General Hospital of these roads, located at Kansas City, with an average of thirty patients, immediately cared for by a house surgeon and eight nurses. This institution, which has accomplished so much for the alleviation of suffering owes its establishment to the humane disposition of Dr. Pettijohn. Beginning without means, he has succeeded in securing adequate buildings and equipment,

amounting to \$20,000 in value, sufficient for every necessity. At a former time he was also chief surgeon for the Metropolitan Railway System, of Kansas City; of the Kansas City, Wyandotte & Northwestern Railway, and the Northeast Electric Line, but he failed in health under these many duties, and during two winters was obliged to seek recuperation in Florida. Since his return he has given his attention solely to the two roads constituting the Memphis system, and to his personal surgical practice. He is vice president of the International Association of Railway Surgeons, and at times contributes to the journals devoted to that branch of medical science which it represents. He is also a member of the American Medical Association and the Jackson County Medical Association; and was at one time president of the Tri-State Railway Surgeons' Association, whose membership included practitioners in Missouri, Tennessee and Arkansas. In politics he is a Republican. Dr. Pettijohn was married, in 1887, to Miss Mary L. Biddison, daughter of a railway contractor at Davenport, Iowa. A daughter, Bonita, now (1900) a student attending school, was born of this marriage.

Pettis, Spencer, Secretary of State of Missouri, was appointed to that office by Governor Miller in July, 1826, and resigned December, 1828. In 1829 he was elected to Congress. His tragic death in a duel with Thomas Biddle was one of the sanguinary combats in the early history of St. Louis that gave the name "Bloody Island" to the island (now a permanent part of Illinois) where they took place. It was in 1831, in the crisis of President Jackson's war on the United States Bank, and Pettis, who was a supporter of the Jackson administration, was a candidate for re-election to Congress. Major Thomas Biddle, of the United States Army, stationed at St. Louis, was a brother of Nicholas Biddle, of Philadelphia, president of the United States Bank. The feeling between the adherents of Jackson and the supporters of the bank was rancorous and intense, and it is not surprising that Pettis' attacks on the bank in his canvass should have been resented by Major Biddle, and that the quarrel between them, which at first exhibited itself in exasperating communications in the newspapers, should have become im-

placable and mortal. On the 9th of July, at daybreak, Major Biddle, armed with a rawhide, went to the City Hotel in St. Louis, where Mr. Pettis had his quarters, and going directly to his room administered a castigation to his defenseless enemy, who, in addition to being in bed and unclothed, was sick. The affair produced intense excitement in St. Louis and the State, for Pettis was the sole representative in Congress from Missouri, and a popular favorite, while Biddle was a prominent man with influential family connections. Gross as the provocation had been, Pettis, at the solicitation and on the counsel of his friend, Senator Benton, refrained from taking proceedings until after his canvass for re-election, then near its close, was ended. He was re-elected by a decisive majority. On the 22d of August, following, he sent a challenge to Major Biddle, which was accepted, and on the 27th the parties—Pettis being attended by Captain Martin Thomas as second, and Dr. F. L. Linn as surgeon, and Major Biddle by Major Ben O'Fallon as second and Dr. H. Lane as surgeon—met on Bloody Island. They stood back to back, five feet apart, and at the word turned and fired, the discharge being at the same instant, and both fell mortally wounded. Pettis died next day, and was buried on Sunday, the 29th, the funeral being made an overwhelming demonstration of affection and grief. Major Biddle died on the day of the Pettis funeral, and was buried with military honors. The untimely and unhappy death of Pettis was deeply lamented in the State, for he fell in the bloom of his youth, endowed with qualities which had endeared him to the people, and which promised a career of high usefulness and honor. Pettis County was named after him.

Pettis County.—A county in nearly the geographical center of the State. It is bounded on the north by Saline County, on the east by Cooper and Morgan Counties, on the south by Benton County, and on the west by Lafayette, Johnson and Henry Counties. In form, it is almost square; the greater length, from north to south, is twenty-nine miles, and the breadth is twenty-four miles. The area is 668 square miles, and it contains 446,289 acres, of which three-fourths is undulating prairie, bearing a great depth of

markably rich soil, in a high state of cultivation. Not more than one-tenth is un-tillable, comprising timber and broken lands along the streams, which afford excellent pasturage. Numerous watercourses traverse the county, generally flowing toward the Missouri River; the two largest, Heath's Creek and Big Muddy, in the northern part, and Flat Creek in the south, flow throughout the year. Spring Fork, which flows into Flat Creek, is fed by numerous small streams originating in springs; its head waters form Lake Tebo, the reserve reservoir for the Sedalia waterworks. Blackwater Creek flows across the northwest, the Lamine River enters the northeast, turning upon itself and leaves the county a few miles southward; and Lake Creek crosses the southeast portion. Native fish are found in nearly all the streams, and several have been stocked with other species by the State fish commissioner. All the indigenous woods abound, except pine, beech and hemlock. Coal, lead and zinc have been worked but sufficiently to assure their existence. The farm crops comprise all the staple cereals, which yield abundantly, besides sorghum cane, market vegetables, tobacco, broom corn, hay, flax seed and grass seed. Tree, bush and vine fruits of superior quality are produced in great quantities. Horses, cattle, hogs and sheep of the best strains are raised in large numbers. Markets are of easy access. Country roads are kept in excellent condition, and streams are well bridged; in 1898 there were thirty-seven iron bridges, erected at a cost of \$80,000, besides numerous wooden structures. The railways are the Missouri Pacific, and its branches, radiating from Sedalia to Jefferson City, Warsaw, Kansas City and Lexington; and the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, to Boonville and Nevada; the latter road sends a branch to Holden, from Kansas City Junction, in the southwestern part of the county. After Sedalia, the county seat, the principal towns are Lamonte, Smithton, Green Ridge, Houstonia and Hughesville; other towns and villages are Georgetown, Dresden, Longwood, Ionia City, Camp Branch and Beaman. All have churches, schools and business facilities. For 1898 the State commissioner of labor statistics and inspection returned among surplus products the following: Wheat, 32,483 bushels; oats, 12,300 bushels; corn, 3,966 bushels;

flax, 32,696 bushels; hay, 472,800 pounds; flour, 5,625,516 pounds; wool, 75,792 pounds; poultry, 1,100,995 pounds; eggs, 299,910 dozen; tallow, 181,155 pounds; hides, 579,608 pounds; whisky and wine, 48,337 gallons; broom corn, 215,837 pounds; cattle, 16,434 head; hogs, 44,563 head; sheep, 5,077 head; horses and mules, 1,323 head. For the same year the assessed valuation of real estate was \$7,980,800, and of personal property \$1,981,137, total \$9,961,937, representing a true valuation of not less than \$29,885,811. This is exclusive of railroad property returned at \$1,291,716. The county debt is \$270,000 on railway aid account. There were ninety-seven white schools and nine colored schools; 207 teachers were employed, of whom 48 were male, and 159 were female; the number of pupils enrolled was 7,841, of whom 603 were colored. In 1900 the population was 32,438.

The history of the early settlement of Pettis County is closely interwoven with that of Cooper County, from which it was in part detached. The northern portion received the first settlers who pushed back to any distance from the Missouri River. Before they came the War of 1812 was ended, and the Sauk and Fox Indians, who had been troublesome farther north and east, had disappeared. In 1818 came the first permanent settlers of this region and of the county, Nimrod Jenkins, John Bowles and Thomas Marlin, with their families, who settled on the Lamine River. They were Tennesseans, who had located at the mouth of Heath's Creek, in Cooper County, where they made salt until the Indians became too annoying. Solomon Reed came from Kentucky in 1821, and a year later Jesse Swope, Silas Jenkins and Sylvester Hall located on the Blackwater. Soon afterward Reuben E. Gentry, James Ramey, Thomas Osborne, William O'Bannon and James Wasson settled on Muddy Creek, where the latter named built the first grist mill operated by water power. Daniel Klein made the first land entry, July 16, 1823. In 1833 a German colony located on Lake Creek.

Pettis County was organized January 26, 1833, and took its name from Spencer Pettis, the third Congressman from Missouri, elected in 1828, when the entire State made but one congressional district. He is remembered for his duel with Major Thomas Biddle, which resulted in the death of both.

The territory of Pettis County was taken from the counties of Cooper and Saline; at one time the southern boundary of Saline County passed through the present city of Sedalia. At organization the northern, eastern and western boundaries of Pettis County were substantially as at present; the southern boundary was the Osage River, and included about one-half of the present Benton County, until the erection of the latter, in 1835, reduced Pettis County to its present dimensions. The organic act made the temporary seat of justice at the house of James Ramey, at Wasson's Mill, commonly called Pin Hook, for a turbulent place in Tennessee, but which now came to be known as St. Helena. Here was held the first county court, James Ramey, Elijah Taylor and William A. Miller being the first judges. Amos Fristoe was clerk, and Aaron Jenkins was sheriff. By a later act, in 1837, Joseph S. Anderson, of Cooper County; John Stapp, of Lafayette County, and John S. Rucker, of Howard County, were appointed commissioners to select a permanent seat, and they designated Georgetown, the name being given it by General David Thompson, who assisted in laying it out, in honor of his home town in Kentucky. In 1837 George R. Smith and James Ramey, as contractors, erected a courthouse of brick, costing \$4,000, and for the time, a superior edifice. Upon the removal of the seat of justice St. Helena ceased to exist. The county officers serving at the time of the removal were the same as at the organization of the county, with the exception of William R. Kemp, who had become sheriff. In 1857 George R. Smith projected what is now the city of Sedalia, and largely through his effort the Missouri Pacific Railway was brought to that place in 1861. With this began a movement for making Sedalia the county seat, but it was delayed on account of the Civil War. February 15, 1864, the General Assembly passed an act making the city the county seat upon the establishment of necessary public buildings. Georgetown endeavored to defeat the location, and in August, 1864, the circuit court ordered the removal of the records to St. Louis for temporary custody. This was ignored, and the same month they were removed to Sedalia. Georgetown, a flourishing town of 1,200 people, with a newspaper, an academy, schools and churches, now rapidly lost its population

and business, and in 1890 numbered less than 200. Joseph C. Higgins, J. J. Monahan and John M. Sneed, commissioners named in the removal act, built at Sedalia a frame courthouse costing \$900; the money had been collected by holding a Fourth of July celebration the previous year, charging fifty cents each of all who attended. Nearly all present were Union soldiers, and the sum was cheerfully contributed. At the time of the removal of the county seat to Sedalia the county judges were A. M. Wright, J. W. Beeman and E. W. Washburn. Other officers were Thomas E. Bassett, clerk; William H. Porter, sheriff and collector; Mentor Thomson, surveyor, who had served since 1836, and now entered upon his last term; H. P. Thomson, school commissioner and superintendent; William P. Jackson, coroner; Manetho Hilton, attorney; Hiram Thornton, treasurer, and John Hubbard, assessor. After 1874 White's Hall and other brick buildings were used for court purposes. The present magnificent courthouse was completed in 1884; the cost, \$100,000, was paid out of a sinking fund in twelve years, though the bonds were to run for twenty years. A brick jail was previously built. (See "Sedalia.") Until 1844 there were but five voting precincts. Others were created as population increased, and there are now seventeen. In 1872 township organization was adopted, but in 1877 return was made to the former system, the township designations being continued for local judicial purposes and as election precincts. Charles M. Cravens was the first Representative, elected in 1834. The counties of Pettis, Benton, Hickory and Saline now constitute the Fifteenth Senatorial District.

The first circuit court was held in July, 1833, at the house of James Ramey, at St. Helena. John F. Ryland, judge of the Fifth Judicial District, presided; he was an able jurist, and reached the supreme bench. With him came Henderson Young, of Lexington, and James H. Birch, of Fayette, the only attorneys at that term. The grand jury found no bill, and not a case was tried. Young was afterward circuit judge from 1849 to 1854, and made a creditable record. Birch was famous for his old style dress and manners, clinging to a blue dress coat and flat brass buttons. George R. Smith was enrolled as an attorney in 1833, but his railroad and political enterprises engaged his attention and he gave little

time to law. When Georgetown was to become the county seat George Heard moved there from Fayette, and built the first house. There was little litigation, and for some years he was principally engaged in teaching school, which he adjourned at times to try a case in court. Reece Hughes came later, and became his formidable rival. They were men of great mental vigor; Heard was well read in the principles of law, while Hughes relied solely upon his natural sense of justice. In 1835 Pettis County was transferred to the Sixth Judicial Circuit, Ryland continuing to sit as judge. About 1840 Aldea A. Glasscock came from Virginia and entered upon practice; he managed a farm and gave attention to law only at court terms. Afterward came James L. English, from a Philadelphia law school; he soon went to California, where he attained distinction. About 1850 Colonel Thomas F. Houston came from North Carolina; he was a scholarly man who gave little attention to law, preferring to develop his fine plantation near the present village bearing his name. Later came W. H. Field, who had been a leader at the Louisville (Kentucky) bar, had retired on account of broken health, and now only appeared in unusually important cases. In 1853 came George G. Vest, afterward United States Senator. John F. Philips, afterward Congressman, and now United States judge, came in 1856, followed by a classmate, Charles A. Hardin, with whom he formed a partnership which continued for some years. In 1859 Chan. P. Townsley, a wheelwright, studied law in Philips' office, entered upon practice, and in 1868 reached the bench. When the county seat was removed to Sedalia, George Heard, the first lawyer to arrive, alone remained at Georgetown, all others having entered one or the other of the contending armies, or removed elsewhere. His son, John T., afterward became his partner, and was elected to the State Senate and to Congress. The first circuit court session at Sedalia was to be holden in the fall of 1864, but the Price raid prevented this, deferring it to June 12, 1865, when Judge John S. Tutt presided. After the war John F. Philips and George G. Vest formed a partnership which existed for some time. In partnership with them was Russell Hicks, a self-educated lawyer of excellent attainments, who occupied the circuit bench from 1856 to

1859. From 1875 until 1880 James B. Gantt, afterward chief justice of Missouri, was associated with Philips & Vest. Other practitioners were W. S. Snoddy, a brilliant lawyer and eccentric character; Lucius L. Bridges, afterward assistant attorney in the Interior Department, Washington; R. G. Durham, first judge of the court of common pleas and probate, and his successor, John S. Cochran; W. H. H. Hill, first judge of the criminal court; Asa C. Marvin, of Clinton, who practiced here as early as 1843, and became conspicuous in promoting the Tebo & Neosho Railway; James S. Botsford, who became United States District Attorney under President Grant; John Montgomery, Jr., George P. B. Jackson and W. S. Shirk, who became noted railway corporation lawyers; A. J. Sampson, afterward Attorney General of Colorado, consul at Juarez, Mexico, and now minister to Ecuador; Francis A. Sampson (brother of A. J. Sampson), an accomplished geologist and bibliographer, possessor of the most complete collection of Missouri literature in the State; Orestes A. Crandall, founder of the Missouri Trust Company, who was associated with H. C. Sinnett; J. H. Bothwell and Charles E. Yeater, conspicuous as framers of salutary laws; George W. Barnett, a successful insurance corporation lawyer, and George F. Longan, who became judge of the thirteenth circuit. The present bar presents a brilliant array of lawyers who enjoyed advantages derived from literature and instruction which were unknown to their elders in the profession. The county now constitutes the Thirtieth Judicial Circuit, being one of the few counties constituting a judicial circuit within itself.

As early as 1838 the county court began the establishment of school districts, primarily for the purpose of securing school lands and funds, and little was accomplished in an educational way. Following the introduction of railways, in 1861, an effort was made to establish public schools in a systematic manner, but the war interrupted. In 1865, when business and society began to resume their normal conditions, education was given its merited attention; old schools received fresh stimulus, and new ones were opened in the remotest districts. A great influence to these ends was the organization of teachers' institutes, in 1869, largely through the effort of A. J. Sampson, county superintendent of

schools. At the present time the schools are liberally supported and in a high state of efficiency.

An earnest religious spirit marked the pioneers, and among almost the earliest of them were preachers, but church organizations were of later date. Probably the first in the county was the Muddy Fork Baptist Church, northeast of Georgetown, organized prior to 1834, by Elders Jacob Chinn and William Jennings. About 1837 the Walnut Branch Baptist Church, ten miles west of Sedalia, was formed, with Rev. Martelles Embree as pastor. In 1843 the Rev. James Gallaher instituted a Presbyterian Church at Georgetown. The Methodist Church, South, began its history with the first quarterly conference of Georgetown circuit, December 26, 1844, the Rev. Jesse Green, presiding elder, and the Rev. James L. Porter pastor. The conference membership was 200. In 1847 the Rev. W. B. Leftwich made a gift of a church building upon his own place. A Christian Church was organized at Georgetown about 1836, and large revival meetings were held by W. H. Hopson, Allen Wright and others, and later by J. W. McGarvey. At an early date, not accurately known, the Rev. Finis Ewing, a leader in the institution of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, preached in the county, and in 1827 the Rev. J. T. A. Henderson, of that faith, held services at the house of Reuben Gentry, near the present site of Sedalia. From these beginnings have grown large memberships of various denominations, with valuable property holdings.

During the Civil War sentiment was greatly divided, and a large number of the arms-bearing people entered one or the other of the contending armies, but in what numbers can not be stated. Captain Samuel Montgomery organized the first company for the Union Army, and Dr. J. M. Fox the first for the Confederacy. Colonel John F. Philips organized the Seventh Missouri Militia Regiment in part from this county, and that command was instrumental in saving the region from great harm. With the exception of the attack upon Sedalia during the Price raid in 1864, the county saw little of war except the occasional passage of troops, although its county seat was a large military post and depot, and it witnessed few of the personal feuds which so greatly marred some other portions of the State. No physical

marks of the struggle remain, passion has entirely subsided, and the people are living in an atmosphere of enterprise and culture, intent upon the development and enjoyment of their magnificent resources. The material prosperity of the county dates from the railway building area. In 1861, through the effort of General George R. Smith, the Missouri Pacific Railway reached Sedalia. Pettis County subscribed \$100,000 in bonds to aid in its building, and the payment of this sum, following immediately after the desolating war period, proved a serious burden, and in a measure paralyzed enterprise for a time. Other railways were afterward aided, the greater part of the burden falling upon the people of Sedalia. A large immigration followed the restoration of peace, and the consequent appreciation of values and inauguration of new enterprises amply compensated for the temporary embarrassments.

Pettus, William Grymes, was born in Mecklenburg County, Virginia, December 31, 1794. After serving as a youth in the War of 1812, he was appointed deputy clerk of Lunenburg County, Virginia, holding that office until 1818, when he came to St. Louis, bringing with him letters of introduction to Governor William Clark, of Missouri. The long journey from Virginia was made on horseback. He was appointed to a position in the Missouri land office, then in charge of Alexander McNair as register. When Missouri was admitted into the Union as a State and McNair was elected Governor, Mr. Pettus served as his private secretary. He was also secretary of the convention which framed the first Constitution of Missouri. In 1821 Mr. Pettus held the office of clerk of the Supreme Court and court of chancery, from which he retired to accept appointment as Secretary of State. This office he retained during the administration of Governor McNair. In 1824 he was elected secretary of the State Senate and subsequently was appointed judge of the Probate Court of St. Charles County, which office he retained until the autumn of 1826. He then entered into business in St. Charles, and during his residence there was elected to the State Senate, of which body he was a member during the session of 1832-3. Thereafter until 1842 he was engaged in the mercantile and banking busi-

ness in St. Louis, and at a later date was appointed secretary of the St. Louis Floating Dock Insurance Company, a position which he held until 1855. In that year he became secretary of the United States Insurance Company, with which he was identified officially until 1862, when ill-health compelled him to resign. He died on the 25th of December, 1867, leaving a widow, four daughters and two sons.

December 31, 1826, he married Miss Caroline R. Morrison, daughter of Major James Morrison, of St. Charles, Missouri.

Peugnet, Virginia Sarpy, was born July 4, 1827, in St. Louis. Her parents were John B. and Adele (Cabanne) Sarpy, both belonging to early French families. She was sent to Steubenville, Ohio, where she attended a female seminary, then the most highly regarded institution of learning for young ladies in the West. The liberal course she there mastered was followed with the best instruction in the languages, music and painting, under private teachers. When she entered society it was to take a first place. She was married in St. Louis in June, 1847, to Frederick Berthold, son of Bartholomew Berthold, a Tyrolese, who served as an officer in the French Army, was wounded in the battle of Marengo, and was obliged to leave France on account of his opposition to Napoleon. Of this marriage were born ten children, of whom but three survive, two daughters, now ladies prominent in society, and a son, J. B. S. Berthold, of the firm of Berthold & Jennings, lumber dealers of St. Louis. In 1864 Mrs. Berthold went to Europe to educate her younger children. Mr. Berthold having died, she married, in 1870, while in Rome, Mons. Armand Peugnet, a gentleman of excellent family, connected with the diplomatic service under Louis Napoleon. One child was born of this marriage, Maurice Berthold Peugnet, who entered the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland, was there graduated and commissioned a naval officer. Mrs. Peugnet is in the enjoyment of excellent health, retains the charming personality of former years, and takes delight in the companionship of the children remaining to her. Reared a Roman Catholic, she is exact in the discharge of her religious duties, and generous in the bestowment of unheralded benevolences.

Pharmacy in St. Louis.—Pharmacy was considered an art in ancient time, but it is now called a science. It was known to the old Greeks, as testified to by such of their works as have been preserved, and lately discovered papyrus rolls have demonstrated that the priests of ancient Egypt understood the practice of combining and compounding medicines.

On the continent of America there has nothing been found which might have suggested the more than empirical knowledge of the medicinal virtues of the products of nature. The medicine-bag of the Indian sorcerer contained embryonically the pharmacy of the early days of the last century, when St. Louis was first settled, assisted or perhaps supplanted by the saddle-bag of the imported army doctor and the closets of provident Creole mothers, who stored the carefully gathered herbs and roots from which they prepared the cherished and heathful remedies which but seldom caused any injury. There were no publicly recognized collections of medicines as we have now in our drug stores, for almost fifty years after St. Louis was founded. During the year 1812 the first drug store was opened by Dr. Robert Simpson, a gentleman of high attainments, who served his town honorably in different positions of trust and acquired a good old age, in robust health. He died in 1873. Another drug store was started by Drs. Farrar and Walker, who became associated with Joseph Charless, Sr., a name which has graced the annals of the drug business for a long time. In 1815 Dr. Simpson formed a partnership with Dr. Pryor Quarles, which lasted until 1818, when they sold out to Dr. Arthur Nelson, who became associated afterward with a young German pharmacist, Dr. Herman L. Hoffman. He became well known for his superior knowledge and kept his memory fresh in the minds of his surviving contemporaries as the best apothecary of those days. He died as proprietor of a fine, well patronized drug store, in 1878.

The interest in pharmacy and in wholesale and retail drug stores went apace with the growth of the city, but it remained the interest of individuals and not of a united profession, as it is now. Anyone who expected to profit by the enterprise could open a drug store, sell medicines, and even dispense prescriptions, if there were customers

who would confide, but they were gradually replaced by educated young pharmacists from the eastern States or from Europe, especially Germany, where political disturbances during 1848 and 1849, followed by the defeat of the Revolutionary party, had compelled a large number of educated persons to emigrate to this country, many of whom selected the West for their homes. By such addition of intelligent persons to the already established professional men, a commendable spirit of unity and association was awakened, which needed but a timely impulse to be brought into action.

Eugene L. Massot was born in Kentucky in 1824, and from 1845 served a four years' apprenticeship in a drug store in Galena, Illinois. The then raging gold fever induced him to try his luck in California, and upon his return, in 1851, he engaged for one year as clerk in a St. Louis drug store, after which he established and conducted his own business successfully from 1852 until his death. Massot was by no means a highly educated man, and, indeed, nobody more than himself knew and regretted this defect, but he was a whole-souled fellow, enthusiastically inclined, and when he had become acquainted with the organized pharmaceutical societies in the East, especially in Philadelphia, he resolved to assist the future generation of his own city to obtain a better education than he had been able to procure himself, and he agitated the question of a similar organization in St. Louis. He worked hard at his self-imposed task and ultimately, with the assistance of similarly disposed minds, he succeeded in organizing the St. Louis Pharmaceutical Association in 1858, with Dr. James O'Gallagher as president and E. L. Massot as recording secretary, in which capacity he believed he could do the most efficient work for the benefit of the association. The prominent members of the medical profession approved highly this forward step of the druggists, and the accredited organ of the profession, "The St. Louis Medical and Surgical Journal," welcomed it by thus reporting the formation of the association: "We trust the association will eventually prove the nucleus for a college of pharmacy, which we shall gladly see established in our midst." This object was kept in constant view by Massot, who was elected president for the second year, but the affirmative report of a commit-

tee, appointed in 1860 to consider the expediency of establishing a college of pharmacy was never acted upon on account of the tumultuous political times which preceded and accompanied the breaking out of the war and absorbed all other interests. However, when public matters had again become settled, the attempts of former years were renewed by the pharmacists, and, at a meeting of physicians in 1864, where Massot was the only pharmacist present, it was resolved to allow no further delay in the organization of the college, which resolution was ratified on November 3, 1864, at the office of Dr. M. M. Pallen by a large gathering of physicians and pharmacists. The adoption of the constitution and by-laws for the government of the college were agreed upon November 11th, following, by another largely attended meeting at the hall of the St. Louis Medical College. The officers and the board of trustees were elected on November 18, 1864; the former consisted entirely of pharmacists, two of whom were doctors owning and conducting drug stores, while the members of the latter were selected from physicians, civilians and apothecaries, and formed an excellent composition of the prominent representatives of these classes. In January, 1865, the board of trustees selected Mr. Wadgemar as professor of chemistry; Dr. J. S. B. Alleyne, professor of materia medica, and Dr. S. O'Gallagher, professor of pharmacy; and the customary lectures on the various branches of science were delivered before a class of students at the St. Louis Medical College, which had been kindly tendered by Dr. Charles A. Pope, the president of the board and owner of the building. The institution, however, had a hard fight for existence. The enthusiasm for scientific education, thoroughly appreciated by the founders of the college, did not seem to impregnate in like manner the minds of the junior members of the profession, who entered their names but sparsely into the matriculating list. Several changes in the faculty occurred during 1866: Mr. Hubert Primm replaced Dr. O'Gallagher as professor of pharmacy, and Mr. F. M. McArdle succeeded Mr. Wadgemar in the chair of chemistry. The college was incorporated March 19, 1867, by a charter from the St. Louis county court. In December, 1867 Dr. O. F. Potter succeeded Dr. Alleyne, resigned, in the chair of materia medica. The board

had provided special rooms for the college, appropriately fitted up, on Fourth Street, opposite the courthouse, and left nothing undone to inspire students. But their number decreased in spite of all efforts, and the session of 1868-9 was attended by only thirteen students. A suspension was ordered during the next term. The absolute indifference of the younger generation to an increase of their practical and scientific knowledge had tired out the zeal of the senior members and the college remained closed during the following season. Mr. Massot, however, continued his indefatigable efforts and, expecting a revival of the former spirit of scientific enterprise from the presence in St. Louis of the American Pharmaceutical Association, which is composed of the foremost scholars of the pharmaceutical profession of the United States and Canada, he induced this august body to hold its annual convention in our midst in 1871. Unfortunately, he did not live to enjoy his success. He died February 14, 1871, greatly respected and sincerely lamented by his survivors. The meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association in June, 1871, was a grand success. The community in general and the pharmacists in particular made the usual favorable impression on their guests and demonstrated to them the importance of our city and the enviable character and proverbial hospitality of her citizens. The meetings were held at the hall of the school board in the former Polytechnic building, where scientific papers were read and freely discussed, evincing the eminent intelligence of the delegates and their sincere attachment to their vocation. The representatives of teaching colleges of pharmacy form a distinct body in the general association and hold their conventions simultaneously. Its members, personal friends of the lamented Massot, had heard from him of the existing state of affairs of the St. Louis college. They investigated the resources and probabilities, and upon their urgent advice the college was reorganized in October, 1871, by the appointment of a faculty composed of the following professors: To the chair of chemistry, Hugo Krebs; materia medica, Enno Sander; pharmacy, Justin Steer. Suitable rooms were provided on Sixth Street, between Pine and Olive, which were occupied during the first session by a tolerably numerous class of students; but the interest in

scientific education did not manifest itself to a great extent, although considerably better than during the first period. Meanwhile, the constant agitation of the college question by the prominent pharmacists had awakened a lively interest among the intelligent citizens who had become convinced that it was time to put a check upon the recklessness of irresponsible persons who would enter the apothecary business without an adequate knowledge of the duties and the responsibilities required for it. Aware of the great danger to health, and even to life, thus tolerated in the community, it was believed that a permanent protection could be obtained only by a law demanding the scientific education of the pharmacist. By the united efforts of the citizens such a law was enacted by the Missouri Legislature, which made it obligatory upon every person who wanted to engage in the retail drug business as a proprietor or clerk in cities of 100,000 inhabitants or more, to be either a graduate of a reputable college of pharmacy, or to have passed a satisfactory examination, confirmed by a certificate obtained from the board of pharmacy appointed by the Governor. This law acted like a decree of compulsory education and fanned the flame for the acquirement of pharmaceutical education among the apprentices in Missouri drug stores. The future growth of the college was secured by it, and Enno Sander, one of the promoters of its reorganization, resigned the chair of *materia medica*, which he had accepted under certain conditions, in favor of a very industrious, rising young man, Dr. Otto A. Wall, a former apprentice of his, who had become a graduate in pharmacy and subsequently in medicine also, and was filling at the time the chair of *materia medica* at the Missouri Medical College. Dr. Wall was elected professor of the board and still (1898) occupies the position with credit to the institution and great profit to the students. Meanwhile Dr. Theodore Fay had been elected professor of chemistry in place of Mr. Krebs; and Dr. Justin Steer, a most estimable teacher, resigned in favor of Mr. Hubert Primm, who occupied the chair of pharmacy from June, 1873, to June, 1875, when he was succeeded by Mr. J. M. Good, who has creditably filled his position to this day, and conducted the business of the faculty as its honored dean. A new constitution and by-

laws were adopted January 8, 1878, which still govern the college. During the same year Dr. C. O. Curtman was elected professor of chemistry, who introduced a course of analytical chemistry, while a pharmaceutical laboratory was added to the college, under the instruction of Mr. W. B. Addington. In July, 1882, Mr. Francis Hemm succeeded Mr. Addington, and in May, 1885, he was also appointed instructor in practical pharmacy. In May, 1887, when a chair of practical pharmacy was established, he was elected its professor, which position he still holds.

The fruits of scientific education, practically demonstrated by the welcome reception of its graduates in the extensive Mississippi Valley, increased the patronage of the college. The number of students became too large for the rented quarters thus far occupied, and in 1883 it was resolved to accept the offer of Mr. Charles Giltner, who proposed to erect a building for the college, in every respect suitable for its purposes. In 1884 the session was opened with large classes in attendance. Six years later the necessities of the college again required more room. The desire that the lectures should be delivered in a building of its own, now freely discussed, took tangible shape, and in consequence of a successful agitation, sufficient funds were collected to erect a suitable edifice at the expense of \$40,000, on a lot 52 x 117 feet, on the south side of Lucas Place, near Twenty-first Street. The new building was dedicated to the uses of the college on October 10, 1892, with the commencement of the twenty-seventh annual lecture and laboratory session. In its arrangement it is convenient and admirably adapted to its intended uses, well lighted with electricity and heated by steam. A description of the college building in detail would lead too far; suffice it to say that the "lecture rooms and laboratories have been carefully arranged so as to give the greatest comfort to the students and best conveniences to the teachers, one entire floor being set apart for each branch of instruction." This institution bears practical testimony to the energy and moral force wielded by a united profession. It is a lasting monument to the city, and its great importance entitles the faculty to the publication of the names of its professors, as follows: Otto A. Wall, M. D., Ph. G., professor of pharmacognosy and botany, formerly known as *materia medica*, since 1873,

was born in St. Louis County, Missouri, in 1846; John M. Good, Ph. G., professor of pharmacy since June, 1875, was born in Pennsylvania, in 1842, and is dean of the faculty; Francis Hemm, Ph. G., professor of practical pharmacy, was born in Carondelet, Missouri, and was appointed instructor of practical pharmacy in 1882 and professor in 1888; H. M. Whelpley, Ph. G., M. D., F. R. M. S., professor of microscopy, was born in Michigan, in 1861 and appointed instructor in the microscopical laboratory in 1885, and professor in 1887; Gustavus Hinrichs, M. D., LL. D., professor of chemistry, was born in Germany, in 1836, and succeeded the late lamented Dr. C. O. Curtman in April, 1889; John C. Falk, Ph. G., M. D., instructor in pharmacy and secretary of the college, was born in Missouri, in 1863, and was appointed to his office in 1889; William K. Schardt, Ph. G., demonstrator in microscopy, was born in Illinois, in 1867, and appointed to his office in September, 1891; Carl G. Hinrichs, Ph. B., instructor in chemistry, was born in Iowa, in 1878, and appointed in 1897; Oscar H. Elbrecht, assistant in microscopy, was born in Missouri in 1877, and appointed in 1898. But much as the college is indebted to the faculty for its success, there was one other factor aiding and responsible for its growth—the board of trustees, composed of eleven gentlemen well up in pharmaceutical pursuits, has given its affairs a most excellent management. They fully appreciate, from their own experience, the “value of the knowledge gained and skill required,” which confer upon the possessor a gratifying consciousness of ability and have, therefore, given to the students the most extensive opportunity for endowing themselves with the benefits derived from a complete education, a feature which is substantially confirmed by the following paragraph clipped from the “Prospectus of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy” for 1897-8:

“Since the St. Louis College of Pharmacy owns very complete apparatus, appliances and collections, and as each professor of the college in his special direction of research and study has provided equally important apparatus and collections of his own, which are as freely used for the benefit of the students as those belonging to the college, and as the construction of the several lecture halls really invites the professors to freely

and fully bring before all the classes all that can throw most light on the subject under consideration, it can be fairly stated that no other college of pharmacy in the country surpasses this one in the thoroughness and fullness of the demonstrative and illustrative material that is actually brought into use for the benefit of the students in the lecture halls.”

To its various branches of tuition before mentioned, a class has been added for instruction in Latin, which is conducted by Professor Wall, and is especially intended for the senior class, to enable them to understand the construction of prescriptions written in that language. When, twenty-five years ago, it was necessary to persuade young men, by the enactment of a law, to seek advanced education, it is gratifying to note that this moral force has ceased to be required, for of later years students from the entire Mississippi Valley, from Texas to Dakota, and from Ohio to California, apply for matriculation. During the past year (1897-8) the college had ninety-nine students in the senior class, and ninety-five in the junior class, of whom fifty-seven became “graduates of pharmacy—Ph. G.,” and eleven obtained the “degree of bachelor of pharmacy—Ph. B.” Through the moral influence of the college and the consequent superior education of the local pharmacists, a greater respect has been created for the profession, and its general standard of esteem has been greatly raised in the public mind. With the increase of population and its spread over a large area, the number of well appointed and fairly conducted drug stores has grown apace, and at the present time (1898) 337 retail establishments adorn the most eligible corners of our streets. St. Louis also became the center of the wholesale drug trade of the valley; and the lively competition between the Meyer Bros. Drug Company and the Richardson Drug Company, and especially the united rivalry against drug houses in other cities, resulted in a remarkable development in the business, and with it the fame of the city. An accident destroyed the large store of the Richardson Drug Company by fire on January 1, 1889, and their remaining interest was purchased by the Meyer Bros. Drug Company, which, at the same place, has continued to excel all their competitors with yearly sales of many

millions of dollars. There are several other drug houses in St. Louis doing a very respectable business.

The rapid advancement of chemistry since the beginning of the century had greatly affected its allied science and produced notable changes in its processes and manipulations. Some fifty or more years ago the pharmacist was obliged to treat the crude drugs, like barks, roots, herbs, etc., in his officine himself, and offer their medical substances to the public in the form of decoctions, infusions, etc. Chemistry discovered the separation of the active principles from the crude material, the larger proportion of which was inert. Quite a revolution was caused in the pharmaceutical laboratory by these rapid and penetrating changes; it became too small for the new processes and for the profitable production of the new remedies. It became necessary to establish extensive factories for chemical and pharmaceutical preparations, of which there are several important ones in our midst. The doctrine of homeopathic triturations and dilutions has also had an undeniable influence upon the size and the external appearance of medicines prepared at and issued from the officine of the apothecary. It became a fashion with physicians and pharmacists to cater to the fastidious tastes of delicate patients. The senses had to be pleased by the removal of the disagreeable properties of the drugs, by the reduction of their volume and size and by disguising or completely covering their odor and their taste. This fancy offered an inducement to students of the effects of newly discovered remedies and their capability of being prepared in a condensed form for easy administration and easy transportation.

St. Louis has ever been a great trade center, and the large area of territory naturally tributary to it, where even now in some districts settlements exist which are very small and too far apart to offer a doctor or a druggist a remunerative existence, has given a constant incentive to the employment of peddlers for the distribution of ready-made, so-called patent medicines, the formulas of which, usually furnished by some doctor, were invested with mysterious secrecy to enhance the, perhaps, otherwise imaginary value of the remedy. This branch of pharmacy is still very active and progressive, so much so that the last census report of 1890

mentions seventy-five firms engaged in it, with an actively employed capital of about two million dollars, which, it is stated, has been increased to nearly three million at the present time. The medical profession has always been averse to this business, and physicians were never loth to express their animosity against it, and their associations have condemned the use of patent medicines in the "code of ethics" regulating the duties of the profession. The shrewd business men alluded to above turned this opposition to their advantage. They manufactured their specialties in neat form and avoided the antagonism of the physicians by an attractive appearance, publishing their formulas in medical journals or in circulars thrown broadcast over the country, while they protected themselves against imitations by letters patent or trade marks. Their remedies are called "proprietary," and the number of firms has increased to such an extent that they have formed a large association for the protection of their peculiar interests. They are represented here more than in any city of the United States. According to information that appears to be authentic, there are fifty-seven establishments, with an investment of an aggregate capital, so far as this difficult matter can be ascertained, of about \$1,600,000, and a yearly output of products valued at \$2,200,000. Some of these firms have established agencies in the larger cities of the world, to which they export great quantities of their goods. A number of our retail and the wholesale druggists are also engaged in putting up such medicines, but mostly for their personal trade in the city. The capital invested in this peculiarity has been estimated at \$250,000, and the value of their annual products at about \$450,000. There are to be mentioned, also, three large concerns employed solely in the manufacture of chemical products used for manufacturing purposes and in pharmacy. The Malinckrodt Chemical Works, Larkin & Schefler, and the Herf & Frerichs Chemical Company have established their reputation for superior goods all over the United States, and export a considerable quantity of their products abroad. It has been asserted that an aggregate amount of fully \$2,000,000 is invested in these enterprises.

The endeavor has been made in the foregoing to depict the development of pharmacy

and its collateral branches, together with the men who are engaged in this business, so far as the allotted space will permit. The country can be proud of such a record displayed by a city which is preparing to assist in celebrating the centennial anniversary of its entry to the territory of the United States, and which has accomplished so much in so short a time. She will doubtless continue in and excel the former record of her prosperity with the rapidly advancing growth of the whole country. (See also "Board of Pharmacy, State.")

ENNO SANDER.

Phelps, Henry, merchant, was born January 17, 1844, in Wetterfelt, Germany. His parents were Conrad and Catherine Phelps, who immigrated to America in 1848, first locating in New York City, and afterward near Rensselaerville, Albany County, in the same State. In 1856 the family removed to Ford County, Illinois, then an almost unbroken expanse of prairie, and made a farm home near the site of the present Piper City. The son entered school in New York as soon as his age would permit, and for eight years devoted himself to persistent study, in which time he acquired a familiar knowledge of the English language. At the same time he conceived for the public school system which had served him so well that deep interest and admiration which led him to devote a large part of his life to its service in after years. When he was twelve years of age his desire for advancement in education was thwarted for the time, the removal of his parents to Illinois necessitating his labor on the farm which they opened up, while the sparse population would not admit of a school which could be helpful to him. His life was so occupied until the opening of the Civil War, in 1861, when his love for his adopted country compelled him to enter service in its defense. August 1, 1862, he enlisted as a private in Company M of the Ninth Illinois Cavalry Regiment, and participated in all the hard service which devolved upon that active command until the end of the great struggle could be discerned, when he left its ranks to endure greater hardships than those of march and battle. He fought in the engagements at Salem, Wyatt, Okolona, Tupelo, Hurricane Creek and in many inferior skirmishes, his regiment being a por-

tion of the cavalry brigade of General Hatch, noted for its rapidity of movement, dash in action and successful attacks upon the communications of the enemy. In all he performed the full duty of a soldier, always in his place, and performing service cheerfully and with enthusiasm. In the stirring engagement of Mussel Shoals, Alabama, November 18, 1864, he was taken prisoner and sent to the pen at Cahawba, where he was held until March, 1865, when he was released on parole, and as such was discharged from the United States service July 20, at Springfield, Illinois. During his captivity he made an attempt to regain his liberty, but was discovered and subjected to closer confinement and harsher treatment. With his return to civil life his old desire for a liberal education returned, and he resumed his interrupted studies, entering the Grand Prairie Seminary, at Onarga, Illinois, where he remained three years, finishing the literary course and completing his education, following the course laid down for the training of teachers in the Illinois State Normal School, at Normal. He then engaged in teaching in the public schools of Illinois for five years, meeting with unqualified success. In 1876 his attention was directed to Jasper County, Missouri, as a promising field for his effort, and he removed thither, locating at Joplin, at a time when the population first became sufficiently stable to take an efficient interest in educational matters and afford substantial aid and encouragement to those capable of undertaking systematic instruction. He was at various times principal of the several district schools which are now included in the city of Joplin, and first established the graded system in Carterville. His last school was that at old East Town, as it was known in those days, in 1888. During his entire period of service he was held in esteem as a thoroughly capable and deeply conscientious instructor, whose influence in his important calling was salutary and abiding, and conducive in great measure to the present efficient order of public school instruction. In 1888 he retired from educational work and engaged in the grocery business, in which he continues, his house being one of the foremost in the city. In politics he has always been an earnest Republican, out of principle and with no self-seeking motive. The only public offices

which he has occupied have been in the line of his profession. He served as school director for two terms and as president of the board of education for two years. During his term of service in the last named capacity was erected the present high school building, an edifice without superior in the State in point of convenience and architectural beauty. To him is due in great measure credit for its planning and durability of construction. The laboratory system of instruction was established during the same period. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and prominent in various fraternal bodies. He has occupied the principal positions in O. P. Morton Post, No. 14, Grand Army of the Republic, and in 1893 was elected junior vice commander of the Department of Missouri. He is chief protector of the local lodge of Select Friends and a member of the Supreme Lodge. In Odd Fellowship he has passed the various chairs in the subordinate lodge, and is an active worker in all the degrees. At present he is ensign of Canton Lincoln.

Mr. Phelps was married, August 1, 1871, at Onargo, Illinois, to Miss Sue H. Hawkins. Two children of this marriage are living. Eugene E. was educated in the public schools of Joplin and the Northwestern University, at Evanston, Illinois. He is now assistant business manager and buyer in the grocery establishment of his father. Rolena was educated in the same institutions as was her brother. She is an accomplished teacher, engaged in the Joplin schools. In 1899 she was granted a leave of absence, to admit of attending the State Normal School, at Warrensburg, Missouri. Mr. Phelps is active in business concerns, and possesses the entire confidence of the community as a man of wise judgment and unquestioned probity. His arduous and successful effort in behalf of the educational interests of the city and vicinage finds acknowledgement in the existing admirably complete system of public instruction, of which he may be regarded as one of the prime founders, as well as in the gratitude of his neighbors.

Phelps, John S., soldier and statesman, was born December 22, 1810, in Simsbury, Connecticut, and died in St. Louis, November 20, 1886. He came from an English family which settled in that State about 1635, and

founded the town of Windsor. His paternal grandfather, Noah Phelps, who was a captain in the Revolutionary Army and assisted in the capture of Fort Ticonderoga, was for some years a member of the Legislature of Connecticut. Elisha Phelps, father of John S. Phelps, was a distinguished lawyer, and served in both branches of the Legislature and in Congress. John S. Phelps was educated at Trinity (then Washington) College, at Hartford, Connecticut. He studied law with his father, and was admitted to the bar when twenty-one years of age. After practicing for two years he removed to Springfield, Missouri, which was henceforth his home. He was soon occupied with an extensive practice, and achieved reputation as one of the foremost lawyers in the West. His political career was long and useful. In 1840 he was elected to the Legislature as a Democrat. During this period he was a member of the committee which located the University of Missouri. In 1844 he was elected to Congress, and served in that body until 1863. From 1847 to 1849 he was a member of the committee on post offices and post roads, and from 1851 to 1863 he served on the committee on ways and means, at times as chairman. Such high estimate was placed upon his ability and judgment that he was frequently a member of conference committees appointed to reconcile differences between the two branches of Congress, and the reports in which he concurred were habitually adopted. In the special session in July, 1861, he was a member of the committee appointed to harmonize the relations between the Northern and Southern States. His Congressional record was made during a long extended period, filled with events of great moment, and in all he was an active, able and conscientious actor. A Democrat in principle, at times he opposed his party for the sake of his country. He strenuously favored the admission of California to the Union, in face of earnest opposition by a majority of his party. He was a leader in the movement for free postage, and assisted in the passage of the bill reducing the letter rate to three cents. After the Mexican War he favored the measure granting bounty lands to soldiers and extending pre-emption privileges to actual settlers. He advocated various important railway measures, among which were the land grants to aid in building

a road from Hannibal to St. Joseph and southwest from St. Louis. In 1853 he favored a transcontinental road to San Francisco. During the Civil War, while a devoted Unionist and advocating every measure affording men or means for the suppression of the rebellion, he strongly opposed other measures urged by the war party. He opposed the confiscation act, military arrest and confinement of private citizens without process of law, and the national bank system. His term in Congress expired in 1863. In 1865 President Johnson appointed him to adjudicate the war claims of Indiana. He was confirmed by the Senate, but declined to serve. In 1868 he was the Democratic candidate for Governor of Missouri, and was defeated owing to the disfranchisement of a large portion of his party. In 1876 he was again nominated for the position, and was elected by a larger majority than any of his predecessors. His services during the Civil War were conspicuous in patriotism and personal courage. Early in 1861 he organized a regiment of Home Guards, which preserved Springfield to the government. At a later day he formed the Phelps Regiment, and led it bravely in the battle of Pea Ridge. In 1862 he was made Military Governor of Arkansas, but resigned shortly on account of ill health, and returned to his home in Springfield. After the expiration of his gubernatorial term, which occurred in 1880, he gave little attention to his profession, only giving counsel in urgent cases or to personal friends, and lived in comparative retirement, interspersed with travel for recreation. In his public career he was constantly true to his conscientious convictions as to the highest principles of justice, and his effort and influence were ever exerted in the interest of the whole people. In his personal life he was genial and companionable, rarely interesting in conversation, a devoted friend and exemplary citizen. **MARY WHITNEY PHELPS**, his wife, was born in Portland, Maine. When she was quite young her father, who commanded a merchant vessel, was lost in a storm at sea, and her mother died soon afterward. Her marriage with Colonel Phelps took place in 1837, and they came to Missouri the same year. She was an accomplished woman, and at the same time endowed with unusual business sagacity, determination and

executive ability. Soon after coming to Springfield, while her husband was traveling over the circuit, then comprising the territory of a present congressional district, she had a log cabin built without his knowledge, and upon his return welcomed him to the first home of their own. Deeply sympathetic in her nature, her life outside her family duties was devoted to the advancement of good works and the amelioration of suffering. After the battle of Wilson's Creek she personally cared for the body of General Nathaniel Lyon, and during the war was the recognized leader in providing for the necessities of sick and wounded soldiers, treating Unionists and Confederates with equal tenderness. In 1865 she formed an association of ladies and established a home for soldiers' orphans, and at a later day she devoted to this purpose the greater part of a congressional appropriation of \$20,000 made to her in consideration of her services in this respect and her care for the body of General Lyon. The Soldiers' Orphans' Home at first occupied a large dwelling in Springfield, and afterward a farm house about one mile south of the city. When there was no longer necessity for it the home was discontinued, homes or employment having been found for all its wards. The means represented were exhausted in the maintenance of the charity. During the service of her husband as a member of Congress Mrs. Phelps was frequently in Washington City, where she was highly esteemed in the best circles. She enjoyed the personal friendship of President Lincoln, who held her in warm admiration for her social qualities and intense sympathy for the helpless sufferers from the war. Her death took place January 15, 1878. **JOHN E. PHELPS**, son of John S. and Mary Whitney Phelps, was born April 6, 1839, in Springfield. He began his education in the public schools in that place, and pursued the higher branches in Beling's College, Virginia, and under private tutors in Washington City and in Springfield. He was an ardent Unionist during the Civil War, and at one time attended a meeting of secessionists and warned them of the consequences of their disloyalty. He proceeded upon his own motion, though not a soldier, to the battlefield of Wilson's Creek and, with a few men who followed him, took eleven Confederate prisoners. He was commissioned sec-

ond lieutenant in the Third Regiment Missouri Cavalry, and was soon assigned to duty as aide-de-camp upon the staff of General Carr, at Helena, Arkansas. He afterward reorganized the Second Regiment Arkansas Cavalry, of which he was commissioned colonel. With his command he performed arduous service during the Price raid, and engaged the enemy upon repeated occasions, notably in the vicinity of Pilot Knob and at Boonville. He was then transferred to Tennessee, and afterward to Little Rock, where he resigned September 28, 1865, with the rank of brevet brigadier general. For some time afterward he was a mail route contractor. In 1867 he was appointed receiver of the United States land office, at Springfield, and was removed in 1868 by President Grant for political reasons. He then devoted himself largely to the management of zinc and lead properties. He is conspicuous in the Grand Army of the Republic, and has served as commander of the Department of Missouri and as delegate to the National Encampment. July 21, 1864, he was married to Miss Margaret White, of Greene County, an accomplished lady, who was a director of the Woman's Department of the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago in 1893. In 1900 Colonel Phelps was residing in the State of Washington.

F. Y. HEDLEY.

Phelps, William H., lawyer, was born in Hinsdale, New York, October 16, 1845, son of Cyrus and Charlotte (Howe) Phelps. The great-grandfathers of Mr. Phelps were soldiers in the Revolutionary Army, and his maternal grandfather a volunteer in the War of 1812. The childhood days of William H. Phelps were passed upon his father's farm, where he labored during the spring and summer months and attended the country schools during the winter. Having acquired the rudiments of an education in the public school near his father's farm, he entered Olean Academy, at Olean, New York, where he took the scientific and classical course. Leaving the academy he entered the law office of Honorable M. B. Champlain at Cuba, New York, where, under the direction of that able advocate, who was twice Attorney General of the State of New York, he read law. Later, he entered the Albany, New York, law school, from which he was graduated in 1866. In

the spring of 1867 he removed to Carthage, Missouri, where he commenced actively the practice of his profession, which he has continued with unabated success ever since. For many years he has been a trusted legal representative of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company, and has transacted for that corporation a vast amount of business. His political affiliations are with the Democratic party, in the councils of which he has long been prominent. In 1900 he represented in part the Democracy of Missouri at the National Convention held in Kansas City, as one of the four delegates-at-large from this State. He has never, however, sought official preferment, and the only public office he has held was that of member of the Missouri General Assembly, to which position he was elected in 1874. During the ensuing session of the Legislature he served as a member of the house judiciary committee and the committee on criminal jurisdiction, and was chairman of the committee on local bills. Colonel Phelps, as he is generally called, is one of the men nature has endowed with the qualities of a leader of men, for such is he. Always dignified, polite, persuasive, of indomitable will, high-minded and genial, he is one of the most popular lawyers of the State. February 8, 1868, Colonel Phelps was married to Miss Lois J. Wilson, of Summit County, Ohio. They have one of the most beautiful homes in Missouri, at Carthage, and there, surrounded by his family, Colonel Phelps spends the time he has to spare from the duties of his profession.

Phelps City.—A town of 200 inhabitants, in Atchison County, on the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad. It was laid out by P. A. Thompson, W. Phelps and R. Buckham in 1868, and in 1874 was incorporated, and J. C. Hope, I. N. White, E. C. Smith and C. H. Rickard were elected the first board of trustees. It has two stores and a Methodist Episcopal and Catholic Church.

Phelps County.—A county in the southeast central part of the State, bounded on the north by Maries and Gasconade, east by Crawford and Dent, south by Dent and Texas, and west by Pulaski and Maries Counties; area 421,000 acres. The surface of the county is generally uneven, broken and rocky along the streams, in places bluffs precipit-

ously rising to a height of from 200 to 300 feet. The bottom lands in the valley vary in width from 300 feet to a mile, generally bordered by high ridges marking the limits of wide tracts of undulating table lands. Along the bottoms and ridges the soil is highly productive black loam, and the hillsides and uplands, clayey with a gravel subsoil, bear abundance of native grasses and vines, particularly wild grapes. These lands are the most desirable for the cultivation of fruits, apples, peaches and plums, producing abundantly and having a peculiarly delicious flavor. The county is well watered and drained. Lying on the northern slope of the Ozark Range, all the water courses have a trend toward the north. The principal streams are the Gasconade in the southwest and northwest, Big and Little Piney in the central and the Meramec in the eastern part. Other streams are the Beaver, Bourbeuse, Spring Creeks and numerous other brooks and rivulets. Many springs abound throughout the county, some of them furnishing splendid water power, the most notable one being the Meramec Spring, seven miles southeast of St. James, where its power for some time was utilized in running a large furnace. The timber of the county is principally oak, with some maple, walnut, ash, elm, sycamore and other less valuable woods. There are no extensive bodies of forest land in the county, though about 50 per cent of the land is still in timber. There are many deposits of iron and lead ore. For some years the iron beds have been worked successfully, though little has been done toward the development of lead mines. There is plenty of building and lime stone, large deposits of fire clay and clay for brick and pottery. Extensive deposits of onyx exist near the old town of Jerome on the Gasconade. The most profitable occupation of the inhabitants is stock-raising and fruit-growing. The average yield to the acre of the various crops are: Corn, 30 bushels; wheat, 15 bushels; oats 30 bushels and potatoes 150 bushels. Included among the exports from the county in 1898 were: Cattle, 3,738 head; hogs, 17,500 head; sheep, 4,496 head; horses and mules, 333 head; wheat, 15,825 bushels; corn, 661 bushels; hay, 39 tons; flour, 3,572 barrels; lumber, 82,400 feet; walnut logs, 6,000 feet; ties, 31,553; iron ore, 240 tons; fire clay, 73 cars; gravel, 1,006 cars; sand, 115 cars; wool, 35,773 pounds; pota-

toes, 400 bushels; poultry, 448,447 pounds; eggs, 328,380 dozen; butter, 6,451 pounds; game and fish, 33,886 pounds, and numerous shipments of apples and other fruits, vegetables, hides, furs, feathers, etc. In 1899 there remained in the county 11,640 acres of government land open to settlement under the homestead act. There are also several thousand acres of railroad land, originally granted to the Atlantic & Pacific Railway, of which the St. Louis & San Francisco is successor. Some of these lands are the choicest in the county. In the county are a number of interesting caves, one, Friede's Cave, nine miles northwest of Rolla, being the most accessible. Its mouth is thirty-five feet in height and sixty feet in width. It has been explored to a distance of three miles. There are numerous large chambers, three of which are called respectively Bat Chamber, Waterfall Chamber and Stalactite Chamber. The Bat Chamber when first discovered contained hundreds of tons of bat guano, which was used by farmers as a fertilizer. Also in this cave are found vast quantities of saltpeter, which was used in the manufacture of powder during the Civil War. The other caves of the county are not known to be as large as Friede's, though only a few have been explored to any great extent. All the caves contain onyx, much of which has been quarried and shipped to Eastern markets, where it is used for interior decorations. In 1823 William Coppedge, a powdermaker from Kentucky, settled near Newburg and commenced the manufacture of powder, getting his saltpetre from the caves in the surrounding country. Coppedge made the first flour-bolting machine ever used in Phelps County.

The first permanent settlement of which there is authentic record was made in 1818 by James Harrison near the mouth of the Little Piney on the Gasconade. A few years later settlement was made in the vicinity of the present site of Rolla. About 1821 McCagor Morris took up his residence at what was called Big Island, and James S. Dillon, S. M. Nichols, John Welber, Benjamin Wishon, Martin Miller and others settled at the latter place. In 1826 Samuel Massey, of Ohio, entered about 1,500 acres of mineral land for himself and Thomas Jones, of the same State, and immediately set about the erection of the iron furnaces later known as the Meramec Iron Works at the Meramec Springs, which

they opened in 1829. This caused an influx of settlers, and in a few years about the works there was a settlement of nearly forty families. Farming land in the surrounding country was rapidly taken up, principally along the streams and in the rich bottoms of the Gasconade, Little Piney and the Bourbeuse. Rude grist mills were built and a few "stills" were run, the first "still" in the section being on the Bourbeuse and run by a man named Hawkins. For some years after the first pioneers arrived there were numerous bands of Indians in the county, but they lived on the most amicable terms with the whites, who mingled with them freely and took part in their harvest dances and sports. Near Hawkins' "still" was their favorite place for festivities, and it is almost needless to say they imbibed freely of the kind of "fire water" that ran from the "still." Yet such precautions were taken that when the participants in the gayeties became drunk they could not secure their arms and were prevented by sober members of the tribe from committing any cruelties. About 1827 Hamilton Lenox settled on Elk Prairie. He was the owner of a number of slaves and was prominent in the early local affairs of the county.

Phelps County was organized by legislative act, approved November 13, 1857. It was formed out of parts of Crawford, Pulaski and Maries Counties and named in honor of John S. Phelps, who was a member of Congress and subsequently became Governor of Missouri. The first county court was comprised of William C. York, presiding justice, and John Matlock and Hiram Lane, associate justices, with Lyle Singleton, clerk and Francis Wishon, sheriff. The court held its first meetings at the house of John A. Dillon, six miles east of Rolla. The board of commissioners appointed to locate the permanent seat of justice was composed of George M. Jamison, of Crawford, Cyrus Colley, of Pulaski, and Gideon R. West, of Osage County. They were instructed to locate the county seat on the "southwest branch of the Pacific Railroad, without regard to the geographical center of said county." The first meeting of the county court was held November 25, 1857, at the house of John A. Dillon. At the meeting of the court January 24, 1858, the county was laid off in municipal townships. January 21 of the same year the court approved the report of the commissioners to

locate a permanent seat of justice. The records of the county court show that Edmund W. Bishop had donated to the county fifty acres of land, now part of the site of the city of Rolla, for county seat purposes. There was lively competition over the location of the county seat. The contractors who did much of the grading of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad, Stevers, Harding, Lee & Co., had secured several hundred acres of land, now the site of Rolla. E. W. Bishop was a member of the company, and through him the other members donated fifty acres of land to the county upon conditions that Rolla, which was then the terminus of the railroad, be made the county seat. A protest was made to the courts against the acceptance of the land by a number of citizens who desired that the seat of justice be located six miles east, at the temporary seat, the house of John A. Dillon. The decision of the court was that Rolla be the county seat, and it was ordered on February 8, 1858, that future meetings of the county and circuit courts be held in the railroad office at Rolla until a courthouse be built. F. M. Lenox, in 1858, was appointed county clerk, and October 17, 1859, he was instructed to build a temporary courthouse for use until a courthouse that had been contracted for be ready for occupancy. August 5, 1859, Bishop was made superintendent of public buildings, and an appropriation of \$8,000 was made for the building of a courthouse. The building was not completed until 1861 and was not occupied until April, 1862. This building is still in use. April 24, 1860, the county court appropriated \$3,000 for the building of a jail. This jail is still in use. The first circuit court met at the dwelling house of John A. Dillon, at what is now known as Dillon, about six miles northeast of Rolla, on May 31, 1858. Honorable P. H. Frazer was the presiding judge, Lyle Singleton, clerk, and F. M. Wishon, sheriff. The first case before the court was for divorce, entitled William Apply vs. Elizabeth Apply. The petition, filed December 17, 1857, alleged desertion. At the November term, 1858, the petitioner's prayer was granted. The members of the first grand jury were Henry R. Edger, foreman; S. S. Coppedge, J. N. Bradford, John D. Bradford, R. A. Dodd, James H. Wilson, E. C. Curtis, M. C. Hale, Andrew Adams, James O'Neal, Isom Matlock, William J. Hawkins, William

Southard, James McDaniel and G. W. Brown. At the first meeting of the court Julian Frazer, S. W. Hopkins, T. T. Taylor, John S. Thomas, E. Y. Mitchell, James S. Waddell, J. H. McBride, Abraham Johnson, E. T. Mingo, L. M. Michael, William Mercee and Milton Parson were admitted to practice at the bar. The first indictment for murder was against Reuben Robbins, at the November term of court, 1858. He was found guilty in the second degree and sentenced to the penitentiary for twelve years. Since the organization of the county there have been several murders and killings in self-defense. In the majority of cases, punishment was inflicted by sending the guilty parties to the penitentiary. The only case in which the death penalty was legally exacted was the case of the State of Missouri vs. George Bohannon for the murder of William Light, at a dance at Crab Orchard Cave on August 15, 1880. Bohannon was hanged Friday, April 21, 1882.

The first church in Phelps County was erected in 1836 near where the town of Newburg now stands. It was built by the "Hard-Shell Baptists," and was a small log cabin. The first preacher was Rev. Mr. Snelson. The Catholics organized a church at Rolla at an early date and were the first to have any large membership. At the close of the century Christianity is well represented in Phelps, various denominations having churches throughout the county. The first school teacher of the territory, now Phelps County, is said to have been James Sullivan, a Virginian, who taught a private school on Bear Creek, at the house of George Sally. A private school was opened at an early date at the Meramec Iron Works, and late in the forties a school called Spring Dale Academy, was started on Spring Creek. Not until after the war was the public school established. The first newspaper started in the county, as near as can be ascertained, was the "Express" of Rolla, which was printed at Vienna, Maries County, from January 7, 1860, to July 30, 1860, when it was moved to Rolla by its publisher, C. P. Walker. It was succeeded by the "Phelps County New Era," now published as the "New Era." At the outbreak of the Civil War the sympathy of the majority of the people of Phelps County was with the Confederacy. In April, 1861, the "Phelps County Minute Men" were organized. Later vigi-

lance committees were started, the chief work of which was the running down and marking Union sympathizers. The press of Rolla was strongly in favor of the Southern cause, and Rolla became recognized as a Confederate stronghold. Matters were changed, when on June 14, 1861, the Confederate flag was pulled down by a small detachment of German volunteers under Colonel F. Sigel and the Stars and Stripes hoisted in its place. The Federals took possession of the town peaceably and retained it throughout the war, making it the headquarters for operations in the central southern part of Missouri. Many residents of the county joined the Federal forces, though Phelps County supplied but few to the Confederate side. Rolla was an orderly place during the war and enjoyed unusual prosperity. Phelps County is divided into ten townships, named respectively Arlington, Cold Spring, Dawson, Dillon, Liberty, Meramec, Miller, Rolla, St. James and Spring Creek. The principal towns and villages are Rolla, St. James and Newburg. The assessed value of all taxable property in 1899 was \$2,864,476; estimated full value \$5,150,000. The St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad has thirty-two miles of its main line passing through the northern part of the county from east to west. The number of public schools in the county in 1899 was seventy-eight; teachers, ninety-four, pupils, 5,090; permanent school fund, \$7,438.29. The population in 1900 was 14,194.

Philadelphia.—An incorporated village in Marion County, twelve miles west of Palmyra, which is its shipping and banking point. It was laid out in December, 1835, by William Muldrow. It has two churches, a public school and fourteen business houses, including stores and shops. Population in 1899 (estimated), 240. In 1861 Philadelphia proved to be the only place in the county in any wise equipped for the Civil War. A company of about thirty men was armed with muskets and bayonets. Under Captain Robert E. Dunn they started for Boonville, but when they reached Paris, Missouri, June 17, 1861, the Boonville engagement was over. The greater part of the company returned home, but Captain Dunn, with a half dozen of his men, kept on to Cowskin Prairie, and at Wilson's Creek Dunn fought as a private with conspicuous gallantry. One of the six-

pounders made by Cleaver & Mitchell, at Hannibal, Missouri, had been placed in a wagon bed and hauled to Philadelphia, where the piece was mounted. It did good service in General Green's command and on the Missouri River. This cannon, with its companion nine-pounder, rounded up the steamer "Sunshine" so as to enable Green's brigade to cross to the investment of Lexington, Missouri.

THOMAS H. BACON.

Philips, John Finis, lawyer and jurist, was born December 31, 1834, in Boone County, Missouri. He grew up as a country lad, acquiring a sturdy frame and industrious habits. His mother believed in education, and sent her children to the best public and private schools. When this son became old enough he was sent to the State University, 1851-3, after which he went to Centre College, Kentucky, where he was graduated in 1855. On his return home he procured the principal law text-books of the day, and read and reread them in the solitude of country life. The next year he entered the law office of General John B. Clarke, at Fayette, and was admitted to the bar in 1857. He now began the practice of his profession at Georgetown, and married his college sweetheart, Miss Fleecie Battered, of Danville, Kentucky. They have two children, a son and a daughter. His thorough equipment and ingenuousness soon secured for him a successful practice, while his attractive oratory won for him political preferment. Having been a Bell and Everett presidential elector, he was chosen as a Union delegate from his senatorial district to the State convention which canvassed the momentous question of secession in 1861. He was one of the youngest members of that dignified body, and yet his speeches were so forceful and so marked by thought and learning that he drew the attention of Governor Gamble, who authorized him to recruit the Seventh Missouri Cavalry, of which he was commissioned colonel. His regiment did effective service during the war, especially during the Price raid, and his gallantry won from Governor Willard B. Hall a nomination as brigadier general. At the close of the war he located at Sedalia, and formed a law partnership with Judge Russell Hicks and George G. Vest, Mr. Hicks retiring in

1869. The firm of Philips & Vest was the leading law firm in central Missouri for nearly a decade.

Litigation growing out of changed conditions developed new principles of law. Vest had rare brilliance, quick perception, and excelled in forensic oratory. But Philips was a closer student, self-possessed, alert, and trusted by court and jury. Formidable in preparation, the polished rhetoric and graceful periods of his unstudied eloquence made him a worthy compeer of Vest. Philips' argument before Judge Dillon, of the United States Circuit Court, in the Missouri land cases, is a masterpiece of legal learning. His conservative temperament and strong sense of justice made him an advocate for pacification after the war. In 1868 he was one of the delegates who nominated Seymour and Blair. At the same time the Democratic party nominated him for Congress, but through the practical operation of the registration law he was defeated. He was subsequently elected to the Forty-fourth and Forty-sixth Congresses, where his special legal training made his services of conspicuous value. His eulogy of M. C. Kerr was a finished effort, and is a model of memorial oratory.

He was a member of the Tilden-Hayes committee sent to South Carolina to investigate the election. His report was concise and strong, and his speech in advocacy of it trenchant and forcible. In the Electoral College he confronted Hoar with a speech containing rare invective and racy denunciation. Everything Judge Philips did was marked by thoroughness and versatility, even his official visit to West Point. After his congressional term expired he located at Kansas City. At this time the notorious Frank James was under indictment for various crimes. Judge Philips was asked to defend him on condition of his surrender. James had no money to pay fees. Although the defense of James would subject him to odium, the honor and chivalry of his profession demanded his compliance. With tact, skill, learning and judgment, and all the courage of his nature, he threw himself into the cause, and his address to the jury is a masterpiece of argument, eloquence and force. Though averse to criminal practice, the disturbed state of society compelled him to accept the defense of many persons ac-

cused of crime. Nearly all whom he defended were acquitted.

In 1883 he became one of the supreme court commissioners. Two years later he became one of the judges of the Kansas City Court of Appeals, which judgeship he held until he was elevated to the United States District Court, in 1888. His new career has been characterized by his great capacity for work, the variety of his information and the completeness of the opinions rendered. While in the lower courts, he rendered 437 opinions. In the Federal Court he has had to grapple with grave constitutional questions, the principles underlying corporations, mining, real estate, patent laws and criminal statutes. His quick intelligence and thorough mental training make his decisions conclusive. The circuit judge has frequently assigned to him cases in other districts, where his learning, ability and impartiality have extended his fame. As an orator he enjoys a great reputation. He is a happy after-dinner speaker, and is continually sought after as a commencement orator. He was a delegate to the Pan-Presbyterian Convention at Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1877, and made a tour of Europe, visiting points of historical interest and noted galleries of art.

The Missouri State University, Centre College, Kentucky, and Central College, Missouri, have honored themselves in conferring upon Judge Philips the title of doctor of laws. The ermine sits gracefully on his shoulders, and he is worthy of the highest honors.

Photographers' Association of Missouri.—This association was organized at Macon, on the 16th and 17th of October, 1894, the first officers being W. E. Nottingham, president; W. L. Nichols, first vice president; B. F. Mathis, second vice president; Edwin Thomas, secretary, and M. Paterson, treasurer. The objects are to encourage and promote the development of the art of photography, and fraternal relations among those concerned in it, and to interchange experiences and maintain the reputation of the calling. In the year 1900 there were about 100 members found in all the considerable towns and cities of the State. The annual convention is held at a time and place named by the association itself.

Physical Features of Missouri.—

Missouri lies wholly within and almost in the center of the great interior plain of the United States usually designated the Mississippi Valley. Although the whole region is included under the same general name, yet its features are not everywhere the same. The whole region is fashioned on the same general plan, but different localities differ widely when compared to each other in detail. As a rule, however, the features, even the minor ones, do not change rapidly. Although within the whole region there are many different varieties of land surface, including the undulating, lake-dotted plains of Wisconsin and Minnesota, the broad prairies of Illinois, Missouri and Kansas, the dark forests and deep valleys of southern Missouri and Arkansas and the desert plains of Colorado, yet the region is so large that each kind of feature extends over an extensive area. Usually not a great variety of secondary general features is found within a single State. Nor do the State boundaries correspond to the physical or natural boundaries. The features which obtain in Missouri continue without change across the State line into adjoining portions of the neighboring States. A description of the features of Missouri therefore would apply equally as well to portions of Arkansas, Kansas, Iowa and Illinois, with a slight change in orientation. Considered as a whole, however, Missouri has within her boundaries a greater variety of natural features than any of the adjoining States excepting Kentucky and Tennessee. Her features vary not only in the minor details, but also in their general characters. At least three general kinds of land surface obtain, based on three different kinds of natural architecture as well as different dates of building. The finishing, so to speak, the natural decoration, has also been different in the different regions as well as within the same region, so that we have within our home State an interesting complexity of detail.

In the description of a land surface it is necessary to begin with the widely distributed general features and then from these pass to the details. In studying the architecture of a great building, it is best first to get a clear grasp of the general plan of the building before the minor details are considered. The finer details are under-

stood only in so far as they are studied in relation to the whole. The same is true of a land surface. We must get a clear grasp of the general plan and place the minor features on or in this in their proper relation to each other and to the whole. To get an idea of the plan of Missouri's land form, we must eliminate the minor features of valley, ravine and hillside. If we climb to a high point anywhere within the State we notice that all the neighboring hill tops rise to about the same altitude. If we, mentally, fill the valleys up to the level of these hilltops we have around us, stretching away as far as we can see and much farther, a broad, nearly even plain. This feature is the fundamental feature in Missouri's topography and is called the Upland Plain. The reproduction of this plain by mentally filling the valleys is not unscientific. It is merely bringing again into mental existence what once had an actual existence. The valleys have been dug out by the rivers and creeks which flow in them. There must have been a time therefore when the valleys did not exist. At that time the surface of Missouri was a broad plain, not necessarily level, but nearly even. Upon this as the general plan, the details have been placed by nature's artists. The plain no longer exists as a whole but only in remnants, and it is only by the help of these that we are able to reproduce it in its entirety. The destruction of this plain has reached varying stages of completion in different parts of the State. In parts of northern Missouri the destruction has not gone very far, so that here it is the most striking feature of the topography. It is that feature that is noticed by every traveler who crosses the State. The towns and villages are situated on it, the farms cover it, railroads and wagon roads cross it in all directions in nearly straight lines, in fact it is the home and working place of a large part of Missouri's population. In the southern part of the State it is not so continuous. It lies higher and consequently is more cut up by valleys, many of them very deep, but few of them broad. The soil on the upland in this part of the State is not so fertile, though it is not uniformly poor. The varieties of soil are greater, probably, than in the northern part of the State, and while part of the upland has a very poor soil, other parts have a rich soil, thus giving a greater diversity of cultural feature. In the

northern part of the State the minor features of the topography are faint, in the southern part they are prominent. In the northern part they are not noticeable. In the southern part they constitute the most prominent part of the topography. In the southern part of the State the population, at least in many parts of it, is confined to the valleys, while in the northern part it is spread out over the upland. It is convenient, therefore, both on physical as well as cultural grounds, to divide the general upland of Missouri into two parts which are appropriately named the Ozarks and the Prairies for the southern and northern parts respectively. The dividing line between these two divisions follows approximately the Missouri River from its mouth to the vicinity of Glasgow. From here the line turns southward, passing a few miles east of Sedalia, through Windsor, Osceola, Nevada and Carthage and into the State of Kansas, near the city of Galena. All that part of the State lying south and east of his line belongs to the Ozarks, and all north and west of it to the Prairies. It is convenient to discuss the Prairies first.

From what has just been said, it is seen that in the prairies are included the northern and part of the western parts

of the State. The upland here is, in general, an inclined plane, highest at the northwest corner of the State and lowest along the Mississippi River. Its elevation along its eastern border is between 600 and 700 feet. The rise westward is rather uniform, but not rapid. At Shelbyville it is about 750 feet, at Macon about 880, at Cameron about 1,000, and in the northwest corner of the State about 1,200 feet above the level of the sea. The elevation of the southern edge of the upland at the Missouri-Kansas line is about 800 feet. Northward there is a gradual rise to about 1,000 on the upland of Cass County, and 1,200 in the northwest corner of the State. If, therefore, all the depressions which interrupt the surface of this upland were filled up to the general level we should have a very even plain, sloping gently to the southeastward. Since the higher parts of this upland all reach up to an accordant height that corresponds to such a plane, it is thought by geographers and geologists that they are remnants of such a surface that once actually existed and stretched away southeast-

ward uninterrupted, that since that time this upland has been partly destroyed by the excavation of the valleys and low land depressions which now cross it, and which together produce the actual existing surface of northern Missouri. An interesting feature of this restored upland is that it was not underlain, or "held up," so to speak, by any one bed of rock, but by the slightly upturned edges of many beds. It is, further, a fact well known to geologists that the existing edges of these beds of rock are not the original edges. They once had a greater extent and have been worn off—how much, is unknown. We had, therefore, an even surface produced by the cutting off of the ends of many beds of rock until the whole formed a plane, or, at least, a plain. The only force, or forces, with which we are acquainted, capable of doing such a colossal work, are the forces of erosion, and these forces produce even surfaces only at low levels. Although, therefore, the rocks of northern Missouri are marine deposits, and that part of the State at one time was under the surface of the sea, yet reasoning from the above stated facts and principles, we conclude that long since our State emerged finally from the sea and became dry land, it lay from 300 to 500 feet lower than it now lies; that at least the northern part of the State was at that time a lowland of denudation lying near sea level, much like parts of the southeastern corner of the State are now. As before stated, this even upland does not exist at the present time in its original condition. It is no longer an uninterrupted plain, but its surface is broken by two kinds of features, which exist in varying degrees of intensity in different parts of the region. These interrupting features are lowlands and valleys.

These are broad, shallow depressions running across the country usually from southwest to northeast. They are wholly independent of the drainage, the streams usually crossing them nearly at right angles. Their depth is so slight and their width so great that they are often not noticeable on the ground, and are to be recognized only by a careful comparison of elevations, or else by the study of topographic maps. Their width is usually several miles, while their depth is usually less than 300 feet. Since

these belts of lowland are crossed by rivers and creeks, their floors are, therefore, more or less cut up by valleys into undulating or slightly hilly surfaces, though the valleys are not so deep nor the hills so high as in the neighboring upland belts. An interesting feature of these lowlands is that the inclosing slopes are never the same on both sides. This feature is universal, and one of the most striking characteristics of these lowlands. On one side of the lowland the rise is gradual and, on the ground, usually unperceptible. On the other side it is steep, often nearly perpendicular, with abundant outcrops of rock. In the prairie region of Missouri the western side of these lowlands is always bounded by a steep slope, while the eastern side has a gradual slope. The course across country taken by the eastern side is uniform, or nearly so, while that of the western side is very irregular. The upland on this side of the lowland may advance far eastward into the lowland belt, making it narrow, or it may recede far to the west, making it correspondingly wide. The latter is usually the case where a large stream enters the lowland, while the upland advances into the lowland on the divides between the crosswise streams. On the other hand, the river and creek valleys have very little effect on the course of the eastern side of the lowlands. It is necessary to state here that all the features above described are more prominent at the southern end of these lowland belts than at the northern end. In fact, most of them entirely disappear before the northern end is reached. They did exist, however, at one time in this part of the State, and were fully as prominent as they now are in the southern part of the prairies, but in the northern part of the State they have been buried under the deposits of the glacial period. The inequalities of the northern part of the State were smoothed over by these deposits, producing an even surface where an uneven one had existed before. The existence of these lowland belts beneath the cover of glacial deposits is proved by the records of shafts, wells and drill holes scattered over the whole region. One of the best defined of these lowland belts has been named the Nevada lowland, since that city lies in it. It enters the State of Missouri in Vernon and Bates Counties, and trends north-eastward. In it lie Appleton City, Clinton,

Calhoun and Knobnoster, but north of this it is not well enough developed to constitute a noticeable feature. According to the evidence furnished by drill holes, shafts and wells, as well as outcrops, it originally extended northeastward through Boone, Audrain, Shelby, Schuyler and Scotland Counties, but it is now buried. In southwestern Missouri it is bounded on the east by the gradual rise to the upland of the Ozark region, and on the west by a rapid rise to a higher lying plain. The amount of this latter rise varies from 100 to 350 feet. Usually it is not perpendicular, but it is always steeper than the eastern side. The western border is extremely ragged and discontinuous, while the eastern one is more nearly straight. The western border enters the State in Bates County, not far from where the Osage River enters, and trends eastward at first nearly to Appleton City, then northeastward to Windsor, in Henry County, with recessions westward up all the creeks and rivers, all of which flow eastward. A short distance north of Windsor the western border again recedes westward nearly to Warrensburg, in Johnson County, where it again turns northward, but soon becomes too faint a rise to be noticeable, and, as before stated, it is wholly buried north of the Missouri River. The evidence seems to show, however, that before burial it was a very prominent feature in this part of the State, as much, or, possibly, even more prominent than its southwestward end is at present. Since the western border is not straight and its eastern one is nearly so, the width of the lowland must vary correspondingly. It is, however, difficult to give the exact width, because of the fact that its eastern edge is not a sharp line. The determination of the point where the eastern edge of the lowland and the western edge of the adjacent eastwardly lying upland meet is necessarily somewhat arbitrary. The average width, however, may be given as five miles. The floor of this lowland belt is not flat, like the floor plain of the Mississippi or Missouri Rivers. It is in no sense a feature like these. It is not the valley of a river, and never has been such. It is the result of the erosion of a number of streams, all of which not only at the present time, but in the past, have courses direct across it. It has been worn out by these streams because the rocks along this belt are softer than

those of the adjacent belts. Its floor is an undulating surface. The valleys of all the larger streams which cross it are wide and have flat bottoms, with sloping and low bluffs. Locally, some of these valleys are narrow and somewhat deep, but this is not the general rule. It is typically developed along the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway, between the State line and Sedalia, and also along the Missouri Pacific Railway, between Sedalia and Montserrat. The next belt of lowland, lying west of this and included in the prairie region of the State, is the Holden lowland. It is of exactly the same general character as the one just described, and was developed by the same forces acting under similar conditions. It differs from this, however, in its extent and the character of its inclosing upland belts. In the case of the Nevada lowland, the eastwardly bordering upland rose gradually, but finally to a considerable height. In the case of the Holden lowland, the eastwardly bordering upland rises very gradually and to a height only a little above the level of the lowland itself. In other words the lowland is very nearly as high above sea level as the adjoining upland on the east. The relation of this lowland belt to the eastwardly bordering upland and the Nevada lowland is much like the relation of two steps in a stairway, the two lowlands corresponding to the two steps and the steep slope west of the Nevada lowland corresponding to the rise from one to the other. If we consider the outer edge of the upper step slightly raised so as to tilt inward, the raised part will correspond to the upland and the lower inner part to the Holden lowland. The rise west of the Holden lowland is, however, steeper and higher than that west of the Nevada lowland. Its height varies from 200 to 300 feet, though usually not more than 200 feet. Its course across country is equally as irregular as is that of the slope west of the Nevada lowland. It enters the State in the extreme northern part of Bates County and passes northeastward by Pleasant Hill, Chapel Hill, Lexington, Richmond, Braymer, Chillicothe, Trenton and Princeton, north of which it is buried under the deposits of the glacial period. This is only its general direction. In detail it varies considerably from this line, advancing eastward in the divides and receding westward up the valleys. This low-

land also is not a flat region, but an undulating one. The whole belt from where it enters the State to where it is buried under the glacial deposits of northern Missouri is a rich agricultural region. It is well developed along the Missouri Pacific Railway between Holden and Pleasant Hill. Also between Concordia and Lexington. It is also well developed in the vicinity of Trenton in Grundy County, Chillicothe in Livingston County, and in the eastern part of Ray and the western part of Carroll Counties. Before the time of the glacial period there was still another lowland belt occupying all of the northwestern part of the State, but it was completely filled by glacial deposits.

Between these lowland belts lie belts of upland running parallel to them and being continuous with them. Their positions, since they lie between the lowland belts, are known from the description of the latter, and much of their character can be inferred from what has already been said. A very little more is necessary. As has already been said, the eastward slope of these uplands is steep, and the westward, gentle. The crest line, therefore, does not run along the mid line of the belt, but lies near the eastern edge. They are low, broad ridges, therefore, with unsymmetrical crest lines. The steep eastward slope is usually called an escarpment, while the long gradual westward slope is a structural plain.

A comprehensive understanding of the shape of a land surface can be best obtained through an appreciative knowledge of its evolution—of what it was in the beginning, when it first became a land surface, and what changes have taken place to bring it to its present conditions, as well as the kinds of forces which have effected the transformation. Land surfaces are not fixed forms, which were made and have since remained stationary, but they are continually changing—are continually being made but never finished. The making is produced by two kinds of forces, constructive and destructive. The former are the forces which bring a sea bottom above the water, making it dry land, or forces of deposition which form new land surfaces on old ones, or else gradually build a sea bottom up until it is above water. The forms of land produced by these forces

are characterized by a largeness and simplicity of feature. They have a total lack of fine details. The destructive forces are those which tear down a land surface. They produce the infinite detail of valley, hill, gorge, crag and crevice, and all the features which give to a landscape its beauty and most of its interest. The amount of detail produced by these forces does not, however, increase indefinitely. It increases up to a certain point and after that gradually decreases until it finally vanishes and the land surface is once more a simple one—may be much more simple than when first produced by the constructional forces. The final result of the action of the destructive forces is a plain lying nearly at sea level. Every land surface, therefore, in its development goes through a series of forms from an original simple condition, thereby increasing complexity to a maximum, then through gradually decreasing complexity to a minimum. The forces producing this evolution are the forces of erosion. The features of any landscape express, therefore, the stage reached by these forces in their work of destruction. Every land surface can be more easily remembered and more comprehensively grasped if its existing condition be considered in comparison with what it was in the beginning and in relation to the forces which have produced its evolution. The original shape was the rough block; the existing condition is the result of the work of the great sculptor nature on this block. In considering the Ozark region, therefore, it is best to describe first its original shape—that is, its shape before the existing valleys and lowlands were produced. We must mentally fill up the valleys and lowlands to the level of the hill tops, all of which are surprisingly even in altitude. When viewed from this standpoint the Ozark region is a great low oval dome sloping gradually downward in all directions from its highest point. Since it is oval in shape rather than round, it has a larger and shorter axis, the position of which will serve to locate the center of the dome. The longer axis lies in the direction southwest and northeast, running from the southwestern corner of the State, northeastwardly to the Mississippi River in Ste. Genevieve County. Although the region is an oval dome, yet it is not a symmetrical one and the line of highest elevation does not rise uniformly to a point of

maximum height and then decline in like manner. The rise from the Mississippi westward is quite rapid to the central part of Iron County. From there to Wright County there is very little arching. In fact there seems to have been a very faint sag, though it is probably better to consider that the line of greatest elevation lay nearly level from Iron County to Wright County. From Wright County southwestward the descent was more gradual than from Iron County northeastward. The slopes at right angles to the axis were more rapid northward than southward. Not all of this region lies within the State of Missouri. The southwestern end reaches into southeastern Kansas and the northeastern part of the Indian Territory, and the southern side to the Arkansas River. The eastern side extends only a short distance beyond the Mississippi River. The northern and northwestern boundary is the same as the eastern and southern boundary of the prairie region, and has already been described. Like the upland of the prairie region, this Ozark upland is no longer continuous. It is interrupted by broad lowlands and by valleys cut in it, and also, unlike the prairies, it is interrupted by a few hills which rise above its level.

These, like those of the prairies, are not flat regions, but are undulating or hilly regions which lie lower than the neighboring regions. In the Ozarks, in fact, the lowlands are much more hilly than in the prairies. In many cases they are what might be called very hilly districts. The river and creek valleys are cut deeply in them and they can be recognized only when viewed in comparison with their neighboring regions. Unlike the prairie lowlands, those in the Ozarks do not have so straight a course, and in general they are not so long. Their courses curve to correspond to the curving of the outer boundary of the Ozark region. These lowlands and their adjacent uplands are so arranged that one, in going upward toward the central part of the region from its boundary, passes over a series of long, gradual rises and sudden descents. From the outer boundary one rises gradually but continuously to the inner edge of the outer highland belt. Then there is a short steep descent to the outer lowland belt. He then passes over the floor of that belt a greater or less

distance, and then begins the slow rise to the top of the next highland belt. Here again the descent is rapid to the second lowland belt, and so on. Since these belts—neither highland nor lowland—are not continuous around the whole Ozark dome, one does not pass over the same belts in rising from every point, but the arrangement is exactly the same everywhere. The widths and heights and minor features of detail vary more or less, but the arrangement does not vary. If these belts ran around the dome with perfect regularity we should find at the top of the dome either an upland of greater or less area completely surrounded by a lowland, or a lowland surrounded by an upland. In other words, the central feature would not be a belt, but would be an area and would be located at the center of the dome. In the Ozark region the central feature is an area, but it is not located in the center of the region. It is a lowland area and is located much nearer to the eastern end than to the western end. The reason for this is easily explained on geological grounds, but it is unnecessary to go into it here. This lowland occupies the western part of Ste. Genevieve, the eastern part of St. Francois and the northern part of Madison Counties. Its surface is an undulating one, and around its outer border it is all under cultivation. The central part is a little higher than the border and it is also much poorer land, so that very little of it is in cultivation. The city of Bonne Terre lies on the western edge, and Farmington, the county seat of St. Francois County, lies near its western edge. The village of Libertyville lies near its southeastern edge, and Fredericktown, in Madison County, lies in its extreme southern end. It is called the Farmington lowland. That part of it lying south of Libertyville is a long narrow belt-like extension and not a part of the main circular lowland. There are three other small areas in this part of the State that may be considered as outlines of the Farmington lowland. They are the Bellevue valley in Iron County; the Caledonia valley and the Belgrade valley, both in Washington County. The lowlands are highly cultivated, while the bordering highlands are forest covered. These regions are to be placed in the front rank of Missouri's beautiful landscapes. They have interesting historical associations also, since they are the seats of the early

agricultural settlement of Missouri. In many places important mines were opened in these lowlands by the French settlers nearly 200 years ago. Among these is Mine La Motte and the mines north of Farmington. The next lowland, going outward, is also of limited extent. It has somewhat more of a belt-like character than the Farmington lowlands, yet its longitudinal extent is not great. It lies in the southwestern part of Jefferson County, runs thence in a curve through western Washington and into the northern part of Reynolds County, beyond which it is not noticeable. It is called the Richwoods lowland, since it is best developed in the vicinity of that village. It is imperfectly developed also in the vicinity of Potosi, Mineral Point and Cadet. When well developed it is a slightly rolling plain with a fertile soil, and for the most part well cultivated. It is also the seat of the "tuff," or baryte, mining in Missouri. The rise from the general level of the lowland to the top of the upland on its outer edge varies from 200 to 400 feet, and is usually quite steep. If we climb this steep slope westward we rise to a high plateau that stretches away at a nearly uniform height through Crawford, Dent, Texas, and well into Wright County. From central Texas County it descends slightly. Southwardly it extends into northern Arkansas, and northwardly to a line running on an average about three miles south of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway. Eastwardly it extends around the outer edge of the Farmington lowland as a narrow belt, and southeastwardly it extends to the lowlands of the southeastern part of the State. It is best to consider this whole region as a lowland, since it is so in comparison with its rim. It lies over the whole inner part of the Ozark region, yet it is nowhere so high as parts of the highland forming its rim. Its center is higher than its edges, so that the former is higher than many parts of its rimming highland, yet its outer edge is everywhere lower than this rim. The rim surrounding this area or belt carries the highest points on the upland of the Ozark region. A few of the granite and porphyry peaks of southeastern Missouri are a little higher, but these peaks are not a part of the uplands of the Ozarks as here described. They are interruptions of this upland—interruptions rising above it, while the lowlands

and valleys are interruptions in it. The central part of this area, that part lying in Dent, most of Texas and part of Wright Counties, is a high plateau having an undulating surface with shallow, rather wide valleys along the small streams, but deep, narrow valleys along the larger ones. Around its rim it is much more cut by valleys and is, therefore, much rougher. The rise from this plateau toward the north, west and east is everywhere steep, and often several hundred feet in height. At Cedar Gap, in Wright County, where the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railway makes its descent to this plateau, or rises from it, the rise is about 250 feet. Between Frank's switch and Dixon, the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway rises from this plateau, and here the rise is also about 200 feet; southwest of Dixon it is more. In Jefferson County, northwest of Hillsboro, the rise is about 400 feet. In Ste. Genevieve it is less, and southward the rim soon fades out and the county eastward to the Mississippi River constitutes a part of this plateau. If one climbs the steep walls surrounding this plateau he comes, at the top, onto another even, plateau-like region which varies in character and extent in different places. Westward it gradually descends at a remarkably uniform rate until it reaches the level of the Nevada lowland. In fact it imperceptibly passes into this lowland in Jasper, Barton, Dade and Vernon Counties. Northwardly the upper plateau slopes gradually and without further interruption to the general level of the plain of northern Missouri. Eastwardly, however, especially in Ste. Genevieve County, it descends to another lowland belt, beyond which there is another steep, though rather low, rise to another outwardly sloping plain which gradually descends to the Mississippi River. This latter lowland belt occurs only in Ste. Genevieve County, with possibly a faint development in Jefferson and St. Louis Counties.

The great central plateau of the Ozarks described above is called the Salem plateau. The broad westwardly sloping plain whose eastern edge lies higher than the Salem plateau, and whose western edge descends to the Nevada lowland, is called the Springfield structural plain. The cities of Springfield, Aurora, Carthage, Joplin and Webb City all lie on it. It is the home of thousands of

Missouri's population. Its mines are the richest zinc mines in the world, and its soil will compare favorably with the best soils of the State. The steep slope forming the rim of the Farmington lowland is called the Avon Escarpment; that forming the rim of the Richwoods lowland is called the Fourche a Renault Escarpment; that forming the western limits of the Salem plateau, the Burlington Escarpment; the northern rim of the same plateau, the Dixon Escarpment; and the northeastern rim the Crystal Escarpment. The eastern rim of the next, as yet unnamed, lowland has no special name.

We have already outlined the general shape of the upland, that

The Valleys.

is, the shape the country would have if all the valleys and long, more or less distinct, lowland depressions were filled up to the level of the highest points of the upland, and we have also located and described the principal lowland belts and areas. The upland is interrupted not only by these lowland belts, but also by the river and creek valleys. Of these there are in Missouri a great variety, not only in respect to size, but also in respect to character as well. Those in the two main physical divisions of the State differ greatly in character. It is convenient, therefore, to discuss them separately.

The valleys in the prairie region are, in general, broad, with flat bottoms, low and usually gently sloping bluffs. Through these broad, flat bottomed valleys the rivers and creeks flow in winding, often symmetrically, meandering courses. The valleys themselves do not, as a rule, meander in short curves. They are not straight, but their change in direction is a gradual one usually. An interesting feature of the arrangements of the valleys of most of that part of the State lying north of the Missouri River is their almost geometrical parallelism. Those streams flowing into the Mississippi River in Pike, Marion, Lewis and Clark Counties all flow southeastwardly in courses parallel to each other. The streams all approach each other in size and all have extremely short lateral tributaries. The drainage area of each stream is a long narrow belt. The same is true of the streams in the region from the Missouri-Mississippi divide westward to the meridian of Chillicothe. Here, however, the streams flow almost due southwardly. The

whole drainage basin of the Chariton and the eastern half of that of the Grand River is occupied by a great number of small parallel streams. The western side of the Grand River basin is not so characterized, but from the meridian of St. Joseph westward to the western boundary of the State, the parallel arrangement again obtains.

The main valley of northern Missouri is that of the Missouri River.

The Missouri Valley. From the northwestern corner of the State to

Forest City, in Holt County, its flood plain is a broad flat plain from six to ten miles wide. On the Missouri side it is bounded by picturesque clay bluffs, from 200 to 250 feet high. They are worn by erosions into the most fantastic of forms. Outcrops of rock occur at only one or two places, and these are low down near the bottom of the valley. From Forest City to Camden, in Ray County, the valley is much narrower, averaging about three and a half miles. The bluffs also are higher, from 200 to 300 feet, and are everywhere ragged and rocky. North of Forest City the bluffs are almost totally bare; below, however, they are more or less forest covered. From Camden to Glasgow the flood plain is again wide, with, in many places, low sloping bluffs. The latter are forest covered, where not cultivated, and are made up of horizontal layers of limestones and shales with a thin coating of clay at the top. They present, therefore, a very different appearance from the bluffs above Forest City. They are not so high nor steep nor rocky as those below Forest City. From Glasgow to St. Charles the valley is again narrow. Its average width is about three miles. The bluffs are made up almost wholly of horizontal beds of limestone, and in most places they are very steep, with abundant outcrops of rock. In many places they are perpendicular. The picturesque bluffs of Jefferson City belong in this division. At St. Charles we reach really the mouth of the Missouri. At least we come to where the Missouri and Mississippi valleys unite. The Missouri valley bottom is everywhere extremely flat, but on account of its sandy soil it does not lack drainage. It is quite different in this respect from the valley of the upper Mississippi. The latter is built up chiefly of clay, or of very fine sand, so that water does not soak through it readily. Dur-

ing extremely wet weather large areas of the bottoms become covered with water. The plain is too flat for it to run off rapidly, and the soil too close for it to soak through, so it stands on the ground for a long time. This has given to the vegetation of the upper Mississippi a character entirely different from that of the Missouri. The timber growing in the Missouri bottoms are cottonwoods, willows, elm, walnut and such trees as thrive in well drained soils, while that of the upper Mississippi is made up in many places chiefly of willow and oak, while there are large areas entirely too wet for trees of any kind and which are covered by a coarse marsh grass. Most of the Missouri flood plain is under cultivation, and produces large crops of oats and wheat. It was brought under cultivation with very little expenditure for artificial drainage. In the upper Mississippi bottoms there are yet considerable areas of uncultivated land and a great deal of what has been brought under cultivation has been at a considerable expense for levees and drainage canals. The Missouri flood plain forms an important geographical unit, and is now, and will always remain, an important contributor to the agricultural wealth and prosperity of the State. Missouri possesses a larger area of this bottom land under favorable conditions for cultivation than any other State. South Dakota probably has a larger area, but its climatic conditions do not allow it to avail itself of the wealth contained therein.

The character of the soil in the upper Mississippi valley has already been described.

The Mississippi Valley.

That of the lower (below the mouth of the Missouri) is almost exactly the same as the Missouri, so it is not necessary further to discuss that feature. Where the valley enters the State from Iowa it is six or seven miles wide, and the whole of the bottom lies within the State of Missouri. The river flows along the foot of the Illinois bluff. This continues the same to Quincy, and the bottoms retain about the same width. Between Quincy and Hannibal the river crosses the valley, so that at Hannibal none of the river bottom is in Missouri. From Hannibal to a few miles above Clarksville the bottom is nearly all in Illinois, only a narrow strip lying on the Missouri side of the river. From Clarksville to the mouth of the Missouri, however, the bot-

tom is about all on the Missouri side. Between the mouth of the Missouri River and Commerce, in Scott County, by far the greater part of the fertile Mississippi bottom lands lie in Illinois. Between Ste. Genevieve and Wittenberg there is a strip varying considerably in width. Just below St. Mary's the whole of the bottom is in Missouri. Below Commerce there is an extensive area of bottom land in Missouri. The boundary line between bottom land and upland is here so faint that it is often difficult to determine where the one ends and the other begins. Suffice it to say that whole counties in this corner of the State lie in the Mississippi River bottom. This part of the State will be further discussed under the head of "Abandoned Valleys."

The valleys of the smaller rivers of northern Missouri resemble that of the upper Mississippi in the character of the soil and the lack of sufficient natural drainage. On this account they remained almost wholly uncultivated until a few years ago. Their only value was for pasturage. They are known as "gumbo" lands all over the northern part of the State. During the last six or eight years, however, much of these bottom lands has been brought under cultivation. The strip of such land along each stream is usually wide compared with the size of the stream, and in most cases the width is uniform or increases and decreases with the increase or decrease of the size of the stream. This is particularly true of Chariton River and its tributaries, and also of the streams of the extreme northwestern corner of the State. In the case of Grand River there is a striking variation. In Gentry and the northern part of Daviess County the valley is several miles wide, and the bluffs are low and sloping. In the vicinity of Gallatin, however, the valley is less than half a mile in width and the bluffs are steep, though not very high. A short distance below Gallatin, however, it widens out again to several miles and continues so to the Missouri.

The feature which characterizes the valleys of the Ozarks, and

The Valleys of the Ozarks.

which is almost totally absent from those of the prairies, is their winding courses. This feature is very noticeable on any good map and much more so on the ground. The degree of winding, or "mean-

dering," as it is usually termed, varies widely in different streams, yet it exists in all of the streams of moderate size. This gives a peculiar picturesqueness and variety of scenery to these valleys which are wholly absent from those of the prairies. In many cases the meandering is so extreme that the length of the river is increased three to five times the length of the direct course from head to mouth. On the map the courses are much like that of the Mississippi between Cairo and New Orleans, but as a matter of fact the streams are in quite different stages of development. In the case of the Mississippi, it is the channel of the river which winds through a wide, flat, but nearly straight, bottom. In the case of the Ozark rivers, the valleys wind through a high plateau. The plateau is traversed in all directions by these deep, narrow, winding valleys. The valley bluffs have characteristic shapes. On the outside or convex side of the stream the bluffs are always very steep, usually nearly perpendicular, and the horizontal beds of limestone of which the plateau is built are abundantly exposed. On the inside or concave side of the river, directly opposite the steep high bluff is a long gradual rise. There is, therefore, a combination of gentle slope and precipitous cliff which lends to these valleys a peculiar attractiveness. This is heightened also by the fact that the long gradual slopes are usually covered with well cultivated farms, giving the contrast of cultural and natural features brought into close relation. The Osage valley is the largest in the Ozarks. It belongs partly to the prairies and partly to the Ozarks. From its head to Taberville, in St. Clair County, it is a characteristic prairie valley. It is from three to five miles wide and has sloping bluffs. Immediately below Taberville it assumes the character of a typical Ozark valley. It becomes much narrower, averaging much less than a mile in width, and assumes a meandering course. On the map there does not seem to be any difference between its course above and below Taberville, yet the difference is exactly the same as that between the lower Mississippi and the Ozark Rivers. Above Taberville the channel winds through a flat, nearly straight, bottom belt; below, the valley itself winds and the river channel winds with it. In this part of the river the channel as such, does not meander through the bottom, be-

cause the latter is not wide enough to permit it. The depth of the valleys through the Ozarks is about 300 feet, sometimes less, but rarely more. It is not one of the deepest of the Ozark alleys.

The Gasconade River belongs solely to the Ozarks. Its source is well toward the southern side of the State, and its course is a long one. By means of its many branches it drains the whole of the western part of the Salem plain and a large part of the northern slope. The valleys of the small upper branches are rather wide and shallow troughs whose sides slope gradually up the upland level. They differ from the prairie valleys in the shape of their floors, which are never flat and sandy or marshy as in the case of the latter. As they unite and form larger streams the valleys become gradually deeper, and also begin their meandering course. On the Big Piney the meandering begins in the northern part of Texas County, and on the western branch it begins in Wright County. The valley reaches its greatest depth in Pulaski County. This is also the region of its most excessively meandering course. The depth here is about 500 feet. Northwardly it gradually decreases to about 250 feet at the Missouri River. It is nowhere wide. Its average width throughout its whole course is less than one-third of a mile. The Meramec, Bourbeuse and Big Rivers, draining the northeastern part of the Ozarks, are almost exactly like the Gasconade in all their features. Their small upper tributaries have shallow, open and straight valleys, and the valleys of the main streams are deep, narrow, steep-sided and crooked. The main difference lies in the depth—the Gasconade being the deeper. The streams flowing into the Osage from the south are also of the same type and need no further description.

The valleys of the streams draining the southern side of the Ozarks are usually much deeper in their upper parts than those on the north. The only exceptions to this rule are those valleys lying between the Big North Fork of White River and Current River. In this region, which is traversed by the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railway, the valleys are much like those of the upper tributaries of the Gasconade. The valley of White River is one of the deepest and narrowest in the State. Where it crosses the line from Arkansas it is more than 600

feet deep, and where it recrosses into Arkansas it is but very little less. There is nowhere along its whole course any important strip of alluvial land. The bluffs come down to the water's edge in most cases. On account of its winding course, however, there are many long sloping points in the bends of the river which furnish some good bodies of farming land. The streams flowing into White River from the north, particularly the Big North Fork, Bryant's Fork, Swan and Bull Creeks all head up against the plateau in extremely deep narrow ravines. They are directly the reverse in character of those on the opposite side of the divide. The head of James River is more sharply cut than that of the Gasconade, but less so than that of the streams just named. The same characteristics obtain to a striking degree in the case of Current River, and to a less degree in that of the Black and St. Francois. In fact, in the case of Black River the upper valleys might just as well be classified with the wide open valleys. Furthermore, the Black River valley does not meander through the plateau. It is so wide, open, and has so gentle and uniform a slope that it was selected by the engineers as the most available route from the top of the Ozarks to the southeastern lowlands for the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad. The valley of Current River is like White River in its depth and narrowness. It is unlike the latter in its straighter course. It meanders to some extent, but not at all like White River. Its head valleys are deep and narrow, in striking contrast to the valleys on the northern side of the divide. Its depth in Shannon County is 600 feet and possibly, in a few cases, more. Further southeastward it is less. Where it leaves the Ozarks and enters the lowlands of northwestern Arkansas, its depth is about 250 feet. A peculiar and interesting feature of the valleys in Douglas and Ozark Counties remains to be noticed. Those valleys are a part of the White River drainage, and like the other valleys of the system, they have deep narrow ravines at their heads. Especially is this true of the smaller creeks in the southern parts of the region named. They do not continue as deep, narrow valleys, however, to their mouths. For part of their course they are wide, almost flat bottomed, and the valley sides are low and gently sloping. The width and openness of

these valleys is made more prominent by the fact that they are the seats of good farms, while the narrow upper parts of the same valleys are still forest-covered. If we follow these valleys downward towards the river, we soon notice that the rate of descent becomes greater and the valley becomes narrower. As it goes deeper the narrowness is more emphasized, and by the time the creek reaches the river it is flowing in a narrow gorge from 200 to 400 feet deep. In other words, the upper courses of the valleys are deep, narrow ravines, the middle courses are wide, open, flat bottomed and "friendly," and the lower courses are again deep, narrow ravines. The main valleys themselves are gorge-like, like the lower courses of the tributary valleys. The agricultural development of this region has taken place, therefore, not on top of the plateau as in the vicinity of Springfield, nor in the valleys as in the Black and Current River regions, but halfway between. This type of topography is peculiar to the eastern part of Ozark, the southeastern part of Douglas and the western part of Howell Counties. Some of the little villages of this part of the State are located in the creek valleys at the points where they begin their descent from their middle, wide-open phase, to their lower gorge-like phase.

There are a number of places within the State of Missouri where **Abandoned Valleys.** valleys, for a greater or less distance, have been abandoned by the rivers that fashioned them. In a few cases the abandonment took place long ago, even when considered from the geographical point of view, but in most cases it took place recently; not recent enough to have been observed probably by civilized man, but there is no doubt that savage man had the opportunity of observing the change. They are interesting not only from the point of view of geographic development, but also from the human standpoint. In some cases they contain the best farming land in the region in which they occur. Two methods of abandoning parts of valleys by rivers are illustrated in the Missouri examples. In one case the river itself effects the change by its own work. In the other it is aided in its work by a neighboring stream. By an examination of the course of the Osage, or of any of the other rivers of south Missouri, on a

good map, one observes that in many cases the necks of land between the two ends of one of the great oxbows approach very near to each other. The distance from one end around the bow to the other is often several miles. The fall of the river per mile is two to three feet. The lower end of the bow lies lower, therefore, than the upper. If the river should cut through this neck it would then cease to flow around the bow, and would take the short course across. This happens often on the lower Mississippi, but the cases are not exactly alike, since, as stated above, it is the channel of the Mississippi which meanders, while in the case of the Osage it is the valley. In the latter case the river cuts through a high bluff of rock, and in the other through a low bed of sand. In the one case an abandoned valley is left, in the other an abandoned channel. In the one case there is left a high, often rocky hill, surrounded by the abandoned valley and the newly made valley through the neck of the bend. No such cut-off has taken place on the Osage, but at least two occur on the Meramec, two on the Pomme de la Terre, and one on the Current River. Doubtless there are many others, but they have not yet been discovered. On the Meramec one occurs a few miles southeast of St. Clair and another one east of Moselle. On Current River one occurs a mile above Eminence in Shannon County. On the Pomme de la Terre one occurs just above Fairfield, in Benton County, and another one six or seven miles higher up. This latter is interesting as being the seat of a settlement of prosperous farmers, while for several miles around the county is hilly and unfit for cultivation. The settlement is known far and wide as the Brashear settlement, and the old valley in which it is located is known as Brashear's prairie. So far as I know, none of the other abandoned valleys in the State have received special names. The other method by which a stream abandons a part of its valley takes place in cases where a large and small stream are flowing side by side. It may happen that both will be cutting away at some one place at the bar of highland which separates them. If that be cut in two the smaller stream will flow through the gap thus made and abandon its former lower course. This has happened a few miles below Jefferson City, where the Moreau River, which originally flowed into

the Osage at what is now Osage City, now flows into the Missouri at the Moreau bridge, three or four miles west of Osage City, and has abandoned the lower part of its old valley. The engineers who located the Missouri Pacific Railway adopted an easy route along the floor of this old valley, in preference to cutting a roadway in the bluffs of the Missouri River. The railway enters the old valley at the east end of the first tunnel below Jefferson City and follows it to Osage City. Another case of the same kind has happened in Benton County. Grand River originally flowed into the Osage three miles below where Warsaw now stands. At the present time it flows into the Osage about two miles above Warsaw. That part of its old valley lying between its present mouth and the former one has been abandoned. It also is followed for a short distance by the Sedalia, Warsaw & Southern Railway. The most extensive abandonment, however, within the State of Missouri, is in the lowland region of the southeastern part of the State. Here abandonment has gone on by wholesale. A detailed description of all the changes that have taken place there would be entirely too long for an article of this kind. Suffice it to say here that the so-called swamps of this part of the State are chiefly nothing more or less than abandoned valleys of the Mississippi and other rivers. The detailed history of this abandonment is extremely interesting to the scientific geographer, but probably not to the layman. The changes and interchanges have been very complex, so that the full details are not certainly known, but enough is known to warrant the statement just made.

The lowland belts and valleys are interruptions of the upland plain, which lie below its general surface. There are also a few interruptions which rise above the general surface. They lie wholly within the Ozarks and chiefly in Iron and Madison Counties. Such are a few of the granite and porphyry hills of these counties. Only a few of these hills are to be so considered. By far the greater number do not rise to the level of the upland surface. They are features which relate to the lowlands and to the valleys, rather than to the upland. Shepard's Mountain, at Ironton, and Taum Sauk Moun-

**Interruptions Above
the Uplands.**

tain, southwest of Ironton, rise, however, a few hundred feet above the upland plain. These, as well as the lower granite and porphyry hills of this part of the State, are parts of a very old land surface that existed in the early geological ages and which extended over a large part of the region now known as the Mississippi Valley. This land was afterward buried under thick deposits of later ages, and in most of the State is still buried. In a few of the southeastern counties, however, it has been uncovered. The uncovered part of this old land in this part of the State is known as the St. Francois Mountains. At only one other place, so far as is known at present, has it been uncovered. This is on the line of Camden and Laclede Counties, about sixteen miles north of Lebanon. Here, however, only the summit of one of the buried hills is exposed. The area exposed is less than one acre. In many places, both in the prairies and in the Ozarks, this old land surface has been reached in deep drill holes.

In the southeastern corner of the State are two small upland areas,

The Crowley and Benton Ridges. surrounded by lowlands, which can not be included in either the prairies or

the Ozarks. In fact they belong to that great sandy belt which forms a border of greater or less width along the coast of the United States from Long Island to the Rio Grande. It is called the coastal plain. All of the southeastern part of the State, south and west of a curved line connecting Cape Girardeau, Whitewater, Wappapello and Poplar Bluff, originally belonged under this head, but at the present time most of the area is occupied by broad valleys and will be discussed under "Valleys." The parts yet remaining as uplands are known as "Crowley and Benton Ridges."

Crowley's Ridge is a long, narrow, clay-covered ridge of greatly varying width, extending from near the St. Louis, Cape Girardeau & Fort Smith Railway, at Advance, southward through Stoddard and Dunklin Counties to the Arkansas line and beyond. Its upper surface at its broadest localities is a rolling upland whose highest points vary considerably in altitude. At its northern end it is more than ten miles in width. A short distance south of Bloomfield, however, it becomes much narrower, and from there on

south its width varies from one-half mile to about three miles. It is crossed by the Castor River north of Bloomfield, and by the St. Francois at the State line. West of it lies the broad lowland, often swampy, and everywhere a flat plain, through which flow the St. Francois and Black Rivers. East of it lies the lowland of the Little River swamp, and beyond that, the flood plain of the Mississippi River and the low sandy plains of Scott and Mississippi Counties. On the upland surface of the ridge are located the towns of Bloomfield, Puxico, Dexter and a number of smaller villages.

The Benton Ridge lies in Scott County, being bounded by a line running westward from Commerce, past Benton to Morley, then north to Oran, and then northeastward and eastward to Gray's Point, and thence south to Commerce. In the character of its surface it is almost exactly like Crowley's Ridge, though it is not a long narrow ridge like the latter. Its upper surface is a little more even also than that of Crowley's Ridge. It is a circular area of upland rather than a ridge, surrounded on all sides, excepting the east, by broad lowlands. On the east it is cut off from the upland of Illinois by the narrow gorge of the Mississippi River. Its height above the level of the surrounding lowlands is about 150 feet. Benton, the county seat of Scott County, stands on its southern edge; Commerce and Morley lie at its southeastern base; the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway runs along the lowland under its western slope, and the foot of part of its northern slope is washed by the Mississippi River.

CURTIS F. MARBUT.

Piasa Chautauqua.—A religious, educational and social assembly conducted under the auspices of St. Louis people at Piasa Bluffs, ten miles north of Alton, on the Illinois side of the Mississippi River. Piasa Chautauqua, like the New York Chautauqua, began with a camp meeting and had its origin in 1883. Soon afterward it became a regular Chautauqua, with schools, lectures, and various kinds of instructive entertainments. The assembly owns three hundred and ten acres of land, near a very large and most beautiful spring of water, both clear and cold, and fresh from the mountain side. There have since been erected there a number of cottages, a hotel, and a large modern auditorium.

Piasa Monster.—A pictured monster on the face of the bluff on the Mississippi River a short distance above the city of Alton. Marquette saw it on his voyage down the river in 1673, and described it as "two monsters painted on a lofty limestone front" of the promontory—"each having the face of a man, the horns of a deer, the beard of a tiger, and the tail of a fish so long that it passed around the body, over the head and between the legs." It was painted on what appeared to have been the smoothed surface of the rock, twenty feet from the top and sixty feet above the river, in a place inaccessible to man. How, when or by whom the picture was made is not known. A tradition makes it a monster bird called Piasa, which carried grown Indians off to its hiding place and devoured them, and which was at last slain by twenty warriors simultaneously firing their arrows into its body. Firmin R. Rozier, author of "Rozier's History of the Early Settlement of the Mississippi Valley," saw the painting in 1837, and states that it was still visible as late as 1866.

Picher, Oliver H., mine operator, was born April 18, 1845, at Madison, Indiana. His parents were Oliver Sheppard and Mary Ann (Fitch) Picher, the former a native of Wareham, Massachusetts, and the latter of Baltimore, Maryland; their marriage took place in the city where their son was born, and where he received his earliest education. When he was ten years of age, his parents removed to Galesburg, Illinois, where the father busied himself in his profession, that of the law. The son attended Knox Academy, a preparatory school, until he was sufficiently advanced, when he entered Knox College, from which he was graduated at the end of the full classical course in 1864. A notable incident of his student life was his presence in the great assemblage which heard Abraham Lincoln deliver his famous "House divided against itself" speech, in the course of the debate with Stephen A. Douglas. In war days it was with great difficulty that the students were held to their studies. In April preceding the June in which Mr. Picher's class would have graduated, a sufficient number of the Knox College students enlisted to form about one-half of company C, in the One Hundred and Thirty-Seventh Regiment of Illinois Infantry Volunteers. As they

had practically completed the course of study these patriotic students were granted their degrees by the college faculty. Mr. Picher became a member of the company thus formed and was commissioned first lieutenant. This command formed a part of the forces at Memphis, Tennessee, when General Forrest made his dash into that city, and was the first to offer resistance. At the close of the war, he returned to Galesburg, where his scholarly attainments received high recognition in his appointment as tutor of Greek, Latin and the higher mathematics, in the institution from which he was graduated two years before. He relinquished this position in April, 1866, to remove to Springfield, Missouri, where he took up law studies, and was admitted to the bar in 1867. He then entered upon practice at Carthage, associated with M. G. McGregor, afterward circuit judge. In 1869 a court of common pleas was created, and he was appointed judge; at the ensuing election, he was elected to the same position for the full term. In 1874 he removed to Chicago, Illinois, to become a member of the law firm of Wilson, McDaid & Picher. In 1875 he took up his residence in Joplin, Missouri, and engaged in mining and smelting in connection with his brother William, and from that time until the present has been engaged in some of the most important enterprises connected with those industries. In January, 1876, the Picher Lead and Zinc Company was organized, which became the Picher Lead Company in 1889. Mr. Picher was president at the organization, and has been continued in that position until the present time. The works of this company have formed a very large part of the industries which have made Joplin world-famous. In their operations and magnitude they excel any lead manufactory in the United States, and except at Bristol, England, there are none in the world with which they may be compared. Here alone are carried on the processes by which the lead fumes from the furnaces are utilized, being collected, filtered, and converted into sublimed white lead, of the highest possible grade as a pigment. In addition to his interest in this great establishment, he is also interested in various companies owning and operating mining lands, and in several he is an active director. During all these years, he has taken time for other enterprises, some of a directly financial

character, and others of that uncompensated nature which are accepted by the public-spirited citizen who seeks the growth and development of the city which is his home. Among public concerns, may be mentioned his connection with the Joplin Waterworks, to which he gave his earnest effort at the inception—being President at that time—and of which he was one of the original directors. In politics, he is Republican, holding the principles of that party to be those of true Americanism, and its policies as affording the only substantial foundation for commercial and financial stability. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church. In the Masonic Order, he holds membership with Fellowship Lodge, No. 345; Joplin Royal Arch Chapter, No. 91; Ascension Commandery, No. 39—of which he is past eminent commander—all of Joplin; in Ararat Temple of the Mystic Shrine, and the Consistory of Western Missouri, thirty-second degree, of Kansas City. Judge Picher was married, May 7, 1874, to Miss Mary Thompson Sheppard, of Springfield, Missouri, who died September 5, 1875; of this marriage was born, June 30, 1875, a son, Oliver Shepard Picher, who graduated from Stanford University in the class of 1898, and is now a student at Columbia Law School, New York City. He was again married October 17, 1880, to Miss Harriet Grace Woods, of Joplin; one daughter was born of this union, Harriet Woods Picher, who is a student at Lindenwood College, of St. Charles, Missouri. Judge Picher continues to give close personal attention to his large interests, but is not immersed in them to such a degree as to forego the rational pleasures of association with his neighbors and friends in those relations which involve efforts for the common good, and assistance to individuals in commendable enterprises. Joplin has not known a more efficient factor in its making and development. In this achievement, he has displayed in highest degree, wise discernment, fixed purpose, and masterly conduct of affairs. His wealth and distinguished success are due to no unlooked-for turn of fortune. His life has been one of arduous struggle, at times of deprivation, and again, disappointment and failure have appeared almost inevitable. Only a strong resourceful man, and one whose integrity would command confidence, could

have accomplished such great results. And it is one of the most admirable traits of Judge Picher's character that in all he bears himself modestly and unassumingly, awarding to his colleagues the highest possible commendation for their co-operation in those important enterprises which have engaged his endeavors during many momentous years. (The portrait of Judge Picher appears as the frontispiece of this volume.)

Picher, William Henry, prominently identified with the lead and zinc interests of southwest Missouri, was born December 31, 1850, at Madison, Indiana. His parents were Oliver Sheppard and Mary Ann (Fitch) Picher, the former a native of Wareham, Massachusetts, and the latter of Baltimore, Maryland. The father was a lawyer by profession. When the son was about five years of age, his parents removed to Galesburg, Illinois, and he there received his education, beginning in the public schools, and finishing with a classical and scientific course at Knox College, in that city. In 1870 he was attracted to Joplin by the mineral discoveries, and he may be accounted among the pioneers in the development of mining interests, and the industries growing out of them. In January, 1876, after an ample experience in a smaller way, he became one of the incorporators of the Picher Lead and Zinc Company, and was elected vice president and secretary. This company became the Picher Lead Company in 1881, of which he is vice president. The record of this organization is part of the history of Joplin, and its works are known throughout the world, famous for being alone among American lead works in the successful application of devices for arresting the furnace fumes, and converting them into sublimed white lead, a commodity without a rival in all those qualities which make an enduring pigment. He is also a director in the Rex Mining and Smelting Company, and the secretary, and is interested in the ownership and management of a number of other mining companies and properties. He has always been active in all movements for the advancement of the material interests of the city. He was one of the most energetic of the projectors of the Joplin Commercial Club, and is the present president of that body, whose membership includes most of the leading business men of the place, representing all

interests, industrial, commercial and financial, and whose purpose is to advance the growth and prosperity of all, and provide for the social welfare of its members. In politics he is a Republican, holding to a sound monetary system and a protective tariff as being essential to all that goes to constitute a prosperous community and nation. In religion he is a Presbyterian. He is a prominent member of various Masonic bodies. He is past master in Fellowship Lodge, No. 345; a member of Joplin Royal Arch Chapter; past commander of Ascension Commandery of Knights Templar, and a member of Ararat Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Kansas City. Mr. Picher was married at Sedalia, April 25, 1877, to Miss Susan Brummel Jones, a native of Greensboro, North Carolina, who removed to Sedalia in 1870. The children born of this union are Anne C., December 3, 1880, who was married June 7, 1899, to Robert Potwin Holmes, and William Henry, March 1, 1888. The family are most happily situated, and are helpful in the community in many ways, in business, society and church.

Pickering, William Russell, president of the W. R. Pickering Lumber Company, and founder of that organization, was born December 31, 1849, in St. Louis, Missouri. His father was a native of England, who became a resident of Missouri, where he was for a time a school teacher, and served as a county judge. William R. Pickering was educated in the public schools at Waynesville, Missouri. In 1872 he became interested in lead mining in Joplin, and in 1880, in association with Ellis Short, he engaged in a general merchandise business. Short & Pickering extended their business into Arkansas, and handled large quantities of timber from Eureka Springs, Arkansas, and from Seligman, Missouri. Within a few years their operations were extended into the Indian Territory. In 1894, the W. R. Pickering Lumber Company was organized, and the head offices were established at Springfield, Missouri. Retail yards were opened at Springfield, Lebanon, Deepwater, Ozark and Pierce City, Missouri, and at Fayetteville and Van Buren, Arkansas, with a planing mill at Tuskahoma, Indian Territory. In 1898, the company closed out its retail business in the interests of a strictly wholesale yellow pine manufacturing business. Mr. Pickering now

located in Vernon Parish, Louisiana, where he secured control of 60,000 acres of virgin long-leaved yellow pine. In 1898, he established a sawmill plant at Pickering Station, on the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railway, sixty-five miles from Lake Charles, Louisiana. The mill has a daily capacity of 200,000 feet of lumber, and has frequently shipped one million feet in a week. The sheds house 1,500,000 feet of dry stock, and 2,000,000 feet of rough stock. The sales in 1900 aggregated 50,000,000 feet. The logging is done over a standard gauge railroad seven miles long. The employes of the company number 400 men. May 1, 1899, the general offices were removed to Kansas City, where also Mr. Pickering and family reside. Mr. Pickering, president of the company, besides giving his careful attention to the establishment and development of this great business, was from 1893 to 1897 concerned in a banking business in Marionville, Missouri, and is now largely interested in a banking house at Springfield, Missouri. In 1869 he was married to Miss Jane Coggburn, of Miller County, Missouri. In politics he is a Republican, and in religion a member of the Reorganized Church of Latter Day Saints.

WILLIAM ALFRED PICKERING, only child of William R. and Jane Coggburn Pickering, was born in 1870, in Buffalo, Missouri. He began his education in the common schools, and completed it at Drury College, Springfield, Missouri. From his youth he was connected in some manner with lumber interests, in intimate association with his father, and early developed great capability for these affairs. In 1894, when the W. R. Pickering Lumber Company was organized, he became vice president and general manager, and from that time has been the managerial director of affairs. Prior to the purchase by the company of their immense tracts of pine lands in Louisiana, he made long-continued investigation in that State and in Arkansas, and the location of the present logging and manufacturing plant was primarily due to his intimate knowledge of conditions, and his accurate discernment of the resourcefulness of the region which he favored. In business conduct, Mr. Pickering is self-contained and methodical. Those having dealings with him in transactions of great magnitude, while impressed with his mastery of every detail, find in him no self-importance



W.R. Pickering



W.R. Pickering

to suggest his connection with a great business enterprise. In a personal way he is the well-bred broadly intelligent gentleman. In politics he is a Republican. He holds membership with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Pickering.—A town of 200 inhabitants, on the Maryville branch of the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad. It is in Union township, Nodaway County, about six and a half miles northeast of Maryville. It takes its name from Pickering Clark, a railroad officer. It has Methodist Episcopal and Christian Churches and a Masonic and Odd Fellows Lodge. An elevator does a good business. A newspaper, the "News," has just been started there, making a total of sixteen papers in Nodaway County.

Pickett, John Edward, recorder of deeds for Saline County, has been a resident of Missouri for twenty years, and has attained a position of prominence in connection with the conduct of public affairs in one of the leading counties of the State. He was born in Fall Creek Township, Adams County, Illinois, October 3, 1859, son of Newton J. and Elizabeth (Thomas) Pickett. His father owned and conducted a farm in that State, and was a lifelong Democrat. His death occurred in 1862. John E. Pickett received his education in the county schools at Marblehead, Illinois, and at the grade schools at Quincy in that State. In 1880 he removed to Missouri, locating at Miami, Saline County, where he took a position as clerk in the implement store of J. F. Carr. Later he engaged in general farm work. In 1889 he removed to Marshall and took a position as salesman in the dry goods store of W. H. Fletcher, with whom he remained most of the time until 1898, when the Democratic party nominated him for the office of recorder of deeds, to which he was elected. Fraternally he is identified with several societies, including the Knights of Pythias, the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Modern Woodmen of America. In religion he is a member of the Christian Church. His business interests include a fine farm in Miami Township. Mr. Pickett was married February 13, 1889, to Virginia Fravis Guthrey, daughter of John G. Guthrey, deceased, an early settler of Miami Township, and for several years president of the Miami Savings Bank. They are

the parents of five children, named respectively, Gladys Elizabeth, Annie, Newton J., Dixie Downing and an infant.

Picot, Louis G., was born in Richmond, Virginia, May 15, 1816, of French parents. His father came to America shortly after the battle of Waterloo, having been a soldier under Napoleon, and settled in Richmond, Virginia, where he married. He engaged in mercantile business. Mr. Picot was what might be called a self-made man, as he did not receive a college education; only an ordinary English education; and at the age of fifteen years was taken from school and put in his father's store, where he soon showed marked ability. At the age of twenty-one years he married Miss Margaret A. Roberts, of Baltimore, Maryland. He came to St. Louis in 1841, bringing with him letters to Judge Bryan Mullanphy, and entered his office as a student, studying law until 1843, when he was admitted to the bar by Judge Mullanphy, then judge of the Eighth Judicial Circuit. Judge Mullanphy at that time had an office on the west side of Main, between Pine and Olive Streets. It was a peculiar place for an office and a remarkable office. Judge Mullanphy and Mr. Picot were similar in their habits. Both had peculiarities and both were great students. Their office was their home and their bedroom, separated by a screen. In 1854 he was admitted and qualified to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States. At the request of Judge Mullanphy, Mr. Picot assumed control of the large estate of Mrs. Ann Biddle, whose properties later became one of the landmarks of North St. Louis. He was engaged in several large land cases; in one of which Colonel Lewis V. Bogy was opposed to him, the litigation continuing twenty-one years, and which he ultimately won. He lived at Carondelet, and built a large house on the top of the bluffs overlooking the Mississippi River, constructing over it an immense tower, which was known by the name of "Picot's Castle." The house, rising above the grove which surrounded it, commanded a view of the river for twenty miles north and south, and formed a landmark for passing steamers. This house was confiscated in 1862 during the war with the South; but the order was revoked, it having appeared that the United States government had no

just cause to seize the property. While not a brilliant man Mr. Picot did not pretend to great attainments. He was a man of peculiar mind, and possessed a strong retentive memory. As a land lawyer he had no superior and no equal in his day. There was not a better informed lawyer in his line than Mr. Picot, who was thoroughly familiar with the law applicable to our land titles. He was a progressive man, built several large buildings; among them the Broadway Hotel, at the corner of Biddle and Broadway, which was also taken by the United States government during the Civil War. His associates were such men as R. M. Field, Glover & Shepley, Thomas T. Gantt, Charles C. Whitelsey, Hamilton R. Gamble, Charles Gibson and other prominent members of the St. Louis bar. He was esteemed an honorable and upright man. He died at his home, in Carondelet, August 24, 1870, leaving a widow and five children. Mrs. Picot survived him for eighteen years and died at Manitou Springs, Colorado, in July, 1888. The children now living are Aurelia, who married Dr. P. N. Butler, of Franklin County, Missouri; Mittie, who married Mr. Henry Bartling; Louis D., of the real estate firm of Louis D. Picot & Co.; Eugene J., who is now county clerk and recorder, of Boulder, Montana; Adele, who married Mr. Elmer Thompson, who was accidentally shot shortly after their marriage, on his ranch in Wyoming.

Pickler, Samuel M., merchant and legislator, was born in Washington County, Indiana, in November of the year 1846. When six years of age he removed with his parents to Davis County, Iowa, where he grew to manhood, and where he resided until 1866, when he came to Kirksville, Missouri. He was educated in Iowa, and may be said to have begun life for himself as a country school teacher in that State. After his removal to Missouri, he entered the noted old-time private normal school established by Professor Joseph Baldwin at Kirksville, and there pursued an advanced course of study, and also held the position of assistant teacher in that institution. When this normal school passed under the control of the State, and became a State institution, Mr. Pickler was made a member of the faculty, and continued his educational labors in this capacity until

1873. He then turned his attention to journalism, and for eight years thereafter was editor and proprietor of the "Kirksville Journal," the leading Republican paper in Adair County. He made his entree into public life in the winter of 1877, having been elected a member of the lower branch of the General Assembly at the election held in the fall of 1876. As the representative of Adair County, he was one of about twenty Republican members of the House, and proved himself a capable and conscientious legislator, eminently practical and businesslike in everything, and true to the best interests of his constituents and the State at large, under all circumstances. At the close of this legislative term, he declined a re-election and did not again come before the people as a candidate for this office until 1896, when he was unanimously nominated by his party for member of the House of Representatives from Adair County. He was elected by a handsome majority, and in 1898 was renominated without opposition and was re-elected by an increased majority. In 1900 he again received the legislative nomination, and the same year received the Republican nomination for Congress in the First District, composed of the counties of Adair, Clark, Knox, Lewis, Macon, Marion, Putnam, Schuyler, Scotland and Shelby. The honor thus conferred upon him was one well merited by his public services as a legislator, his high character as a citizen, and his ability as a man of affairs. In addition to filling the official positions above mentioned, he has served as school commissioner of Adair County and Mayor of Kirksville, and as regent of the First District normal school at Kirksville. In his young manhood Mr. Pickler read law, and was admitted to the bar, but has never engaged in active practice. The knowledge of the law thus gained has, however, contributed largely to his usefulness as a public servant, and to his success as a man of affairs. He is the owner of a large mercantile establishment in Kirksville, and for several years has been an extensive dealer in lumber, railroad ties and timbers of various kinds. Hon. J. A. Pickler, who has served four terms in Congress from South Dakota, is a brother of Samuel M. Pickler, and another brother is Hon. Richard M. Pickler, circuit judge at Smith Center, Kansas.



S. M. Pickler



S. M. Pickler

Piedmont.—A city of the fourth class, in Benton Township, Wayne County, eighteen miles northwest of Greenville on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway. It was laid out upon the completion of the Iron Mountain road to that point. In 1888 a fire destroyed half the business houses of the place. It has well graded streets, electric lights, four churches, a graded public school, a bank, flouring mill, two hotels, opera house, lodges of Masons, Knights of Pythias, Woodmen and United Workmen, a newspaper, the "Banner," published by Dr. J. N. Holmes, and about twenty other business enterprises, stores, etc. Population, 1899 (estimated), 1,200.

Pierce, H. Clay, president of the Waters-Pierce Oil Company, of St. Louis, was born near Ogdensburg, New York. He began his active business career in St. Louis as a clerk in the Second National Bank. He then engaged in the oil business, in association with John R. Finlay, who in 1856 had begun the manufacture of illuminating oils. When petroleum came into use, Mr. Pierce was quick to appreciate the opportunity, and as financial manager of the business extended the operations of the house, which had previously been confined almost exclusively within the city. The death of Mr. Finlay occurred in 1877, when Mr. Pierce succeeded to the sole charge of the business. The operations of the house continued to extend over a constantly increasing territory, and for a more ready transaction of the immense volume of business, incorporation under the general law was effected, under the name of the Waters-Pierce Oil Company, Mr. Pierce being elected to the presidency, a position which he occupies at the present time. Mr. Pierce steadfastly refuses to take any part in political movements, and declines to acknowledge allegiance unreservedly to any political party. He is a member of the Second Baptist Church, of St. Louis, and a liberal but unostentatious contributor toward its support. He is president of the St. Louis Club, and it was under his leadership that its splendid property was acquired. Mr. Pierce was married, in 1869, to Miss Minnie Finlay, daughter of his former business colleague, John R. Finlay. His wife, MINNIE FINLAY PIERCE, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1849. She was seven years of age

when her parents came to St. Louis, where she passed the years of her girlhood, beginning her education in the public schools, later attending Mary Institute and completing her studies at Miss Bonney's school in Philadelphia. In her young womanhood she was conspicuous for her accomplishments, excelling especially in music, both vocal and instrumental. Having a soprano voice of rare sweetness, she was for years one of the most charming singers in St. Louis. Of her marriage were born five children, all of whom were living at the time of their mother's death. The eldest of these children is now Mrs. Perle Richards, wife of Eben Richards, a successful member of the St. Louis bar. The others are Clay Arthur, Roy, Theron and Violet Pierce. Mrs. Pierce was an active member of the Second Baptist Church, and one of the founders of the Humanity Club. Her death occurred January 5, 1899.

Pierce City.—A city in Lawrence County, on the main line and the southern branch of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway, eighteen miles southwest of Mount Vernon, the county seat. It is located upon the western slope of the Ozark Plateau, at an altitude of 1,215 feet. The water supply is drawn from Clear Creek, and is distributed by an efficient system of waterworks. The Southern Missouri Telephone Company affords excellent local service, and gives connection with all towns within a radius of fifty miles, including all the mining points. The city is lighted by its own electrical plant. The City Hall is a convenient building erected at a cost of \$5,000. The buildings devoted to educational purposes are a public high school, costing \$15,000, two ward schools, a building for colored children, and a Catholic parochial school; and the handsome three-story brick edifice of the Pierce City Baptist College. The denominations having church buildings are the Baptist, Christian, Congregational, Protestant Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal South, Cumberland Presbyterian, Lutheran, and Catholic, the latter with two buildings. There is a spacious operahouse, and a hotel erected at a cost of \$60,000. The newspapers are the "Democrat" and the "Empire," the former Democratic and the latter Republican, both issued daily and weekly. The leading fraternal societies have lodges. The Young Men's

Christian Association was the first formed in the southwest part of the State. A military organization, company E, Second Regiment National Guard of Missouri, under command of Captain W. A. Raupp, was in United States service during the Spanish-American War, and performed duty in Tennessee, Kentucky and Georgia. There are two banks. The industries comprise two roller flour mills, one of unusual capacity; a sawmill, an elevator, a canning factory, a wagon factory, brick yards, pottery works, lime kilns and stone quarries. It is an important wheat and lumber shipping point, and lead and zinc exist in the vicinity, but are undeveloped. In 1900 the population was 2,151. The town had its origin in the building of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway, and was the first on that line southwest of Springfield. It was platted April 8, 1870, by Henry C. Young and Charles B. McAfee. It was named for Mr. Pierce, then president of the railway company. Confusion is found in the spelling of the name; the post-office department gives it as Pierce City, while the railway authorities use the form of Peirce City, as it appears in the local records. Numerous additions were made to the town immediately after platting, and May 23, 1870, it was incorporated. The population was then 700. In 1878 it was incorporated as a city of the fourth class.

Pierce City College.—A collegiate institution for both sexes, located at Pierce City. It was founded in 1878 by benevolent residents of Pierce City and others interested in the cause of education in the southwest. It was opened September 7, 1880, under Prof. C. S. Sheffield. It is controlled by the Baptist denomination, but all classes of students are admitted, and no proselyting effort is made. The building is a spacious brick three-story edifice, occupying an eminence overlooking the city. In 1898, there were five teachers and 103 students; the property was valued at \$20,000, and the library contained 1,000 volumes.

Pierce's Mill, Battle of.—July 18, 1862, at the point where the Keokuk & Western Railroad (then the Memphis & Kirksville) crosses the Middle Fabius in Scotland County, a force of about 500 Federals under command of Major John Y. Clupper, of the Merrill Horse, and Major John F. Benjamin, of

the Eleventh Missouri State Militia, were ambuscaded by about 200 Confederates under Colonel Jo C. Porter. The Federals were entirely taken by surprise and retreated with a loss of twenty killed and sixty-nine wounded. The Confederate loss was about half a dozen. Porter and his men, after the skirmish, retreated toward the South, and twenty-four hours after were at Novelty in the southern part of Knox County, sixty-four miles from Pierce's Mill. He proceeded into Callaway County, where on July 28, he was overtaken by a Federal force under Col. Guitar, and was defeated with a loss of thirty-two killed and 125 wounded. Of the Federal force, thirteen were killed and fifty-five wounded.

Piernas, Don Pedro, first Lieutenant Governor of Upper Louisiana by appointment of the Spanish government, was a native of Spain, and came to New Orleans with Count Ulloa, in 1766. He was a captain in the military force which accompanied Ulloa, and participated in the early operations which established the government of the territory under Governors O'Reilly and Unzaga. Appointed Lieutenant Governor of Upper Louisiana, he reached St. Louis in 1770, and soon after his coming ordered the first survey of village lots and out-lots. His policy was mild and conciliatory, and attached to him the more prominent of the early French settlers, who had been reluctant to renounce their allegiance to France. His administration ended May 20, 1775, and at its close the people of St. Louis gave public expression to their regard for him and their indorsement of his official acts.

Pike, Zebulon M., whose achievements as an explorer link his name with the region of which Missouri forms a part, was born "in Lambertton, New Jersey, January 5, 1779, and died in York—now Toronto—Canada, April 27, 1813. His father Zebulon—born in New Jersey, in 1751, died in Lawrenceburg, Indiana, July 24, 1834—was a captain in the Revolutionary Army; was in General Arthur St. Clair's defeat in 1791, and was brevetted lieutenant colonel in the regular army July 10, 1812. While the son was a child his father removed with his family to Bucks County, Pennsylvania, and thence, in a few years, to Easton, where the boy was edu-

cated. He was appointed an ensign in his father's regiment, March 3, 1799, first lieutenant in November, and captain in August, 1806. While advancing through the lower grades of his profession he supplemented the deficiencies of his education by the study of Latin, French and the mathematics. After the purchase of Louisiana by the French, Lieutenant Pike was appointed to conduct an expedition to trace the Mississippi to its source, and leaving St. Louis August 9, 1805, he returned, after nearly nine months' exploration and constant exposure to hardship, having satisfactorily performed this service. In 1806-7 he was engaged in geographical explorations in Louisiana Territory, in the course of which he discovered Pike's Peak, in the Rocky Mountains, and reached the Rio Grande River. Having been found on Spanish territory, he and his party were taken to Santa Fe; but, after a long examination and the seizure of his papers, they were released. He arrived at Natchitoches, July 1, 1807, received the thanks of the government, and in 1810 published a narrative of his two expeditions. He was made major in 1808, lieutenant colonel in 1809, deputy quartermaster-general April 3, 1812, colonel of the Fifteenth Infantry July 3, 1812, and brigadier general March 12, 1813. Early in 1813 he was assigned to the principal army as adjutant and inspector general, and selected to command an expedition against York—now Toronto—Upper Canada. On April 27th the fleet conveying the troops for the attack on York reached the harbor of that town, and measures were taken to land them at once. General Pike landed with the main body as soon as practicable, and, the enemy's advanced parties falling back before him, he took one of the redoubts that had been constructed for the main defense of the place. The column was then halted until arrangements were made for the attack on another redoubt. While General Pike and many of his soldiers were seated on the ground the magazines of the fort exploded, a mass of stone fell upon him, and he was fatally injured, surviving but a few hours."—(Appleton's "Cyclopedia of American Biography.")

Pike County.—A county in the eastern part of the State, bounded on the north by Ralls County and the Mississippi River; east by the Mississippi River; south by Lincoln

and Montgomery Counties, and west by Audrain and Ralls Counties; area, 424,266 acres. Along the Mississippi River the county is considerably broken, here and there low tracts of bottom land which are divided by hills reaching to the river side, and extending back for some distance and merging into rolling table lands. In the central and western part are large tracts of rolling prairie. The river bottoms have a rich alluvial soil, and years that they are not inundated bear large crops of corn, oats and the grasses. A few miles back from the river the uplands are well adapted to wheat and tobacco, and are excellent for fruit growing. The hills along the river are clayey and gravelly, and good for grape cultivation and the growing of other fruits. Back from the river the soil of the hillsides is poor and flinty. In the interior of the county the bottoms along the streams and the prairies have a rich dark loam of great productiveness. The county is well watered. Salt River flows through the northern part into the Mississippi, and has for its tributaries Spencer, Penoe, Sugar, Haw and Grassy Creeks, which drain the northern part of the county. Gwin, Big and Little Ramsey, Calumet and Little Calumet, Noix and Buffalo Creeks flow toward the east and into the Mississippi. Sulphur Fork, North Fork, Indian Fork and West Fork are in the southwestern part, and enter into Cuivre, which flows south in the southwestern part. There are numerous fresh water and saline springs, and a few mineral springs, the waters of which have medicinal properties. The best known of the latter are Buffalo Spring, near Louisiana, and Elk Lick, near Spencersburg. In the southwestern part of the county is a large body of land underlaid with coal. There is abundance of limestone, marble, cement and fire clay, the latter of superior quality. The average yields per acre of the leading crops are: Corn, 34 bushels; wheat, 15 bushels; oats, 20 bushels; potatoes, 100 bushels; timothy seed, 4 bushels; clover seed, 2 bushels. According to the report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics the surplus products shipped from the county in 1898 were: Cattle, 9,200 head; hogs, 47,078 head; sheep, 16,513 head; horses and mules, 1,420 head; wheat, 212,800 bushels, corn, 11,600 bushels; hay, 1,241,100 pounds; flour, 1,131,600 pounds; shipstuff, 90,000 pounds; clover seed, 1,085 pounds; lumber, 3,280,920 feet;

logs, 12,000 feet; walnut logs, 36,000 feet; cross ties, 1,008; cord wood, 3,336 cords; cooperage, 31 cars; brick, 626,185; stone, 500 cars; lime, 34,318 barrels; cement, 822 barrels; wool, 121,838 pounds; tobacco, 243,455 pounds; poultry, 1,380,988 pounds; eggs, 288,130 dozen; butter and cheese, 38,560 pounds; dressed meats, 14,191 pounds; game and fish, 231,584 pounds; lard and tallow, 18,720 pounds; peaches, 2,925 baskets; fresh fruit, 73,335 pounds; cider and vinegar, 99,354 gallons; nursery stock, 2,478,412 pounds; furs, 2,417 pounds; feathers, 10,996 pounds. Other articles exported were tar, tobacco, apples, dried fruit, vegetables, honey, beeswax, molasses and canned goods. Of the land in the county, 85 per cent is under cultivation, and of the remainder two-thirds is in timber, chiefly oak, hickory, elm, black walnut, ash, hard maple, sycamore, cottonwood and pecan.

Some time during the early half or about the middle of the eighteenth century, French exploring expeditions, or adventurers, visited the territory now Pike County, as has been made known through discoveries of relics that they left behind. Later the Spanish made attempts at settlement, as is shown by the irregular lines of old grants of land in different parts of the county. There is no available record to fix the exact dates of those temporary visits of the French and the Spanish. Evidently they did not in any case remain long in the territory on account of the hostility of the Indians—the Missouri—who, then, according to Schoolcraft, occupied the country. In 1808 Captain Robert Jordan, the brother of John M. Jordan, prominent in the early history of Pike County, came from South Carolina with his family and settled upon Buffalo Creek, about five miles south of the present site of Louisiana. Fear of the Indians caused him to leave, but in 1811 he returned, accompanied by a number of others from South Carolina, including the Mackey, Templeton, Brandon and Henry families. All settled close together on the hills near Buffalo Creek, a few miles from the site of the present city of Louisiana, and built cabins. The Indians were treacherous, and Captain Jordan was shot from ambush by one of them. The log behind which the murderous Indian was concealed when he fired the fatal shot, as late as 1895 remained in its original position near where the Buf-

falo Creek Church now stands. Captain Jordan's remains were buried near by, and this was the beginning of what is now a large cemetery. After the killing of Jordan, upon the advice of Acting Governor Frederick Bates, the settlers left their newly made homes, some removing to St. Louis and others to St. Charles. After a few years' absence the settlers returned, with others, to the homes they had abandoned, and erected stockades about three miles south of the present site of Louisiana, on what is now the Prairieville road. Prominent among the pioneers were John McConnell, Robert McConnell, and James and Robert Burns, who were noted as hunters and Indian fighters. For some years the pioneers suffered many privations and lived in constant fear of the Indians. The first land sales of the public domain now comprising Pike County were held in the winter of 1817-18 at St. Louis. The land was held at the minimum price of \$2.50 per acre. Many French, Spanish and New Madrid claims were placed on land within the limits of the county, and for many years contests over patents from the government and New Madrid claims were the principal matters to take up the attention of the courts. About 1815 the Indians became less troublesome, and about the time of the first sale of lands in Pike County territory there was a great increase in the number of settlements made, numerous farms were laid out and locations made on land for many miles back from the river. The settlers lived in peace and harmony, and the new country was the scene of prosperity.

Pike County was originally a part of the District of St. Charles. December 14, 1818, the Territorial Legislature passed an act creating Lincoln and Pike Counties. Pike County was named in honor of General Zebulon Pike, the noted explorer, who, in 1805, explored the upper Mississippi, and later Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico and other parts of the West, and discovered the Colorado mountain which, after him, was called Pike's Peak. When organized Pike County included all that portion of Missouri Territory north of Lincoln County, extending to the Iowa line and west to the limits of the Territory. Owing to its great size it was facetiously called the "State of Pike," a name that is occasionally still applied to it. The first court of Pike County was the circuit

court, which at that time exercised all the functions now invested in the circuit, county and probate courts. The first meeting of the court was held at the house of Obadiah Dickerson, in the town of Louisiana, April 12, 1819, Honorable David Todd, judge; Michael J. Noyes, clerk, and Samuel K. Caldwell, sheriff. The first work of the court was to lay out the townships of Calumet, Buffalo, Peno and Mason, and to appoint constables for each township as follows: Thomas F. Trunsdells, for Calumet; Walter Conway, for Buffalo; J. Lane, Sr., for Peno, and Joseph Gash, for Mason. A number of road petitions were presented, including a petition for a road to Franklin and one for a road to Two Rivers. A schedule of ferry rates was promulgated by the court. The members of the first grand jury were James Watson, foreman; Willis Mitchell, Samuel Watson, David James, Jeppe H. Lane, Samuel Small, William See, Moses Kelly, Samuel McGary, William R. Pirkins, John Bary, David Watson, John Turner, Hugh Gordon, James Markey, John Venable, John M. Jordan, John Lewis, Samuel Kean, Ephraim W. Beasley and James Crider. The report of the jury was to the effect that no indictments had been found, nor was there any business that demanded its attention, and the members were discharged. The next term of the court was held in August, the first day's meeting was at the house of Obadiah Dickerson, and adjournment was taken to meet the next day in the schoolhouse at Louisiana. The second grand jury returned the first indictment, which was against Evin La Masterz for assault and battery. Other indictments on the same charge were returned against John Burbridge and James Markey. In the first case the accused was found guilty as charged and fined \$5. At the same term of court the sheriff filed a bond in the amount of \$12,000. Owing to the various duties of his office the sheriff was a man of greater public responsibility than at present, as he was also collector of taxes and agent of the county in financial transactions. During the days of the early circuit court, criminal actions were rare. Pike County has been always on the roll of counties of the State where crime is at the minimum. There have been murders, but nearly all in the lowest strata of society. One of the most important cases to take up the attention of the Circuit

Court of Pike County was the trial of Dr. Hearne, in 1896, for the murder of Amos Stillwell, a wealthy porkpacker of Hannibal, Missouri, the case having been transferred to the Pike County court on a change of venue. Hearne was acquitted of the charge against him. Among the early lawyers of the Pike County bar were many who became prominent in State and national affairs, including Ezra Hunt, Edward Bates, Uriel Wright, James O. Broadhead, Gilchrist Porter, Priestly H. McBride, and later A. H. Buckner, D. P. Dyer, Thomas J. C. Fagg, Champ Clark and David A. Ball. The first county commissioners of Pike County, appointed by the court, were Andrew Edwards, John M. Jordan, John Bryson and James Johnson. It was the duty of these commissioners to select a permanent seat of justice. The three first named were the original owners of the land now the present site of the city of Louisiana, and part of their interests were acquired by Samuel K. Caldwell, the first sheriff of the county, and Joel Shaw, who, in 1818, laid out the town of Louisiana. Later the court appointed Michael J. Noyes and John E. Allen commissioners. At the April term of court, 1822 (April 8), they reported that they had accepted in the town of Bowling Green "ground and a square for a courthouse." At the term of court held the following August they made their report on a courthouse and jail. In the records of the circuit court notice only of these reports are made, and just what the reports contained can only be surmised, as the reports themselves have passed out of existence. December 14, 1822, an act was passed by the State Legislature providing that county seats be located near the centers of the counties, and in pursuance thereof the county seat commissioners, on August 11, 1823, reported to the circuit court that a place for the meetings of the court had been prepared at Bowling Green. Wednesday, August 13, 1823, the circuit court, in meeting at Louisiana, made an order to change the meeting place the next term to the town of Bowling Green, where quarters for court meetings and county officers had been prepared. There was considerable opposition to the removal of the county seat, and various efforts were made to have it returned to that town. On page 440, Record A, of the Circuit Court for Pike County, is an entry showing the appoint-

ment of Daniel Draper, William Massie and Obadiah Dickerson to select a site for a county seat. Later they reported upon assignments of land by M. S. Noyes and T. Kerr; the following day, Friday, February 6, 1829, the report was rejected on account of Noyes having no legal title to the land assigned. This was the last serious attempt to have Louisiana made the county seat. For many years there has been a court of common pleas at Louisiana. The first courthouse stood on the public square. It was a small brick structure, and was burned in 1864. A few years later the present building was erected at a cost of about \$18,000, and with slight repairs is still in good condition. On the first page of Record A, County Court of Pike County, the notes of the clerk show that "at the courthouse in Louisiana," April 9, 1821, "pursuant to an act of the General Assembly entitled, 'An Act Establishing Circuit and County Courts,' approved November 28, 1820, the first county court was held. The first county justices were Edmund Mountjoy, William Stephenson and William Boggs, all of whom produced their commissions from Governor McNair, which were duly recorded by Ezra Hunt, then district recorder, and the said three county justices thereupon took their seats, and proclamation being made by the sheriff of this county, a county court was organized and opened for the said county of Pike." The first business of the court was to accept the credentials of Michael J. Noyes as county clerk. Then a permit was granted Augustus A. Legrand to practice in the courts of the county, he having produced his license to practice in the courts of the State. Ezra Hunt and S. K. Caldwell were also admitted to practice in the courts. After the appointment of four constables, one for each of the townships of the county, the court adjourned until "to-morrow." The next day the first act of the court was to appoint D. Jones the guardian of Sally and Pleasant Phears. Then a license to run a ferry at the town of Louisiana to Samuel K. Caldwell and the heirs of Joel Shaw was granted; also a license to John Miller to run a ferry across the Mississippi at Clarksville. The rate for ferriage across the Mississippi, by the court, was fixed as follows: For every wagon and team of horses, loaded, \$2; for each additional horse, 25 cents; for each man and horse, 50 cents;

for each foot passenger, 25 cents; for each head of cattle, 12½ cents; for each head of hogs or sheep, 6½ cents; for each one hundred weight of goods or property, 6¼ cents. The court also directed the sheriff to purchase for the use of the county a foot measure, a yard measure, one-half bushel, gallon, half gallon and quart measures, and weights, and a seal "with the initial of the county thereon." The county court met at Louisiana until Bowling Green became the county seat in 1823.

Of the first schools in the county the earliest was established in Louisiana about 1819, and like other early schools of Missouri was run on the subscription plan. When the attention of the world was directed toward California by the discovery of gold in 1849 Pike County citizens went in large numbers to the gold fields, and were among the most noted of the California "forty-niners." Pike County furnished many soldiers for the Black Hawk War, to the Mexican War and to both the North and South during the Civil War, and for their hardihood, bravery and energy Pike County citizens gained a national reputation. Pike County has furnished a number of men prominent in public life, including one judge of the supreme court, Thomas J. C. Fagg; six circuit judges, Ezra Hunt, A. H. Buckner, T. C. J. Fagg, Gilchrist Porter, Elijah Robinson and Priestly H. McBride; five members of Congress, A. H. Buckner, Gilchrist Porter, George W. Anderson, David P. Dyer and Champ Clark; one United States Senator, J. B. Henderson, and many others who gained fame in various fields. Pike County is divided into ten townships, named respectively, Ashley, Buffalo, Calumet, Cuivre, Hartford, Indian, Peno, Prairieville, Salt River and Spencer. The assessed valuation of real estate and town lots in the county in 1899 was \$5,410,160; estimated full value, \$10,820,320; assessed value of personal property, including stocks, bonds, etc., \$1,688,804; estimated full value, \$3,377,608; assessed value of merchants and manufacturers, \$257,260; estimated full value, \$385,890; assessed value of railroads and telegraphs, \$1,245,126.73. There are 112.82 miles of railroad in the county, the St. Louis, Keokuk & Northwestern passing the entire length of the eastern border along the Mississippi, the St. Louis & Hannibal crossing through the central part in a southeasterly

direction, and the Chicago & Alton, running in a southwesterly direction from Louisiana to Bowling Green, then westerly to the western limits. The number of public schools in the county in 1899 was 116; number of teachers employed, 169; pupils enumerated, 8,094; amount of permanent school fund, both township and county, \$11,929.53. The population of the county in 1900 was 25,744.

Pike County Colony of St. Louis.—An association organized at the Mercantile Club in St. Louis February 15, 1896, and composed of ex-citizens of Pike County, Missouri, who are living in St. Louis, its object being to keep alive the friendships formed in the old county years ago, and to remember the old county itself on the occasion of an annual banquet. Its first officers were James O. Broadhead, president; W. H. Biggs, first vice-president; S. N. Holliday, second vice-president; Thomas Booth, third vice-president; Robert A. Campbell, historian; M. G. Gorin, chaplain; Virgil Rule, treasurer; Cliff H. McMillan, secretary. Its officers in the year 1900 were: David P. Dyer, president; William H. Biggs, first vice-president; J. E. Carstarphen, second vice-president; Dr. B. A. Wilkes, third vice-president; Sylvester T. Johnston, fourth vice-president; Robert A. Campbell, historian; Rev. Taylor Bernard, chaplain; Gamble Jordon, treasurer; Davis Biggs, secretary. In 1900 the colony numbered 225 members. Among those who have been and are distinguished in the councils of the nation and State may be mentioned, the first president of the colony, Hon. James O. Broadhead, minister to Switzerland, and special commissioner to France; General John B. Henderson, United States Senator from 1862 to 1869; Hon. David P. Dyer, member of Congress from 1869 to 1871, and afterward United States district attorney for the Western District of Missouri; Hon. Robert A. Campbell, Lieutenant-Governor of Missouri from 1881 to 1885, and afterward comptroller of the city of St. Louis; Hon. William H. Biggs, judge of the St. Louis court of appeals; Hon. George W. Anderson, member of Congress from 1865 to 1869; Nicholas M. Bell, Robert E. Carr and Henry T. Mudd.

Pike, The.—The "Zebulon M. Pike," usually called the "Pike," was the first steam-

boat that landed at the St. Louis wharf. She reached the foot of Market Street August 2, 1817—having been six weeks in making the trip from Louisville, Kentucky, to St. Louis—and was received there with holiday demonstrations. "The boat was driven with a low pressure engine, with a walking-beam, and had but one smokestack. . . . In the encounter with a rapid current the crew reinforced steam with the impulse of their own strength. They used the poles and running boards just as in the push-boat navigation of barges." The captain of the boat was Jacob Reed, and she was named in honor of General Zebulon M. Pike, after whom, also, was named Pike's Peak, Colorado.

Pike's Expeditions.—Two famous exploring expeditions, conducted by Lieutenant—afterward General—Zebulon M. Pike, have passed into history as Pike's expeditions. Both these expeditions started from St. Louis, the first in 1805 and the second in 1806.

Pike, William A., clergyman, soldier and member of Congress, was born at Indianapolis, Indiana, February 11, 1829. He was a Methodist minister, and when the Civil War began, he entered the Union army and was made chaplain in a regiment of Missouri volunteers. In 1862, he took command of a light battery, and rose to brigadier general. In 1866 he was elected to the Fortieth Congress from the First Missouri District, as a Radical Republican by a vote of 6,728 to 6,510 for John Hogan, Democrat, and served one term.

Pillow's Invasion.—After the battle of Boonville, June 17, 1861, in which the State troops were routed by General Lyon, Governor Jackson was forced to seek refuge at Lexington, from whence he retreated into southwestern Missouri, and proceeded to Memphis to request General Polk, the Confederate commander there, to send a force into Missouri to recover Jefferson City, and if practicable to effect the capture of St. Louis. General Polk recognized the propriety of making an effort to secure Missouri, and sent General Pillow to New Madrid with a force of about 7,000 men. General Hardee was at Pocahtontas, Arkansas, where he was organizing and training the Arkansas troops, and

had 3,500 men under him; and, at the same time General Jeff Thompson, with headquarters at Bloomfield, Stoddard County, Missouri, was issuing proclamations and orders, and attempting to organize the State Guard in the southeast district of the State. There were rumors of a scheme for Pillow to march from New Madrid and Hardee from Pocahontas, effect a junction at Ironton, with their force strengthened by General Thompson's troops, move on St. Louis, invest that city, and either attack and capture it, or hold it besieged until Jefferson City could be recovered, the Jackson government re-established, and all the State outside St. Louis secured to the Confederate cause. It is probable the Confederate government never seriously entertained the project, and that the Pillow expedition to New Madrid, with the noise that attended it, was simply a ruse to divert attention from another quarter. And this was the effect of it, for General Fremont promptly organized an expedition of 6,000 men, embarked them on nine steamers at the St. Louis levee and sent them down the river to take possession of Bird's Point in Missouri, opposite Cairo, with the purpose of preventing the proposed movement of Pillow from New Madrid. When they arrived at Bird's Point, Pillow had withdrawn from New Madrid and returned to Memphis—and the apprehended invasion of Missouri was ended. But in the meantime, Price and McCulloch had advanced on General Lyon in southwest Missouri and outnumbered and defeated him in the battle of Wilson's Creek.

Pilot Grove.—A town in Cooper County, on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway, twelve miles southeast of Boonville. It has six churches, public schools, the Pilot Grove Collegiate Institution, academical and musical, two banks, the "Herald" newspaper, Democratic, and numerous business houses. The population in 1890 was 560. It was platted in 1873, and takes its name from a grove of hickory trees which in early days marked the way between Boonville and Old Franklin, and where was established the Pilot Grove post office in 1836.

Pilot Knob.—An incorporated town in Arcadia Township, Iron County, one mile north of Ironton. It contains a large mining and smelting plant, two general stores, a

school and hotel. The population in 1890 was 757.

Pilot Knob.—A deposit of iron ore in Iron County, in the form of a symmetrical mountain, the largest mass of the kind in the United States. It is six miles south of the Iron Mountain, and near it at a distance of a quarter of a mile is another mass of ore called Shepherd Mountain. Pilot Knob is 581 feet high, and has a base area of 550 acres. It is the most conspicuous elevation in Missouri and was given the name it bears because it was to the early settlers a landmark and guide.

Pilot Knob, Battle of.—This battle, fought September 26, 1864, was one of the bloodiest engagements in Missouri during the Civil War, and one of great importance in its results. General Sterling Price had marched from Pocahontas, Arkansas, with an army of 10,000 to 12,000 men, on the expedition which was to have been a formidable invasion of Missouri to repair the waning fortunes of the Confederate cause by the capture of St. Louis, or at least the capture of Jefferson City and the occupation of all central and southern Missouri. Entering the State just below Doniphan, the Confederate army marched northward without encountering opposition, until it appeared before Pilot Knob, where was a formidable earthwork called Fort Davidson, surrounded by a ditch, and defended by 1,200 Missouri Union troops under General Thomas Ewing, of Ohio. General Shelby's detachment sent forward by Price had captured a small Unionist force at Potosi, and a wagon train near Irondale, and burned the railroad building at Potosi, but it was soon discovered that Fort Davidson was not to be taken, even if taken at all, without desperate fighting and serious loss, and Confederate authorities assert that General Price's subordinates advised against an attack. Nevertheless, it was made in force by the commands of Marmaduke and Fagan, and was met with determined spirit by the garrison, and completely repulsed, with severe loss to the assailants—a loss estimated at 1,000 to 1,200 men in killed and wounded. Ewing reported a loss of eighty-nine killed, wounded and missing. The Confederates maintained their position before the place next day, as if resolved to make another at-

tempt to reduce the garrison, and, as there was no hope of re-enforcement, General Ewing decided to abandon the fort and take the chances of a retreat to Rolla, where there was a strong Union force. Accordingly, after midnight on the 28th of September, he marched out, leaving a small force behind to blow up the magazine—the evacuation being made practicable by a single road which the Confederates had left unguarded. The retreat was over a route of sixty miles, and was skillfully executed, Ewing successfully defending himself against the pursuing and attacking command of Marmaduke, till he reached Leesburg, on the southwest branch railroad, where the Confederates withdrew, leaving the Unionists to march to Rolla without molestation. The repulse of the Confederates in their attack, and the failure to overtake and capture the retreating garrison, was a blow to the invasion of Missouri from which they never recovered. They suffered a heavy loss in officers and men, General Cabell being killed, and Major G. W. Bennett mortally wounded while gallantly leading in the assault, and a tenth of their force destroyed. It was the beginning of a series of disasters which a month later were to force the broken and disordered Confederate army of invasion to retreat in rout through southwest Missouri into the mountains of Arkansas.

Pilot Knob, Little.—A mountain in Washington County, located a little west of the center. It is about 1,500 feet above the level of the Mississippi River, and the most elevated point in the county, principally noted as a landmark.

Pinckney.—A post office in Warren County, on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, twelve miles south of Warrenton. It was the first town founded in the territory now Warren, after the passing away of the French town of Charette. It was settled in 1819, and was named after a daughter of Benjamin Sharp, Miss Attossa Pinckney Sharp. It was the first county seat of Montgomery County, which then included what is now Warren County; it has upwards of 100 inhabitants.

Pineville.—The county seat of McDonald County, on Vagrant Creek, a branch of

Elk River, a water power stream, 335 miles southwest of St. Louis, and five miles from Lanagan, its shipping point. It has a brick courthouse and jail, an academy, a public school, Methodist and Baptist Churches, a Masonic Lodge, a Grand Army Post, two Democratic newspapers, the "Democrat" and the "Herald;" a flourmill, a sawmill and several stores. The town was surveyed in 1847 for Samuel Burke, owner of the ground, and was called Maryville. The substitution of the name Pineville is not accounted for. It was incorporated as a village November 7, 1873, with R. L. Hargrove, J. C. Baber, Z. Smith, J. P. Lamance and Isham Williams as trustees. It was intended to be the county seat at the erection of the county, but this purpose was defeated until 1858. (See "McDonald County.") In 1866 J. C. Lamson was appointed superintendent of education, the establishment of schools began, and since that time teachers' institutes have been held there at intervals. In 1890 the population was 192. In 1899 (estimated), 500.

Pin Indians, Massacre of.—On the retreat of the Confederates under Shelby, Hays and Cockrell from Jackson County, after the battle of Lone Jack, August 18, 1862, they learned, while in camp near Newtonia, that a body of Pin Indians were encamped near Carthage, in Jasper County, and as these Indians belonged to the Ross party of the Cherokees, and had taken service under the Federal government, Captain Ben Elliott was sent with a sufficient force to attack them. The camp was surrounded and surprised at daybreak September 14th. According to the Confederate accounts, the assailants rode into and through the camp of the Indians and negroes, shooting and killing, and meeting with little or no resistance. Of the Indian force of 250 only one was taken prisoner; a few escaped, and the rest were massacred on the spot.

Pinnacle Rock.—An old landmark in Montgomery County, on South Bear Creek, in the form of a peculiarly shaped rock which rises to a height of about 100 feet, and covers about an acre of the area of a small valley. It appears to be a solid mass of stone. A winding path leads to its apex, where a broad, flat stone offers the climber a comfortable seat from which to view the

surrounding country. The top of the rock is covered with moss and lichens.

Pioneers.—A society of women in St. Louis, to which belongs the distinction of being the first literary society of Jewesses, and one of the oldest of women's literary clubs in the United States. It was organized in St. Louis on January 25, 1879, at the suggestion of Mrs. Rosa Sonneschein. The membership of the Pioneers is drawn from the congregations of the four synagogues of St. Louis.

Pirates of the Mississippi.—For some years prior to 1788 a dangerous gang of pirates infested the Mississippi River. "Grand Tower and Cottonwood Creek were the principal rendezvous of the robbers. The names of the leaders were Culbert and Magilvray. The gang was composed of the most vicious elements of every nationality. Out-cast whites, half-breed Indians and negro desperadoes were members of the league of bandits. To systematic piracy they added frequent murder. They were numerous, well armed and fully organized. No single boat could repel their attack. Only a fleet of boats could defeat such veterans in the service of rapine. Their murderous rapacity had long since demanded the extinction of this band of brigands. Their very existence was a reproach to the Spanish government, but every effort to suppress them had thus far been ineffectual. At length the Governor General, alarmed by the frequent loss of life and property, forbade the navigation of the Mississippi by single boats. For the sake of the mutual protection, which this order contemplated, in the spring of 1787 ten keel-boats, fully armed and strongly manned, set out from New Orleans for St. Louis. At Grand Tower the crews landed and advanced to the attack. But the robbers, unwilling to encounter an equal force, or to confront the fate which, if taken prisoners, they would be sure to suffer, saved themselves by flight; but their lair, stored with provisions, arms, munitions, and merchandise, was captured. These goods, the rich booty of successful piracy, were restored to their rightful owners. The dispersment of these robbers freed the commerce of the Mississippi from further depredations. In French traditions the year 1787 was always associated with the arrival

of the ten boats."—(Scharf's "History of St. Louis.")

Pirogues.—A modeled boat, much used in the early navigation of the Mississippi River, which was usually thirty-five to sixty feet in length, twelve to fifteen feet in breadth, and about three feet deep. These boats would carry from thirty to forty tons and were pushed up stream by poles or towed along the bank by a line attached to the bow of the boat, the method being like that of propelling canal boats, except that men, instead of horses or mules, supplied the motive power. It usually took a boat of this kind about three months to make the trip from New Orleans to St. Louis, and in those days the rate for bringing such freight as sugar, coffee, etc., to the city was usually in the neighborhood of one dollar per hundred pounds.

JOSEPH BROWN.

Pitzer, George C., was born April 23, 1835, in Clinton County, Ohio. He was educated as a physician, and practiced in Pike County, Illinois, until 1873, when he removed to St. Louis. Soon after his coming he was made dean of the American Medical College, and filled that position for thirteen years thereafter. He occupies the chair of theory and practice of medicine in that institution, which position he has held for twenty-five years, and during the same period has been clinical lecturer at the city hospital. He is also principal of the St. Louis School of Suggestion, Therapeutics and Medical Electricity. Reared in the Methodist Church, he has been a devout churchman of that faith all his life. Politically he is a Republican. In 1856 he married, in Lynchburg, Highland County, Ohio, Miss Martha J. Murphy, daughter of John Murphy, an honored and wealthy agriculturist of that county.

Pitzman, Julius, civil engineer and surveyor, was born at Halberstadt, Prussia, January 11, 1837. He was educated in his native land, and became a civil engineer in St. Louis through association with his brother-in-law, Charles E. Salomon, and Henry Kayser, city engineer. In 1859 he engaged in surveying on his own account. In 1861 General Fremont appointed him first lieutenant in the Topographical Engineer Corps. He was with General Grant on the

Tennessee River, with General Sherman at Memphis, and with General Grant again at Vicksburg, and was wounded during the operations at the latter named place. In 1864, during the Price raid, he began building fortifications at Washington, but the work soon became unnecessary. In 1863 he was elected surveyor of St. Louis County. In 1868 he published the first farm and road map of the county. Meanwhile he was re-elected county surveyor, which office he retained until city and county were separated. He then became city surveyor, which office he has held continuously ever since. During his leisure Pitzman made a study of landscape engineering. He became so interested that, in the spring of 1874, he went to Europe to examine the great parks and familiarize himself with the methods of the leading landscapists. Upon his return he was made chief engineer of the Forest Park Board, and the park was laid out on the lines which he designated. His plans have also been largely followed in the opening up and beautifying of the many residence portions of St. Louis during the past thirty years. Mr. Pitzman has acquired by purchase nearly all the records of the old surveyors of St. Louis County, and it is safe to say that since 1863 Pitzman's own office has made more than one-half of all surveys and subdivisions made in the city of St. Louis and the immediate vicinity. Mr. Pitzman married, October 1, 1867, Miss Emma R. Tittmann. After five years of a very happy life Pitzman's wife died, leaving three children; Florence H., who married Edward A. Hermann; Edwin S., and an infant son, who died soon after his mother. Mr. Pitzman married, March 31, 1879, Caroline, daughter of Dr. Adolph Wislizenus, one of the oldest and most prominent physicians of St. Louis. Of this marriage there has been the following issue: George Marsh, Harold W., Frederick and Natalia, and Louise Pitzman.

Planter's House Conference.—When the attack on Fort Sumter in April, 1861, opened the Civil War, active efforts were made by prominent men, Unionists and Southern sympathizers, in several of the border States, or northern slave States, to prevent their States from becoming the field of conflict. These efforts in Missouri resulted in the "Planters' House Conference," held in the parlor of the old Planters' House in St.

Louis on the 11th of June, 1861, between General N. Lyon, commanding at the arsenal, Frank P. Blair, Jr., and Major H. A. Conant, representing the United States Government on one side, and Governor C. F. Jackson, General Sterling Price and Colonel Thomas L. Snead, private secretary to Governor Jackson, who, afterwards became General Price's chief of staff, representing the State, on the other. Governor Jackson proposed to disband the State Guard which he had been organizing, repel invasion of the State from every quarter and by whatever power, and maintain the neutrality of the State; and he demanded that the Federal Government disarm the Union Home Guards in the State and pledge itself not to occupy with troops any position in the State not occupied at that time. General Lyon and Mr. Blair rejected these propositions, and demanded as the only terms of peace that the State Guard be disbanded, the military law under which they were being organized be ignored, and the United States troops be allowed to come into and pass through the State at will and without opposition. Governor Jackson refused to accept these conditions, and the conference only made it plainer than before that there was no common ground upon which the United States authorities and the State authorities could stand, and that the neutrality of Missouri in the war was impossible. The interview lasted six hours and then broke up, Governor Jackson, General Price and Colonel Snead leaving on the first train on the Missouri Pacific Road for Jefferson City. The railroad bridges were burned behind them, and next day Governor Jackson issued a proclamation calling into the field 50,000 militia to "repel invasion and protect the lives, liberty and property of the citizens of the State."

Platt, Henry S., merchant and manufacturer, was born in the village of Angelica, Alleghany County, New York, October 19, 1828, and died in St. Louis, August 17, 1893. He removed to St. Louis in 1844 and soon formed a connection with the drug firm of Barron & Rothwell, a connection which was terminated at the end of a year by his enlistment in Colonel Alton R. Easton's regiment of Missouri Volunteers for service in the Mexican War. After a few months' experience in this service he returned to St.

Louis and engaged in the drug business. In 1862 he formed a partnership with Robert Thornburgh and engaged on an extensive scale in the sale of paints, oils and glass, and this led to the manufacture of white lead in 1865 by the firm of Platt & Thornburgh. Two years later this enterprise was incorporated under the name of the Southern White Lead Company. Mr. Platt was officially connected with it as vice president until 1889, when it was absorbed by the National Lead Company. In 1880 Platt & Thornburgh incorporated as the Platt & Thornburgh Paint and Glass Company, Mr. Platt becoming president of that corporation. Mr. Thornburgh died soon afterward and was succeeded by his son, but Mr. Platt retained his connection with the house until 1890, when he retired from active business on account of failing health. Three of the sons of Mr. Platt, Philip C., Charles R. and Henry S. Platt, Jr., are still connected with this corporation. Mr. Platt was also one of the reorganizers of the Crystal Plate Glass Company, of which he was a director, and a director also and one of the founders of the Franklin Bank. In 1851 he was married to Miss Elizabeth W. Barnes, of Philadelphia. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Platt are Grace, Philip C., Charles R., Henry S., Jr., James L., Edward B. and Richard B. Platt.

Platte City.—The county seat of Platte County, a city of 800 inhabitants, located at the Falls of Platte River and on the southwestern division of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, forty miles northwest of Kansas City. It was located on a site which was selected by Samuel Hadley and David O. Lucas, the commissioners appointed to locate the county seat, November 16, 1839. On the 4th of December following, the county court approved the location and gave it the name of Platte City. In 1845 the first addition was made, in 1857 Almond, Paxton & Owen's addition was made, in 1886 the eastern extension was made, and in 1892 Koster's addition was made. On the 3d of February, 1840, the first sale of lots was made. The highest price paid for a lot was paid by G. P. Dorriss for lot 1, in block 29, \$709, and the proceeds of the sale amounted to \$20,000. Nearly all the citizens of Martinsville, a village near by, moved into the county seat, and in a little while the new

town had a good population. The courts were held in a double log cabin, which the county court bought from Zadock Martin for \$100. In April, 1842, the town was incorporated with N. Burrows, W. E. Black, W. P. Dougherty, D. S. Irwin and Mark McCausland as trustees, and in September, 1843, it was reincorporated with W. C. Remington, Phil. Lutes, John S. Porter, John Edwards and W. E. Black as trustees. In January, 1845, it was incorporated by the Legislature, and in February, 1853, was granted a new charter. In March, 1882, it became a city of the fourth class, and J. L. Carmack was chosen mayor. In the city are a number of business houses and two banks, the Exchange Bank and the Wells Banking Company. It has Baptist, Methodist Episcopal, South, Catholic, Christian, Presbyterian, Colored Baptist and Colored Methodist Churches. It is the seat of the Gaylord Institute, an undenominational academy for girls, founded by Professor F. G. Gaylord. It numbers eight teachers and 100 pupils, and occupies property valued at \$25,000. There are a graded school for whites and a school for colored children. Newspapers are the "Landmark" and the "Argus," both Democratic.

Platte County.—A county in the northwestern part of the State, bounded on the north by Buchanan County, south and west by the Missouri River and on the east by Clay and Clinton Counties. It is a fertile region. The soil is deep and rich, easily cultivated and very productive, the extensive bottom lands along the Missouri and Platte Rivers being peculiarly adapted to corn, and the uplands no less adapted to wheat, oats, barley, rye and grass. Timothy, which is considered the choicest hay, yields two tons of hay to the acre, and clover seems to find its favorite home in the uplands of Platte County. The greater portion of the county was covered with timber, much of which has been cut down for building material. The prairies, which at first were neglected, were afterward found to be the best lands, already cleared and ready for cultivation. The fine grasses make good pasture, and the rearing of cattle is one of the most important features of Platte County farming. In early times tobacco and hemp were raised, but the tobacco was not of fine quality, and hemp-raising, though profitable at one time, has been

abandoned. All fruits grown in the latitude are successfully cultivated, and it is said of apples that the crop never fails. In 1872 Platte County apples were awarded the first premium at the California State Fair. The county is well supplied with flowing streams, Little Platte River running through it from north to south and offering ample water power for manufacturing purposes, and various smaller streams flowing into it and the Missouri, while the latter river bounds the southern and western sides of the county for fifty miles. Limestone and sandstone are found and easily quarried. The Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad runs through the county from the southeast to the northwest; the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific runs through the county also from the northeast to the southwest, and the Atchison branch runs east and west through the northern part of the county, so that the population is amply supplied with facilities for reaching outside markets.

Platte County was one of the first counties organized from the Platte Purchase territory. In December, 1836, before the treaty was completed, the State Legislature, in contemplation of it, passed an act attaching to Clay County for civil and military purposes the territory which subsequently became Platte County, and the Clay County court appointed Michael Byrd, Matthias Maston, Peter S. Benton, John B. Collier, James H. Hord, Hugh McCafferty, Robert Patton, Peter Crockett, Charles Wells, John B. Bownds, Robert Stone, James Flannery, H. Brooks, I. W. Gibson, W. Banta, B. Thorp, H. D. Oden, A. Hill, John Stokes, James Featherstone, J. Smelser, J. B. Rogers, W. A. Fox and Daniel Clary to be justices of the peace and constables for the new territory, and they were the first civil officers to exercise authority there. In December, 1838, an act was passed for the organization of Platte County. At first the northern boundary of the county was the extension of the northern boundary of Clay County, but when it was discovered that the new county did not possess the constitutional area of 400 square miles, the northern line was placed five miles further north. Platte Falls was made the temporary seat of justice, and Samuel Hadley, of Clay County; Samuel D. Lucas, of Jackson, and John H. Morehead, of Ray, were appointed commissioners to select a per-

manent seat. The new county took its name from Platte River, which runs through it. John B. Collier, Michael Byrd and Hugh McCafferty were appointed judges of the county court, and on the 11th of March, 1839, met in one of the rooms of John B. Faylor's tavern and organized the court. There were eight or ten houses in the settlement at Platte Falls, at that time called Martinsville, and Faylor's Tavern was the largest, most spacious and imposing of the group. For the first two months' use of this improvised courthouse Mr. Faylor received \$15.50. The court chose J. B. Collier for presiding justice, and appointed Hall L. Wilkerson, clerk, Harrison Linville, assessor, and Ira N. Norris, treasurer. Six townships—Preston, Carroll, Pettis, Lee, Green and Marshall—were established, and "distributing justices" were appointed to lay them off into road districts—Peter Crockett, for Preston; Matthias Maston, for Carroll; James Heard, for Pettis; Robert Patton, for Lee; William M. Kincaid, for Green, and Samuel S. Mason, for Marshall. Isaac McEllis was granted a license to keep a ferry between the Platte County side of the Missouri River and Kickapoo Village on the opposite side. On the 15th of November, 1839, the commissioners appointed to locate the seat of justice reported that they had selected the site on the east side of Platte River, adjoining the Falls. The report was accepted, and the seat of justice was called Platte City. Stephen Johnson was appointed by the court to lay off the place in lots, blocks and streets, and several public sales were had, yielding \$20,000. In 1840 a courthouse was built by D. A. Sutton, a square brick building, two stories high with a cupola. The building was burned by Federals during the Civil War. The first jail was built the following year, being a substantial log structure with iron-barred windows and cells lined with sheet iron. In 1867 a two-story brick courthouse was erected. The first term of the circuit court was opened March 25, 1839. Honorable Austin A. King, afterward Governor of the State, was judge, and there were among the lawyers from the adjoining counties some who afterward became famous—David R. Atchison, A. W. Doniphan, Russell Hicks, Amos Rees, John A. Gordon, Peter H. Burnett, James S. Thomas, A. E. Cannon, W. D. Almond, Theodore D. Wheaton, William T. Wood and General Andrew S. Hughes. The

court met in Faylor's tavern, and Jesse Morin was sworn in as clerk, and the following grand jurors were also sworn: Jesse Lewis, foreman; Joshua Yates, James Beagle, William McClain, Peyton Murphy, Robert Cain, Isaac Norman, Patrick Cooper, John McCarty, Daniel Dearborn, Solomon Tetherow, John Brown, James Flannery, Jos. Todd, Sr., Henry Matheny, S. A. Brown, James Brown, John S. Malott, Isaac Blanton and Isaac Glascock. The first instrument placed on record in the recorder's office was a bill of sale dated May 11, 1839, for a slave, from Felix G. Mullikin to Zadoc Martin, the slave sold being Willis, aged about thirty-three years, and the price \$200. The first deed for real estate on record is dated March 2, 1839, from Soya B. Church to Bela M. Hughes, conveying one-eighth of lots 382 and 383, in the town of Weston, the consideration being \$12.50. The first certificate of marriage is dated May 31, 1839, the parties united being John A. Ewell and Eliza Haunshelt, and the officiating minister, James Lovelady. But the first marriage in the territory now included in Platte County was that of George W. Smith and Sallie Gentry, solemnized by George B. Collier, justice of the peace, March 27, 1838. The government surveys in the county were completed in 1840, and the United States land office at Plattsburg was opened in April, 1843, E. M. Samuel being receiver, and James H. Birch, register. The large immigration into the county was attended with a very serious temporary inconvenience. To enter the land that had been pre-empted called for a large amount of money in gold, and as most of the settlers had exhausted their means in getting to the county, building their log houses, and providing themselves with the necessaries of life, and gold was scarce everywhere in the West, the first two years of the opening of the land office was a period of hardship. Gold pieces were so precious that everything was given for them, and no sooner were they secured than they slipped out of the settlers' hand to pay for his land claim. Every pound of tobacco and hemp raised was sold, and many were forced to sell their stock also, and the few persons who had brought money with them for the purpose of taking advantage of the condition of things loaned it out at exorbitant rates of usury. These hardships were aggravated by the great June flood of 1844,

when the Missouri River rose higher than ever before, submerging many farms, carrying off fences and destroying growing crops, and this was followed by great sickness in all the settlements. But in 1845 this period of hard times began to pass away, and a season of prosperity followed. The population rapidly increased, crops were abundant and prices good, lands increased largely in value, and no region in the United States could show more favorable conditions than Platte County. These beneficent conditions were increased in 1846 by the Mexican War, and the gathering of armies and concentration of supplies for them at Fort Leavenworth. The departure of the two armies under Generals Kearney and Price for New Mexico, and the Mormons for Salt Lake, was followed by a large overland trade with New Mexico and Utah, and Weston became an important outfitting point. Horses, mules, cattle and all kinds of farm products commanded high prices, and every shipping point in the county was a center of profitable business. In 1849 came the discovery of gold in California, and the great overland emigration from Independence, Weston and St. Joseph, and Platte County reached a climax of prosperity. Ten large trains were fitted out at Weston and Platte City in 1849, and this traffic increased the following year, it being estimated that the trains starting from Platte County in 1852 were valued at half a million dollars. Ben Holladay, T. F. Warner, G. P. Dorris, J. H. Johnson, Perry Kuth, W. R. Bain, R. Matthias Johnson, R. D. Johnson, Captain Richard Murphy, G. P. Post and other prominent pioneers in the freight business were residents of Platte County. In the ten years from 1840 to 1850 the population increased from 8,913 to 16,923, and the taxable property from \$369,076 to \$2,819,193, and this prosperous growth continued until the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill with the repeal of the Missouri Compromise aroused the anti-slavery spirit in the Northern States and brought on the "Border Troubles." In these troubles growing out of the contest to determine whether Kansas should be a free or a slave State, Platte County was actively concerned. The pro-slavery spirit in the county was aggressive and sometimes intolerant, and Platte City was one of the most important centers from which the pro-slavery movements were made. In 1854 the

Platte County Self-Defensive Association was organized, whose purpose was to turn back all settlers sent to Kansas by aid societies, hold public meetings and urge the settlement of Kansas by pro-slavery men, and to guard elections in the territory "against frauds by Abolitionists." There was organized also a subsidiary institution called "The Kansas League," whose business was to execute the decrees of the association, and which did execute them without leniency. In 1855 frequent meetings were held by the Defensive Association, addressed by ex-Senator David R. Atchison, B. F. Stringfellow and G. W. Bayless, and the pro-slavery feeling was worked up for any measure that the success of the pro-slavery cause in Kansas seemed to demand. Northern Methodist ministers in the county who avowed anti-slavery principles were warned to desist or leave the county, and one of them, Charles Morris, was killed. March 30, 1855, the "Industrial Luminary," published by Park & Patterson, at Parkville, had an editorial article condemning the violence and injustice of the pro-slavery party in Kansas, and two weeks afterward the Kansas League, resolving itself into a committee of the whole, rode into Parkville and threw the press and type of the paper into the Missouri River. The proprietors were ordered to leave the county on pain of death. Many persons from Platte County crossed the Missouri River into Kansas Territory on the occasion of elections, and voted for the pro-slavery ticket and then returned, and it came to be considered that a man who refused to do this was wanting in patriotic duty. A month later, William Phillips, a lawyer and outspoken Free State man, was tarred and feathered and rode on a rail at Weston. When the pro-slavery sheriff of Douglas County, Kansas, called for a posse to assist him in making arrests and enforcing process, armed men from Platte County were among the first to present themselves. On one occasion a company of thirty-five pro-slavery men from Platte County crossed the river at Delaware, taking two brass cannon with them. Another party took with them "Old Sacramento," the brass field piece captured by Doniphan in Mexico and brought by him to Missouri. These violent proceedings were not approved by all the people, and it is probable that a majority of the citizens condemned them. September 1, 1854, a law

and order meeting was held at Weston to protest against the interference of citizens of Missouri in the affairs of Kansas, and the declaration of principles put forth at this meeting was signed by 133 citizens. But the pro-slavery minority were active, aggressive and ready for violence, and it is not strange that their acts went forth to the world as the work of the people of Platte County. So strong was this conviction in Kansas and so hostile the popular feeling in that State, that after the sack of Lawrence by Quantrell an expedition was organized at Leavenworth to march into Missouri and burn Platte City, and it was only prevented by the United States authorities at Fort Leavenworth. The patriotic spirit of Platte County was conspicuously exhibited in the Mexican War when the "Army of the West" under General Kearney was organized at Fort Leavenworth for the march to Santa Fe. Colonel Doniphan's regiment was the chief part of the army, and in this regiment which made the famous long march to Santa Fe, thence over the mountains of the Navajo country, thence to El Paso and Chihuahua, thence to the Gulf of Mexico and back to Missouri, Platte County was well represented by Captain W. S. Murphy's company, whose first lieutenant, Vincent Walkenberg, and private John Graham were killed in the battle of La Canada. In General Sterling Price's army, which followed Kearney's command to New Mexico, Platte County was again represented by Captain Jesse Morin's company, with Isaac W. Gibson, John Larkin and John H. Owens as lieutenants. In addition to this, Captain James Denver's company, which was raised partly in Platte County, joined General Scott's army and participated in the capture of the City of Mexico.

The first settlers in Platte County brought their religion with them, and began to worship God as soon as they had houses in which to conduct their service, worshiping frequently when the weather would permit, in the open air. The Methodists and Primitive Baptists were the pioneers. Rev. James Cox, long known as "Brother Cox," came in 1837 before the county was organized, and about the same time came Brother Arnold Chance, both preaching before there was a church organized. Rev. Mr. Thorp and Rev. Jonathan Adkins, Primitive Baptists, were among the first preachers. Rev. William Redman

and Rev. Joseph Devlin, of the Methodist Church, South, came about 1837, and Rev. Mr. Heath, of the Methodist Church, Rev. Mr. Lewis, of the Christian Church, and Rev. Dr. Holt, of the Presbyterian Church, came before 1840. April 7, 1838, the Methodist Church in Weston was organized. On the 28th of August, 1842, the Presbyterian Church in Weston was organized. In 1847 the German Methodist Church in Weston was organized by Rev. Mr. Nithermyer and Mr. Hartman, trustees, and Rev. Mr. Kule, presiding elder. The United Baptist Church in Weston was organized July 16, 1853. In 1844 the Pleasant Ridge United Baptist Church, three miles northeast from Weston, was organized. The Baptist Church in Platte City was organized in January, 1851, its first pastor being Elder W. H. Thomas. The Methodist Church in Platte City was organized in 1842. Elm Grove Baptist Church, five miles from Platte City, was organized in 1857. St. Peter's and St. Paul's Catholic Church in Platte City, located on a lot donated by Honorable D. R. Atchison, was organized in 1869 through the efforts of Father Ludwig. Hickory Grove Union Church was built in 1861 by the Methodists and Christians together, and the former have maintained worship there ever since. Unity Old Baptist Church, in Fair Township, five miles northwest of Platte City, was organized in 1840. Pleasant Grove Missionary Baptist Church, in Greene Township, half a mile north of Camden Point, was organized October 12, 1844. Bear Creek Missionary Baptist Church, three miles northwest of New Market, was organized April 24, 1839. Mount Zion Missionary Baptist Church in Preston Township, was organized March 6, 1844. The Edgerton Christian Church was organized in 1883. Edgerton Methodist church was organized in December, 1883. St. Peter's German Evangelical Church had its beginning in 1844. St. Mary's Catholic church was formed and a building erected in 1881. The Christian Church in Weston was organized in 1853. Moore's Chapel Methodist Episcopal Church in Waldron Township was constituted in 1850. Union Church, in Waldron Township, was built in 1876, at first for the use of all denominations, but afterward came into the possession of the Methodist Church, South. The Ridgely Methodist Church, South, was organized in 1867. The Christian Church, in

New Market, was organized in 1860. Davis Chapel, Methodist Episcopal Church, South, was organized in October, 1860. The Methodist Episcopal Church at Farley was organized in 1850. Sugar Creek Missionary Baptist Church, in Marshall Township, was organized in 1860. Mount Bethel Cumberland Presbyterian Church was organized in 1851. Salem Christian Church was organized December 31, 1873. Barry Cumberland Presbyterian Church, in May Township, was organized first as "Lebanon Congregation of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church," in Clay County in 1826, and in 1859 was moved to Barry, where a new church edifice was erected and dedicated the same year. Parkville Baptist Church was organized at Barry about the year 1842, and for several years was known as the County Line Church. In 1852 it was removed to Parkville. The Parkville Methodist Church, South, was organized in 1849. Parkville Presbyterian Church was organized April 27, 1845. Sample's Chapel, Methodist Church, South, was built in 1874 for the general use of all denominations, but later fell into the possession of the Methodists. Norris Chapel, Methodist Episcopal Church, in Pettis Township, was organized about 1873. The Bethel Methodist Episcopal Church, South, was organized in 1850. Rush Creek Christian Church was organized June 19, 1853. St. John Episcopal Church at Weston, had its beginning in the labors of Rev. John McNamara in 1851.

The African Methodist Church in Weston was organized in 1866. The Colored Baptist Church of Weston was organized in 1865.

As soon as the first settlers of the county had secured their claims and begun to emerge from the condition of hardship which the land office payments involved, they turned their attention to the education of their children, and in 1845 schoolhouses began to appear. They were cheap structures covered with clapboards, and at the end of 1846 there were twenty-seven districts organized with a public school in each, and at the close of the year 1860 a number of high grade private schools had been founded, Camden Point Female Academy, the Weston Male and Female High School, the Camden Point Male Academy, the Platte City Male Academy, the Pleasant Ridge Male and Female College, the the Weston High School, the Platte City Male Academy, the Young Ladies' Select

School at Weston, and Union College at Weston. Some of these institutions still survive. The report of the State superintendent of public schools for 1899 showed in Platte County seventy-three white and three colored schools, total seventy-six; number of children enrolled in the schools, white 3,591, colored 180; total, 3,771; number of teachers employed, eighty-six, of whom forty-two were males and forty-four females, three of this number being colored; estimated value of school property, \$66,210; total receipts for school purposes, \$48,890; total expenditures, \$36,485; permanent county school fund, \$14,988; permanent township school fund, \$19,070; total school fund of the county, \$34,059.

The strong Southern character and feeling of the people of Platte made that county an inviting field for enlisting and recruiting men for Sterling Price's army, and at the very commencement of the war movements in behalf of the Southern cause began. Captain Wallace Jackson's company of Missouri State Guards was the first body of troops to respond to Governor Jackson's call. It was followed by Colonel Theodore Duncan's company, one-third of whose members were from Platte County; Captain John Brassfield's company, the "Extra Battalion," attached to Colonel Hughes' regiment; Captain Stewart's company, enlisted entirely in Platte County; Captain Thompson's company, composed mostly of men from Clay and Platte Counties; Colonel Winston's regiment, the larger portion of which was made up in Platte County; Captain Fielding Burnes' Company, Captain Downing's company, Captain Robertson's company, Captain Lanter's company, Captain McGee's company and Colonel Thornton's body of recruits, making in all 1,800 to 2,000 men sent to the Southern army from Platte County, according to intelligent estimates. The county was no less liberal to the Union cause. The first body of Union volunteers sent was Captain B. H. Phelps' company, made up chiefly in Platte, with some enlistments from Clay; Captain Price's company, Colonel Price's regiment, the Eighty-first Enrolled Missouri Militia, and the Eighty-second Enrolled Missouri Militia ("Pawpaw Militia"), commanded by Colonel John Scott and Colonel James H. Moss; three companies of Union men, enlisted in the Sixteenth Kansas, and Colonel Fitzgerald's regiment organ-

ized after Lee's surrender, and therefore never called into service. In explanation of the fact that so many bodies of troops were raised in a single county whose population was less than 19,000, it may be stated that some of these troops were in service for a short time, and that some of them enlisted several times, and not a few who enlisted and served on both sides. The position of the county on the border made it necessary for nearly every male in the county who was able to bear arms to take up arms on one side or the other, and it is estimated the entire number enlisted in both armies was little short of 3,000. The first appearance of Federal troops in the county was on September 17, 1861, when the Sixteenth Illinois, under Colonel Smith, marched into Platte City on their way to Lexington. They remained only one night. In November following Major Joseph, stationed at St. Joseph, with 500 men, made a sudden march and took possession of Platte City, with the purpose of capturing Captain Silas M. Gordon, who was there organizing a company for Price's army, but Gordon concealed himself under the Baptist Church and escaped. A few days afterward a fight took place at Bee Creek bridge between Major Joseph's command and a body of Confederates under Captain Carr, in which the Confederates were driven off with a loss of two men wounded, one of them mortally, the Federals having two killed and five wounded. December 16th of the same year a body of Federal troops under Colonel Morgan set fire to Platte City and burned a large part of the business portion of the town and the courthouse, and killed two furloughed Confederate soldiers, Black Triplett and Gabriel Close. In the summer of 1862, while Captain Woodsmall was in camp drilling a body of Confederates, four miles east of Parkville, he was attacked by a Federal force under Colonel Penick and routed with a loss of three men killed. The year 1863 is described as a reign of terror, lawless bands of men from Kansas going through the county and robbing and plundering at will. On the 13th of September, Toney Tinsley, who had been in Price's army, but had returned and taken the oath, was hanged by a body of Union troops. On the 29th of September a body of men from Kansas hanged two men near Farley, an old German named Raff and Tipp Green. In 1864, a Lieutenant Thornton

came into the county to gather recruits for Price's army, and after holding Platte City for a few days went into camp at Camden Point, where he was surprised and attacked on the 13th of July by a body of Federal troops from Leavenworth under Colonels Jennison and Ford, and routed, with a loss of six killed, three of them after being made prisoners. After the fight Jennison and Ford set fire to Camden Point and burned about twenty houses, and then went to Platte City and burned the Methodist and Presbyterian Churches, Masonic Hall, the male academy and several dwellings. Their troops shot and killed George M. McCuer, John Rogers, Constable Masterson, David Gregg, James Redman and two farmers named Hall and Estis, and then, seizing horses and wagons, loaded them with the furniture, clothing, provisions and other spoils taken from plundered dwellings and farms and returned to Kansas. Shortly after the house of Mrs. Bradley, about two miles from Platte City, in which five young men, recruits for the Confederate Army, had stopped for dinner, was attacked, and four of them killed. A body of Union militia, under Captain Noland, at Parkville, was attacked by a Confederate force under Captain Fletcher Taylor and captured and paroled. About the same time a fight occurred at Ridgeley between a detachment of State militia under Captain Poe and a party of Confederate recruits under Captain Hoverton, in which the latter were dispersed, Captain Hoverton and George Fielding being killed. In the fall two soldiers from Price's army, Wood and Throckmorton, while visiting their friends in the county, were surprised and killed while eating their lunch on the roadside in the northern part of the county by a company of Federal militia. A fight occurred at Slash Valley between a party of militia under Captain Fitzgerald and a body of Confederates, in which the militia were driven off with the loss of three men killed and several wounded. Two young Confederates, Kirkpatrick and Berry, were taken prisoners in the eastern part of the county by Captain Fitzgerald's militia and shot, and a teacher in charge of the Horn School, in the northeastern part of the county, was taken from his school and shot. Dr. Joseph Walker was met in the road by a party of Unionists under John Morris and

killed on the 28th of August. In retaliation for these bloody deeds a Federal soldier named Thomas Bailey, one of Captain Fitzgerald's men, while at home on a furlough was shot and killed by Confederates. During the years of 1863-4 the county was a region of perpetual alarm and violence, and many families moved off, some going to new regions in the West and others to safe localities in Missouri.

Platte County has contributed many distinguished men to Western history. David R. Atchison, United States Senator from Missouri from 1843 to 1855, lived in Platte City from 1841 to 1856; Willard P. Hall, ex-Lieutenant Governor of Missouri, lived in Platte City from 1840 to 1842; Ben Holladay, the famous plains freighter and trader, overland mail contractor and founder of the Pony Express, came to the county in 1838 and lived there for twenty-five years; James Denver, secretary and afterward Governor of Kansas Territory, began his active life as a writer in the circuit clerk's office in Platte City; James B. Gardenhire, Attorney General of Missouri and for many years one of the most distinguished lawyers in the State, commenced his professional career in Platte City in 1841. The court records show that he and John Wilson, Prince L. Hudgens, J. R. Hardin and S. B. Campbell were enrolled as attorneys in Platte City the same day, July 13, 1841. John Wilson was for many years one of the foremost lawyers and Whig orators in the State, and represented Platte County repeatedly in the Legislature. Prince L. Hudgens moved to Andrew County and was a member of the State convention of 1861. Peter H. Burnett led the first overland expedition to Oregon, then removed to California, became the first Governor of that State, and published "A Lawyer's Reason for Joining the Catholic Church" and "An Old Pioneer." He was the first prosecuting attorney of Platte County. Judge William B. Almond, a brilliant orator, the first Territorial judge of California, and afterward a prominent citizen of Leavenworth, Kansas, was one of the pioneer settlers in Platte County. Judge Elijah H. Norton, one of the most distinguished citizens of Missouri for more than half a century, came to Platte County in 1845. The first newspaper published in the county was the "Platte Eagle," in 1842, at Platte City, by E. S. Wilkinson,

and edited by Allen McLane. It was well managed and ably edited, and, being the only paper on the entire Western frontier, it prospered. Wilkinson was afterward connected with the "Argus" and the "Tenth Legion." About the beginning of the Civil War he went to Montana, where he published the "Rocky Mountain Gazette" and the "Bozeman Times." He died in 1896. James W. Denver, afterward eminent in Western history, was at one time editor of the "Eagle." The name of the paper was changed to "Argus," and during the first part of the Civil War was published as the "Army Argus," as organ of the Missouri State Guard, from General Price's headquarters. The "Atlas" was started at Platte City early in the fifties. It was published by Ethan Allen and afterward by Clarke & Bourne, who changed the name to "Conservator." The "Tenth Legion" was published at Platte City in 1861, but only for a short time. July 10, 1861, the first issue of the "Sentinel," at Weston, was made by A. F. Cox. It was at first a radical Union paper, but afterward became conservative and was destroyed by Federal troops from Kansas. The "Border Times" was issued at Weston, first, on the 13th of February, 1864, by Harry Howard, with A. G. Beller for editor. It was radical Republican, and continued until July 1871. The "Platform" was started at Weston, by J. T. Reynolds, in 1871, and suspended March 15, 1872. It was followed by the "Commercial," in July of the same year, and it by the "Chronicle," published by H. Mundy, August 3, 1883. In July, 1853, the "Industrial Luminary" was started at Parkville, by Park & Cundiff. It was opposed to the policy of forcing slavery on the Territory of Kansas, and on the 14th of April, 1855, was destroyed, and its proprietors driven from the State by the Kansas League. In 1857 the "Courier" was started at Parkville, and published till 1862. March 28, 1885, the "Independent" was first published at Parkville, by John Gharky and J. P. Tucker. In 1866 the "Reveille" was started at Platte City, by Thomas W. Park and W. H. Field, and published for five years. It was then merged into the "Landmark," which was established in 1865, by Howard & Adams, and edited by Judge Samuel A. Gilbert. In 1873 the "Democrat" was started at Platte City, by Lycurgus Shepard, but after a few years

suspended and was succeeded by the "Advocate," which, in 1880, was consolidated with the "Landmark." On the 28th of March, 1884, the "Argus" was issued at Platte City. On the 26th of January, 1884, the "Courier" was issued at Edgerton. Many of the Platte County papers have been edited with marked ability, and the journals existing in the year 1900 are an honor to the State and a credit to the vocation. Platte County is divided into nine townships, named, respectively, Fair, Green, Lee, May, Pettis, Preston, Waldron, Weston and Carroll. Population in 1900, 16,193.

Platte Purchase.—In 1820 Missouri was admitted as a State of the Union, with its present boundaries, except what is known as the Platte Purchase, which was added to it under an act of Congress by a bill introduced into the Senate of the United States by Senator Thomas H. Benton, and passed in June, 1836. This gave to the State the strip of country, in the form of a triangle, in the northwest corner, and which has since been divided by the Legislature of the State into six counties, viz.: Platte, organized December 31, 1837; Buchanan, February 13, 1839; Andrew, January 29, 1841; Holt, February 15, 1841; Atchison, January 14, 1845; Nodaway, February 14, 1845. This purchase contained over 3,000 square miles, or 2,000,000 acres.

On the 19th of July, 1820, the original Constitution of Missouri was adopted, by which the boundaries of the State were fixed, as follows: Beginning in the middle of the Mississippi River on the parallel of thirty-six degrees of north latitude, thence west along that parallel of latitude to the St. Francois River, thence up and following the course of that river in the main channel thereof to the parallel of latitude thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes, thence west along the same to a point where the said parallel is intersected by a meridian line passing through the middle of the mouth of the Kansas River where the same enters into the Missouri River, thence from the point aforesaid north along said meridian line to the intersection of the parallel of latitude which passes through the rapids of the river Des Moines, making the said line to correspond with the Indian boundary line; thence east from the point of intersection last afore-

said along the said parallel of latitude to the middle of the channel of the main fork of said River Des Moines, thence down and along the middle of the main channel of the said River Des Moines to the mouth of the same where it empties into the Mississippi River, thence due east to the middle of the main channel of the Mississippi River, thence down and following the course of the Mississippi River in the middle of the main channel thereof to the place of beginning.

It will be seen that this original western boundary of the State north of the Missouri River was a direct northern line from the mouth of the Kansas River, about 100 miles to the point where the parallel of latitude passing through the rapids of the Des Moines River would meet it. This line of latitude extended west would strike the Missouri River at a point about seventy miles west of this intersection, while a line down the channel of the Missouri River to the mouth of the Kansas forms a hypotenuse 150 miles in length. The territory in the triangle described was inhabited by Indians. It was then a part of Iowa Territory, and had been claimed by the Iowa Indians. The band of Sac and Fox Indians had become joint owners in this part of the Iowa Territory by treaty, and were located on the Des Moines River, and used as hunting grounds the headwaters of the Platte, One Hundred and Two, Nodaway and Nishnabotna Rivers, which entered the Missouri River in the strip thus acquired by the State of Missouri. In 1832 a portion of the Pottawottomie tribe had been removed, by the direction of the President, to this strip of ground along the Missouri River, and agencies were established opposite Fort Leavenworth, in what is now Platte County, and at Agency, at the crossing of Platte River, in Buchanan County, ten miles east of the present city of St. Joseph, though the sub-agent generally resided at Robidoux's trading post, at the Blacksnake Hills, where the Indians were accustomed to settle. From 1833, when the Pottawottomies were located here, whites from the border counties passed into this territory to hunt, and a few attempted to locate, but were driven away by the United States troops sent from Fort Leavenworth in 1834-5. This gave rise to trouble and many complaints from the Indians. Senator Linn, of Missouri, interested himself

in behalf of his constituents by a letter to the Indian Department, dated January 23, 1835, and was answered by the commissioner, Honorable Henry Ellsworth, January 27th, stating that the Pottawottomie Indians had complained of the encroachments and had offered to exchange their location for a reservation north of this strip, and in 1837 they were removed to Council Bluffs Station, now Pottawottomie County, Iowa. On the same day Senator Linn addressed a letter of inquiry to Major John Dougherty, of Clay County, then agent of the Missouri River Indians, who was at Washington, and received a reply from him in which he recommended the extinguishment of the Indian title to this triangle of land, and suggested that it be added to the State of Missouri, first, because of the bad character of the Iowas and the danger of constant outrages; secondly, because of the inconvenience to the settlers on the western borders of the State of Missouri from Clinton County north to the Iowa line, as some of them had to go more than 100 miles to reach a landing on the Missouri River below the mouth of the Kansas River, while, if this land was acquired, shipping points could be reached at a distance of from twenty to sixty-five miles; thirdly, because of the advantages of the water furnished by the rivers and creeks that emptied into the Missouri River in this strip, and the large supply of excellent timber adjacent to these water courses. The inhabitants of these counties do not at present realize the scanty supply of timber at that time. Firewood had often to be hauled six and eight miles to supply fuel. The character of the timber was not suitable to furnish proper lumber. Since the settlement of the county and the cessation of prairie fires, large tracts of timber well supplied with fuel and lumber have appeared, and the region is now supplied by native growth.

At the general muster at the farm of Weakley Dale, in Clay County, three miles from Liberty, in the summer of 1835, a mass meeting was held, presided over by General Andrew S. Hughes. The subject of the boundary troubles was discussed, as some of those present had recently been driven out by the United States troops, and the result was the appointment of a committee of five citizens of Clay County to prepare a petition to Congress embracing the foregoing

facts and urging the acquisition of this territory by the State. The committee consisted of William T. Wood, of Lexington, Missouri, the only survivor in 1899, who drew up the petition; David R. Atchison, afterward United States Senator, and acting vice president; Colonel Alexander W. Doniphan, a hero of the Mexican War, later first Governor of California, and Edward M. Samuel, afterward president of the Commercial Bank, of St. Louis. In response to the petition, Senator Benton, at the next session of Congress, introduced a bill for the acquisition of the territory, which became the law under which the territory was added to the State of Missouri. The proposition presented difficulties which seemed almost insurmountable. First, Missouri was already the largest State in the Union; second, it was making slave territory of a portion of the public domain which had been by the Missouri Compromise sacredly dedicated to freedom; and, third, it brought up the vexed question of removing the Indians from a reservation which had been allotted to them but a few years before as a permanent abode. Senator Linn had taken the initiative in the matter, but in consideration of these formidable obstacles, he turned over what promised to be a fight to his great colleague, Senator Benton, then rising to the eminence which culminated a few years later, and already recognized as second only to Jackson in popularity and authority with the people. When Senator Benton introduced the bill but little opposition was made, and in June, 1836, it became a law. William Clark, of the Lewis-Clark expedition of 1804, who had been Territorial Governor of Missouri from 1812 to 1820, was superintendent of Indian Affairs for the tribes north of the Arkansas and west of the Missouri River, with his headquarters at St. Louis, and this was favorable to the matter, for Governor Clark, or "Redhead," as the Indians called him, was a friend to them and possessed their unbounded confidence. The task of negotiating the treaty with the Iowa, Sac and Fox tribes for the cession of the territory, and their removal west of the Missouri River, was intrusted to him, and was successfully accomplished. The Indians were removed the following year, and a number of immigrants came in and raised a crop in 1837. The treaty made at Fort Leaven-

worth was ratified by the United States Senate February 15, 1837. On December 31st following, the Missouri Legislature passed an act accepting the additional territory, and the same day the county of Platte was organized, so that the sun of January 1, 1838, rose upon the new Missouri enlarged by the acquisition of a strip of land which for fertility and agricultural purposes is not surpassed anywhere on the globe. Platte County was given a representative in the Legislature, and at the election in 1838 Major Jesse Morin was chosen. Buchanan County was temporarily attached to Clinton County for representative purposes. The same year the machinery of government was set in motion, courts were established, officers elected and the authority of law was introduced over the region so lately the abode of wild Indians and worse whites—squaw men, fugitives from justice, half-breeds, bravos and vagabonds who had sought the strip because its exemption from law made it a safe retreat where they might make depredations on the adjacent settlements with impunity. The acquisition of this domain was of inestimable value to Missouri, and the two United States Senators, Benton and Linn, together with General Andrew S. Hughes, Major John Dougherty, W. T. Wood, Alexander W. Doniphan, Peter H. Burnett, David R. Atchison and E. M. Samuel and others who assisted in the accomplishment of it, deserve to be remembered as having rendered a great service to the State in this connection.

The population of the Platte Purchase in the year 1899 is over 200,000, with nearly 100,000 in the city of St. Joseph. It has furnished four Governors for the State, Robert M. Stewart, Willard P. Hall, Silas Woodson and Albert P. Morehouse; three Supreme Judges, Philoman Bliss, Henry M. Voories and Elijah H. Norton; two United States Senators, David R. Atchison and Robert Wilson; three Speakers of the House, Alex. M. Robertson, Andrew J. Harlan and R. P. C. Wilson; one Secretary of State, Francis Rodman; two State treasurers, Samuel Hayes and Elijah Gates; one Attorney General, James B. Gardenhire; one State Auditor, Alonzo Thompson; eleven members of Congress, and Governors and judges and Senators and Congressmen for many other States and Territories. The

principal city in the Platte Purchase, St. Joseph, was laid out in 1843. At this city is located State Lunatic Asylum No. 2, which now contains about 1,000 patients; many public and private institutions, and public and private schools with over 20,000 children attending.

"The Purchase" raised five companies for the Mexican War, two in Platte County, commanded, respectively, by Captain W. S. Murphy and Captain Jesse Morin; one from Buchanan County, commanded by Captain Robert M. Stewart; one in Andrew County, commanded by Captain Rogers, and one in Holt County, commanded by Captain James Craig, the last three constituting, in part, the Powell Battalion, which, much to the dissatisfaction of the men who were in it, instead of being sent to Mexico, where battles were to be fought and honors won, was stationed along the Big Platte to take the place of United States regulars sent to the seat of war.

The lands of "The Purchase" were chiefly settled under the pre-emption laws, and immigration to Weston and St. Joseph, which were the first points of attraction, and the adjacent country, was greatly stimulated by the military operations at Fort Leavenworth. The demand for all kinds of supplies caused the constant outfitting of expeditions for the plains and for the Mexican War, made farming profitable and gave to the first settlers along the Missouri River unusual advantages, and the "Purchase" soon became the home of a thrifty, prosperous and enterprising population. It originated the Salt Lake trade and started the overland movement to California in 1849, and took a leading part in the Pike's Peak migration of 1859. Its chief city, St. Joseph, became the starting and returning point for that marvelous achievement, the Pony Express, and the home of men whose vast transportation enterprises were for years the wonder of the border.

History and tradition are meager as to the earlier occupants of the Platte Purchase. In 1804, when Lewis and Clark ascended the Missouri River, they met no Indians on the north side of the Missouri until they reached the mouth of the Big Platte, in Nebraska. They saw the abandoned site of an Indian town in Buchanan County, fifteen miles below the present city of St Joseph,

and this is all the mention they made of any inhabitations on the north side of the Missouri River. There were probably no bands of Indians located on or near the Missouri River on the north side of it until the mouth of the Big Platte River was reached. The Platte Purchase was most probably a hunting ground for several tribes, as it was full of red and white tail deer, bear, wild turkeys, millions of pigeons, and almost all other kinds of small game. It abounded in honey and wild fruits.

In 1819 a French Canadian named Valentine Bernard had a trading post at Rialto, one mile below the present city of Weston. It is probable this location was made to trade with the descending fur boats and obtain advantage as being the point where the boatmen could first obtain whisky after long seasons of abstinence. The next white men we hear of in the Platte Purchase were the permanent settlers. In 1827 the government established Fort Leavenworth, and worked a military road from there by the falls of Platte to Liberty. Zadoc Martin was permitted by the commandant at Fort Leavenworth to keep a ferry at the Falls of Platte in 1829, and at the same time a ferry was established by the military authorities across the Missouri River at Fort Leavenworth. Zadoc Martin's settlement was called Martinsville, and was long since overshadowed by Platte City. It is traditional that he cultivated a field of corn in 1830 a mile above the Falls of Platte, at the present site of Tracy. And, as he was a farmer in Clay County before that time with grown sons and slaves, it is probable that he combined farming with ferrying. As far as now known, this was the first cultivation of land in the Platte Purchase. Martin's connection with the Fort offered a ready market for everything eatable for man or horse, and as Platte River was fordable more than half of the year and the travel mostly confined to government employes and the Indian traders, ferrying was not an arduous task. In 1835 Robert Cain, Joseph Todd, John B. Wells and some others moved into the country to farm. Cain was removed by the soldiers to Clay County, and his house was burned. Wells got an Indian to occupy his house and save it from a similar fate. Todd arranged to build and keep a government corral at the Big Spring, three miles west of

Platte City, where he afterward lived and died. He was a sort of an attache of the army, and in the capacity of a cup-bearer, always provided a drink of cold water from his spring for the officers as they journeyed along that dusty road, which was the oldest road in the Platte Purchase, and in antebellum days was called the Garrison Road. In 1837, after the treaty at Fort Leavenworth had been made, many settlers came to the Purchase. Clearings were made, cabins built and small patches of corn, potatoes and turnips were raised, and as the acorns, nuts and pea vines afforded most excellent food through the winter for cattle and hogs, many were driven in in the fall of 1837, and the country was fairly launched on the high road to prosperity.

History has vindicated the judgment of those pioneers, and records the triumph of civilization and progress which has attended their efforts. Hardships were cheerfully encountered, but hope buoyed up their hearts through every misfortune and peril. Tramps were unknown, hospitality was proverbial, the men were grand specimens of manhood and the women worthy to become mothers of a race of heroes. The county may have broadened in culture, but no improvement will ever be made on the genuine worth of the type of men and women who settled the Platte Purchase.

JOHN DONIPHAN.

Platte River.—This stream rises in southern Iowa and flows south 120 miles through Worth, Nodaway, Andrew, Buchanan and Platte Counties into the Missouri, twelve miles above Parkville. The larger and much more important stream bearing this name is formed by the union of the north and south forks of the Platte, in Lincoln County, Nebraska, and joins the Missouri eighteen miles south of Omaha.

Plattsburg.—The county seat of Clinton County, situated near the center of the county in Concord Township, at the crossing of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroads, forty-seven miles north of Kansas City. It was at first called Concord, and afterward Springfield, but in January, 1835, was finally named after the town of Plattsburg, in Clinton County, New York. The first sale of lots was made July 13, 1835, the town having been

incorporated on the 4th day of May of the same year. Between 1851 and 1875, thirteen successive additions were made. In 1861 the town was incorporated, and again in 1870, under a city charter, when Charles Ingles was elected mayor, W. Dunnagan, E. S. Randolph, A. Q. Hill and J. H. Moreland, councilmen; T. R. Livingston, marshal; W. L. Ferguson, assessor; O. P. Riley, treasurer, and J. M. Riley, city attorney and clerk. The first school in the place was taught by Richard R. Reese, who was also the first clerk of the circuit and county court. The first public school was opened in 1856, A. K. Porter, from Kentucky, being the teacher. In 1900 there were 425 pupils enrolled in the high school. In 1855 Plattsburg College was founded by a Methodist conference and placed under the charge of Rev. L. M. Lewis. It is now conducted by the German Baptists. In 1900 it had five teachers, ninety-three students enrolled; the value of the grounds and buildings was \$15,000; number of volumes in library, 500, valued at \$300. On the 4th of January, 1870, a fire broke out in the town which destroyed business houses with stocks valued at \$35,000. At the present time the town contains twenty business houses of various kinds, two banks, the First National, with capital and surplus of \$77,000, and deposits of \$151,200; and the Clay & Funkhouser Bank, with capital and surplus of \$75,170 and deposits of \$169,500; eight churches, Southern Methodist, Methodist Episcopal, Baptist, Christian, Presbyterian, Episcopal, Catholic and Colored Baptist; lodges of the Masons, Odd Fellows, Knights of Honor and Ancient Order of United Workmen, and three newspapers. The bonded indebtedness of the town in 1898 was \$20,000, consisting of forty \$500 5 per cent refunding bonds, issued January 2, 1889, and running twenty years, the interest being promptly paid semi-annually. Population, 1,800.

Platt's Commercial College.—A business college established in St. Joseph in 1896. It affords instruction in all commercial branches, including shorthand and type-writing. There is also a department of telegraphy. The average annual attendance is 125.

Playter, George H., one of the leading representatives of mining interests in

southwest Missouri, was born June 1, 1872, at Girard, Kansas, son of Franklin and Minnie E. (Carpenter) Playter, both of whom were natives of Toronto, Canada. Franklin Playter was born near Toronto, in 1844, grew up there and immediately after his graduation from the Toronto University, came west and located at Fort Scott, Kansas, before the railroads leading to that city had been constructed. Later he became one of the original incorporators of the town of Girard, Crawford County, Kansas, and was engaged in banking there until 1878. During that period he furnished most of the capital for the construction of what is now the Pittsburg branch of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad, and was engaged in many other enterprises for the promotion of the welfare of that naturally rich section of country. He laid out Empire City, became interested in early mining operations there, and from 1880 to 1885 he had, in Crawford County, one of the largest and best equipped stock ranches in the Southwest. In the year last named he located in Pittsburg, Kansas, of which city he was an original incorporator, and from that date until 1894 he was one of the most active promoters of the business interests of that place. He erected there gas works and waterworks, and was largely instrumental in developing a town of 2,500 population into a thriving city of 10,000 inhabitants. In 1894 he removed to Kansas City and engaged in the real estate business there, but since 1896 has devoted his time to looking after his financial affairs in Boston and Washington City. In the winter of 1898-9 he began investing heavily in mining properties in Joplin, his son, George H. Playter, taking charge of his interests there, while another son, C. C. Playter, looks after his interests at Aurora. Ever since his location in the West the elder Playter has been a prime mover in advancing mining and smelting enterprises in southwest Missouri and Kansas. He and his sons are now devoting their energies almost solely to the mining industries of Joplin and vicinity. He is regarded by his friends and acquaintances as one of the most sagacious investors and operators in this field of enterprise. In 1889 Mr. Playter's first wife died, and in 1891 he married Miss Minnie Hawley, daughter of Colonel C. G. Hawley, a prominent resident of Girard, Kansas. The two sons mentioned are the children born of his first

marriage, and one daughter, Phyllis Playter, has been born of his second marriage. George H. Playter was fitted for college in the public schools of Girard, and completed his education in the Kansas State University, of Lawrence, Kansas. Immediately after leaving college he engaged actively in business under the guidance of the elder Playter, soon becoming his associate in various enterprises, among them being the management of large real estate interests, the operation of coal mines at Pittsburg and the direction of a coal sales depot at Kansas City. In February, 1899, he opened offices in Joplin as local manager for the United Zinc Companies of Boston, Massachusetts, a corporation organized under the laws of New Jersey, and operating principally with New England capital. This corporation owns about 1,000 acres of mineral land in Jasper and Lawrence Counties, much of which is being worked under lease, with some fifty mines in operation. These large properties are under the immediate management of Mr. Playter. He also has important interests in the Pittsburg coal fields, the output of which is distributed over a wide range of country. His business ability is of a high order, and his transactions are characterized by the same method and decision for which the elder Playter has been long noted in his masterly conduct of affairs. He is a Democrat, but takes no active part in politics. The only fraternal body which claims his attention is the order of Elks.

Pleasant Hill.—A city in Cass County, on the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis, and the main line and Lexington & Southern Division of the Missouri Pacific Railway, thirty-three miles southeast of Kansas City, and twelve miles north of Harrisonville, the county seat. It is situated on high ground, surrounded by a rich agricultural and stock region, for which it is the shipping point. The city is substantially built. It has three public schools, and churches of the Baptist, Catholic, Christian, Congregational, Protestant Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal, South, Presbyterian and Cumberland Presbyterian denominations. The financial institutions are the Citizens' Bank, the Pleasant Hill Banking Company and the People's Guaranty Savings and Loan Association. There are two weekly newspapers, the "Local" and the "Gazette," both Democratic.

The fraternal bodies are: Jewell Lodge, No. 480, A. F. & A. M.; Wyoming Royal Arch Chapter; Occidental Lodge, No. 70, I. O. O. F., the first of this order in the county, organized in 1854, suspended during the war, and reorganized in 1866; Argus Lodge, No. 132, A. O. U. W., a lodge of the Order of Mutual Protection, and a lodge of the Knights of Honor. The principal industries are two large flourmills, a grain elevator and a combination cornmill and sawmill, with turning lathe and repair shop. A large woolenmill was erected in 1872, and its yarns, jeans and stockings find a ready market. In 1900 the population was 2,000. The town was platted in 1844 by W. W. Wright. It was incorporated as a city in 1855, with Dr. L. McReynolds as the first mayor. In 1865 the Missouri Pacific Railway reached the vicinity, but avoided the site by a distance of more than a mile, and along its line numerous additions were platted by Clayton Van Hoy, Duncan & Arnott, the Missouri Pacific Railway Company and others. The business of the old town, with much of its population, removed to the new site, which retained the name of the old town, and in 1866 effected city organization, under special charter, with G. C. Broadhead as Mayor. The first settlement was made in 1834 by William H. Duncan and Walter H. Taylor, who bought from one Blois, a French trader, the first store building (log), and the first stock of goods brought into the county. In 1835 the business was bought by William Ferrell, who sold to W. W. Wright and N. E. Harrelson in 1836. Harrelson was a Methodist minister, and soon retired, leaving the business to Wright, who was for a number of years the only storekeeper. Other early merchants were Rice & Davy, Clayton Van Hoy, William H. Palmer and John M. Armstrong. Dr. Patrick Talbott was the first physician. During the war the town was practically depopulated. In 1866 a large population had come in and an immense trade was carried on throughout southwest Missouri, and into Kansas and Arkansas. In 1867 the population was 2,200. In 1869-70 the town began to suffer severely from the building up of other places along the new railroad lines, and the consequent diversion of trade. The panic of 1873 wrought much harm, but all traces of its consequences have disappeared, and

the business of the city is substantially founded and prosperous. The first school in the county was near the site of Pleasant Hill; the teacher was William Crawford, an educated man, then just discharged from the United States Army at Fort Gibson. The next was at the outskirts of the present town; the teacher was James Williams, afterward a member of the Legislature, and instrumental in framing the first free school law of Missouri. Among his pupils were William and Hezekiah Wordon, Joab Butler and sister and Luke Williams. Later school history is lost until the platting of the new Pleasant Hill, when a building lot was reserved, upon which was erected in 1867-8 a three-story brick building at a cost of \$15,000. In 1881 a school for colored children was erected at a cost of \$1,200. The first religious effort in the county was made north of Pleasant Hill. The first Methodist Church in the county was organized at Pleasant Hill, at the house of William Ferrell, between 1835 and 1837 and met in schoolhouses. In 1845 a division took place, and the southern branch built a house of worship. In 1868 a brick building was erected at a cost of \$4,500, which was destroyed by a tornado and rebuilt. The Christian Church was organized in 1845, and in 1848 erected a small building which was burned during the war. In 1869 a new building was erected at a cost of \$6,000. The Presbyterians organized in October, 1849. During the war the church divided into the First Presbyterian South and the Pleasant Hill Presbyterian. During 1877-8 the congregations were temporarily reunited. In 1869 the First Presbyterian Church erected a house of worship at a cost of \$6,250. In 1865 the Methodist Episcopal Church was founded, and in 1867 built a house of worship costing \$4,500. In 1867 the Congregational and Baptist Churches were formed and erected buildings, the former at a cost of \$4,700, and the latter at a cost of \$1,600. A Catholic congregation was formed in 1870, and in 1874 erected a house of worship at a cost of \$6,000. The first newspaper was the "Western Beacon," founded in 1858 or 1859, by Dr. L. McReynolds. It was Whig in politics, and continued for one year. The first paper after the war was the "Union," Democratic, founded in 1866 by Stearns & Allen. It afterward became the "Review."

Pleasant Hope.—A town in Polk county, fifteen miles southeast of Bolivar, the county seat. It has a public school, Pleasant Hope Normal Academy, and a Presbyterian Church. In 1899 the population was 400.

Pleasant Hope Normal Academy. A normal school at Pleasant Hope, Polk County. Pleasant Hope Academy, founded in 1849, ceased in 1855. In 1885 the present school was instituted by a company of citizens, with Professor A. F. Shriner in charge, and a two-story brick building was erected.

Plymouth.—See "Monett."

Plymouth Brethren.—A body of Christian believers organized at Dublin, Ireland, by four persons in 1827, and established at Plymouth, England, four years later. They hold the fundamental doctrines of the Christian faith, and are distinguished by a definite faith in the personal presence of the Holy Spirit. They look for the speedy coming of the Lord Jesus to take the church to Himself, when all things in heaven and on earth shall be united in Him, and the Jews shall be restored to their ancient land. They are found chiefly in the British Isles, Germany, Holland, Switzerland, Canada and the United States. In 1890 they numbered in Missouri 229 with six congregations.

Pocahontas.—A village in Cape Girardeau County, nine miles northeast of Jackson. It was founded in the fall of 1855 by Judge Samuel M. Green, who gave the place its name in honor of the celebrated Indian princess. Its population is about 150.

Poe, Charles M., identified with the real estate interests of Kansas City, was born December 4, 1863, in Macon County, Missouri. His father, John A. Poe, was one of the earliest settlers of that part of the State, removing to Missouri from the State of his nativity, Kentucky, many years before the Civil War. He was a farmer by occupation, was a man who took a delight in helping to advance the best interests of the commonwealth, in which he had great faith and unbounded hopes, and one of the prominent citizens of the section which he helped to develop. His son, the subject of this sketch,

received his rudimentary education in Macon County, Missouri, and attended McGee College, at College Mound, Missouri. In 1892 he went to Fort Worth, Texas, and worked as a bookkeeper and in other clerical capacities. During a portion of this time he was engaged in the cement business on his own account. He had gone through a thorough mercantile training shortly after leaving college, in his home county, and was well prepared for more extensive ventures in Texas. While conducting the cement business he employed from twelve to fifteen men and made the venture profitable, at the same time gaining additional information for himself in his work for other concerns. In 1896 he removed to Kansas City, Missouri, and became connected with the real estate firm of E. S. Truitt & Co. In this work he had two years active service, and in January, 1898, opened his own office in the Hall building, where he has since carried on a most profitable business. Most of his attention is directed toward the sale of real estate and loans on property, the rental department being a secondary consideration. He employs three capable assistants, and the transactions of this strong combination include some of the most important realty transfers made in Kansas City. Mr. Poe is a member of the Kansas City Real Estate Exchange, and is one of the most active and highly esteemed men in the business. He is ever ready to uphold the interests of the city in which he lives, and has an unshaken faith in the future greatness of Missouri and the early development of her unbounded resources.

Point Pleasant.—A village on the Mississippi River, six miles below New Madrid, in New Madrid County. It was founded in 1815 by Francis Lesieur, the first settler of New Madrid and Little Prairie. He opened a store which he ran until his death in 1826. The old town was one mile above the site of the present one, which was laid out in 1846 by William Summers. The first buildings in the new town were built by John Woodward and Pleasant Bishop, who erected warehouses. In the old town, Woodward was a hotel keeper for many years. Point Pleasant has a good school, two churches, a hotel and several stores. Population (estimated), 150.

Point River.—Is a tributary of the Black, rising in Howell County, and, flowing fifty miles through Oregon County, empties into Black River in Arkansas.

Poland-China Record Association.—This association in 1899 had 485 members, chiefly in the States of Missouri, Nebraska, Iowa and Kansas, though there were some in Colorado, Illinois, Oregon, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Kentucky, South Dakota, Ohio, Arizona, Texas, California and New York. The objects are "the establishment of an improved system of recording and tracing pure-bred Poland-China swine, and the publication, as the occasion may require, of a record to be known as the 'Standard Poland-China Record,' complete within itself, and also the same to contain histories of swine herds, and such other matter as may be necessary and proper in the judgment of the directory to protect the interests of Poland-China swine-breeders." It was organized in the year 1886, and incorporated August 8, 1887. Its first president was D. F. Risk, of Weston, Missouri; first secretary, George F. Woodworth, of Maryville, Missouri; with W. P. Hayzlett, of Barnard, Missouri; D. D. Bollinger, of Hopkins, Missouri; Thomas F. Miller, of Union Star, Missouri; Jacob Shambargar, of White Cloud, Missouri; H. C. LaTourette, of Oklahoma Territory; J. W. Dean and B. F. Gilmore, of Gaynor City, Missouri, for the first board of directors. It is an incorporated stock company, with an authorized capital of \$5,000, at \$20 a share, no one person to own more than five shares. An annual meeting is held at Maryville, Missouri, in February, which all members may attend and participate in. In addition to the president, there is a vice president from each State represented.

Police Department of Kansas City. See "City of Kansas, Early Municipal Government of;" also, "Municipal Government of Kansas City."

Police Department of St. Louis.—The police department of St. Louis is the product of nearly a hundred years' growth from a small beginning—the starting point being a patrol of four persons in 1808. These were taken from all male inhabitants over

eighteen years of age. They received no pay, served four months, and were subject to a fine of \$1 for refusing to serve. In 1818 the force was increased to six men, one of whom was captain. In 1826 all free white males, clergymen, paupers and invalids excepted, were enrolled and required when called upon to take their turn on duty. There was a captain and twenty-six lieutenants appointed by the mayor. In 1839 there was a body called the city guards, composed of sixteen men appointed by the mayor, with a night watch, or patrol, the city marshal being *ex-officio* captain of the force, with two lieutenants at \$600 each a year. The guards consisted of sixteen men, at \$500 a year. They were required to carry a rattle and a stout hickory staff four feet long, with a crook at one end and a steel point at the other, and in their rounds at night to proclaim the hours. In 1841 the city guards consisted of a captain, three lieutenants and twenty-eight men, the captain of the guards being also captain of the night watch, at a salary of \$800, the salary of the lieutenants being \$500 each, and of the privates \$480. In 1846 there was a reorganization, and the police was made a special department, embracing the city marshal, city guards, day police and keeper of the calaboose, the city guards being composed of one captain, six lieutenants and forty-two privates, and the day police of one lieutenant and seven privates. In the same year there was organized the independent police for doing extra work of a detective character. It was under the control of James McDonough and Mr. Du Breuil. McDonough afterward became chief of police under the metropolitan system. In 1850 the city guard was made to consist of one lieutenant and nine privates, and the night force of one captain, three lieutenants and thirty-six privates, the city marshal to be chief. A vehicle was provided for carrying prisoners to the calaboose, the first "Black Maria" in St. Louis. In 1852 the police department consisted of sixty-three officers and men in the night guard, and one captain and fifteen men on the day force, the annual cost being \$30,000. Until the year 1861 the police department was entirely under the control of the mayor and city council, but in that year the metropolitan police was established by the Legislature, in imitation of the system that had been intro-

duced in New York City a few years before, and it is the system that has prevailed ever since. Although intended mainly for the city of St. Louis, it is in some of its features a State institution, since it is controlled by a board of police commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State, the mayor of the city being *ex-officio* a member of the board, but having no greater authority than any other member. The policemen are not subject to the orders of the mayor, nor is the police department subject to the authority of the municipal assembly, though, as it is intended mainly for the protection of the city, it is supported entirely by the city. The board of police commissioners make all appointments on the force, both officers and privates, and the whole force is subject to their order. The commissioners receive \$1,000 a year, the treasurer, who is one of the number, \$500 in addition. The first members of the board were John A. Brownlee, James H. Carlisle, Basil W. Duke and Mayor Daniel G. Taylor. James McDonough was made first chief. He held the position for six months in 1861, and was afterward twice reappointed, holding the position from September, 1870, to March, 1874, and from November, 1875, to June, 1881, his connection with the St. Louis police force covering a period of thirty-eight years. At first there was a chief, with three captains, three lieutenants, twelve sergeants, four turnkeys, five detectives and 175 privates. The cost in 1861 was \$104,000. The force increased with the city's growth, and in 1867 it had 266 officers and privates. In 1868 a mounted force of twenty men was added, and a mounted police has been maintained ever since. The cost of the department in 1868 was \$300,000, three-fourths paid by the city and one-fourth by the county. In 1873 there were 369 men in the force, and the cost was \$439,112. In 1875 there were 462 men, and the cost was \$504,063. In 1882 the force consisted of one chief, six captains, forty-five sergeants, ten detectives and 401 patrolmen, the total amount for salaries being \$468,220 and the total cost of the department \$535,388. The whole cost for the year ending April, 1898, was \$950,395. In 1899 the Legislature passed a bill increasing the force and increasing the pay of officers, and the men also. Under this act the police of St. Louis consists of a board of police com-

missioners, having control over the department; one chief, with the rank of colonel, and a salary of \$5,000 a year; one assistant chief, with the rank of lieutenant colonel, and a salary of \$3,800; one chief of detectives, with the rank of major, salary \$3,500; twelve captains, salary \$2,400 each a year; twelve lieutenants, salary \$1,500 each a year; one superintendent, salary \$1,800 a year; one inspector with rank of major, salary \$2,500 a year; one assistant chief of detectives, with the rank of lieutenant, salary \$1,800 a year; secretary to the chief, salary \$2,000; 100 sergeants, salary, \$1,380 each a year; 850 patrolmen, whose pay is \$90 a month, and 250 probationary patrolmen, whose pay is \$65 a month. The general headquarters are in the Four Courts, with the headquarters of the mounted police in Forest Park.

Political Parties.—It is refreshing in days of constantly recurring elections and caucuses and ward primaries to revert to the time when St. Louis had no politics. Such a blissful period there was for many, many years after the foundation was laid for this great city. There were discussions, doubtless, of the policies of the French, Spanish and English governments in their relation to the allegiance of the inhabitants, but even in these there were few differences. The seat of the American War of Independence was too remote and communication too difficult and unreliable to admit of partisanship, had there been any other side than hostility to the British. St. Louis was forty-seven years old when the people of the seaboard colonies divided into political parties, which division was on the ratification of the United States Constitution, with Hamilton as the leader of the Federalists, and Jefferson as the champion of restriction of the powers of government. Madison would have continued the peace policy of Jefferson, but the impressment of American sailors, the blockade of American ports, and the unwarranted seizure of American vessels by the British in 1808, roused the people into the highest state of war feeling; and, with such champions as Clay, Calhoun and Crawford on their side, all temporizing was borne down. The Federalists of New England opposed the war. In this spirit the Governors of Massachusetts and Connecticut declared the militia should not leave their borders. But the result, and particularly the

splendid achievements at sea, by which the American arms were crowned, well nigh crushed out the Federalist party. Madison was triumphantly re-elected. Yet, after peace was declared, in 1814, the Federalists of New England met in secret convention at Hartford and recommended constitutional amendments to restrict commerce and to forbid the holding of office by foreign-born citizens. The popular idea at the time was that dissolution of the Union was the real object in view; but although the proceedings, published years afterward, did not confirm this, the death-knell of the Federalists as a party had been sounded, and in the election of 1816, Rufus King, their presidential candidate, received but thirty-four electoral votes, against 187 for the Republican, James Monroe; and in 1820 there was no Federalist candidate. In 1824 no recognized parties existed, and political issues were so little distinctive that the election was called the "scrub race." At this election the candidates were Adams, Clay, Jackson and Crawford, all avowed Republicans. In Missouri, which now voted for President the first time, there was no Crawford ticket in the field. The three electoral districts voting separately, chose a Clay, a Jackson and an Adams elector. But before the next presidential election the partisans of Adams and Jackson had become rival political factions, the Jacksonians taking the name of Democrats, and the Adams men that of Republicans, changing it in 1833 to Whigs, from which year until 1856 Democrats and Whigs were the names of the two national parties.

With this running statement of the nomenclature of parties, a brief reference to some of the leading domestic issues may be considered as a part of the genesis of politics in Missouri and St. Louis: The first alarm of the Republicans grew out of the passage of the alien and sedition laws of 1798, which authorized the President to banish any alien whom he might regard as dangerous to the country, or subject him to fine and imprisonment, and imposing heavy fines and penalties for conspiring to oppose any measure of the government, or for libeling the executive or legislative branches. These laws were to remain in force three years. They gave rise to the State Rights party, as the Republicans were then called, and brought out the Kentucky resolutions, drawn by Jefferson, and the Vir-

ginia resolutions, by Madison, in 1798. These resolutions declared that the States had delegated by the Constitution only a limited part of their powers to the general government, and what were not expressly granted were reserved to the States, respectively. Kentucky and Virginia repealed the resolutions in 1799, but Kentucky at the same time declared a State might annul an unconstitutional act of Congress. The question of internal improvements, to be carried on by the government, was another leading issue. Federalists favored a system of public works, whereby the States might be aided in the development of their natural resources; but Jefferson, Madison and Monroe successively opposed this policy, holding that under the Constitution Congress had no power in that direction. Adams' inaugural address in 1825 strongly favored national internal improvements, and was upheld by Clay, whose connection with Adams' administration was the origin of the Jackson, or Democratic, party. The Adams faction, which had been known as National Republicans, took the name of Whigs under the next, or Jackson, administration, and, besides advocating the policy of national internal improvements, favored a high protective tariff on imports, and also indorsed the United States Bank. This national bank was chartered by Congress in 1816 for a period of twenty years, with a capital of \$35,000,000, four-fifths in government bonds, the institution to have the custody of the government revenues, and the Secretary of the Treasury to farm out the deposits to twenty-five branches, situated in different parts of the country. It is significant of the adage, "Times change and men change with them," that Ohio, in 1820-1, tried to nullify the National Bank act. Not only did her Legislature indorse the principles of the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions of '98 as having been recognized and adopted by the American people, but went further, and, declaring the Bank of the United States a private corporation, denied the power of the Supreme Court of the United States to determine the political rights of the separate States comprising the Union. A bill renewing the charter passed Congress in 1832, but Jackson vetoed it, and, although four years were yet to run, through Roger B. Taney, his Secretary of the Treasury, removed the government deposits. These deposits, which at first were less than \$11,000,-

000, had, on account of sales of public lands, etc., reached the enormous sum of \$41,000,000. Its discounts were \$40,000,000 per annum, and at no time was its outstanding circulation less than \$12,000,000. The removal produced a tremendous sensation throughout the country. An indignation meeting was held at the St. Louis courthouse, presided over by Dr. William Carr Lane, at which a committee, composed of Edward Bates, Pierre Chouteau, Jr., George Collier, Thornton Grimsley, Henry S. Geyer and Nathan Ranney, reported strong resolutions against the action of President Jackson. This movement was soon followed by a Democratic ratification meeting, of which Dr. Samuel Merry was president, the committee on resolutions containing the names of Edward Dobyns, John Shade, James C. Lynch, Llewellyn Brown, B. W. Ayres, John H. Baldwin and Philip Taylor. Of a less partisan character and far more moderate spirit was the meeting of citizens to remonstrate on the course of South Carolina in passing her ordinance declaring the obnoxious protective tariff law of 1828 null, void and of no binding effect. This meeting was held at the courthouse, December 29th, and was participated in by Dr. Robert Simpson, A. S. Magenis, J. L. Murray, Hamilton R. Gamble, Henry S. Geyer, H. Chouteau and J. Newman, among other prominent citizens. Benton and Barton, in the Senate, and William H. Ashley, in the House of Representatives from Missouri, had voted for the tariff revision of 1824, in which the policy of revenue from imports, with incidental protection, was reversed, and in which increased duties were placed on lead, hemp, iron and wool, doing this to conciliate the votes of Kentucky, Pennsylvania and New York. Even Jackson supported it as a measure to extinguish the war debt, though Adams and Clay sustained it as based on "the American system." But the tariff of 1828, nicknamed the "bill of abominations," was obnoxious throughout the South. Originating with the New England woolen manufacturers, it offered protection to almost every interest that asked for it. It was at this time that Webster, from being a free trader on principle, changed into a protectionist with the changed attitude of Massachusetts. Benton said "the bill was the work of politicians and manufacturers." But South Carolina alone went to the length of holding a conven-

tion and giving substantial form to a policy of resistance. Calhoun, who had resigned as vice president and had been elected to the Senate, flooded the South with tracts upholding nullification and declaring it to be unlawful to pay the duties imposed by this tariff. A show of warlike preparation was made, but there was little response outside the Palmetto State. Indeed, the people of the whole country had caught on to the spirit of preservation of the Union, aroused by the thrilling debate in the Senate between Webster and Haynes. Brushing aside the contention that it was still unsettled whether the powers of the general government were construable by the States or by the United States Supreme Court, the popular voice of all sections indorsed Webster's exposition of the Constitution. But this was followed by the momentous and powerful proclamation of Andrew Jackson, announcing forcefully and with dignified courage his determination to crush out the South Carolina rebellion at all hazards, and calling on Congress for the necessary aid. It is impossible to read the Jackson papers on this subject without wondering why the Southern people, less than thirty years later, relied upon secession as a warrantable remedy for their complaints, or as the foundation for an independent confederacy. More marvelous that a Governor of Missouri, himself a Jackson in name, and schooled in Jacksonian principles, should have encouraged secession and embroiled his constituency in an inevitable, devastating war. On the other hand, could not the rancor of the radical free States have been softened by the recollection of Northern waywardness or rebellion, of which at one time there was so much at the North?

The meeting at St. Louis, to respond to President Jackson's proclamation, was the largest that had ever been held in the city, and was non-partisan in character. The resolutions spoke of the threatened dissolution of the Union as the worst of evils, questioned the expediency or constitutionality of the remedy proposed by South Carolina, denied the power to annul a law of the United States as not only incompatible with the existence of the Union, but inconsistent with every principle on which the government was founded, and destructive of the objects for which it was formed. Further, the resolutions declared that the Constitution formed a

government, not a league; that a State could not possess any right to secede from the Union, and they warmly sympathized with the Union party of South Carolina.

Previous to the nullification ordinance of South Carolina, Jackson, in his message of 1831, recommended a modification of the revenue measures of 1828, declaring that the public debt would be extinguished before his term expired, and that a surplus was not needed. Clay, whilst desiring the reduction of the revenues, contended against reducing the amount of protection afforded by the tariff to manufacturers. Clay's idea prevailed, and the tariff act of 1832 provided as much surplus as before. All the agricultural regions, not alone South Carolina, felt the burden this policy imposed. Congress, therefore, whilst promptly passing the Force bill, which was designed to suppress nullification, placed alongside, at the instance of Mr. Clay, a compromise bill on the subject of the tariff. Both were passed. South Carolina accepted, and repealed the nullification ordinance. Thus the tariff question, which has been so prominent in the politics of the country, instead of being a national issue, has proved to be one, in both North and South, largely depending upon local and corporate interests. The incidental benefit to different classes derived from the imposition of duties exacted from foreign imports upon articles of a kind manufactured or produced in the United States, has always begotten contention. As changes in the conditions of production have shifted, so have the policies of the legislators representing the people affected by such conditions. In the days of Mr. Clay the methods of disposing of surpluses had not reached the eminence of the present time. If they had, the argument of Jackson, that the decrease of the public debt warranted a reduction of the tariff, could have been readily met by going further into debt. But the trouble then, as now, was in protecting all interests alike. This has been seen in every tariff measure ever passed, by whatever party in power. Calhoun, who led the South Carolina nullification movement on the tariff issue, was, between 1810 and 1820, less of a State-rights man than Clay, and in 1816 was one of the most radical protective tariff men in the Senate. Webster, on the other hand, from being a free trader in 1824, swung round the circle completely when New England's interests shifted from

commerce to manufactures, as one of the results of the War of 1812 with Great Britain, when English importations were cut off. The tariff message of President Cleveland toward the close of his first administration was the cause of his defeat for re-election, but the protective tariff measure of his successor, known as the McKinley act, resulted in his return to the executive chair in 1892. And yet, though a new revenue tariff act was passed by his party in both branches of Congress, it became a law without Mr. Cleveland's signature. The tariff question was wholly ignored by the Republican convention that nominated Fremont in 1856, and the protective declaration on that subject in 1860 was extremely tame. In 1864 and in 1868 it was again shelved, for the war debt settled the question of high taxation. The liberal Republicans of Missouri, under the lead of Schurz, were strongly opposed to the protection theory, as shown in the platform of the convention that nominated Brown for Governor, but the Greeley and Brown National Liberal Convention relegated the whole tariff question to the people in their respective congressional districts, pledging the nominees not to interfere. The insanity of the Democratic party in nominating Greeley and Brown at New York in 1872 was intensified by its adoption of their platform, word for word.

Removed as was Missouri from the actual theater of politics during the territorial condition, no sooner did the movement for Statehood begin than the name became associated with a popular agitation, the most tremendous in the whole history of the United States. The event was the compromise between those who adhered to the doctrine that slave-owners had the constitutional right to carry their property into any of the territory of the United States and be protected, and, on the other side, those who denied such right and demanded that the further spread of slavery be prohibited. The repeal of this compromise in the Kansas-Nebraska admission act, 1854, led to the formation of the new Republican party in 1856, the election of Lincoln in 1860, the attempted secession of most of the slaveholding States, the establishment for a time of the Southern Confederacy, and to one of the bloodiest and most destructive wars ever recorded. The State was born amidst a conflict destined to be irrepressible—one now

happily ended, which, whilst it endured, covered the nation with wounds and flooded it with tears.

No partisan conventions were held in the United States from 1787, the first presidential election, until 1832, when Jackson and Clay were opposing candidates, nor were there any party platforms made. The Jackson party in Congress promulgated in the latter year a set of principles, a sort of epitome of the views of their leaders on public questions, but the National Republicans, or Whigs, issued none. In 1836, when the Democrats nominated Van Buren, no platform was put forth, and there was no sectionalism, not any more than in the presidential election of 1828, when Jackson and Calhoun, both slave-owners, had more than seventy electoral votes in the free States against Adams and Rush, where at least forty were necessary to elect the Jackson ticket. The convention system itself, as applied to national politics, dates back no further than 1832, when it was invented by the anti-Masons, and adopted the same year by both the Democrats and National Republicans. The anti-Mason party, by the way, could scarcely be called a national party, and its existence was ephemeral. Historians generally date the origin of the Free-Soil party back to the establishment, in Maryland, of William Lloyd Garrison's paper, the "Liberator," in 1831. Two years after that the anti-slavery party was formed. But Garrison was in the abolition work as early as 1828, then associated with a man named Lundy in the publication of "The Genius of Universal Emancipation." It may be remarked, however, that, although at various times the free-soil, emancipation, or abolition sentiment made itself a more or less interesting feature of national politics, it was not until the repeal of the Missouri compromise was agitated that it took substantial or practical form. A phase of the free-soil movement, which grew out of the Mexican War, was not without its bearings in the education of the country on this subject. Whilst the bill for the purchase from Mexico of territory embracing California, Nevada and parts of Arizona, New Mexico and Colorado was pending in Congress, 1846, David Wilmot, a Democratic member from Pennsylvania, introduced an amendment prohibiting slavery in any portion of said territory. This was

known as the "Wilmot proviso." The House adopted it, but it was rejected by the Senate. In the following presidential election, 1848, Van Buren, who ran as the Free-Soil candidate, received a popular vote of 291,263, but John P. Hale, representing the same sentiments, obtained only 156,149 in 1852.

The repeal of the Missouri compromise "fired the Northern heart." The popular branch of the previous Congress, 1853, stood: Democrats, 159; Whigs, 71; Free-Soilers, 4. In the next House the classification was: Democrats, 75; anti-Nebraska men (Republicans and Free-Soilers), 105; Americans (Know-Nothings), 40. After a long struggle N. P. Banks, of Massachusetts, was elected speaker by the close vote of 103 to 100 cast for Aiken, of South Carolina. The American, or Know-Nothing party, was the result of the effort to rehabilitate the Whig organization, which had gone to pieces on the slavery rock. Its chief tenet was opposition to foreigners and Catholics holding office. In some localities, however, the latter inhibition was not insisted on. This new party had some local successes, but was unhorsed in the Virginia State election of 1854, and disappeared after 1856, when it presented Millard Fillmore as its presidential candidate. Fillmore received but eight electoral votes from a single State, Maryland.

The first election for Delegates to Congress from Kansas took place November 29, 1854. A number of Missourians from counties adjoining the Kansas line, and some from a remote distance, undertook to overwhelm the citizens at the polls, as they did also at the election the following spring, for members of the Territorial Legislature. Their lawlessness obtained for them the name of "border ruffians." They actually succeeded in carrying the Legislature, and on its meeting, in July, 1855, adopted verbatim the State Constitution of Missouri, slavery clauses and all. Scenes of great turbulence followed. The story of the struggle is too long to be repeated here. President Buchanan recognized what was known as the Lecompton pro-slavery Constitution, supported by the Southern Congressmen, opposed by Douglas and most of the Northern Democrats, as well as by all the Republicans. Congress ratified the Lecompton measure, but the Kansas people defeated it by 10,000. Another constitution was adopted at Wyan-

dotte, but Congress refused admission to Kansas, and thus matters stood until, by the secession of the Southern members, the Republicans had control of both branches, when, January 29, 1861, "bleeding Kansas" became a State in the Union.

A most important political event was the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case, written by Chief Justice Taney. It declared that an act of Congress prohibiting a citizen from holding and owning slaves within the territory of the United States north of 36 degrees 30 minutes, north latitude, was not warranted by the Constitution, and was void. The argument was that no slave, nor descendant of slaves, could be a citizen, or anything but property, which the owner might take from one part of the country to any other. Instead of allaying and settling the slavery question, this decision was but a brand from the burning to extend and intensify the existing bitterness of feeling. In a measure it justified the repeal of the Missouri compromise, which act it maintained was unconstitutional; yet it not only extinguished the doctrine of popular sovereignty in the territories, but denied to the people of the States the right to regulate their own domestic concerns in their own way. Its logical effect would be to perpetuate slavery, and in a sense make every State a slave State. No deliverance from the supreme bench or any other court of law could have produced such a torrent of invective as was hurled upon this tribunal from every quarter, except the South. Senator Douglas, of Illinois, was universally looked upon as the champion of conservative Democratic sentiment, and now the struggle was on to determine whether or not the Democratic party should be committed to the Taney doctrine. In 1858 the Legislature of Illinois was to be elected, which would choose Douglas' successor. This was the year of the famous contest between the "little giant" and Abraham Lincoln. Douglas had quite as serious an undertaking before him as he cared to confront, without encountering the opposition of Mr. Buchanan's administration; but this, too, he had to meet. Douglas was elected Senator, and immediately loomed up as a candidate for the presidential prize of 1860. There was no other Northern Democratic aspirant who cared to enter the race. The convention met at

Charleston in April, with a bare majority of delegates in favor of Douglas. After several days spent in the effort to reconcile conflicting views on the slavery question, the pro-slavery platform was rejected by a decided majority, and the delegates from several Southern States withdrew. A number of ineffectual ballots had been taken before the committee on resolutions reported. Adjournment was taken to Baltimore for a date some weeks ahead, and an address published appealing to the Southern Democrats to fill up the vacant delegations. Before the convention reconvened Mr. Lincoln was nominated by the Republicans at Chicago. Douglas received the regular Democratic nomination, and John C. Breckinridge was named by the seceders. A new political organization, built on the ruins of the Whig and American parties, called the Constitutional Union party, nominated John Bell, of Tennessee, for President, and Edward Everett, of Massachusetts, for Vice President. Mr. Lincoln's election was a foregone conclusion. Missouri, by a plurality of less than 500, cast her popular vote for Douglas. Her delegates at Charleston and Baltimore had been mostly Douglas men. Breckinridge's vote sadly disappointed his supporters, who confidently relied on his carrying the State. The election for State officers was held in August of the same year. Claiborne F. Jackson was nominated for Governor by the Democracy at the same convention which named delegates to Charleston. The Republican candidate was James B. Gardenhire. An independent candidate, but little known before, sprang up in the person of Sample Orr. Jackson hesitated about taking sides as between Douglas and Breckinridge, his associations and preferences all inclining him toward the latter; but finally, on the ground of regularity, he publicly announced himself for Douglas, whereupon the Breckinridge Democrats brought out Hancock Jackson. Many of the Breckinridge men, like Senator James S. Green, advised the election of C. F. Jackson, who received 74,446 votes, and was elected by a plurality of nearly 10,000 over Orr, 63,000 over Hancock Jackson, and more than 68,000 over Gardenhire, Orr representing the remnants of the Whig and American parties.

This was the status of political parties in Missouri at the beginning of 1861, just pre-

vious to the breaking out of the Civil War. As has been remarked, the first presidential election in Missouri resulted in the choice of one Jackson, one Clay and one Adams elector; but at that time the lines between the Whig and Democratic parties were not plainly drawn. At the two succeeding elections for President, the Jackson (Democratic) electors were chosen by large majorities. In 1836 the vote of the State was 10,995 for Van Buren and 7,337 for William Henry Harrison. In 1840, the "Hard Cider and Log Cabin" campaign, Van Buren again triumphed. At the fifteenth presidential election, 1844, the rival candidates were James K. Polk and Henry Clay, and again the Democrats were successful. The same result occurred in 1852, 1856 and 1860, when Lewis Cass, James Buchanan and Stephen A. Douglas, respectively, obtained the electoral vote. So that, from 1828 down to and including 1860, the Democracy was in the ascendancy in Missouri. In 1864 the State was carried by Lincoln, and in 1868 by Grant. In 1872, after the "re-enfranchisement," the Grant electors were beaten by more than 42,000, and Missouri returned to her ancient allegiance, steadily voting the Democratic ticket ever since.

During the Civil War the party in power had to deal with the difficult questions relating to the means of supporting the army and navy and meeting other enormous additions to the ordinary expenses of the government. At its close came the work of removing the vestiges of slavery, perpetuating the civil right of the freedmen, and reconstructing the Southern States upon the new order of affairs. It is unquestionable that the brutal assassination of President Lincoln added greatly to the embarrassment of the situation. The thirteenth amendment to the Constitution was signed by Lincoln a little more than two months before this event, and went into effect in December, 1865. The fourteenth was proposed the following year, and was adopted in 1868, whilst the fifteenth became operative in March, 1870. During the five years intervening the country was in a state of intense excitement. President Johnson attempted to carry out the policy of his predecessor in refusing to concede that the secession States were ever out of the Union, whilst such leading Republicans as Senator Wade, of Ohio, insisted upon treat-

ing them as conquered provinces. This conflict brought about the impeachment of Johnson, whose trial, however, resulted in acquittal through the failure to obtain the necessary two-thirds of the Senate. Among those Senators voting for acquittal were Henderson, of Missouri, and President Johnson was saved by but a single vote. Two years after the election of Grant and Colfax, who defeated Greeley and Brown in 1872, the Democrats carried the lower house of Congress for the first time since 1861, securing a majority of between fifty and sixty, partially as a result of the panic of 1873, but largely on account of alleged scandalous conduct in official quarters. This victory was followed in 1876 by the Tilden-Hayes election, the creation of the electoral commission, and the famous eight to seven decision in favor of Rutherford B. Hayes. During this presidential campaign there appeared what was named the "Greenback" party, with Peter Cooper, of New York, as the candidate. At that time, however, this organization polled but 81,740 votes in the United States. The Greenback party originated in 1873, with the farming interests as a nucleus, under the name of "Patrons of Husbandry," or "Grangers." In 1874 the Republicans of Missouri sought to utilize that organization by uniting with them at the State election, adopting the name of "People's party," for the nominee of which, William Gentry, for Governor, 112,104 votes were cast, against 149,566 for Charles H. Hardin, Democrat. At the subsequent election for President, in 1876, the Missouri Republicans had a ticket of their own in the field for both national and State elections, and have not since "strayed after strange gods." The Greenback party in 1880 nominated James B. Weaver, of Iowa, and in 1884 Benjamin F. Butler for President, the former receiving a popular vote of 307,306 and the latter 133,825 in all the States, and thereafter disappeared. From 1872 down to 1892 the Prohibitionists have had a presidential candidate in the field at every election, and there have, during this period, been other political associations, flying the flags of "Labor Union," "United Labor," "Socialist Labor," etc., whose votes may be placed in the scattering column. The People's, or Populist, party had its genesis in the Knights of Husbandry, otherwise known as Farmers' Alliance, or Grangers, and appeared in the

year 1891, gradually absorbing remnants of the old Greenback and labor parties. It advocated the abolition of national banks, the control by the government of the telegraph and railroad lines, a tax on incomes, etc. At first it borrowed from Senator Stanford, of California, the idea of government loans, to the extent of 2 per cent of the value, upon stored agricultural products, but this was abandoned. Though the Populist party was not the originator of the policy of free silver coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1 of gold, that policy became its chief tenet, and was the basis of its coalition in 1896, with the Democratic party on the nomination for President. In the campaign of that year the Populists nominated William J. Bryan, of Nebraska, for President, who had been selected by the Democratic party for the same office, but declined to accept the latter's nominee for Vice President, putting up Thomas E. Watson instead.

Thus the political history of the country shows the existence of six principal parties, namely: Federalist, or Hamiltonian, 1789 to 1817, twenty-eight years; Republican, or Jeffersonian, 1791 to 1829, thirty-eight years; National Republican, 1826 to 1834, eight years; Democratic, 1829 to date (1898), sixty-nine years; Whig, 1834 to 1854, twenty years; Republican, 1854 to date (1898), forty-four years. Washington and the elder Adams were Federalists; Jefferson, Madison and Monroe, Republicans; John Quincy Adams, National Republican; William Henry Harrison, Tyler, Taylor and Fillmore, Whigs; Jackson, Van Buren, Pierce, Buchanan and Cleveland, Democrats; Lincoln, Johnson, Grant, Hayes, Garfield, Arthur, Benjamin Harrison and McKinley, Republicans. Besides these six principal political parties, there have been thirteen independent parties claiming electoral votes, to-wit: Anti-Masonic, which in 1832 cast about 30,000 popular votes for William Wirt for President; Liberty, which in 1840 gave James G. Birney 7,059, and four years later, 62,300 votes; Free-Soil, which in 1848 gave Van Buren 291,260 votes, and 156,150 in 1852 for John P. Hale; American (Know-Nothing), 1856, Millard Fillmore, 874,534; Constitutional Union, John Bell, 589,581; Prohibition, 1872, James Black, 5,608, in 1876 for Green Clay Smith, 9,522, in 1880, Neal Dow, 10,303, in 1884, John P. St. John, 151,809, in 1888, Clinton B. Fisk, 250,000, in 1892,

John Bidwell, 264,133; Greenback, 1880, for James B. Weaver, 307,306, and in 1884 Benjamin F. Butler, 133,825; Union Labor, 1888, Alson J. Streeter, 148,105; United Labor, same year, R. H. Cowdrey, 2,808; Socialist Labor, 1892, Simon Wing, 21,164; National Democratic, 1896, John M. Palmer, 132,871; Populist, 1892, James B. Weaver, 1,041,028; 1896, Bryan and Watson, 150,643. The foregoing does not include the Liberal Republican party, Greeley, 1872, whose vote can not be separated from that cast by the Democrats for the same candidate. In 1872 a section of the Democracy gave 29,408 votes for Charles O'Connor. None of these parties, leaving out the Liberal Republicans, received any electoral votes except the Anti-Masonic, 7; the American, 8; the Constitutional Union, 39, and the Populist, 1892, 22. But independent parties have not been without influence in balancing political power. Thus, the Liberty party, with its 62,300 votes all told, defeated Clay in 1844 by giving the vote of New York to Polk, and the Free-Soilers, reversing the order in 1848, defeated Cass and elected Taylor. In neither case, however, was its own cause advanced.

Politics and the Civil War.—The secession of the cotton States abandoned the Northern Democracy to their fate at a time when the party had possession of both branches of Congress. But infinitely worse in this purely political sense was the course of the Democratic administration of Missouri toward those by whom it had been elected. A great majority of the leading Democrats of the State were Union men, and could not be swerved from their natural alliance even by the persecutions and excesses of those who came to use the name of loyalty for partisan and selfish ends. In defying the Federal authority, as Governor Jackson did in his response to Lincoln's call for volunteers, and in undertaking to remove the seat of government, thus inviting to our soil the horrors of civil war, the secessionists dealt a most stunning blow, not to the Union, but to the political party which had ruled the State from the beginning of its existence. The State convention, which had, March 9, 1861, declared that there was no cause compelling Missouri to dissolve its connection with the Union, re-assembled in July, vacated the offices of Governor, Lieutenant Governor and Secretary of

State, together with the members of the Legislature, and ordered new elections to be held the following November. Hamilton R. Gamble, Willard P. Hall and Mordecai Oliver, respectively, were chosen for the vacancies in the offices first named. No one of these was a Republican. In October the convention reassembled in St. Louis and ordained that all civil officers should take an oath of allegiance to the Constitution and government of the United States, and not to bear arms against the latter or the provisional government of Missouri. An ordinance was passed to postpone the State elections till November, 1862, and another offering amnesty to all taking the oath of allegiance. From June 13, 1861, until the last of July there was practically no State government, Jackson and his followers having fled before the troops of General Lyon, which by this time numbered nearly 10,000. About the time of the establishment of the provisional government, Lieutenant Governor Reynolds appeared at New Madrid and issued a grandiloquent proclamation to the people of Missouri. A meeting of the Legislature, composed of many of the old members, with recruits, was held at Neosho, in the southwest corner of the State, in October, and an agreement ratified whereby commissioners were to transfer the State of Missouri over to the Southern Confederacy. This farce was further carried out by the election by the rump Legislature of Senators and Representatives in the Confederate Congress at Richmond. Several of the members of the Neosho Legislature, disgusted with the whole business, returned to their homes. Among these was Charles H. Hardin, who was several years afterward elected Governor of the State.

The State convention, which had perpetuated itself from early in 1861, again met on the 3d of June at the capital. Meantime, Robert Wilson and John B. Henderson had been appointed by Acting Governor Hall to fill the vacancies in the United States Senate occasioned by the expulsion of Truett Polk and Waldo P. Johnson. The convention continued the provisional government till the next general election in 1864. It disqualified all who had taken up arms on the Confederate side subsequent to December 17, 1861, from voting or holding office, except on condition of taking the oath to thereafter support the national and State constitutions, and re-

quiring a similar oath of voters. At this session a bill for an ordinance looking to gradual emancipation was introduced by Honorable Samuel M. Breckinridge, of St. Louis, which was defeated by a vote of 52 to 19. In the elections of 1862 for Congress and members of the Legislature, the issue was between the Emancipationists and Democrats, the former carrying all the congressional districts but the Sixth and Eighth. In the First District of St. Louis, the Democratic candidate was Lewis Vital Bogy, who received 2,536 votes; Samuel Knox, radical emancipationist, 4,590, and Francis P. Blair, gradual emancipation, with deportation of negroes, 4,743. The Democrats were left in a large minority in the Legislature. John B. Henderson was elected Senator for the long, and B. Gratz Brown for the short term. Brown received 74 votes, and James O. Broadhead 64; Henderson, 84; John S. Phelps, 42. In 1864 Lincoln carried the State by a vote of 71,676 against 31,626. At the same time Thomas C. Fletcher (Rep.) was elected Governor by about the same majority over Thomas L. Price (Dem.). There was also an election to decide whether there should be a new constitutional convention. The affirmative of this proposition carried by a still larger majority. The Republicans swept the State for members of Congress and the Legislature. Emancipation was still a leading issue in the public discussions, but it was overshadowed by the question of disfranchisement. Stringent registration laws had been enacted, and officers to enforce the same appointed by the Governor in every county, with supervisors in the several senatorial districts, forbidden to enroll any person as a voter without his taking an iron-clad oath of loyalty, and empowered to refuse the franchise, even with this condition, according to their own judgment. These registration laws, as administered by reckless registers and supervisors, disqualified thousands on the mere suspicion of disloyalty.

The State convention ordered in 1865 met at Mercantile Library Hall, in St. Louis, January, 1865, the members having been chosen at the preceding election in anticipation of the people's verdict. Arnold Krekel, of St. Charles, was elected president, and Charles D. Drake, of St. Louis, vice president. In a few days an ordinance was passed, 60 to 4, abolishing slavery, and soon after the famous

sweeping test oath, applicable to voters, jurors, all civil officials, teachers and ministers of the Gospel. (See "Test Oath.") In March an ordinance was adopted, known as the "ousting ordinance," vacating all the county offices and judgeships of the supreme and circuit courts, giving power to the Governor to appoint their successors. In the exercise of his discretion Governor Fletcher left undisturbed such officials as were deemed loyal. The executive ax fell with greatest expedition on the members of the bench, for it would not do to have them pass upon the question whether the retroactive clauses of the State organic law then making were in accordance with the Constitution of the United States. Two of the judges of the supreme court, John D. S. Dryden and Walter V. N. Bay, refused to vacate their offices, whereupon General D. C. Coleman, acting under orders from the Governor, took them into custody, along with the clerk of the court, when the recalcitrants submitted to the show of force. At the election, June 6, 1865, to ratify the new constitution, a total of only 85,000 votes were cast, and the instrument was declared adopted by a majority of about 1,800. The silent opposition to the new constitution, shown by a falling off of 55,000 votes from the election of the previous year, soon manifested itself in the open hostility of the conservative loyalists, such as Francis P. Blair, B. Gratz Brown, Carl Schurz, S. M. Breckinridge, Emil Preetorius, of the Republican side, with, of course, all the Unionists of Democratic tendencies, like Samuel T. Glover, James O. Broadhead and John S. Phelps. Nevertheless, by the machinery put in operation by the new Constitution, the Twenty-fourth General Assembly, elected in 1866, chose Charles D. Drake, United States Senator, to succeed B. Gratz Brown. Again, in 1868, the national issues and the candidacy of General Grant for President overshadowed all local questions, and Joseph W. McClurg, for Governor, with E. O. Stanard for Lieutenant Governor, carried the State by 19,327 majority, Grant's majority being about 6,000 more. At this election John S. Phelps and Norman J. Colman were the Democratic candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor.

The foregoing covers the more prominent features of Missouri politics during the war period and immediately following. Much

wrangling and turbulence were caused by the operation of the disqualifying clauses of the new constitution, especially the test oath for ministers. These will be considered under the title of "Politics and Disfranchisement."

Politics and Disfranchisement.—

An oath of allegiance to constituted authority may properly be demanded of all officials, or from an alien seeking citizenship, and in other cases. This kind of declaration is in the nature of a promise, and is not exacted as a test. A test oath, on the other hand, is meant as a method of disproving what, in a general sense, is suspected of the taker, and as a prohibition. Thus, in England and Scotland, after the reformation, no one could hold office without having received the holy communion of the established church. No religious test is permitted by the Constitution of the United States, but the various test oaths adopted by military commanders during the Civil War, and notably by the Missouri constitution of 1865, were calculated to reach the consciences no less than the overt acts of those in either open or secret rebellion. The oath prescribed by the constitutional convention of the State in 1861 merely required allegiance or loyalty to the national and State Constitutions of all civil officers, with a pledge not to take up arms against the government of the State or nation. In June, 1862, an ordinance was passed disqualifying from voting any person who had "directly or indirectly given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof," subsequent to December 17, 1861, the date of an amnesty offered by Governor Gamble. This was generally regarded as a legitimate measure of protection. But it was followed soon after by all manner of proscriptive oaths formulated by several military commanders. Thus there was the Schofield oath, the Curtis oath, the Halleck oath, etc. The Halleck oath, on which the famous Drake steel-clad test oath was founded, created the profoundest consternation. (See "Test Oath.") It was in the form of a general order directing the president and all other officers of the State University to take the convention oath within a month on penalty of being ousted, and at the same time "recommending" all ministers and teachers, and all officers of every sort of public institution to do likewise. This was improved on, so to speak, by General Rosecrans, who,

March 7, 1864, issued his order No. 61, commanding that all persons attending any religious convention should file with the provost marshal, in addition to the ordinary forms, an oath disclaiming all faith in, and allegiance to, the Confederate armies, pledging their honor, property and lives to the sacred performance of this oath of allegiance, etc. A strong protest was made to President Lincoln by a number of distinguished clergymen, including Drs. McPheeters, Brooks, Farris and Anderson, who interpreted it as meaning that the government would permit them to obey their Divine Master if they would first swear fealty to it, and not otherwise. The President rescinded the order and condemned it as unwise. But it was not until the Drake Constitution went into effect that the greatest popular revolt was made against the test oath of conscience. A great number of ministers of the Gospel of all denominations either refused to pursue their vocation or openly defied the law. In his book called "Martyrdom in Missouri" Rev. Dr. Leftwich has left a record of hundreds of cases of arrest and imprisonment. It is hardly to be doubted that many of the preachers thus "martyred" declined to take the oath, simply because they could not conscientiously do so, and there seems to be but little room to question that some of them had let no occasion pass to sow the seeds of rebellion; but the war was now over, and these political preachers were powerless to do the Union any hurt. The most noted instance of arrest for conscience sake, because it was the means of bringing the test oath before the courts, was that of Rev. J. A. Cummings, a Catholic priest, of Pike County, who was indicted, tried, convicted and sent to jail for preaching without having taken the oath of loyalty. The State Supreme Court had affirmed the finding of the circuit court, and an appeal was taken to the highest tribunal at Washington. One hundred or more indictments were pending at the time in various parts of Missouri. Alexander J. P. Garesche appeared for Father Cummings in the earlier trials of the suit, but at the presentation of the case to the United States Supreme Court that side was represented by David Dudley Field, Reverdy Johnson and Montgomery Blair, John B. Henderson and Geo. P. Strong appearing for the State. This was in March, 1866. The decision reversed the lower courts,

and the reasoning of the opinion was such as to reach the almost entire disqualifying features of the third section of the Constitution of 1865. (Wallace, 1867, Volume IV, page 277.)

Another famous case which brought that part of the test oath relating to voters before the same court was that of Blair vs. Ridgeley, an election judge. General Blair appeared at the polls with the written form of an oath, which he proposed to take, declaring that he had been loyal since the new constitution went into effect. He declined to take that part of the Drake declaration which related to acts done or sympathy felt previous to that date, holding that it was retroactive, *ex post facto* and unconstitutional, the election officer, therefore, having no right to require him to subscribe to the same. As was expected, Blair's vote, on the condition named, was refused, and suit for damages was at once instituted, and, as in the Cummings case, carried through the lower courts to the supreme tribunal of the United States, where, after a magnificent display of legal and forensic strength by Samuel T. Glover, on one side, and Charles D. Drake on the other, the court divided, four to four, and Blair's case was lost. It was not long, however, before the people of Missouri swept out of existence, as with a besom, the whole fabric of the Drake test oath, and later the constitution, of which it was so hideous a feature. Their authors had sown the wind, and they reaped the whirlwind.

Politics, Liberal Party.—The Liberal Republican party of St. Louis, State and nation was brought into being by Charles Daniel Drake. In his day he was the very quintessence of ultraism. His enthusiasm was never checked, nor his pace bridled. As a State legislator he was both fanatic and bigot. He perceived no inconsistency in anything he did, but it would have made no difference had he done so. Christian he was, but of that type which, according to Byron:

".....Have burned each other, quite persuaded
That all the apostles would have done as they did."

The swath of his moral scythe lopped every wayside lily that bore a human taint. A Democrat of the strictest pro-slavery sect before the war, and regarded as an extremist by many of his fellow-Democrats, he was the

fiercest, most unyielding of the Radicals, whose commanding officer he became, though never wearing epaulet or sword. With scarcely an element of personal popularity, grizzily, stern, cold, obstinate, the force of his irrepressible leadership stamped itself, as with a brand, upon the whole State. Glover, Broadhead, Blair, Henderson, Gamble, Schurz, Gratz Brown, and all the shining galaxy of Unionists associated with the earliest struggles of the war, were brought face to face with this new electrician of the politics of Missouri, and paled their ineffectual fires in the presence of his singular power. Blair had been rotten-egged by pro-slaveryites, and threatened with the guardhouse by Fremont. Disappointments had come to others in their military or political aspirations. But Drake deliberately went to work to organize a party on the basis of eternal hate, seemingly not averse to the tribute on the part of his opponents of a respectful scorn. To him the word "Radical" was not a nickname, but a term of praise; rather a decoration than a slur. Original Unionists, if disposed to win rebels over by conciliatory measures, were, in his view, little better than the rebels themselves. Loyalty to the government; service in the Federal Army, with wounds and privations; sincere desire for peace, with rebellion crushed forever—these were not enough. There must be no amnesty, no forgiveness. The Drakonian rule was: "Once a rebel, always a traitor." The fruits of victory were to be a heritage for the saviors of the Union alone, for them and their posterity. A heap of share of the burdens of the government were to be borne by those who had sought to destroy, alike with those who had maintained and preserved it; but it was deemed sufficient for them that they were permitted to live under the beneficent rule of patriots, without participation in public affairs.

At this day it seems strange that such harsh doctrine found lodging in the breasts of men, even though inflamed by the rage of party spirit and the unreasoning passion of the time. It was as a kind of political disease, at one period taking an epidemic form, but finally subsiding, though leaving behind it a world of distressing memories. Long before President Lincoln had given warning of his famous emancipation proclamation Drake and his co-laborers here had urged this policy. They sent a delegation to Washington,

of which Drake was chairman, with an address to the President full of fiery denunciation of the South, and of rebellion, and of slavery, urging immediate, unconditional and universal manumission. To this Mr. Lincoln quietly replied that, with the military lines where they were, such a proclamation would be "like the Pope's bull against the comet." But Drake was undeterred. His caustic pen and snap-shot voice were constantly employed. He complained that the ministry, especially of the Catholic, Methodist and Baptist Churches, were soaked with treason. There was no loyalty in the schools. The learned professions were tainted. And so matters drifted along, the Radicals elbowing out the Conservatives, until, in 1864, a proposition to amend the old Constitution was, by the Legislature, submitted to popular vote, and carried by 29,000 majority. Drake was elected to the convention, which met January 6, 1865, at Mercantile Library Hall, St. Louis, and was vice president of that body, Judge Arnold Krekel being elected president. From that moment for five full years, Charles D. Drake became the most potent influence in Missouri. He swayed the convention as he would his class in Sunday school. All eyes turned to him for the signals of action. No man ever welcomed responsibility with less fear or more confidence. With his own clear chirography, as legible and unblotted as copper-plate, he wrote all the sections prescribing the various declarations of loyalty and test oaths to be required of clergymen, teachers, office-holders and voters, and with hoarse eloquence he supported and carried them in the convention. This was what came to be known as the "Drakonian Code," and the constitution as the "Drake Constitution," because they were the very lineaments and hereditaments of Charles D. Drake himself.

Under the title "Politics and the Civil War" are shown the operations and political effects of the iron-clad oath administered to almost all classes in Missouri after the adoption of the Drake Constitution of 1865. Only the most radical of the Radicals could justify, excuse or palliate the wholesale proscription of the registration officials. Glover, Broadhead and Blair were bold in denouncing the arbitrary and revengeful policy of the pluperfect Unionists, who, in the name of loyalty, were persecuting their political opponents. "With love for the people and rigid economy

on its faithless lips," said Glover, "it has robbed the public treasury, corruptly squandered the public property and betrayed its public trusts for base bribes." By this time (1868) those anti-Democrat Unionists who had not been driven out of the Republican party had begun to fret and chafe under a rule which, three years after peace had been proclaimed, was even more proscriptive than during the height of the war. In their State platform, July, 1868, the Republicans, recognizing the growth of a more liberal sentiment, declared that they "cherish no revengeful feeling toward those who fought in fair and open battle, though for an unjust cause, and stand ready to restore to them every political privilege at the earliest moment consistent with State and national safety." This was a mere sop. Those who fought in battle formed a very small proportion of the disfranchised element. The declaration was perfunctory and heartless, being a temporizing expedient only. Had it been made pending a State, instead of a presidential, election it would have been openly condemned by the conservative Republicans; but the candidacy of Grant solidified the Republican party as a body upon national issues, and placed the disfranchisement question in the background for the time being.

Meanwhile many of the Union leaders of St. Louis and the State, who had co-operated with that party during the war, had dropped this alliance, and were seeking to impress their conservatism on the national Democracy, among them Blair, Broadhead, Glover, Thomas T. Gantt, with others of less distinction. General Blair's friends urged him for the presidency as a representative of the opposition to what was claimed to be a growing tendency toward "Caesarianism," or subordinating the civil to military rule. Though he failed to secure this prize, General Blair was nominated for the vice presidency. In the State election of 1868 the powers of the supervisors of registration were exercised with unsparing rigidity, so that some of the heaviest Democratic counties, such as Audrain, Cooper, Lafayette, Lincoln, Marion and Saline, returned Republican majorities running into the hundreds. The counties of Dunklin, Jackson, Monroe, Oregon, Platte, Ripley, Shannon and Wayne, which went Democratic, even under the purging of the election lists by the county and district regis-

trars, were thrown out by Secretary of State Rodman. By this means certificates of election were issued to several Republican candidates for Congress who had been defeated on the popular vote as cast. We shall see, anon, how the element of liberalism had diffused itself over the State in spite of all efforts to suppress it. In January, 1867, Mr. Drake had been elected to the Senate, displacing B. Gratz Brown, and in 1869 there came the question of the successorship to General John B. Henderson. Henderson, although the author of the Fifteenth Amendment, had, in the minds of the Radicals, disqualified himself for any further political power, both by his vote for the acquittal of President Johnson in the impeachment trial, and by his strong advocacy of the early restoration of all white men in Missouri to the privilege of suffrage. Nevertheless he was not entirely out of the race. Other aspirants were Carl Schurz, Governor Fletcher, Colonel W. D. Gilmore, Colonel Benjamin and General Benjamin F. Loan. Loan was supported by Drake, who declared that if Schurz was elected, his—Drake's—power in the control of the patronage would be annihilated. It soon transpired that the contest was between Loan and Schurz. The latter won the first battle in the election of Orrick, of St. Charles, for Speaker. Governor McClurg's message entreated the Legislature not to call a State convention to amend the constitution. "Better," said he, "to tolerate for years any objectionable features than to have a convention and the people dragged three times to the polls to effect that end." Orrick, Baker, of Schuyler; Wells Blodgett, of Johnson; Mullings, of Greene; Hays, of Buchanan, and others, had taken ground in favor of coupling with negro suffrage the enfranchisement of the rebel sympathizers; but McClurg declared the two propositions were like oil and water, and could not harmonize. He contended that the rebels still enjoyed life and property, which was more than they were entitled to, as they had been forfeited by disloyalty. During this senatorial contest the bitterest denunciations were launched at the "Missouri Democrat," then edited by Colonel William M. Grosvenor. Loan denounced it as a traitor sheet. Drake curled his sneering lips at its course, as designed to give aid and comfort to rebellious Democrats. Finally the eventful

vote came in the Republican caucus. A single ballot decided the conflict—Schurz, 60; Loan, 40; Benjamin, 9; scattering, 5. This was the knell of Radicalism in Missouri. The death rattle was in its throat, and, although it lingered for another struggle, thenceforth it was at the mercy of its foes.

In July, 1870, the "Westliche Post," organ of Mr. Schurz, came out for B. Gratz Brown as its candidate for Governor at the ensuing November election, followed rapidly by a number of interior German newspapers. The "Missouri Democrat" and several influential English journals fell into line. The Republican convention met at the capital on the 1st of September. On the third day Congressman Havens reported the platform, the principal resolution of which recited that the party stood ready to remove rebel disqualifications in the same measure that the spirit of disloyalty might die out, and "cordially indorse the submission of amendments removing such disqualifications." It was the old procrastinating, temporizing policy. Mr. Schurz, reporting the minority resolutions, spoke with calmness, and in the clear-cut, pure English which always characterized his utterances, he declared the time had already come for white enfranchisement, and that it was the duty of the Republican party to unequivocally say so. A heated debate followed. The convention was well sprinkled with official representatives of the national and State administrations, and there was little surprise that the result of the vote showed upward of 100 majority for the Radicals. A scene of great uproar was precipitated upon the convention. So well understood was it that there would be a bolt that a St. Louis newspaper had two sets of reporters on the ground, and a double relay of operators was provided at the telegraph office. The bolt was led by General John McNeil, who invited the Liberals—as they had then come to be known—to assemble in the Senate Chamber. Here the Liberal convention was at once organized, and proceeded to nominate a State ticket and formulate a platform. The Radicals, at the other end of the capitol, nominated their ticket by acclamation, and thus the two wings began their march to battle—one commanded by Joseph W. McClurg, and the other by B. Gratz Brown. To these captains and their forces was left the entire conflict, the Democracy having resolved upon a

policy of abstention as a party organization. The Democracy were generally non-committal in their expressions of preference until after the closing of the books of registration, although the direction of their sympathy could not be doubted. In many places disfranchisement was quite as rigid as it had ever been, but in others, crafty politicians were able to make political trades on local tickets, resulting in a very considerable modification of previous arbitrary conduct on the part of registrars. The official returns were: McClurg, 63,336; Brown, 104,372. In St. Louis the vote was: McClurg, 4,672; Brown, 17,256. At the same time constitutional amendments abolishing the test oath clauses were carried, a Democratic Legislature was elected in both branches, and out of fourteen Congressmen, the Radicals got but three. In short, the whole political machinery of the State was revolutionized. No one was quicker to perceive this than Senator Drake. His term was to expire in 1873, but he secured an appointment from President Grant, in 1871, to a life office as judge of the United States Court of Claims. Curiously enough, the Senator had predicted with wonderful precision, while the legislative agitation was going on, what would be the effect of a division in the Republican party on the subject of enfranchisement. Under date of February 21, 1870, he wrote to a friend at Jefferson City, saying: "The result would be in many counties two sets of candidates in our party—one for removal (of rebel disabilities), the other against. The Democrats would win. It would produce a like separation in the tickets for county offices, resulting in a serious division of the party, fatal, perhaps, to its continual ascendancy, if not to its existence." Governor McClurg appointed D. T. Jewett, of St. Louis, to fill Mr. Drake's vacancy, but the Legislature of 1873, now largely Democratic, elected Frank P. Blair to the succession, the Union general who, refusing to take the iron-clad oath of loyalty, had been an early victim of disfranchisement. Mr. Drake served with distinguished ability on the bench of the Court of Claims until 1885, when he retired. He mingled much in the society of Washington, and took an active part as a Presbyterian elder in the work of his church. In his later life the pendulum had swung back, and he became a conservative in politics.

During the first term of General Grant his

administration had encountered much criticism. Newspapers like the New York "Tribune," the Springfield (Massachusetts) "Republican," the Hartford "Courant," the Chicago "Tribune" and the Cincinnati "Commercial," were at times exceedingly severe upon what were declared to be the tendencies toward military government and the abuses of the executive department. This gave rise to a movement to nationalize the Missouri idea. It was almost certain that Grant would be a candidate for re-election, and it was believed in many quarters that a combined effort to solidify the opposition might result in defeating that nomination and placing the Republican party on a reformed basis, or the founding of a new party, which should take the place of the old one. To this task the Missouri Liberals set themselves to work with zeal. An extensive correspondence was opened with dissatisfied Republicans throughout the country, and the replies appeared to give assurance of a considerable uprising. Meantime the "Missouri Republican," Democratic newspaper, of St. Louis, was continually pointing out the uselessness of a Democratic ticket at the presidential election, the Southern press responding with singular unanimity. A call to the Liberal Republicans of Missouri was issued December 15, 1871, for a State convention to meet at Jefferson City, January 24th following, for the purpose of considering the political situation and organizing for the presidential election. It was a strong representative body. Resolutions were adopted demanding "genuine reform of the tariff, so that those duties shall be removed which, in addition to the revenue yielded to the treasury, involve increase in the price of domestic products and a consequent tax for the benefit of favored interests." The resolutions also denounced the "shameless abuse of government patronage," the "growing encroachment of executive power," the "bristling of bayonets about State conventions," and the "prostitution of the name of an honored party to selfish rights," closing with an invitation to all Republicans desirous of reform to meet in national mass convention at the city of Cincinnati, May 1st. This call met with an apparently spontaneous and widespread response from the opponents of General Grant's administration, and embraced the names of distinguished Republicans not before known to be disaffected.

Among them were Cassius M. Clay, Stanley Matthews, Lyman Trumbull, Charles Francis Adams, Joseph M. Scovill, Theodore Tilton, John Cochran, ex-Secretary of the Interior Jacob D. Cox, George Hoadley, J. B. Stallo, and many others of like character. Salmon P. Chase was quoted as being a warm sympathizer in the movement, and afterward wrote a letter saying he would not decline a nomination for President on the issues presented by its friends.

The convention, when it met in Cincinnati, May 1st, was an exceedingly large and impressive body. Judge Stanley Matthews, of Ohio, was the temporary, and Carl Schurz the permanent president. The declaration of principles arraigned General Grant for usurping the government for the promotion of personal ends, with much other extremely severe and caustic criticism. The sixth resolution of the platform, "recognizing that there are in our midst honest but irreconcilable differences of opinion with regard to the respective systems of protection and free trade, remitted the discussion of the subject to the people in their respective districts, and the decision of Congress thereon, wholly free from executive interference or dictation." The first ballot for President resulted: Charles Francis Adams, 205; Lyman Trumbull, 110; David Davis, 92; Horace Greeley, 147; B. Gratz Brown, 95. Before the second ballot was taken, Governor Brown, who had suddenly appeared in Cincinnati the night before, took a proxy from one of the Missouri delegates, and, in a speech, withdrew his name in favor of Greeley, who was nominated on the sixth ballot, the vote being: Greeley, 482; Adams, 187. The vote of the Missouri delegation was by no means unanimous for Greeley, notwithstanding the position of Governor Brown. Indeed, he was the only prominent Missourian favoring it. General Schurz, when Brown had released his friends from their pledge to him, was active within the time left for action in the effort to place Charles Francis Adams at the head of the ticket, with Trumbull for the second place, but the endeavor proved ineffectual. The powerful influence of the New York "Tribune" in the East, on account of the notable anti-slavery record of its founder and the softening effect of Greeley's peace efforts during the war, together with the circumstance of his going on the bail bond of Jef-

erson Davis, were thought to be elements of popular strength that must make a tremendous showing at the polls. In the canvass Mr. Greeley acquitted himself with a prudence and ability that astonished friends and foes alike, while his associate candidate, on the other hand, became the butt of ridicule. At one time some of the earliest and most prominent promoters of the Liberal movement had it seriously in mind to request Governor Brown to retire from the race. Indeed, from the time when the national Democratic convention indorsed the Cincinnati nominees and adopted their platform, it seemed almost a foregone conclusion that Grant's election was assured, as was verified by the event. The end of it all was that Greeley died before the meeting of the electoral college, Brown retired to political obscurity, and nothing was again known of the Liberal Republican party as an entity either in the country at large or at the place of its birth.

Politics, Passive Policy.—In 1860 the total vote of the State of Missouri for presidential electors was 163,519. Eight years later it was but 145,459. At this election John S. Phelps, a Union Democrat, whom Lincoln had appointed Provisional Governor of Arkansas during the war, was beaten more than 19,000 votes by J. W. McClurg. Manifestly all further effort to win a Democratic victory whilst so many thousand voters were disfranchised was useless, if not ridiculous. "Octavius had a party, and Antony a party, but the Commonwealth had none." This was well recognized by the Democratic press of the State, led by the "Missouri Republican." In the defeat of the amendment to the Constitution striking out the word "white," which was effected by a majority of about 20,000, and later in the rapidly developing opposition to Grant's administration, there was seen a strong tendency against Radicalism, and the question arose how to make the most of it. The proscriptive features of the new Constitution, and particularly the indignation of the clergy of all denominations, were not the least of the elements bearing on the situation. Some of the old "wheel-horses" of the Democracy, such as Colonel D. H. Armstrong, John S. Phelps and Louis V. Bogy, at first strenuously antagonized the policy proposed by the "Republican," the St. Joseph "Gazette"

and Kansas City "Times," of making no further nominations for State offices, but after months of discussion, the Democracy became nearly unanimous in the adoption of the "Passive Policy," as it was called. In March, 1870, the Democratic members of the Legislature in caucus declared it inexpedient to call a Democratic convention or to nominate candidates for State offices at the ensuing November election. The chairman of the State central committee, whilst willing to forego nominations, thought so important a departure from usage should alone be determined by a convention. Finally the State committee settled the matter by issuing an address announcing that no convention would be called, and setting forth the reasons for abstention. In this the party acquiesced with remarkable unanimity. Thus the political field was abandoned altogether to the Republicans, so far as a State ticket was concerned. There had been no consultation of any kind between the Democratic and Liberal leaders, and therefore no pledges, no alliances. It was tacitly understood that in localities where the Democrats had a chance of electing local officers, members of the Legislature, etc., they would support their own nominees; but as between the rival Republican State ticket, for the most part, stand aloof, at least until the close of the registration. The general result has been given in the preceding article, "Politics, Liberal Party." At the same election wherein the Radical candidate for Governor was defeated by 40,000 majority, the proscriptive features of the third section of article two of the Drake Constitution were swept away by a tremendous majority. Under a greatly modified administration of the registration law, due in a degree to coquetting for Democratic support, the total vote had increased to 166,625. Four years later it was 277,986. The population of the State had grown from 1,182,000 in 1860 to 1,719,978 in 1870.

The platform of the Radical Republican convention of February, 1872, proclaimed the Republican party of Missouri to be "now united, vigorous and enthusiastic," and that it would "poll the full vote of the State for the nominees of the national Republican convention;" that the then "so-called Liberal Republican faction, if considered apart from the Democratic party—as it should be—is contemptible in numbers, too feeble to organize

and too cunning to expose its weakness by a separate organization—a mere clique of disaffected persons," etc. The Democratic party, in June of that year, proclaimed that prior to the last general election in this State the large majority of citizens were powerless, and it was by the patriotism and sense of justice of the Liberal Republican party that the citizens had been made freemen. It declared it the duty of the Democracy to co-operate with the Liberal Republicans, that it would be unwise to place another Democratic ticket in the field for President and Vice President, and instructing the delegates appointed to the Baltimore convention to vote as a unit against any candidates for President and Vice President at the approaching election. This was the application of the "Passive Policy," which had been productive of such momentous results in this State to national politics. Much the same condition of affairs existed throughout the country as in Missouri, though not nearly so intensified in regard to proscription. The overwhelming defeat of Seymour and Blair, who had carried but eight States as against twenty-six for Grant and Colfax, with reconstruction of the South incomplete, and with the new element of the negro vote added to disfranchisement of thousands upon thousands of the whites, left no ground for hope that any Democrat could attain the presidency in 1872. The Democracy, however, could not be disinterested spectators of the struggle going on in the ranks of the Republican party against Radicalism. It was the conviction of the Missouri Democrats that the abstention of the party from participation in the election of that year would be both politic and patriotic. They believed that any presidential nomination on their part would tend to harmonize the discordant elements of the Republican party, whereas their absence from the field would develop all the opposition to the Grant or dominant faction. They held, also, that any renomination or indorsement of the action of the Liberals would be an embarrassment rather than a help, to say nothing of the implied self-stultification it would involve. This attitude was commended generally throughout the South, many of the ablest journals of that section devoting editorial after editorial to the education of the people up to the Missouri standard. But such counsels did not prevail at the national convention, although vigorously

urged by Vest, Broadhead, Brockmeyer and other able delegates from Missouri, and leaders from all over the South. Not only were Greeley and Brown, the Liberal Republican nominees, indorsed and renominated, but the Cincinnati platform was reiterated word for word. Probably the result would have been the same in any case, but certainly what chance there was to defeat Grant was lost when Greeley and Brown became the regular nominees of the Democratic party. The Missouri Democracy, however, remained faithful to their obligations and cast their electoral votes with the Liberals. They divided with them the State ticket at the same election. In 1876 the Liberals returned to the regular Republican fold, and their admired leader, Mr. Schurz, accepted a portfolio in the cabinet of President Hayes, where, it is believed, he exerted marked influence for good upon the policy of the administration.

Politics of Senatorial Elections.—

The convention which framed the organic law of the State met at a hotel at the corner of Third and Vine Streets, in St. Louis, June, 1820. Among its forty members were David Barton, Edward Bates, Pierre Chouteau, Jr., Alexander McNair, Duff Green, Thomas Riddick, John Scott and Benjamin Reeves, the foremost men of the Territory. The first session of the Legislature convened at St. Louis, September, 1820, at which David Barton and Thomas H. Benton were elected United States Senators in anticipation of the admission of the State. Barton was a native of Tennessee, fought in the War of 1812, served as a circuit judge in 1816 and was president of the convention that made the new Constitution. The career of Benton was longer and more conspicuous, but in no respect was he the superior of Barton, who, when he was elected, was the most popular man inside of Missouri's bounds, being a captivating orator and possessed of genius of an exalted type. His failure of election in 1830 is attributable to his adherence to John Quincy Adams, the sentiment of the State being overwhelmingly with Jackson. He was defeated for Congress by Spencer Pettis in 1831, but afterward served a term in the State Senate. Near the close of his life, 1837, Judge Barton was afflicted with mental disease. At the senatorial election of 1830 Barton did not suffer his name to be used in the balloting. The candi-

dates were Alexander Buckner, who received fifty-four votes; John Miller, twenty-seven, and William H. Ashley, two. Buckner died in 1833, and Dr. Lewis F. Linn was appointed by Governor Dunklin to fill the vacancy. Dr. Linn was a Kentuckian, born in 1796, and settled in Ste. Genevieve in 1815. The Legislature elected him and he served in the Senate until his death, October, 1843. He was the author of the act by which the Platte country was acquired, and participated notably in the discussion of the Oregon question. Among those taking a prominent part in the Platte purchase was David R. Atchison, and it was he who succeeded Dr. Linn. Atchison became president, pro tem., of the Senate and he was one of the members of that body when the Jackson resolutions aimed at Benton were passed by the Missouri Legislature. It was no task for Atchison to obey the resolutions at which Benton revolted. For two years the Legislature could elect no successor to Atchison, and consequently Missouri was with but one Senator, but the result was accomplished in 1857 by the election of James S. Green, of Canton, one of the strongest men intellectually in the State, the vote resulting: Green, 89; Benton, 33; Kennett, 32; scattering, 8. Mr. Green became chairman of the committee on Territories, deposing Stephen A. Douglas, and, in the discussions with Douglas, won unusual honors as a debater. He was also very effective on the stump. In the canvass of 1860 he supported Breckinridge, bringing on himself the ire of the Douglas men, by whose efforts he lost his seat in the Senate, the prize falling to Waldo P. Johnson, of St. Clair County. Although Johnson was elected as a Union man, he resigned his seat when the Civil War began and joined the Confederate Army, while Green stayed at home and fell into habits of dissipation. Senator Johnson was president of the constitutional convention of 1875. His colleague at the time of his resignation was Governor Polk, also resigned; but the Senate early in 1862 expelled them both, notwithstanding. Provisional Lieutenant Governor Hall, in the absence of Governor Gamble, appointed Robert Wilson, of Platte County, who had succeeded General Sterling Price as president of the State convention of 1861-2, to fill Johnson's seat, and John B. Henderson, of Pike, to fill Polk's until the Legislature should elect. Wilson had been an old-line

Whig and Henderson a Douglas Democrat. The latter had already become an ardent supporter of the war and taken the field. The Legislature, in January, 1863, elected Henderson to serve the remainder of Polk's term. Thirty ballots were taken from day to day for the other senatorship, but, without choosing, the Legislature adjourned till November, and on the 13th B. Gratz Brown was elected by a vote of 74 to 64 for James O. Broadhead. General Henderson was then elected for the term ending March 4, 1869, receiving 84 votes to 42 for John S. Phelps. Brown and Henderson were the first Republicans representing Missouri in the United States Senate. Henderson was succeeded by Carl Schurz, and Schurz, in 1875, by Francis M. Cockrell, of Johnson County, who has served continuously since. Cockrell was a brigadier general in the Confederate Army, but had never held a civil office. In 1874 he was beaten by Charles H. Hardin for the Democratic nomination for Governor by a fraction of one vote. He is a native Missourian, and the second one—Colonel Bogy being the other—who has ever been a member of the United States Senate. Charles D. Drake was elected in Brown's place, the latter's term expiring in 1867, but President Grant appointing him to the court of claims, he resigned in 1870, and Governor McClurg appointed D. T. Jewett, who, however, served only till March, 1871, the Legislature electing General F. P. Blair. At the election two years later the candidates besides Blair were John S. Phelps and Lewis V. Bogy. The health of General Blair was such that it was feared that he could not survive many months. With difficulty he proceeded to Jefferson City and by a supreme effort entered the hall where the caucus was held. Governor Phelps was likewise very feeble. General George P. Dorris, a man of wealth, but of no great political standing, had announced himself a candidate, and the gossips had it that he was merely a cat's paw for the furtherance of the schemes of the friends of Bogy. Bogy was elected, and a charge of bribery was investigated upon his demand, but there was no proof obtainable and he was exonerated. Upon his death, Governor Phelps appointed David H. Armstrong, then police commissioner of St. Louis, to the vacancy, announcing himself a candidate for the regular term, but the Legislature refused to continue Armstrong even for the

few months intervening, and elected General James Shields, of Carrollton, the Mexican hero, who had already served terms as United States Senator from Illinois and Minnesota. At the same time the Legislature elected George G. Vest, of Sedalia, for the long term, his opponents in the Democratic caucus being Governor Phelps and Samuel T. Glover. Mr. Vest had been a member of the Legislature before the war and served in the Confederate Senate at Richmond. His reputation at home as a lawyer and orator had been maintained in the upper branch of Congress. He was re-elected in 1885, 1891 and 1897. To recapitulate: The Barton line of succession is Buckner, Linn, Atchison, Green, Johnson, Wilson, Brown, Drake, Jewett, Blair, Bogy, Armstrong, Shields and Vest. Benton, Geyer, Polk, Henderson, Schurz and Cockrell served in the order named. Since the days of Andrew Jackson all of the twenty-one Missouri Senators have been Democrats, excepting those elected or appointed between the years 1862 and 1869.

Politics of State Elections.—As has been remarked in the general review of political parties, partisanship in Missouri up to 1833 was chiefly of a personal nature. The course of Andrew Jackson in the presidential chair with regard to nullification and the United States Bank was the tocsin of organization on real political issues. Missouri uniformly supported the Jackson, or Democratic, ticket in 1824-8-32, voting for Van Buren in 1836 against Harrison, and again for Van Buren against Harrison in 1840. In the latter year the State cast 29,760 votes for Van Buren, against 22,792 for Harrison. At every presidential election the electoral vote of Missouri had been given to the Democratic candidate down to 1864, when McClellan was beaten by Lincoln—the vote, then restricted by disfranchisement, being: Lincoln, 71,676; McClellan, 31,626.

At the first State election, 1820, Alexander McNair and William Clark, both of St. Louis, were the candidates for Governor. Clark had been Governor of the Territory since 1812. McNair was born in Pennsylvania, in 1774, came to the "future great city" thirty years afterward, and in the War of 1812 was in the United States service as colonel of the Missouri militia. The total vote of the State for Governor was 9,132, McNair receiving a ma-

ajority of 4,020. At the same time William H. Ashley, of St. Louis, was elected Lieutenant Governor. McNair died in that city in 1826. The Legislature was composed of fourteen Senators and forty-three Representatives. The judges of the Supreme Court, three in number, were at that time and down to the year 1851 appointed by the Governor, the first members being Matthias McGirk, of Montgomery County; John Rice Jones, of Pike, and John D. Cook, of Cape Girardeau. McGirk and Cook had been delegates to the constitutional convention; Judge Cook had been president of the Territorial Legislative Council. At the second State election, the candidates for Governor were Frederick Bates and William H. Ashley, both residents of St. Louis. Bates, who came to St. Louis from Virginia in 1860, had been a member of the constitutional convention, and had previously served in important capacities under the territorial government. Ashley had been a heroic Indian-fighter and by his adventurous spirit cut his way into the wilds of the Rocky Mountain region and discovered the Great Southern Pass, but the romance of his life was not sufficient to overcome the general recognition of Bates' superior qualifications for the office. Governor Bates, however, was taken sick of pleurisy and died suddenly in August, 1825. Benjamin Reeves, who was elected Lieutenant Governor, would have succeeded to the executive chair, but two weeks before the death of Governor Bates he resigned. The president *pro tem.* of the State Senate at the time was Abraham J. Williams, of Columbia, and the duties of the office devolved upon him. A special election was held December 8, 1825, at which John Miller, of Howard County, William G. Carr of St. Louis, and David Todd, were candidates. Miller received 2,300 votes; Carr, 1,470, and Todd, 1,113 out of a total State population of 62,000. In 1821 Miller was re-elected without opposition. Governor Miller, a native of Virginia, moved to Ohio about the year 1800 and was colonel of the State militia in the service of the United States in the War of 1812, in which he won distinction. He remained in the United States Army long after the war and was ordered to Missouri. Resigning in 1817 he was appointed register of lands, which office he held when he was elected Governor in 1825. In 1832 there were three candidates for Governor: Daniel Dunklin, of Washing-

ton County, Democrat; Dr. John Bull, of Howard, Adams or Whig; and Samuel C. Davis, Independent. Dunklin had been Lieutenant Governor during Governor Miller's last term. Dunklin had 9,121 votes; Bull, 8,035; Davis, 386. At the same time Lilburn W. Boggs was elected Lieutenant Governor. The United States census of 1830 showed the population of the State to be 140,455, including 25,091 slaves, and 569 free colored. Governor Dunklin resigned September 30, 1836, to take the office of United States surveyor general, and for the remainder of his term the duties devolved upon Lieutenant Governor Boggs. At the quadrennial election, held the preceding month, Boggs was the successful Democratic candidate for Governor, his Whig opponent being William H. Ashley, who had been a member of Congress since 1831. At this period politics ran very high between the Whigs and Jackson men, but after a most exciting canvass, Boggs was elected, 27,872 votes being cast, an increase of 60 per cent over the previous gubernatorial election, of which Boggs received 14,815, and Ashley 13,057. The administration of Governor Boggs was signalized by his vigorous war for the extermination of the Mormons, and for which, soon after his retirement, he nearly lost his life by cowardly assassination at the hands of a hireling. He was shot three times in the head and neck, at his home in Independence, but nevertheless, recovered. The financial panic of 1837 caused great commotion in Missouri, as in all parts of the United States. The central branch of the United States Bank was located in St. Louis, with another branch at Fayette, and afterward branches at some other points. The Whig party made the most of the failure of the national bank system, and when the presidential election of 1840 came on, were aggressively warring on Andrew Jackson's policy. It was at this election that the Whigs of Missouri became a solid organization, although at the legislative election in 1838 they had returned thirty members to the Democrats' twenty. The memorable presidential campaign of 1840, the "log cabin and hard cider campaign," with Van Buren as the Democratic, and Harrison the Whig candidate, was closely contested in Missouri, and the strongest nominations on each side were made for State offices. The Democrats selected Thomas Reynolds, of Howard County,

for Governor, the Whigs opposing him with John B. Clark, also of Howard. Judge Reynolds was a native of Kentucky, whence he emigrated to Illinois, where he became judge of the Supreme Court. In 1828 he came to Missouri. In 1842-3 he was a member of the State Legislature, and was conspicuous as the author of an act abolishing imprisonment for debt. Clark was a self-educated man, of rather rough exterior, but possessed of strong intellectual faculties and qualities fitting him for leadership. Many years afterward he served in Congress, was a general in the Confederate Army, and a Senator. The Democrats carried the State—Reynolds, 29,625; Clark, 22,212—and Reynolds became Governor. February 9, 1844, having been in ill health for several months, he locked himself in a room and killed himself with a pistol. Meredith M. Marmaduke succeeded him as Governor, and filled out the remaining part of the executive term, which expired November 20th of the same year.

At the ninth quadrennial State election the candidates for Governor were John C. Edwards, Democrat, and Charles H. Allen, who ran as an independent, but received almost the entire vote of the Whigs. The result of the election was: Edwards, 36,078; Allen, 31,357. Edwards was a Kentuckian by birth, but was raised and educated in Tennessee, coming to Missouri in 1828. Two years later Governor Miller appointed him Secretary of State, which office he held during Miller's term of seven years. He was elected to Congress in 1840. Soon after Edwards' four years were out, he emigrated to California, where he died in 1888. In 1845 a convention was held to frame a new Constitution, which instrument was submitted, and sixty-six delegates were chosen by the people of the State, but the new Constitution was voted down by a majority of 9,000. The main ground of opposition, which came chiefly from St. Louis, was that it provided for the election of supreme judges by popular vote instead of their being appointed by the Governor. But the succeeding legislative session submitted an amendment to the existing constitution, covering this very point, and it was ratified, so that the supreme judges have been elective since 1851. At the election for members of the convention, held August, 1845, six delegates were elected in St. Louis on a Native American ticket, defeating six Democrats.

The gubernatorial race of 1848 was run by Austin A. King, Democrat, and James S. Rollins, Whig, resulting in the election of the former, the vote being: King, 48,921; Rollins, 33,968. Thomas L. Price was elected Lieutenant Governor. The period of King's administration was a stirring one in politics. A bombshell thrown into the Legislature by Claib. F. Jackson, Senator from Howard, in January, 1849, denying the right of Congress to legislate on the subject of slavery, produced consternation in all quarters. The Benton faction of the Democratic party was aroused to energetic action. Benton appealed to the people and made a canvass of the State, full of defiance, denunciation of his opponents and self-laudation. He staked everything on the game and lost. The Legislature that met in 1851, on the fortieth ballot, elected Henry S. Geyer, of St. Louis, that vote being: Geyer, 80; Benton, 55; B. F. Stringfellow, 18, with four scattering.

The following year, at the election for Governor, the vote stood: Sterling Price, Democrat, 46,245; James Winston, Whig, 32,748. Price was one of the strongest anti-Benton leaders in Missouri, and his election by so large a majority emphasized the verdict of the Legislature in retiring Colonel Benton. But, although Benton was personally defeated for Senator, his cause did not lack for champions. He himself was elected to the lower house of Congress in 1852. At this time, through the influence of the Benton excitement, the State Legislature was a political storm center. The session that began in December, 1852, embraced many of the brightest minds of the State. Robert M. Stewart, C. F. Jackson and B. Gratz Brown, each of whom was afterward Governor; Thomas L. Price, Lieutenant Governor; Thomas Allen, afterward president of the Iron Mountain Railroad, and member of Congress; Frank P. Blair, afterward member of Congress, general in the army and candidate for Vice President; Judge Arnold Kregel, Richard A. Barret, General John D. Stevenson, Bart Able and many others who have been prominent in public affairs, were marshaled on the Whig, Benton, or anti-Benton sides. From this period on to the opening of the Civil War, in 1861, the politics of the State, conjoined with congressional and senatorial elections, bore the impress of the greatest intellects within Missouri's borders, and developed managerial skill and sagacity not

surpassed anywhere in the Union. Few elections anywhere have been more exciting than the national, State and congressional elections of 1856 in Missouri, and particularly in St. Louis, then a city of 150,000 people. The slavery agitation growing out of the repeal of the Missouri compromise; the Kansas border troubles, the transition of the Whig party, and rise of the "Know-Nothings," or American party; the organization of the Republican party, headed by John C. Fremont; the opening of the popular sovereignty issue by Douglas, and locally, the "fight of his life" by Colonel Benton—all gave an intensity to politics that may have been equaled, but was not exceeded, by the stirring events of 1860, which, with the Civil War that followed were the culmination of long years of strife. In this year of 1856 Colonel Benton, prompted by inordinate vanity, essayed the herculean task of beating down the opposition his course had provoked by becoming an independent candidate for Governor, hoping through success to pave the way to regain his seat in the Senate. The Democratic nominee was Trusten Polk, whilst Robert C. Ewing was put forward as the "Know-Nothing" champion. Benton still avowed himself a Democrat and supported Buchanan for President, although his son-in-law, Fremont, more nearly represented his political views. Great crowds attended the meetings throughout the State, and had these been a true criterion of the purpose of the people, the chances of triumph would have seemed to be with Benton. His canvass was a wonder in the vitality and endurance shown and enlisted admiration from foe as well as friend. But the surface indications were illusive. Colonel Benton was distanced in the race, and came out third, the vote standing Polk, 46,993; Ewing, 40,589; Benton, 27,618. At the same election the regular Democrat carried the Legislature, and Governor Polk was chosen United States Senator to take the place of Henry S. Geyer, he—Polk—serving till January 10, 1862, when he was expelled on charges of disloyalty. The resignation of Governor Polk necessitated a new election which was held in August, 1857, and at which Robert M. Stewart ran as the Democratic candidate. Opposed to him was James S. Rollins, supported by the old-line Whigs, "Know-Nothings" and emancipationists. This was another hot campaign, memorable in the annals of Missouri politics. Stewart was on

of the brightest intellects ever connected with public affairs in the State, though unfortunately erratic in some of his personal traits. Rollins was an orator, graceful in speech and persuasive in his eloquence. In manners he was courtly and as a politician "smooth." The contest was the closest ever known in Missouri, and for some time the result was doubtful. As officially footed up the vote was: Stewart, 47,975; Rollins, 47,641. Under Stewart's administration railroad improvement received encouragement, the Governor losing no occasion to recommend State aid.

The resolutions on which Claiborne F. Jackson was nominated for Governor early in 1860 surprised the people by repudiating the idea of loaning State bonds for railroad development. For this the "Missouri Republican," which had become the organ of the Democracy, "kicked over the platform," and succeeded in getting a satisfactory expression from Jackson as to what his course would be. The convention was held early in the spring, so as, with the nomination of the Democratic ticket, to send delegates to the Charleston convention. The action of this latter body was awaited with much concern by Jackson, who hoped for a harmonious result. When the news came from Baltimore of the split and the placing of two Democratic presidential tickets in the field, the effect on the State canvass was considered with alarm. The adherents of Breckinridge in St. Louis called loudly upon Jackson to espouse at once the cause of the Kentuckian, whilst day after day the "Missouri Republican" thundered in his ears that a failure to support Douglas as the regular nominee would absolve every Douglas man in the State from the duty of supporting the Claib. Jackson ticket. Finally, after considerable dubitation and delay, Jackson, ostensibly as the result of a conference with General John B. Clark, at Fayette, openly advised his party to support Douglas. This announcement fell like a bomb in the ranks of the St. Louis secession coterie and their coadjutors outside. It resulted in rallying the latter to the standard of Hancock Jackson for Governor, who had been placed in the field contingently and as a menace. Meanwhile, Sample Orr, "the unknown," had saddled his horse somewhere in the Southwest and was beginning to wake the echoes as an independent candidate, representing the Bell and Everett party. The Republicans nomi-

nated James B. Gardenhire. Nothing could better illustrate the conservative character of the people than the result, which was as follows: C. F. Jackson, 74,446; Sample Orr, 64,582; Hackson Jackson, 11,415; Gardenhire, 6,132. To be sure, Claib. Jackson in the end showed himself no different from what Hancock Jackson would have done, but the people took him at his word.

The events following the election of 1860 are treated elsewhere. The Democracy of Missouri was no longer powerful; nevertheless they nominated State tickets in 1864 and 1868. Thomas C. Fletcher became Governor in 1865 on a declared vote of 71,571 against 30,406 for Thomas L. Price; and Joseph W. McClurg, in 1869, by 82,107, against 62,780 for John S. Phelps. Next followed B. Gratz Brown, who received 104,373 as the Liberal Republican candidate against 63,336 for McClurg, Radical, the Democrats having no ticket in the field. From that time on every Governor has been a Democrat, the elections being biennial instead of quadrennial as before. In 1872 the Democrats divided their State ticket with the Liberals. Ex-Senator John B. Henderson was the Republican candidate for Governor in 1872, and was defeated by a majority of over 34,000. In 1874 the Republicans had no candidate, but supported William Gentry, "Granger," against Charles H. Hardin, the latter's majority being 37,000. Two years later, G. A. Finkelnburg, Republican, made the race against John S. Phelps, who was elected by 52,000 majority. By the new constitution the term of State officers was changed back to four years. In 1880 the candidates for Governor were Thomas T. Crittenden, Democrat; David P. Dyer, Republican; L. A. Brown, Greenbacker, the vote standing: Crittenden, 207,640; Dyer, 153,636; Brown, 36,340. A fusion was effected in 1884 of Greenbackers and Republicans, who nominated Nicholas Ford for Governor. The Democrats nominated John S. Marmaduke; the Prohibitionists, J. A. Brooks. The vote stood: Marmaduke, 218,885; Ford, 207,939; Brooks, 10,426. Again the Republicans in 1888 made a straight gubernatorial nomination—E. E. Kimball. The Union Labor party nominated Ahira Manning, and the Prohibitionists, Frank M. Lowe. David R. Francis, of St. Louis, the Democratic candidate, was elected by the following vote: Francis, 255,764; Kimball, 242,531; Manning, 15,438;

Lowe, 4,389. In 1892 the vote stood: William J. Stone, Democrat, 265,044; William Warner, Republican, 235,383; Leverett Leonard, People's, 37,262. In 1896 the chief issue before the people was the financial one, the Republicans holding to the single gold standard, and the Democrats and Populists maintaining the parity of silver at a ratio of sixteen ounces of silver to one of gold in the payment of all debts, public and private. The Democrats nominated for Governor Lon V. Stephens, then holding the office of State Treasurer, who received also the support of the Populists. The Republican candidate was C. B. Lewis. Nominations were also made by the National (Gold) Democrats and the Social Labor party. The vote stood: Stephens, Democrat, 351,062; Lewis, Republican, 307,729; McTrimble, National Democrat, 1,809; Mitchel, Social Labor, 595. The city of St. Louis was carried by the Republicans by 15,000 majority. At the same election a vote was taken on proposed amendments to remove the State capital to Sedalia, to enlarge the jurisdiction of the court of appeals, and to reduce the school age from six to five years, all of which were defeated.

Members of the different State administrations, residents of St. Louis, have been: Governors—Alexander McNair, 1820-4; Frederick Bates, 1824-5; Trusten Polk, Hamilton R. Gamble (Provisional), 1861-4; B. Gratz Brown, 1871-3; D. R. Francis, 1889-93. Lieutenant Governors—W. H. Ashley, 1820-4; Thomas C. Reynolds, 1861; Edwin O. Stanard, 1869-71; Charles P. Johnson, 1873-5; Norman J. Colman, 1875-7; Henry C. Brockmeyer, 1877-81; Robert A. Campbell, 1881-5; John B. O'Meara, 1893-7. Secretaries of State (appointed by the Governor up to 1851)—Joshua Barton, 1820-1; Spencer Pettis, 1826-8; Eugene S. Weigel, 1871-5; Michael K. McGrath, 1875-9. State treasurers (appointed by the Governor)—Peter Didier, 1820-1; Nathaniel Limards, 1821-8. Attorneys General—Edward Bates, 1820-1; Rufus Easton, 1821-6; Robert F. Wingate, 1865-9. State Auditors (appointed by the Governor)—William Christy, 1820-1; W. V. Rector, 1821-3; Elias Bancroft, 1823-33. Judges of the Supreme Court—Robert Wash, 1825-37; Hamilton R. Gamble, 1851-4; Nathaniel Holmes, 1865-8; Warren Currier, 1869-73; Shepard Barclay, 1889.

Polk, Trusten, Governor and United States Senator, was born April 16, 1811, in Sussex County, Maryland, son of William N. Polk, who was a direct descendant of Robert and Magdelene Polk, from whom likewise were descended the late President James K. Polk, General Thomas Polk, of Mecklenburg fame, and Bishop Leonidas Polk. His mother belonged to the influential Causey family of that State. He attended an academy at Cambridge, Maryland, preparatory to entering Yale College, where he graduated at the age of nineteen with distinguished honors. He studied in the office of John Rogers, then Attorney General of Maryland, and afterward attended two courses of lectures in the law department of Yale University. In 1835, without influence and with comparatively little means, he came to St. Louis. In 1843 he was city counselor. Some years after coming to St. Louis a pulmonary trouble developed, and in 1844 he visited the South. In the following year he traveled in the northern parts of the United States and in Canada. Whilst absent he was elected on the Democratic ticket for member of the State constitutional convention. His health now restored, Mr. Polk returned to his profession in St. Louis. In 1848 he was one of the Cass and Butler presidential electors, but took no other prominent part in public affairs until 1856, when he was elected Governor. Ten days after his inauguration the General Assembly elected him United States Senator and he resigned the executive chair in October, 1857. In the Senate he followed the course of the Southern Democrats. In 1860 he resigned and went to New Madrid, and subsequently became judge advocate general of the army under General Sterling Price with the rank of colonel. In 1864 he was taken prisoner, and was confined for several months on Johnson's Island before he was exchanged. During his absence his property in St. Louis was confiscated by military order, but was at length restored. At the close of the war he returned to St. Louis and resumed the practice of law, continuing until his death, which was somewhat sudden, April 16, 1876. Governor Polk was married in St. Louis December 26, 1837, to Elizabeth M. Skinner, second daughter of Curtis and Ann Skinner. By this marriage he had five children, one son, who died in infancy, and four

daughters—Anna, Mary, Cornelia and Elizabeth. Anna married W. F. Causey, of Delaware; Mary, Dr. James A. Draper, of Delaware; Cornelia, James E. Drake, of Alabama, and after his death, John Kennard, of St. Louis, and Elizabeth married Thomas S. McPheeters, of St. Louis. Governor Polk was a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and of its annual and general conferences. He was a man of stainless integrity and of the purest private character.

Polk County.—A county in the southwestern part of the State, 115 miles southeast of Kansas City. It is bounded on the north by Hickory County, on the east by Dallas County, on the south by Greene County, and on the west by Dade and Cedar Counties. Its area is 640 square miles, of which about two-thirds is under cultivation. July 1, 1899, 160 acres of public land remained open for entry. The Pomme de Terre River flows from the southeast to the center of the county, and thence to the north boundary, and has numerous feeders. The western part of the county is drained by tributaries of Sac River. A large proportion of the surface is beautiful prairie. The soil is sandy loam, very fertile in the valleys. There is abundant timber for railway construction purposes. Coal, lead, limestone, pottery and brick clays underlie the county, but have been little utilized. The principal surplus products in 1898 were: Wheat, 34,182 bushels; corn, 5,280 bushels; hay, 137,900 pounds; flour, 340,488 pounds; shipstuff, 84,000 pounds; poultry, 1,042,510 pounds; eggs, 445,370 dozen; game and fish, 54,142 pounds; cattle, 5,502 head; hogs, 39,480 head; sheep, 6,433 head; horses and mules, 1,045 head; hides, 21,755 pounds; lumber, 319,300 feet. There were, in the county, in the same year, ninety-seven schools, 132 teachers and 6,991 pupils; the permanent school fund was \$48,642. In 1900 the population was 23,255. Railways traversing the county are the Springfield-Kansas City branches of the St. Louis & San Francisco, and the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railways.

The first settlers came from Tennessee in 1820; of these there is little trace, and no authentic records of others until several years later. The Sac River region in the southwest part of the county received the first immi-

gration. There, in 1830, Martha, wife of J. H. M. Smith, wove the first cloth in a rude loom. In 1832 Aaron Ruyle had a cabin, and in 1835 he set out the first fruit trees; John S. Lemmon put up a saw and gristmill about the same time. In 1832-3 the first settlements were made near Bolivar. In the former year, W. Slaven preached what was probably the first sermon in the county, in the cabin of Aaron Ruyle. In 1836 H. G. Joplin, founder of the city bearing his name, preached near Morrisville, and soon afterward a log church was built by the Southern Methodists in that neighborhood. In 1837 the Cumberland Presbyterians held meetings. In 1840 the Southern Methodists built a log church at Bolivar, and in 1842 the Christians met at Jeremiah Sloan's. About 1835 one Wilson taught a school in the southern part of the county, and B. U. Goodrich another in the Three Mound Prairie, near Bolivar. The first marriage was that of Jeremiah Yancey and Mary Thompson, by Justice Isaac Ruth. The first homicide occurred in 1833, when Joseph Ferguson killed Jacob Sigler in a quarrel, and was himself wounded. Ferguson was arrested and brought to trial in his own house, before Justice Stinson, but made his escape while proceedings were being held, and was never apprehended. Polk County was named in honor of James K. Polk, afterward President, and was created by the act of the General Assembly of March 13, 1835; the population did not then exceed 200, and the number was not materially increased until the public lands were opened to entry in 1837. The territory of the new county was taken from Greene and Laclede Counties. As its boundaries were defined by the General Assembly in the act of March 20th, following, its area was nearly three times what it is at present, and included nearly all of the present Dallas County, and portions of Hickory, St. Clair, Cedar, Dade and Webster Counties. It was reduced to its present dimensions in 1845. Justices Jeremiah N. Sloan and Richard Sage sat as a county court, with William Henry as clerk and Joseph English as sheriff, February 9, 1835, at the house of Daniel M. Stockton, five miles southeast of Bolivar. John C. Montgomery was appointed commissioner to select a permanent county seat, but failing to act, was succeeded by William Jamieson, who made the location at Bolivar, making for the

purpose the first cash purchase of government land in the county. The first elected county officers were Jeremiah N. Sloan, Richard Sage and Winfrey Owens, county justices; William C. Campbell, clerk; Joseph English, sheriff, and William M. Payne, treasurer. A log courthouse was built in 1835. In 1841 this was replaced with a two-story brick building, which is yet occupied. The first jail was of logs, and was succeeded in 1880 by a two-story building of brick, the upper story containing chilled-iron cells, and the lower floor being used as a residence by the sheriff. The first term of circuit court was held at Bolivar, by Judge Charles H. Allen, September 7, 1835. The only indictment was one against David O. George, for peddling without a license. In the early days there were numerous cases of illegal liquor sales, and many divorce cases in which the plaintiff was usually a woman. The first Representative elected was Thomas Marlin, in 1836.

During the Mexican War the county was represented by Company H, Second Missouri Cavalry Regiment, commanded by Captain B. F. Robertson, which saw service at and near Santa Fe, New Mexico. During the border troubles, 1856-8, J. F. Snyder and Jacob Clark led a small company into Kansas to resist the Abolitionists, but took no part in scenes of bloodshed. During the Civil War the county was represented in the Union cause by the Fifteenth Regiment, United States Reserve Corps, under Colonel James W. Johnson, by a portion of the Eighth Regiment, Missouri Cavalry, and by portions of the Twenty-sixth Regiment, Enrolled Missouri Militia, and the Fifteenth Regiment, Missouri Cavalry. In the Confederate service were a company commanded by Captain Asbury Bradford, another commanded by Captain A. C. Lemmon, and a portion of a company commanded by Captain Alexander Burns. These served in Colonel Gates' Third Missouri Cavalry Regiment, and were engaged in the battle of Pea Ridge, the operations about Vicksburg, and the campaign in Georgia in 1864-5. When peace was restored the new population gave industrious attention to rehabilitation, and by 1870 the county was well advanced in business concerns, while in all portions of it schools and churches were established, and several of the now thrifty towns then had their beginnings.

Pollard, Henry M., lawyer and congressman, was born June 14, 1836, in Plymouth, Vermont, where he began his education. He graduated from Dartmouth College, and removed to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he studied law and was admitted to the bar early in 1861. When the Civil War began he enlisted in the Eighth Vermont Infantry Regiment, and by successive promotions attained the rank of major. In 1865 Major Pollard came to Missouri and settled in Chillicothe, where he began practice. The first public office which he held was that of county attorney of Livingston County, Missouri. In 1876 he was elected mayor of Chillicothe, and the same year was elected to congress. He was a candidate for reelection, but was defeated, his district having been changed so that the Republican party, to which he has always belonged, had no chance of electing its candidate. In 1879 he removed to St. Louis. He is a member of the Loyal Legion and of the Grand Army of the Republic. He is also a member of the Legion of Honor and of the Masonic order. In 1864, while on a leave of absence from the Union Army, he married Miss Mariel E. Adams, a native of Vermont.

Pollard, William Jefferson, lawyer, was born in Kingston, Caldwell County, Missouri, May 1, 1860, was reared in St. Louis, and comes of Revolutionary stock. His great-grandfathers, on both the paternal and maternal sides, were officers and soldiers in that great struggle for liberty. Judge Pollard's grandfather, Captain William C. Pollard, represented Ray County, Missouri, in the Legislature of 1834, was a captain in the Black Hawk War of 1832, served as a captain also in Colonel Richard Gentry's regiment in the Florida War of 1837, and held the same position in the "Heatherly War," as it was called, in Missouri, and also served in the "Mormon War." Honorable William S. Pollard, the father of Judge Pollard, was a wealthy citizen of north Missouri, and held the office of circuit clerk and Representative of Caldwell County for many years, and at the breaking out of the war was a member of the State Legislature. He was the owner of a large number of slaves, and espousing the Southern cause, lost his fortune—his entire estate, real and personal, being confiscated. Judge Pollard's mother, Mary A. Pollard, was



Wm. Jeff. Do.



Portrait of Mr.

Mr. Jeff. Tollard

The Boston, Mass.

a daughter of William Parks and Ann (Page) Parks, who emigrated to Missouri in 1824 from Virginia. Mrs. Pollard's first husband, Benjamin Oliver, brother of ex-Congressman Mordecai Oliver, of Ray County, was circuit clerk of Ray County at the time of his death in 1845. Mrs. Pollard was married to the father of the subject of this sketch in 1848. Judge Pollard's father dying, in 1873, a poor man, the son was thrown on his own resources at thirteen years of age, and being forced to make his way through individual effort, began as a telegraph messenger boy at the old North Missouri Stockyards in St. Louis. He was engaged in the grocery business for eight years at Tower Grove Station. In 1887 he entered politics, and has been a delegate to a number of Democratic State conventions. In 1888 Honorable David R. Francis, at that time mayor of St. Louis, became a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor, and selected Judge Pollard as his personal representative to look after his interests in several counties in the northern part of Missouri, and the brilliant campaign he made secured for him the declaration from the Richmond (Ray County) "Conservator," that his work was the entering wedge of the Governor's success in that part of the State. He was appointed to a position in the water rates office in St. Louis, in 1889, which he resigned to accept the office of justice of the peace of the old Fourteenth District, to which he was elected without opposition. During the four years he held this position he was repeatedly appointed by Mayor Edward A. Noonan acting judge of the police court, in both the First and Second Districts, during the absence of the regularly appointed judges. The heavy fines he imposed upon the thugs and hoodlums made him a terror to the evil-doer. His ruling regarding arrests without warrants for violations of the city ordinances, and his prompt discharge of every one so arrested, attracted attention throughout the city and State, and won for him the endorsement of the public and the entire press of the city. He was a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Lieutenant Governor of Missouri in 1892. Prevented by official duties from making a canvass of the State, and being pitted against another St. Louisan, a skilled politician and a man of great wealth, he received a large and flattering vote—among the counties sup-

porting him being Ray, Carroll and Caldwell, in the section of the State in which he was born. Combinations were made that would probably have defeated both St. Louis candidates, and Judge Pollard's name was withdrawn, which brought about the nomination of Honorable John B. O'Meara, the other St. Louis candidate. As a speaker he has rendered valuable services to the Democratic party in many a hardfought contest in the city and State. His services have always been freely given, and have always been in demand, because they were valuable to the party of which he is an active member. Judge Pollard was appointed reading clerk of the House of Representatives of the Thirty-ninth General Assembly in 1897. In May of the same year, Governor Lon V. Stephens appointed him a member of the board of managers of the Missouri School for the Blind for a term of four years, and he was elected treasurer of the board. He was appointed to the position of reading clerk in the House of Representatives in the Fortieth General Assembly of Missouri, and during the session Honorable J. Edward Bohart, of Clinton County, offered a resolution that Judge Pollard be declared the chief reading clerk of the House, which resolution was adopted by a unanimous vote. No person was ever before elected an officer of the Legislature by a unanimous vote. During his service in the Fortieth General Assembly he was made permanent secretary of the Democratic caucus of the house. May 2, 1899, Governor Stephens appointed him justice of the Fourth District Court in St. Louis, the Legislature having created two new courts. His term will expire in November, 1902. The citizens of St. Louis tendered a banquet at Jefferson Barracks, in September, 1898, to the First Regiment of Missouri Volunteers, upon their return home, who had enlisted for service in the Spanish-American War, and upon that occasion Judge Pollard, who was secretary of the committee, was requested by Governor Stephens, and also by Adjutant General M. Fred Bell, to represent him and make the address of welcome, which he did. He was also secretary of the committee of citizens that banqueted Captain Rumbold's Battery A, at Union Station, upon its return from Porto Rico, and the Twelfth Regiment, United States Army (heroes of El Cana), at Jefferson Barracks. Honorable Clark H.

Sampson was chairman of the general committee, and Mayor Henry Ziegenhein, chairman of the executive committee. Judge Pollard has been honored by Governors William J. Stone and Lon V. Stephens by appointment to conventions—non-political in their character—to which the Governors of the States have been invited to send delegates.

You talk about the fog horn's
Reverberating tones,
Of cymbals, drums and fish horns
And human megaphones
But it would do your heart good
And make your soul rejoice,
To hear the mighty thunder
Of Pollard's famous voice.

Like sounds of many cannon,
United in their roar;
Like booming of the ocean
Along some barren shore;
Like tones in which bold demons
To frighten men rejoice—
All this, but more and more yet,
Is Pollard's famous voice.

Suppose that William Jefferson
Pollard e'er should die,
And seek a blissful haven,
Beyond the smiling sky,
Who'd sound Missouri's praises,
And make her sons rejoice?
Who would not weep for Pollard,
And mourn that silent voice?

—Willis L. Clanahan (*J. Getcher Gunn*), in the
St. Louis Sunday Post-Dispatch.

Judge Pollard has been reading clerk of many conventions, city, State and national, not always political in their character. Attention is only called to his record since the Democratic State convention in Kansas City in 1894, which has been a remarkable one. He was assistant reading clerk of the Kansas City Democratic State convention in 1894, and there read the silver platform written by the late Honorable Richard P. Bland, of Missouri, and adopted by the convention. Next he was reading clerk of the Democratic Pertle Springs convention, in 1895, of which Mr. Bland was chairman. Then he was both temporary secretary and reading clerk of the Sedalia Democratic convention, which selected delegates to the Democratic national convention at Chicago and declared for Mr. Bland for President. Following this he was one of the permanent reading clerks of the national convention at Chicago which nominated William J. Bryan for President, and called the roll when the stampede was made to Bryan. Then later, in St. Louis, he was chief reading clerk of the national Silver con-

vention, which also nominated Mr. Bryan, and was appointed by Permanent Chairman William P. St. John, of that convention, to go before the national Populist convention, then also in session in St. Louis, and read the platform adopted by the national Silver convention, and make the announcement of the nomination of Bryan and Sewell. Then followed the nomination of Mr. Bryan by the Populist party. After this, Judge Pollard was reading clerk of the Democratic State convention at Jefferson City, which nominated Honorable Lon V. Stephens for Governor, and for a while presided over the deliberations of that convention as chairman, called to the chair by Judge Charles E. Peers, the permanent chairman of the convention. He was also reading clerk of the judicial convention for the Eastern District of Missouri, which met in St. Louis and nominated Judge Charles C. Bland, brother of Richard P. Bland, for judge of the St. Louis Court of Appeals.

Judge Pollard's convention career in the free silver fight was rounded out in October, 1896, when he was made reading clerk of the second quadrennial convention of the National Association of Democratic Clubs of the United States that assembled in the great auditorium in St. Louis, and was presided over by A. E. Stevenson, Vice President of the United States. Judge Pollard was reading clerk of the Springfield Democratic State convention that nominated Judges Leroy B. Valliant and William C. Marshall for the supreme court. The Democratic convention that met in Cape Girardeau and nominated Honorable R. L. Goode for judge of the Court of Appeals, Eastern District of Missouri, made Judge Pollard reading clerk. He was also selected by the Democratic State convention that met in Kansas City and nominated Honorable Alexander M. Dockery for Governor, as its chief reading clerk. He presided for a while over the deliberations of this convention as chairman, called to the chair by Congressman William S. Cowherd, the permanent chairman of the convention. He was reading clerk of the Jefferson City Democratic State convention to select delegates to the Democratic national convention at Kansas City, and was further honored by being chosen by it as an alternate at large to the national convention. The Democratic State convention that met at Sedalia and

nominated Judge James B. Gantt for judge of the supreme court, selected Judge Pollard reading clerk. He was one of the permanent reading clerks of the Democratic national convention at Kansas City that nominated Bryan and Stevenson, and called the roll when Honorable Adlai E. Stevenson was nominated for Vice President. He was also made permanent reading clerk of the third quadrennial convention of the National Association of Democratic Clubs of the United States, at Indianapolis, Indiana, in October, 1899. During the sessions of the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth General Assemblies, Honorable William J. Bryan was invited to address the Legislature, and upon each occasion a resolution reciting Judge Pollard's connection with the conventions that nominated Mr. Bryan for the presidency, and adding Judge Pollard to the reception committee on the part of the House, was unanimously adopted. When Judge Pollard was reading clerk of the Thirty-ninth General Assembly, the St. Louis "Republic" made the following editorial comment:

"The recent appointment of Judge W. Jefferson Pollard, of St. Louis, as reading clerk of the Missouri Legislature, was a fitting tribute to the compelling magnetism of the human voice when exercised with a happy blending of unusual lung power tempered by a wise discretion. Judge Pollard has been blessed by munificent nature with a voice the full volume of which it is popularly believed has not as yet been heard by mortal man, for the reason that the race is not yet prepared to stand the inevitable strain. But to the limit which its owner saw fit to fix, the voice was heard at nearly every big Democratic convention in Missouri during the past campaign, and it also rang out through the halls of three separate and distinct national conventions. Indeed, so familiar and beloved did it become to the Democrats of '96, that a convention was lonely indeed, whose notices, appointments, resolutions and platform were not made to resound like trumpet calls to the delegates by the sonorous use of the Pollard voice.

'The harp that once through Tara's halls
The soul of music shed.'

was not more keenly missed by those in the habit of convening in Tara's hall than was the vocalization of Judge Pollard by the occa-

sionally bereft Missouri Democracy. This is why the entire State is to be congratulated upon the Legislature's choice of Judge Pollard as one of its reading clerks. If there is any music whatever in the echoes of the classic walls of the State house at Jefferson City, it will be worth going miles to hear nowadays. Mr. Charles A. Dana, of the New York "Sun," has seen fit to editorially dub Judge Pollard 'the Justinian of West St. Louis.' Under the irresistible force of his own voice the judge has outgrown that title and extended himself beyond the pent-up Utica of the municipal subdivision. He is now the Stentor of all Missouri."

When Congressman Champ Clark, of Missouri, heard that the winter of 1899 would find him again reading for the House of Representatives of Missouri, he wrote the following for publication, and it went the rounds of the press throughout the country:

"Judge William Jefferson Pollard, of St. Louis, will be the next reading clerk of the Missouri House of Representatives; and since Adam first opened his mouth in the Garden of Eden, set his tongue a-going and named the members of the first menagerie ever seen on earth, no such voice as Pollard's has been heard among men. It is weird, wonderful, witching. It is powerful as the basso profundo, penetrating as Gabriel's silver trumpet and sweet as an aeolian harp. As a Missourian, ineffably proud of the imperial commonwealth from which I hail, I am happy to know that no other State in the Union will have such a jewel of a reading clerk. William Jefferson is the nonpareil. Think of that scene on the banks of the Missouri when this Democratic son of thunder reads the glowing words of Governor Lon V. Stephens, Democrat *par excellence*, to the Democratic Legislature of the greatest Democratic State in the Union—a State wherein, for thirty-seven years, the Democrats have run things with a high hand and have so far ignored Republican usages as to pay off twenty odd millions of dollars of debt incurred by Republicans, and at the same time cut down the rate of taxation more than one-half. This is the dulcet story William Jefferson Pollard's musical, melodious, Democratic, silvery, penetrating voice will tell as reading clerk in January, 1899, to 'All the nations of the earth and the rest of mankind,' as General Zachary Taylor re-

marked in his first and only message to the American Congress."

Major J. J. Dickinson, the well known writer and correspondent, and major of the Sixth Missouri Volunteers in the Spanish-American War, in an article in a St. Louis paper, said:

"Two well known citizens of Missouri possess the peculiar qualifications required of the Fourth of July reader who faces listening thousands. Each was blessed by nature with stentorian lungs which long experience has greatly improved. Either could give wings to the patriotic periods of Jefferson, and send every word of the Declaration to the farthest limits of the biggest crowd. Need it be said that these distinguished Missourians are Colonel Nicholas M. Bell and Judge William Jefferson Pollard. The judge no longer bears the title of 'The Justinian of the West,' bestowed upon him by an eminent critic of New York, but is now known as the 'Missouri Stentor from Maine to California, from the Great Lakes to the raging Gulf.'

When Judge Pollard resigned his position as reading clerk of the Missouri House of Representatives to accept the office he now holds, the following resolution was adopted by a unanimous vote:

"Whereas, W. Jeff. Pollard, reading clerk of this house, has been appointed by Governor Stephens to an important and responsible position in the city of St. Louis, and

"Whereas, The Pollard voice, so delightful to the ear and so dear to the heart of Missourians, will not again be heard this session, because of the resignation of its owner, and

"Whereas, We know Judge Pollard to be kind, courteous and accommodating, and that he has discharged the duties of his position admirably and satisfactorily; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the voice that has won the applause of listening thousands, and tributes from the hands of Charles A. Dana, Champ Clark, Willis L. Clanahan and Ripley D. Saunders, deserves an expression of regret at its loss from this House; be it further

"Resolved, That the House of Representatives of the Fortieth Assembly extend congratulations to Judge Pollard upon securing his new position."

Judge Pollard was the subject of a resolution very flattering to him relative to the faithful discharge of his duty, that was unanimously adopted by the House of Represen-

tatives of the Thirty-ninth General Assembly. Honorable John T. Crisp, of Jackson County, was the author. He is a member of Itaska Lodge No. 420, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. He is a bachelor, and resides with his aged mother in the West End, St. Louis.

Pollock.—A village in Sullivan County, on the Chicago, Burlington & Kansas City Railroad, twelve miles north of Milan. The business interests of the town are represented by a saw and gristmill, and about fifteen stores and shops. Population, 1899 (estimated), 200.

Polls.—The word poll, used as a noun, means head, and therefore person; used as a verb it means to number, register or enroll. The plural of the word has come to have a popular idea which embraces both these meanings, being used exclusively in connection with elections. We speak of "going to the polls" to vote; of "opening the polls," and "closing the polls." Polls, therefore, mean the places of voting, the official apparatus of voting, and the process of voting—or the places, forms and methods for polls or persons to enroll their votes.

Polo.—A city of the fourth class in Caldwell County, six miles south of Kingston, the county seat, on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. It contains United Brethren, Christian and Methodist Episcopal Churches, a high school, flouring mill, saw-mill, operahouse, bank, an independent newspaper, the "Post;" a hotel, and about thirty miscellaneous stores and shops. Population, 1899 (estimated), 550.

Ponce de Leon, Juan, explorer of the lower Mississippi region, "was born in San Servas, Province of Campos, in 1460, and died in Cuba in July, 1521. He was descended from an ancient family of Aragon; was in his youth page of the Infante, afterward Ferdinand VII, and served with credit against the Moors of Granada. According to some authorities he accompanied Columbus in his second voyage to Hispaniola in 1493, but Washington Irving and other modern historians say that he only sailed in 1502 with Nicolas de Ovando, who was appointed Governor of that island. He took an active part in the pacifi-

cation of the country, and became Governor of the eastern part, or Province of Higüey, where the natives had frequent intercourse with those of the Island of Borinquen (Porto Rico). From them he acquired information about that island, and, hearing that it contained abundance of gold, he obtained permission to conquer it. In 1508 he sailed with eighty Spanish adventurers and some auxiliary Indians, and in a few days he landed in Borinquen, where he was well received by the natives. The principal cacique, Aguinaba, accompanied him to all parts of the island, and Ponce collected many samples of gold, and was astonished at the fertility of the soil. In 1509 he returned to Hispaniola to report and in quest of re-enforcements, but the new Governor, Diego Columbus, gave the command of the expedition to Diego Ceron, and sent Ponce as his lieutenant. The latter, through his protector, Ovando, at the court of Spain, claimed the appointment to the governorship of Borinquen, and in 1510 he obtained it. He sent Ceron to Hispaniola, began the construction of the first city, calling it Caparra, and sent his lieutenant, Cristoval de Sotomayor, to found another city in the southwest, near the Bay of Guanica. Soon he began to distribute the Indians among his officers, as had been done in Hispaniola, and Aguinaba's brother and successor, of the same name, began a war of extermination against the invaders. He was defeated in successive encounters, and the natives called the Caribs of the lesser Antilles to their help, but Ponce conquered the whole island. In the beginning of 1512 Ponce was deprived of his government, and, broken in health by wounds, resolved to go in search of the fountain of eternal youth, which, according to the reports of the natives, existed in an island called Bimini. He gathered many of his former followers and other adventurers, sailed on March 3, 1512, with three caravals, from the port of San German, and visited several of the Bahama Islands, but was told that the land in question lay farther west. On March 27th he landed in latitude 30 degrees north, a little north of the present city of St. Augustine, on a coast which, on account of the abundant vegetation, he called Florida Island. He sailed along the coast to a cape, which he called Corrientes, but, disappointed in his search for the fountain of youth, returned to Porto Rico on October 5th, and sailed for

Spain, where he obtained for himself and his successors the title of Adelantado of Bimini and Florida. In 1515 he returned with three caravals from Seville, and touched at Porto Rico, where, finding that the Caribs had nearly overpowered the Spanish garrison, he remained to expel them, and founded in the south of the island the city of Ponce. In March, 1521, he made a second attempt to conquer Florida, and, sailing with two ships from San German, reached a point about fifty miles to the south of his former landing place. He began to explore the interior, but found a warlike people, and, after many encounters with the natives, was obliged to re-embark, with the loss of nearly all his followers. Not desiring to return, after his defeat, to Porto Rico, he retired to the Island of Cuba, where he died shortly afterward in consequence of a wound from a poisoned arrow. His remains were subsequently transported to the city of San Juan de Porto Rico, and rest in the church of San Jose. A monument has been erected to his memory recently in that city."—(Appleton's "Cyclopedia of American Biography.")

Pontifical Celebration.—In June of 1871 Roman Catholics in all parts of the civilized world celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of the elevation to the Pontificate of Pope Pius IX, the first of all "the popes who had ever reigned beyond the years of Peter." June 25th of that year this anniversary was celebrated with imposing ceremonies in St. Louis. A procession of Catholic societies four miles in length marched through the principal streets of the city, and at night there was a general illumination.

Pontius, Winfred S., was born December 15, 1859, in Fulton County, Indiana, son of Levi and Catharine (Hoffman) Pontius. The father was born in Ohio and his ancestry is traced back to the sturdy Dutch stock of Pennsylvania. The mother was a native of one of the scenic Rhine provinces in Germany. The subject of this sketch attended the public schools of Fulton County, Indiana, in the vicinity of his birthplace, and later entered the normal school at Danville, Indiana, where he was a student one year. From the time he was nineteen years of age until his twenty-first year Mr. Pontius taught school in his native State. In 1881 he removed to St.

Louis, Missouri, and was employed as a yard clerk for the Wabash Railroad Company in East St. Louis. As night ticket agent for the same company he spent two years at Forest, Illinois, removing to Kansas City, Missouri, in 1884. There he resumed railroad work, and during four years with the Union Pacific and an equal time with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway he acquired a liberal experience in this important industry. Mr. Pontius purchased an interest with the Vanderslice-Lynds Mercantile Company and became its manager in 1892. Politically he is a Republican, and his popularity is attested by the fact that in the Kansas City municipal election of 1900, when he was a candidate for the upper house of the local legislative body, he led the ticket in the number of votes received, although his party went down in defeat in a general landslide which took every Republican candidate with it. In the Republican convention of the same year, held for the purpose of nominating candidates for the various county offices of Jackson County, Missouri, Mr. Pontius received all but sixteen votes out of a total of 299 voting delegates on the first formal ballot for the office of sheriff of that county, with five candidates in the field to be voted upon by the convention. At the fall election of the year 1900 he was elected, being the first Republican ever chosen in Jackson County for the office of Sheriff. In his religious views Mr. Pontius is a Baptist. He is a Mason, a member of the Knights of Pythias, Modern Woodmen of America and Modern Brotherhood of America. He was married September 21, 1887, to Miss Addie M. Quest, daughter of Charles F. Quest, who removed to Kansas City, Missouri, from Kentucky, in 1854, and who was one of western Missouri's pioneer and honored residents. Mr. Quest was a life-long Republican. His wife, who was a Flournoy before her marriage, came from a prominent Kentucky family of Virginia origin, and the name Flournoy is one of the most conspicuous in the records of Jackson County, Missouri, its first member having removed to that county in 1827. Mr. and Mrs. Pontius have three children, Charles W., Lawrence and Agnes Catharine, and the family have a delightful home at 1530 Wabash Avenue, Kansas City. Mr. Pontius, whose popularity is shown in the flattering recognition accorded him by the voters of Jackson County,

is also looked upon as a substantial business man and holds a steadfast position of prominence and strength.

Pony Express.—Although the Pony Express was not a St. Louis institution, it was one of those transient products of Western genius and necessity entitled to be rescued from oblivion and mentioned in the history of the great city of the Central West. It had its origin in 1860 in the need for some more rapid transmission of letters between what was then the western frontier and San Francisco. The region between the Missouri border and the California settlements was a vast expanse of plain and mountains, with here and there a fort and ranch on the great emigrant road along which trains were accustomed to move toward the Eldorados of the West. There were no railroads and not even a telegraph line across this stretch of wilderness, and districts now the seats of thriving cities and industrious populations were little better known to the world than are the South Polar regions in this day. The discovery of gold in Cherry Creek, and the Pike's Peak rush that followed in 1858, had awakened the solitudes and given a vague hint of what was coming in the near future, and the enterprising spirits who were already embarked in the freighting and staging business recognized the necessity of meeting the demand that would be made for a more rapid communication. A stage and express line was opened in 1859 between Fort Leavenworth and Denver by John S. Jones, a government freighter, and William H. Russell, a member of the great freighting firm of Russell, Majors & Waddell, of Independence, Missouri. It was run irregularly through the summer season and did not prove a success. Jones drew out of the enterprise, and Russell, taking B. F. Ficklin in with him, determined to open a fast express on a more northern route between St. Joseph, via Salt Lake City, and San Francisco. There was but one way to do it—with the aid of men and horses; and both were at hand. The outfitting stations and starting points on the Missouri frontier were thronged with men who would do and dare anything—intrepid, fearless, fond of danger, and possessing powers of endurance that appear incredible; and there were the very kind of horses, too, which the service required—small, clean, gamey animals, of dry

flanks, accustomed to scouting and express service, capable of as daring work and as great endurance as the men who rode them. Stations were established along the route, the chief ones at Fort Kearny, Julesburg, Fort Laramie and Fort Bridger, to Salt Lake City, and beyond that, at Camp Floyd, Ruby Valley, Humboldt, Carson City, Placerville and Folsom, to Sacramento, and thence to San Francisco by boat. Horses and riders were placed at the stations and supplies provided for the service, and on the 3d of April, 1860, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the Pony Express started at both ends of the line, from St. Joseph and from San Francisco. The announcement had been made beforehand, and a fast mail had been dispatched from New York by rail to St. Joseph, the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad providing a special engine with a messenger to bring the mail to St. Joseph, and the ferryboat being held in readiness to carry the express across the Missouri River the moment it arrived. Everything worked well. The United States Express office in St. Joseph was the starting point and there a crowd of persons had gathered, some of whom plucked hairs from the pony's tail as mementoes of the occasion. At the hour Mr. Russell himself placed the leathern pouch on the saddle and strapped it securely, the rider mounted to his seat, rode on the boat, the whistle sounded, the crowd cheered again and again as the boat pushed off—and the Pony Express was inaugurated at the eastern end of the line. The moment the boat touched the west bank of the Missouri the pony with his rider dashed ashore and up the bank, struck into a run, and in a few minutes was lost to sight on the plains. Equally good fortune attended the start at the western end of the line, a crowd of persons in San Francisco accompanying the messenger as he hastened on the boat precisely at 4 p. m., with his package, and giving him a round of cheers as the boat pushed off and headed her way to Sacramento. It had been announced that the trip would be made in ten days, and on the 13th of April there was an eager expectation at each end of the line, with a wonder as to whether the express would arrive on time or not—and when, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the pony with his rider, bearing the San Francisco package, came off the ferry boat at St. Joseph, the news was dispatched over the country as a

triumph to be rejoiced at and remembered. A like success attended the express in the other direction, the messenger reaching San Francisco on the Sacramento boat at the appointed time and being received with an ovation. It was a prodigious achievement, crossing 2,000 miles of plain and mountain, on a run, in ten days, the solitary rider taking all the chances of hostile Indians, swollen streams, storms and darkness, with such accidents as no human foresight could provide against—and probably it could not have been performed in any other country on the globe. It was the custom to wrap the letter parcels in oil silk before placing them in the pockets, but this did not always protect them, as when the express came to a stream, bank full, there was but one thing to do—swim it at once. Not infrequently, therefore, the letters reached their readers soaked with mountain water. It was a weekly express and, although for letters only, the San Francisco newspapers availed themselves of it by having correspondents at New York and St. Louis to cut from the papers the most important news of the week and enclose the clippings in an envelope, which paid the letter rate of \$5. Only letters were carried at \$5 each, and the number was limited to a weight of fifteen pounds. They were secured in the four pockets of a square, heavy leathern wallet, called "mochilla," one in each corner, which was strapped on the saddle. At first the stations were about twenty-five miles apart, each rider making three stations, but afterward the distance between stations was reduced to ten miles. In the day time, when the hour began to draw nigh for the express to appear, the rider could be seen afar off on the plains or on the horizon, and the stationkeeper was ready with a fresh horse, saddled and bridled, and ready to be mounted. If it was at night a whoop or yell from the coming rider warned the station-keeper. As the rider neared the station he loosened the "mochilla," and when he dismounted, the keeper instantly buckled it to the saddle on the fresh horse, the two men saying what they had to say during the proceedings; then, a spring into the saddle, a word to the game horse, who understood the whole thing as well as any one, a leap, a thumping of hoofs, and the express was out of sight, in the day, and out of hearing at night. Two minutes was the maximum of time for a change at the stations. It

was the habit of riders to make seventy-five miles, and, after a rest, return on the next trip. In an emergency they would do more. William F. Cody, "Buffalo Bill," was one of the early riders and had the section of 116 miles between Red Buttes, in Wyoming, and Three Crossings, in Nebraska. On one occasion, on reaching Three Crossings, he learned that the rider who was to succeed him had been killed on the road by the Indians, and that he would have to cover his route. This he did, making a continuous ride of 384 miles without a break, except for meals and changes. Another famous rider, known as "Pony Bob," in a similar emergency, covered the 185 miles between Friday's Station and Smith's Creek and back—370 miles—the route lying over the Sierra Nevada and through a region infested with unfriendly Indians. At the end of his ride he had to be lifted from the saddle and was unable to walk for several days afterward. Henry Wallace was the first rider to start from the Missouri end of the line, and Harry Roff the first from the California end. When the service was at its best there were 190 stations, 200 station-keepers, 200 assistant keepers, 80 riders and between 400 and 500 horses. Riders were paid from \$100 to \$125 a month. In the beginning the time between St. Joseph and San Francisco was ten days, or eight miles an hour, but it was shortened to eight days, or ten miles an hour. The fastest time ever made was when President Lincoln's inaugural address was carried in 1861—seven days and seventeen hours, or 10.7 miles an hour. The greatest feat in fast riding was done by "Pony Bob," when he dashed over the 120 miles from Smith's Creek to Fort Churchill in eight hours and ten minutes, at the rate of 14.7 miles an hour. The only serious interruption of the service was in the spring of 1860, when, during the outbreak of the Pah-Utes, Shoshones and Bannocks, nearly all the stations between Salt Lake City and Carson City were burned, the stock run off, and the station-keepers killed or driven away, and several riders killed, causing a suspension of several weeks. Several riders, at other times, were killed by emigrants who mistook them for Indians. After the express was started the telegraph was extended from both ends, the express starting point moving with the line, until, in 1862, the telegraph was completed across the continent, and the Pony Express

became a thing of the past, one of the not few thrilling memories of human prowess and adventure that enrich the history of the Trans-Mississippi region.

Mark Twain, who has done so much to illustrate Western character, thus describes the pony and his rider: "In a little while all interest was taken up in stretching our necks and watching for the 'pony rider,' the fleet messenger who sped across the continent from St. Joe to Sacramento, carrying letters nineteen hundred miles in eight days! Think of that, for perishable horse and human flesh and blood to do! The pony rider was usually a little bit of a man, brimful of spirit and endurance. No matter what time of day or night his watch came on, and no matter whether it was winter or summer, raining, snowing, hailing, or sleeting, or whether his 'beat' was a level straight road, or a crazy trail over mountain crags and precipices, or whether it led through peaceful regions or regions that swarmed with hostile Indians, he must be always ready to leap into the saddle and be off like the wind. There was no idling time for a pony rider on duty. He rode fifty miles without stopping, by daylight, moonlight, starlight, or through the bleakness of darkness, just as it happened. He rode a splendid horse; that was born for a racer and fed and lodged like a gentleman; kept him at his utmost speed for ten miles, and, then, as he came crashing up to the station where stood two men holding fast a fresh impatient steed, the transfer of rider and mail-bag was made in the twinkling of an eye, and away flew the eager pair, and were out of sight before the spectator could get hardly the ghost of a look. Both horse and rider went 'flying light.' The rider's dress was thin and fitted close; he wore a 'round-about' and a skull cap, and tucked his pantaloons into his boot-tops like a race rider. He carried no arms; he carried nothing that was not absolutely necessary, for even the postage on his literary freight was worth \$5 a letter. He got but little frivolous correspondence to carry, his bag had business letters in it mostly. His horse was stripped of all unnecessary weight, too. He wore a little wafer of a racing saddle, and no visible blanket. He wore light shoes, or none at all. The little flat mail-pockets strapped under the rider's thighs would each hold about the bulk of a child's primer. They had many and many

an important business chapter and newspaper letter, but these were written on paper as airy and thin as gold-leaf, nearly, and their bulk and weight were economized. The stagecoach traveled about 125 miles a day—twenty-four hours—the pony rider about 250. There were about eighty pony riders in the saddle, all the time, night and day, stretching in a long scattering procession from Missouri to California, forty flying eastward and forty toward the west, and among them making 400 gallant horses earn a stirring livelihood and see a great deal of scenery every day in the year. We had a consuming desire from the beginning to see a pony rider, but somehow or other, all had passed us, and all that met us managed to streak by in the night, and so we heard only a whiz and a hail, and the swift phantom of the desert was gone before we could get our heads out of the windows. But now we were expecting one along every moment and would see him in broad daylight. Presently the driver exclaims: 'Here he comes!' Every neck is stretched further, and every eye strained wider. Away across the endless dead level of the prairie, a black speck appears against the sky, and it is plain that he moves. Well, I should think so! In a second or two it becomes a horse and rider, rising and falling, sweeping toward us nearer and nearer, growing more and more distinct, more and more sharply defined, nearer and still nearer, and the flutter of the hoofs comes faintly to the ear; another instant, a whoop and a hurrah from our upper deck, a wave of the rider's hand, but no reply, and a man and horse burst past our excited faces and go winging away like the belated fragment of a storm."

Pope, Charles Alexander, physician, was born in Huntsville, Alabama, March 15, 1818. He was educated at the University of Alabama, and studied medicine at the Cincinnati Medical College, the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, and in Europe. He came to St. Louis in 1842. In 1843 he was chosen professor of anatomy in the St. Louis Medical College, and in 1847, in accordance with his cherished desire, he was transferred to the chair of surgery in the same institution, which for a number of years he continued to fill with distinguished ability, being deservedly popular both as a teacher and practitioner of surgery. In 1854 he was

elected president of the American Medical Association, and the following year he presided over the national assembly. He took a deep interest in education, for a long time he served as a useful member of the school board, and in recognition of his valuable services one of the largest public schoolhouses in the city bears his name. A Southern man by birth and education, he rather leaned to the side of the Union. During the war between the States he cheerfully rendered such surgical assistance as he was able to the wounded of both armies brought to the city for treatment. His religious affiliation was with the Protestant Episcopal Church. He remained in the active and successful discharge of his other duties until the fall of 1865, when, reluctantly yielding to the solicitation of his family, he relinquished them all, with the view of spending some years in travel abroad. He revisited his home in 1870 and died soon after his return to Paris, France, July 5th of the same year. In 1846 he was married to Miss Caroline, only daughter of Colonel John O'Fallon, who as a tribute to his distinguished son-in-law, erected at his own expense the large and handsome building on the corner of Seventh and Myrtle Streets, so long occupied by the St. Louis Medical College. Dr. Pope's wife and four children, one son and three daughters, survive him, who, since his death, have continued to reside in Europe.

Poplar Bluff.—The county seat of Butler County, an incorporated city in Neeley Township on the main line of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway, and the junction point of the Cairo branch of the same road, 166 miles south of St. Louis. The town was laid out upon 140 acres of land selected by the commissioners appointed to locate a seat of justice for Butler County. Obadiah Epps was appointed a commissioner to solicit funds from individuals for the purchase of the tract. The town was surveyed in 1850, and May 17th of that year a public sale of town lots was held, and another sale in August following. The first store in the town was opened in a poorly constructed pole-thatched building by Charles S. Henderson. February 27, 1850, the post office was first opened, with J. A. Gilley, postmaster. Other merchants who conducted business in the town prior to the Civil War were Harviell & Rambolt, Blount & Waugh, James W.

Jennings and Thomas B. Price. Up to 1861 but few buildings had been put up in the town, and at the close of the war the place was deserted except by four families, who succeeded in eking out an existence during the turbulent times. In February, 1870, Poplar Bluff was incorporated as a village. An impetus was given the town in May, 1872, when the main line of the Iron Mountain Railway was completed to it, and two years later its business was increased by the completion of the Cairo branch of the same system. The growth was not great until 1870, when a few factories were built, giving employment to a large number of hands. In 1870 the town had a population of only 791. The first paper in the town was the "Black River News," published by G. L. Poplin and G. T. Bartlett. This paper changed owners and editors numerous times and was known as "Poplin's Black River News," the "Head Light," the "Bluff Citizen" and is now the "Citizen." In 1875 the "Black River Country New Era" had an existence of two months. In 1879 the "Southeast Missourian" was established, and later the "Herald." These papers were absorbed by the "Citizen," which is now published both daily and weekly by Joe C. Berner. The only other paper of the city is the "Republican," published by L. F. Tromly. In 1860 the Masonic Lodge was chartered, and in 1869 a lodge of Odd Fellows. Other orders have good sized lodges in the city. There are eight churches, Methodist Episcopal, South; Presbyterian, Baptist, Christian, Catholic, Lutheran and Methodist Episcopal (colored). In 1899 a splendid high school building was completed at a cost of \$20,000. Besides there are three primary schools and a school for colored children. One of the objects of pride to the people of Poplar Bluff is the fine building and library of the railroad branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, erected through the generosity of Miss Helen Gould, of New York, who purchased the site for the building, donated the funds for its erection and supplied it with a library of 3,000 volumes. The town has an electric light plant, a water works, a good system of drainage, a number of large mills and factories, including two stave and heading factories, a large veneer barrel factory, a butter-dish and box factory, a sucker-rod factory, a planing and flouring mill, foundry and machine shops, laundry,

two banks, operahouse, six hotels, a large lumber yard and numerous stores and shops in various branches of trade. The population in 1900 was 4,521.

Population.—The first census of the territory now called the State of Missouri was that taken under Governor Delassus in 1799, while it was still Spanish soil. The census showed a population of St. Louis, 925; Carondelet, 184; St. Charles, 875; St. Ferdinand, 276; Marais des Leards, 376; Meramec, 115; St. Andrew, 393; Ste. Genevieve, 949; New Bourbon, 560; Cape Girardeau, 521; New Madrid, 782; Little Meadows, 72. Total, 6,028. Of this number 4,948 were whites, 883 slaves, and 197 free colored. In 1804, the year following the treaty of cession by which the territory became part of the United States, the population had increased to 10,343—9,020 whites and 1,320 slaves and free colored. In 1810 the first regular United States census of the Territory gave a population of 20,845—17,227 whites and 3,618 colored. At the next decennial United States census in 1820 the population of Missouri, that year admitted into the Union as a State, was 66,557—55,988 whites and 10,569 colored. In 1830 the population was 140,455—114,795 whites and 25,660 colored. In 1840 it was 383,702—323,868 whites and 59,814 colored. In 1850 it was 682,044—592,004 whites and 90,040 colored. In 1860 it was 1,182,012—1,063,509 whites and 118,503 colored. Down to this time the colored element of the population were nearly all slaves. In 1870 the population was 1,721,295—1,603,224 whites and 118,071 colored. In 1880 the figures were 2,168,380—2,023,030 whites and 145,350 colored. In 1890 the figures were 2,679,184—2,529,000 whites and 150,184 colored. In 1900 the total population was 3,106,665. From 1799 to 1810 the population was more than trebled; from 1810 to 1820 it was again more than trebled; from 1820 to 1830 it was more than doubled; from 1840 to 1850 it was nearly doubled; from 1850 to 1860 the increase was 73 per cent; from 1860 to 1870 it was 45 per cent; from 1870 to 1880 it was 26 per cent; from 1880 to 1890 it was over 23 per cent, and from 1890 to 1900 it was 16 per cent. The gross increase in the first decade of Statehood, 1820 to 1830, was 73,898; from 1830 to 1840 it was 243,247; from 1840 to 1850

it was 298,342; from 1850 to 1860 it was 499,968; from 1860 to 1870 it was 539,283; from 1870 to 1880 it was 447,085; from 1880 to 1890 it was 489,196, and from 1890 to 1900 it was 427,933. Taking the round hundred years from 1800 to 1900, the population of Missouri at the end of the century (3,107,117) was 513 times as great as it was at the beginning (6,028). The population of the United States in the year 1900 was 76,295,220, and in the year 1800, 5,308,483, or it was not quite fifteen times as great at the end of the century as it was at the beginning. The population of the State of Missouri, therefore, in the 100 years increased at nearly thirty-five times the rate of increase for the whole country.

Porche's Prairie.—See "Triplett."

Portage des Sioux.—A hamlet in St. Charles County, on the Mississippi River, fourteen miles northeast of St. Louis. It is said to have taken its name from the following incident: The Sioux Indians came down the Mississippi River, intent upon robbing the Missouris, with whom they were at enmity. Apprised of their coming, the Missouris lay in ambush at the mouth of the Missouri River. The Sioux, however, instead of passing that way, disembarked at Portage, carrying their canoes across the narrow neck of land, about two miles, launched them on the Missouri River, made their raid upon the camp of their enemy, and returned the same way, thus escaping with their spoils. Early historians assert that the event is commemorated in the seal of the ancient town, which shows the point of land between the streams, with an Indian bearing a canoe, and the inscription, "Seal of the town of Portage des Sioux." In 1799 Francis Lesieur, of St. Charles, located there with a French colony, which secured land grants from Lieutenant Governor Delassus. Francis Saucier was appointed commandant of the post, and served as such until the transfer of the Territory to the United States. His daughter, Bridget, who married Stephen de Lisle, was the first white child born there, in 1800. During the War of 1812 a fort was built here, and in 1815 it was the scene of the treaty of peace made by Governor Clark and the confederated Indian tribes under Tecumseh. On "the Point,"

near by, Samuel Griffith, from New York, one of the very first Americans in Missouri, settled in 1795. Soon after came Ebenezer D. Ayers, also from the East, who built the first horsepower mill in that region, was one of the first justices of the peace appointed under the United States authority, in 1804, and at whose house was preached the first Protestant sermon heard in that region. In this neighborhood was Point Prairie Presbyterian Church, organized in 1873, having a frame house of worship, now entirely gone, and St. Francis Church, Catholic, a fine edifice erected in 1879 at a cost of \$15,000.

Porter, David Rittenhouse, physician, was born November 23, 1838, in Jefferson County, Ohio. His father, Thomas A. Porter, was a native of eastern Pennsylvania and of Scotch-Irish parentage. His mother, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Fry, was a native of eastern Maryland, and of Holland ancestry. D. R. Porter's education was obtained in the common schools of his native county. He then took up the study of medicine, graduating from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, at Keokuk, Iowa, and the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, at New York. He came west in 1859, and early in 1861, after the commencement of the Civil War he enlisted as a private in the Fifth Regiment Volunteer Cavalry of Kansas, recruited at Fort Leavenworth, and commanded by Colonel Powell Clayton, now United States ambassador to Mexico. He bore arms in the ranks for more than a year, taking an active part in several engagements, the last one being the battle of Helena, Arkansas, July 4, 1863. After that engagement he was promoted to the position of assistant surgeon of his regiment, in which capacity he faithfully performed his duty until January 8, 1865, when he was honorably discharged, having served his country almost three and a half years. He never lost a day from duty and was never missing from his post on furlough or leave of absence. After leaving the army he located in Kansas City, Missouri, June 6, 1865, entering into the general practice of medicine and surgery, in which he is now actively engaged. He was one of the founders of the Kansas City Medical College, in 1869, and in that institution he has filled for twenty-five years the chairs of materia

medica, genito-urinary surgery and principles and practice of medicine and clinical medicine, respectively. He is now *emeritus* professor of principles and practice of medicine and clinical medicine, but is at present lecturing on life insurance selections, a subject that has occupied much of his attention, he having been medical referee and medical examiner for a number of large old-line life insurance companies for the past thirty years. Recognition of his professional attainments has been shown by his profession, he having been elected to the position of secretary and vice president of the Missouri State Medical Association, and selected as representative of that body at the International Medical Congress which met in Philadelphia in 1876 and in Berlin in 1890. Dr. Porter is a member of the Jackson County Medical Society, and has served as its president. He is also a member of the American Medical Association. In 1878-9 he was city physician and president of the board of health of Kansas City. He cherishes his connection with the Grand Army of the Republic and the military order of the Loyal Legion. In 1870 he was married to Ollie J. Smith, of Kalamazoo, Michigan. Born of this marriage was one son, Pierre Rittenhouse Porter, a graduate of Yale College and now a student in the law department of Harvard University. Dr. Porter is the only surviving practitioner of those who were so engaged at the time he located in Kansas City in 1865. Notwithstanding his long and busy professional career, he is yet in the prime of his physical and mental powers, discharging his duties with ability and fidelity, as well as maintaining a deep interest and concern in the welfare of his city and her institutions, in whose development he is proud to have been a factor.

Portland.—A hamlet on the Missouri River, in Callaway County, twenty miles southeast of Fulton. It was settled in 1831. Albert G. Boone, a cousin of Daniel Boone, was one of the first merchants of the town. It has two churches, a flouring mill, sawmill, bank, hotel, public school, and about a dozen stores and shops. When steamboating was in vogue on the Missouri River it was a prosperous place, and at one time had a population of about 600. It was noted as a tobacco shipping point for many years. Population, 1899 (estimated), 230.

Port of St. Louis.—St. Louis became a port of entry in 1831. It is an interior port, as distinguished from the outer ports, which are situated on or near the coast, and where vessels bringing cargoes from foreign countries make their landing. Being a port of entry, St. Louis is entitled to the privilege of having imported goods entered directly in its own customhouse for payment of duties, without being compelled to secure them through another port. When it was made a port of entry the customhouse was established, and John Smith appointed the first surveyor of customs.

Port Scipio.—See "Marion County, Early History of."

Post, Truman Marcellus, was born at Middlebury, Vermont, June 3, 1810. He was a descendant of Stephen Post, who, somewhere about A. D. 1640, came from England and originally settled at Cambridge, Massachusetts. He obtained a collegiate education and had begun reading law, but his attention was called to theology, and he was undetermined as to which he should engage in. In 1833 he removed to Illinois, and was there admitted to the bar. He was appointed professor of ancient languages, and soon after professor of ancient history in Illinois College, and continued in these positions down to 1847. For a time during this period he preached for a Congregational Church at Jacksonville. In 1847 he removed to St. Louis, to become pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church, and four years later he became pastor of the new First Unitarian Congregational Church. January 1, 1882, Mr. Post resigned his pastorate, but remained as pastor *emeritus* until his death. He was for several years a lecturer at Washington University, and a member of the board of trustees and lecturer at Chicago Theological Seminary, and at Andover Theological Seminary, one of the trustees of the Missouri School for the Education of the Blind, and for many years and down to the time of his death president of the board of trustees of the Monticello Seminary, at Godfrey, Illinois. He was often called upon for lectures and addresses before various societies and lyceums near home and in distant places, and his counsel was sought in many important ecclesiastical councils, and he was a frequent

contributor to several periodical magazines and other publications. During the Civil War he was an unhesitating and uncompromising supporter of the government, and it is believed that the attitude and positive utterances of Dr. Post, with other clergymen, contributed to a large extent to the maintenance of the supremacy of the Union in Missouri. October 5, 1835, he was married at Middlebury, Vermont, to Frances Alsop Henshaw, who, when he became blind, was his amanuensis. Her death occurred November 4, 1874, and he died December 31, 1886. To them were born six children—Frances Henshaw, who married Jacob Van Norstrand, now deceased; Truman A. and Henry M., now lawyers in St. Louis; Martin Hayward, a physician, now practicing his profession in St. Louis; Clara Harrison, now deceased, who married Daniel C. Young, also of St. Louis, and Catherine Harriet. A biography of Dr. Post was written by his son, Truman A., and published by the Congregational Sunday School and Publishing Society in 1891.

Post-Graduate School of Missouri Medical College.—A school organized in St. Louis, in 1880, under the charter of the Missouri Medical College, the object of which was to give practitioners of medicine and those who desired to continue their studies after graduation from the medical college facilities and advantages for special studies and practical instruction such as could not be afforded in the ordinary courses of lectures. Leading physicians of the city were identified with this school as members of the faculty, and its sessions were held in the building of the Missouri Medical College.

Postmasters' Association.—The Missouri Postmasters' Association, which, as its name indicates, is an organization of all the postmasters in Missouri, owes its existence chiefly to E. M. Rowe, of Charleston, who was postmaster at that place in 1900, and was the first secretary. Mr. Rowe conceived the idea of an association of all postmasters in the State for the good of the vocation, and suggested it to a few others, by whom it was favorably received. A convention was called at St. Louis, February 22, 1900, which was attended by 220 postmasters, and a permanent organization was ef-

fectured, with F. W. Baumhoff, of St. Louis, for president; F. M. Atkinson, of St. Joseph, for first vice president; T. S. Kelly, of Moberly, second vice president; George W. Shoemaker, of Albany, third vice president; J. H. Miller, of Ava, fourth vice president; E. M. Rowe, of Charleston, secretary, and F. W. Bloebaum, of St. Charles, treasurer. A constitution and by-laws were adopted. The object is "the improvement of the postal service of the United States, especially in the State of Missouri." All postmasters, assistant postmasters and chief clerks in the State are eligible to membership, the initiation fee being \$1.

Post Office, Kansas City.—The first post office was established in Kansas City in 1845, and W. M. Chick was appointed postmaster. There was then a weekly mail from Westport. The office was kept, for the most part, on the levee until 1860. Mr. Chick was succeeded by his son, of the same name, followed by Daniel Edgerton, Samuel Greer, Joseph C. Ransom, George W. Stebens and R. T. Van Horn. On June 4, 1861, Colonel Frank Carter became postmaster, and fitted the office up in good style. Mr. Carter held the office almost continuously up to March, 1873, when Theodore S. Case was appointed, and held the office continuously for twelve years. The carrier system was inaugurated during his term, with eight carriers and two substitutes. On November 20, 1885, George M. Shelley became postmaster, and held the office until 1889, when S. F. Scott became his successor. Homer Reed was postmaster during Mr. Cleveland's second administration, and was succeeded in 1897 by S. F. Scott. The postmasters of Kansas City have been capable and honest, no defalcation or robbery ever having occurred in any of its departments. Even in early days, when the post office was open and the citizens helped themselves to their own mail and that of their neighbors, there was no ground for complaint. A few statistical facts plainly show the rapid growth of the city. The receipts increased from \$40,000 in 1875 to \$344,000 in 1887, to \$640,000 in 1898. The money orders issued amounted to \$350,000 in 1875, \$1,533,000 in 1887, and \$2,500,000 in 1898. The number of pieces of mail delivered in 1875 was 3,213,000, in 1887 about 40,000,000, and in 1898 over 50,000,000. The

office is now first class, the incumbent receiving a salary of \$6,000 a year. There are one assistant postmaster, eight superintendents of departments, 118 clerks, ninety-two carriers and seventeen substitutes, and 250 railway postal clerks are paid at this office. There is a substation in West Kansas. The post office building occupied prior to 1900 was completed in 1884. In 1900 a new Federal building commensurate with the needs of the city, was occupied by the post office, customhouse, United States courts and other departments of the general government.

Post Office, St. Louis.—When St. Louis was settled there were no post offices on the west side of the Mississippi River. When Louisiana Territory was acquired post offices were established in St. Louis, Ste. Genevieve and St. Charles by Postmaster General Gideon Granger, under Jefferson's administration. Rufus Easton became the first postmaster at St. Louis, acting from July 4, 1804, until October 14, 1815, when he succeeded Edward Hempstead as a delegate in Congress. Up to 1823 there was only one mail line from Philadelphia to St. Louis, taking in Pittsburg, Wheeling, Louisville, New Albany, Vincennes and Cahokia, going by horseback once a week from Pittsburg to St. Louis. As late as 1808 the only mail routes west of Indiana and Kentucky were between Vincennes and Ste. Genevieve and Cahokia, thence to St. Louis twice a month. Postmaster Easton's office was a small room in a stone building on the southwest corner of Third and Elm Streets. He was not permitted to charge for office rent, but was allowed \$10 for a desk. His income was not more than \$15 a quarter as postmaster. On Easton's resignation, he was succeeded by Dr. Robert Simpson. In 1859 the government erected a post office building at Third and Olive Streets. July 27, 1884, the present building was occupied. About six and a half millions of dollars were expended in the purchase of the ground and erection of the building, which serves also for the United States Circuit and District Courts, internal revenue office and some other Federal offices, the surveyor of the port, or customhouse officer, being the custodian. The old post office building was retained as a postal station and called the "Post Office Annex."

Poston's Landing.—See "Napoleon."

Potosi.—The judicial seat of Washington County, in Breton Township, on a spur of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway. It is delightfully located on Breton Creek at an elevation of 890 feet above sea level, and is one of the oldest settled towns in Missouri, its first settlement dating from about 1763. In early times it was called Mine a Breton, but was incorporated by the county court May 8, 1826, under the name of Potosi. Just who erected the first cabin in the old town of Mine a Breton is lost to the historian, though this honor is credited to a member of the Valle family. Settlers were attracted to the place by the discovery of a rich lead mine made by Francis Breton about 1762, when on a hunting trip. No permanent settlements were made until about 1790, as the mines were mainly worked only a few months in the year by people from Ste. Genevieve, Kaskaskia and New Bourbon. Moses Austin, a native of Connecticut, had a mining concession from the Spanish government in 1797. He built a large smelting plant and started other enterprises. He built a stone house, for many years the finest residence west of the Mississippi, and long known as "Durham Hall." It was burned in 1872. In 1804 there were about twenty families living at Mine a Breton. There were two gristmills and a sawmill, a lead smelter of some pretensions run by Mr. Austin, who also owned a shot tower, and one Elias Bates, operated a sheet lead factory. Upon the organization of Washington County in 1813, Moses Austin donated forty acres and John Rice Jones ten acres for a county seat. This was laid out in a town and called Potosi. In 1826 the town of Mine a Breton and Potosi were incorporated and became known as Potosi. Dan Dunklin was the first chairman of the board of town trustees. At that time it had a population of about 400, had a courthouse and jail, a school, a Catholic and a Methodist Episcopal Church, a number of stores and shops and a hotel, the old building now standing, conducted by Nathaniel Bingham. The town at present has six churches, four fraternal orders, a fine graded public school, a bank, one flouring mill, a smelter, two sawmills, three hotels and two newspapers, the "Independent," Democrat, published by Henry C. Bell, and the "Journal," Republican, edited by Frank M. Deggendorf. There are about twenty-five stores and shops in the



Jay, G. Brainerd

POTTER KILLING IN MADISON CO

town, representing the different branches of trade. The streets are graded and well graveled and lit by street lamps. The town has a tiled sewerage system. Its population in 1860 was 599; estimated, 1899, 800. The original charter of the town fixed its limits to include one-half mile square of territory. Much of this land remained unplatted. A decision of the Supreme Court about ten years ago left this unplatted land free from taxation for town purposes.

Potter Killing in Madison County.

In 1861, at the outbreak of the Civil War, an old man named Potter had the contract to carry the mail between Fredericktown and Bloomfield. He was warned to discontinue carrying the mails by a band of guerrillas. This he refused to do. Soon after, while on his trip, he was halted, about sixteen miles south of Fredericktown, at Shetley's Creek, taken upon the hillside and shot to death. Two young men, who knew of the affair, covered his body with stones. Two sons of Potter were in a company of Federal troops under command of Capt. W. C. Whybarck (now a lumber manufacturer at Whybarck Station, Indian Territory) and in 1862, while in camp near Fredericktown, they were granted the privilege of finding the grave of their father. Accompanied by a number of comrades, they found the young men who had covered Potter's grave with stones, and compelled them to take them to the place. The young men reluctantly obeyed, expecting that the sons would avenge upon them their father's death. Reaching the grave the two men were told to go their way.

Potts, William Stephens, clergyman, was born in Northumberland County, Pennsylvania, October 13, 1802; was reared and educated in the East, and came from there to St. Louis to become pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in that city. After seven years of fruitful service he accepted the presidency of Marion College, in northeast Missouri, from which he was recalled in February of 1836, to St. Louis, to be the pastor of the recently organized Second Presbyterian Church, which relation was dissolved by his lamented death, March 28, 1852. He was survived by a childless widow, a niece of the late Senator Thomas H. Benton.

Prairie

Prairie a French village located at the mouth of the Mississippi, one mile below the mouth in 1735, and the village its name. Fort Chartres, in considerably more than grow, and Captain Pish Army, who visited made a report of his observations twenty-two dwellings the

Prairie Grove, Battle of

attle of Prairie Grove, sometimes Hill, was fought in Arkansas, near ville, on the 6th of December, 1862. The Union army was under General Herron, and the Confederate under General Hindman a large part of Confederate forces consisting of Missouri troops under General John S. Marmaduke and General J. O. Shelby. The object of Hindman was to prevent the junction of the two Federal forces, and, if possible, to defeat each of them in succession, but the scheme was a failure, and after desperate fighting, Hindman was forced to retire. The Federal troops engaged were 12,000 men, and the Confederates estimated by their own authorities to have been 9,500. General Blunt's loss were 200 killed and wounded, and General Herron's considerably more. The Confederate loss was estimated at

Prather, James

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Prairie City.—See "Newtonia."

Prairie du Rocher, one of the early French villages in the Illinois country, was located at the foot of the rocky bluff of the Mississippi, north of Kaskaskia and four miles below Fort Chartres. It was founded in 1735, and the overhanging rock gave the village its name. After the completion of Fort Chartres, in 1721, its population was considerably increased, but it soon ceased to grow, and Captain Philip Pitman, of the British Army, who visited that region in 1765 and made a report of his observations, found only twenty-two dwellings there.

Prairie Grove, Battle of.—The battle of Prairie Grove, sometimes called Cane Hill, was fought in Arkansas, near Fayetteville, on the 6th of December, 1862, between the Union armies under General Blunt and General Herron, and the Confederate Army under General Hindman, a large part of the Confederate forces consisting of Missouri troops under General John S. Marmaduke and General J. O. Shelby. The object of Hindman was to prevent the junction of the two Federal forces, and, if possible, to defeat each of them in succession, but the scheme was a failure, and after desperate fighting, Hindman was forced to retire. The Federal troops engaged were 12,000 men, and the Confederates estimated by General Blunt at 28,000, but declared by their own authorities to have been 9,500. General Blunt's losses were 200 killed and wounded, and General Herron's considerably more. The Confederates' loss was estimated at 2,000.

Prather, James Basil, banker, merchant and capitalist, was a man closely allied with every important interest connected with the development of northwest Missouri, and his demise was the cause for mourning that was widespread and heartfelt. He was born April 6, 1834, in Mercer County, Kentucky. His parents were Colonel Isaac N. and Maria C. (Prather) Prather. Colonel Prather, the father of James, left Kentucky in 1841 and went to Nodaway County, Missouri, settling in White Cloud Township, about eight miles south of Maryville. The home of Colonel Prather was the scene of events which were of great importance in the early history of the county and the organization of its first gov-

ernment. In those early days troubles with the Indians were anticipated, and Colonel Prather was given an important militia commission. In his log cabin the first county court of Nodaway County met and organized. The three commissioners appointed to select a seat of government for the new county, under an act of the Missouri Legislature authorizing a new division of the land in order that Nodaway County might be formed, met at the house of Colonel Prather in June, 1845. Colonel Prather was a native of Kentucky, having been born in Mercer County in 1802. He died in 1859, a loyal Missourian, and one of the most prominent residents of the new section which he had helped to transform from a wilderness into a paradise of development and cultivation. James Prather, after his parents had removed to Missouri from Kentucky, was given the advantage of private instruction. His father had brought a tutor from the Southern home, and James received a thorough training at home, this being an advantage which few of the boys had in that day. James was a close student, and acquired not only a thorough knowledge of the rudiments of learning, but applied himself faithfully to the higher branches and mastered Latin and the difficult advanced treatises on mathematics. In 1866 Mr. Prather entered upon his mercantile career. With A. T. Ellis as a partner, he opened the first drug store in Maryville, and in this business he continued without interruption for twenty-five years. The store of this firm came to be one of the familiar landmarks in northwest Missouri, and there was not a resident of the great agricultural corner of the State who did not know the location of this pioneer concern. Mr. Prather was one of the organizers of the Nodaway Valley Bank, and for many years served as its president. He was in that position at the time of his death, having for a long time been connected with Theodore Robinson in the management of the financial institution which has grown to be one of the strongest in the State. Mr. Prather was a great lover of fine stock, and in this line his interests were very large. He was the owner of broad acres upon which fed some of the finest horses and cattle in a State that has won a sure name and an unequalled reputation for horses and cattle of the best breeds. Mr. Prather was closely identified with every important interest of Nodaway

County, and when his death occurred, February 23, 1891, it was generally realized that the county and town which he assisted in building up had suffered an irreparable loss. The history of the bank with which Mr. Prather was connected dates back to 1868, when, with George S. Baker, E. S. Stephenson, Joseph E. Alexander and W. C. Orear a bank was organized under the name of George S. Baker & Co. With a few changes to mark the prosperous existence of this business, the bank continued to operate along the original lines until 1873, when the name was changed to the Nodaway Valley Bank. Mr. Prather's hold upon the confidence of the people of Nodaway County was demonstrated in the fact that he was repeatedly honored in politics, and always maintained the unshaken confidence of the public he so faithfully served. In 1856, when he was only twenty-two years of age, he was elected sheriff. In 1859 he was again honored, and was elected to the office of circuit clerk. In 1885 he was made a member of the State board of health, by appointment of Governor Marmaduke. Mr. Prather was a Democrat, and always upheld the principles he believed were right in a most vigorous yet manly way. He was a prominent Mason. Mr. Prather was married November 16, 1873, to Miss Emma Holt, daughter of W. R. Holt, a prominent resident of Green Township, Nodaway County. To them were born a son and two charming daughters. Mrs. Prather, being possessed of a large estate and desiring to give her daughters the greatest possible advantages, spends much of her time in traveling with them, although Maryville is still the family home. There now resides Mr. Ben V. Prather, who is demonstrating his abilities in the management of affairs which have fallen upon him since he reached the age of majority.

Prather, John Griffith, was born June 16, 1834, in Clermont County, Ohio. He began life in the steamboat service, and in 1850 came to St. Louis, remaining until 1852, when he went to California, and, returning in 1855, joined Captain Taylor in the wholesale liquor trade, whose interest he purchased in 1861, carrying on the business of the old firm of D. G. Taylor & Co. until January, 1896, when he closed up the concern and retired. He is a stockholder and director in the St. Louis Stock Yards, and for twenty years was



Wallace Pratt

1871-1951

and is connected with the St. Louis & New Orleans Anchor Line of steamers. At the breaking out of the Civil War Mr. Prather, who was a Free-Soil Democrat, remained loyal to the Union, and with the Union soldiers assisted Francis P. Blair in raising troops for Federal service. He became vice-sergeant of the First Regiment, E. M. A., but was not called into active service. For four years he was chairman of the executive committee of the Democratic State organization, and for sixteen years represented the Democrats on the national executive committee. A liberal general he recognized the services and individual worth of Colonel Prather in various ways, appointing a number of his sons to high offices and exhibiting rare confidence in his knowledge of men and affairs. A few offices he has held by appointment, such as a member of the board of water commissioners, in Mayor Brown's first administration, and again for two terms as inspector of the coal oil revenues, by appointment of Mayor Francis. He has also served as one of the commissioners of Laramie Park. In 1858 he married Miss Clementine Carrier, daughter of Clementine (Papin) Carrier, one of the oldest of the pioneer French families, and nine of Dr. J. L. Papin's children's marriage one son and four daughters were born, two of whom survive, Mrs. Thomas M. Sharp and Mrs. Benjamin F. Rex.

Prathersville.—A hamlet of about thirty houses, in Clay County. In 1870 a Methodist minister, Rev. J. A. Prather, built a steam mill on Williams' Branch near the point where it empties into the big river, and a store and other houses were erected.

Pratt, Wallace, one of the most prominent railway lawyers in Mason, was born October 10, 1851, in Georgia, Vermont, son of Nathan and Charlotte (Hotchkiss) Pratt, both natives of the State in which their son was born. The father was largely interested in lumber manufacturing in the Adirondack Mountains. He was directly descended from Lieutenant William Pratt, who came from England in 1633, and was one of the founders of Hartford, Connecticut. The parents resided in Canton, New York, where their son had received academical preparation for college. At the early age of fourteen years he entered Union College, then under

the instruction of the illustrious orator, Amos A. Phelps, D. D., and graduated with the highest honors in 1870. He then spent a year in the study of law at the University of the City of New York, and returned to Vermont in 1871, where he was admitted to the bar. He practiced law in the town of Ferrisburgh, and in 1872 was elected to the office of town clerk. In 1873 he was elected to the office of town clerk, and in 1874 to the office of town clerk. In 1875 he was elected to the office of town clerk, and in 1876 to the office of town clerk. In 1877 he was elected to the office of town clerk, and in 1878 to the office of town clerk. In 1879 he was elected to the office of town clerk, and in 1880 to the office of town clerk. In 1881 he was elected to the office of town clerk, and in 1882 to the office of town clerk. In 1883 he was elected to the office of town clerk, and in 1884 to the office of town clerk. 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Wm. A. Brady

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Prathersville.—A hamlet of about thirty houses, in Clay County. In 1870 a Presbyterian minister, Rev. J. A. Prather, built a steam mill on Williams' branch near the point where it empties into Fishing river, and a store and other houses were erected.

Pratt, Wallace, one of the most prominent railway lawyers in Missouri, was born October 16, 1831, in Georgia, Vermont, son of Nathan and Charlotte (Hotchkiss) Pratt, both natives of the State in which their son was born. The father was largely interested in lumber manufacturing in the Adirondack Mountains. He was directly descended from Lieutenant William Pratt, who came from England in 1633, and was one of the founders of Hartford, Connecticut. The parents removed to Canton, New York, where their son, Wallace received academical preparation for college. At the early age of fourteen years he entered Union College, then under

the direction of the talented educator, Dr. Eliphalet Nott, and graduated in 1849 when but eighteen years of age. He at once entered upon the study of law under the tutorship of Henry L. Knowles, at Potsdam, New York. His close application to his studies resulted in impaired health, and obliged him to seek other pursuits. From 1852 to 1855 he spent most of the time in the Adirondack forests, finding desired restoration of health and vigor. Turning his attention again to the law, in 1856 he went to Chicago, Illinois, where he was admitted to the bar. The following year he removed to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and soon entered upon a successful and remunerative practice. In 1859 he formed a partnership with Honorable John W. Cary, under the firm name of Cary & Pratt, which came to be regarded as one of the leading law firms of that city and State. In 1869 solicitude for the health of his wife impelled him to seek a less rigorous climate, and he finally determined upon making his home in Kansas City, where he has since resided. He was soon associated with W. S. Rockwell and Watson J. Ferry, in the law firm of Pratt, Rockwell & Ferry. In 1872 Mr. Rockwell withdrew, the other partners continuing as Pratt & Ferry. In 1875 Judge J. Brumback was admitted to the firm, which then became Pratt, Brumback & Ferry. In 1887 Judge Brumback retired and was succeeded in the firm by Honorable George W. McCrary, who had served as Secretary of War and as United States Circuit Judge. In 1887 Frank Hagerman became a member of the firm, and in 1890 Mr. McCrary died. The remaining partners continued their association in business until 1896 when the firm was dissolved. Mr. Pratt subsequently associated with himself I. P. Dana and James Black, who had long been engaged in his office, in the firm of Pratt, Dana & Black, as it now exists. During his entire residence in Kansas City, Mr. Pratt has been occupied almost exclusively with corporation law. He came at a time when various railway and large commercial and industrial enterprises were seeking establishment, and when these interests and changing conditions brought into requisition a special order of legal knowledge and ability. His peculiar qualifications and aptitude in these lines were speedily recognized, and he was soon appointed to the position of general counsel of the Kansas City, Fort Scott &

Memphis Railway, his duties beginning when it comprised a comparatively inconsequential line, and increasing with its growth to a great system. His service in this capacity has now covered a period of thirty years, and his success has been phenomenal. It is said of him that there is not a phase of railway law with which he is not entirely familiar, nor can his colleagues imagine a contingency for which he is not instantly prepared. His well disciplined mind retains in orderly array all the complex matters entering into the great interests committed to him, and he is equally ready with fact or law. In a long line of railway traversing six States, with numerous and entirely dissimilar cases in each, he is implicitly relied upon to possess accurate knowledge of the minutest details, and to bear in his mind the entire method of procedure in each individual instance. His practice is usually directory and advisory, and for some years he has appeared but infrequently in open court. Whether at the bar or in consultation, his commanding ability, revealed in his quick and accurate grasp of related facts, and in his intimate knowledge of applicable law, serves to impress his convictions upon those with whom he deals, and lends to his utterance an importance little less than judicial. Mr. Pratt has been instrumental in forwarding various enterprises important to the development of Kansas City, among them the Union Transit Company (now the Kansas City Belt Railway Company), of which he has been a director and for which he has been counsel since it came into existence. In religion he is an Episcopalian. With his wife, he was among the organizers of Grace Church in Kansas City, and he has long been Chancellor of the Diocese of Western Missouri. In politics he is a gold standard Democrat. He was married November 27, 1855, to Miss Adaline A. Russell, daughter of the Honorable John Leslie Russell, an eminent lawyer of Canton, New York. Mrs. Pratt was highly educated, and possessed of high literary and artistic gifts. Her death occurred in 1874. The children born of this marriage were Alice M., Elizabeth C., Adaline R., Leslie R., Wallace and Charles E. Pratt. Mr. Pratt was again married in 1884 to Mrs. Caroline Dudley, of Buffalo, New York, a highly cultivated lady whose graces have added much to the charms of a hospitable home.

Pratte, Bernard, was born in St. Louis, December 17, 1803, and died August 10, 1886. He was the first child born in St. Louis after the ratification by the United States Senate of the treaty with France, through which the Province of Louisiana became a part of the United States. His father, General Bernard Pratte, born at Ste. Genevieve, Missouri, was head of the old fur trading firm of Pratte, Chouteau & Co., a man of fine attainments and high character, and served as one of the Territorial judges of Missouri, and also took part in the War of 1812. Bernard Pratte attended the schools of St. Louis until he was fifteen years of age, and was then sent to Georgetown, Kentucky, where he remained until he completed his education. Returning then to St. Louis he entered into business with his father, who was engaged in general merchandising and fur trading, and during the earlier years of his manhood spent much of his time traveling. In 1840 he formed the firm of Pratte & Cabanne. He was twice elected mayor of St. Louis. In 1838 he was elected to the General Assembly of Missouri. In 1824 Mr. Pratte married Miss Louise Chenie, daughter of Antoine Chenie, of St. Louis.

Pratte, Joseph Coffman, lawyer and legislator, was born April 1, 1870, in Ste. Genevieve County, Missouri, son of B. S. and Anna (Bryan) Pratte. His father was a prominent merchant and farmer of that county, and the son was trained to business pursuits. After attending the public schools of Ste. Genevieve County he entered the State Normal School, at Cape Girardeau, and was graduated from that institution in the class of 1888. Soon after his graduation he engaged in steamboating, which he followed until 1891. In that year he turned his attention to the commission business in the town of St. Mary's, Missouri, as junior member of the firm of Bond & Pratte. After following this business for four years he again engaged in steamboating enterprises, and followed that occupation until 1899. In the meantime he had read law, and in that year he was admitted to the bar, and removed to Ste. Genevieve, where he began the practice of his profession, giving special attention to that branch of the law pertaining to marine matters and navigation, of which he had made a careful study. As soon

as he became a voter he began taking an active interest in politics as a member of the Democratic party, and in 1892 enjoyed the distinction of being one of the youngest delegates to sit in the Democratic National Convention held in Chicago. In 1894 he was elected Representative in the General Assembly of Missouri from Ste. Genevieve County, and served with distinction in that body through the session of 1895. In 1898 he was appointed by Governor Stephens public administrator of Ste. Genevieve County, and still holds that office. He was a charter member of Ste. Genevieve Lodge No. 306, of the Knights of Pythias, and is active and influential in advancing the interests of that order. September 24, 1893, Mr. Pratte married Miss Annie M. Lorenz, daughter of John Lorenz, a prominent farmer of Perry County, Missouri. Their children are Lurline B. and Von Wedlesteadt Pratte.

Preamble.—The first paragraph or sentence of a constitution, usually of the nature of explanation, introduction or apology. The preamble in the Constitution of the State of Missouri is this: "We, the people of Missouri, with profound reverence for the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, and grateful for His goodness, do, for the better government of the State, establish this Constitution."

Preetorius, Emil, journalist and politician, was born in Alzey, Rheinhessen, Germany, in 1827. His early education was obtained at Mayence and Darmstadt. He took part in the German Revolution of 1848-9, and in 1853 came to America, finding a home in St. Louis. For some years he was engaged in commercial pursuits, but in 1860, espousing the cause of Abraham Lincoln and the Republican party, he entered the field of politics and took the rostrum. In 1862 he was elected to the Missouri Legislature as an emancipationist. He took charge of the editorial columns of the "Westliche Post," soon afterward associating with him Carl Schurz. It was this paper which organized the revolt against the Radical party of Missouri, and created the Liberal Republican party. Mr. Preetorius has maintained, as editor of the "Post," the high standard displayed in the earlier days of his management. The influence of the paper has never waned.

Preetorius, Edward L., newspaper publisher, was born July 14, 1866, in St. Louis, son of Dr. Emil Preetorius. Immediately after his graduation from Washington University, in 1884, he became associated with his father, then editor and part owner of the "Westliche Post." He began in the counting room, and was soon placed in charge of this department of the business. From that time forward until 1898 he was business manager of the "Westliche Post." In 1898 the "Westliche Post and Anzeiger" and "The Sunday Mississippi Blaetter" were brought under one management, and Mr. Preetorius is officially connected with the new corporation as business manager. He served as a member of the Republican State executive committee during the campaign of 1898, is a member of the board of trustees of the St. Louis Public Library, and of the leading clubs of the city.

Prendergast, Thomas F. and John P., the only twin Catholic priests in the United States, and, probably, in the world, were born July 16, 1874, in Ballylooby, Cahir, County Tipperary, Ireland. They are the sons of James and Mary (Burke) Prendergast. This is an old and very prominent family in southern Tipperary, and the twin brothers are the youngest of nine children, the eldest of whom is the only one still residing at the old homestead with the parents. The next in age, William P., is a priest at Mannington, in the diocese of Wheeling, West Virginia. Two sisters were in the Ursuline Community, at Toledo, Ohio, one of whom, Sister Scholastica, is now Mother Superior of the order. The other, Sister Theodora, died in 1898, at the age of thirty-seven years, after having devoted seventeen years of her life to the sacred order. Another sister, Sister Benedicta, belongs to the order of the Sisters of Charity of the B. V. M., at Dubuque, Iowa, and is in charge of the Catholic academy at Emmetsburg, Iowa. A brother, James, entered the Trappist Monastery at Mt. Melleray, Waterford County, Ireland. Thomas F. and John P. Prendergast received their classical education at Mt. Melleray. They then entered upon the study of theology at the famous University of Louvain, in Belgium, where they were ordained June 29, 1896. When they completed the course they were under the canonical age,

and in order that they might be ordained it was necessary to secure a special dispensation from the Pope. Before their ordination they were adopted into the diocese of Kansas City, Missouri, and immediately after ordination they removed to that city. Thomas F. Prendergast was first appointed to the church at Carthage, Missouri, where he remained eight months. At the end of that time he was transferred to his present charge, Sacred Heart Church, Warrensburg, Missouri, where he is accomplishing a noble work and is held in high esteem by the members of his parish and the entire community. John P. Prendergast was appointed assistant pastor of the Sacred Heart Church in Kansas City, Missouri, of which Father O'Dwyer is pastor, and he still holds that position. He has aided the pastor in building the handsome new church edifice at Twenty-sixth Street and Madison Avenue, in Kansas City, and a fine parochial residence adjoining. He has made many friends in the city where his priestly lot is cast, and is reputed the most popular assistant priest in Kansas City. The fact that four brothers entered the priesthood and three sisters took the solemn vows of the nun shows the deep religious sentiment in the members of this family. Seven of its members sacrificed the world and its pleasures for the cause in which their hearts are deeply fixed. For the accomplishment of a great life work on the part of the two young clergymen here written of, the future is bright with unsullied hope and promise.

Presbyterian Church.—Presbyterianism began to exhibit itself in organized forms in Missouri a few years after the acquisition of the territory by the United States, the first Presbyterian service being held in St. Louis in 1812, by Rev. S. T. Mills, who came from Fort Massac, Illinois, to which place he had been sent by the Missionary Society of Massachusetts and Connecticut. In his visits to St. Louis he was accompanied by Rev. Daniel Smith. They were followed four years later by Rev. Gideon Blackburn, who preached for a time in the theater, but did not organize a church, and the honor of that task was reserved for Rev. Salmon Giddings, from Connecticut, who came to St. Louis on horseback from his native State in April, 1816. His name stands high on the records of the church, and no

citizen of St. Louis in his day was held in higher esteem. It is worthy of mention that he received the active support in his enterprise of Stephen Hempstead and Thomas H. Benton, two men of great influence and authority in St. Louis at that time, and both of whom were accustomed to worship in the First and Second Presbyterian Churches of St. Louis during their lifetime. A few years later churches were established in the leading towns in northeast and central Missouri and in the Southwest, a large and influential element of the immigration from Virginia and Kentucky, from which the first settlers chiefly came, being Presbyterians. The history of the church in the State has been marked by improved education, morals, industry, thrift and temperance, and by preachers who have been eminent for learning and eloquence in the pulpit, and laymen who have been no less eminent for learning and eloquence at the bar and in the public service. It was, probably, owing to the high standard of education of Missouri Presbyterians, and their traditional firmness of convictions, that this church suffered more during the Civil War than any other in the State. The congregations were torn by dissension, and the strife between the Unionists and Southern sympathizers was implacable and intolerant, leading in a few cases to lawsuits for the possession of church property, and greatly impairing the usefulness of the church for years after the close of the war. The "test oath" exacted of preachers and teachers by the State Constitution of 1866 found at once its most uncompromising and zealous champions and its most formidable opponents in the presbyteries and synods of this church, and the animosities which the discussion and attempted enforcement of that oath produced in Missouri found an intense reflection in the Presbyterian General Assembly which met in St. Louis in 1866, when the "Declaration and Testimony," supported by Presbyterians of Kentucky and Missouri, was set aside, and the Missouri Synod was detached from the Assembly. Several years later the Missouri Synod, after maintaining an independent existence, united with the Presbyterian Church in the United States (Southern Presbyterians). It is pleasant to know that, after the lapse of more than a generation, the traces of that unhappy strife in the church have almost entirely dis-

appeared, and although the two bodies—Northern Presbyterian Church and Southern Presbyterian Church in the United States—are still maintained, a very fraternal and cordial feeling prevails among their members, pastors from one body are frequently called by congregations in the other, and indications are increasing of a reunion at no distant date. It was at the General Assembly of 1866, in St. Louis, that the first steps were taken toward a reunion between the Old School and the New School bodies in the United States, resulting three years afterward in the accomplishment of the work. In 1890 there were seven Presbyterian bodies in all in Missouri—the Northern, Southern, United, Welsh, Calvinistic, Cumberland, Associate and Reformed—having a total of 776 organizations, 609 church edifices, \$2,789,652 worth of church property and 53,510 members. Of the several bodies the Cumberland Presbyterians had 403 organizations, 280 church edifices, with a seating capacity of 99,746 persons, \$589,262 worth of church property, and 24,461 members. The Northern Presbyterians had 207 organizations, 193 church edifices, with a seating capacity for 54,815 persons, \$1,328,700 worth of church property, and 17,272 members. The Southern Presbyterians had 143 organizations, 116 churches, with a seating capacity for 38,705 persons, \$753,490 worth of church property, and 10,363 members. The United Presbyterians had fourteen organizations, fourteen church edifices, with a seating capacity for 3,900 persons, \$104,200 worth of church property, and 1,008 members. The Reformed Presbyterians had two organizations, one church edifice, with a seating capacity for 350 persons, \$10,000 worth of church property, and 100 members. The Associate Presbyterians had one organization, one church, valued at \$1,500, with a seating capacity for 350 persons, and ninety-two members. The Welsh Calvinistic Presbyterians had six organizations, four church edifices, with a seating capacity for 555 persons, \$2,500 worth of church property, and 154 members. In 1899 the Northern Presbyterian Synod of Missouri had 237 churches, sixty-four with pastors, 133 with stated supplies, and thirty-nine vacant. There were 21,667 communicants, 27,717 Sunday school members, \$52,454 was contributed to the board, and \$274,065 con-

tributed for congregational and other purposes, making the total contributions for the year \$326,519. In 1899 the Southern Presbyterian Synod of Missouri had 168 churches, seventy ministers. In 1898 the Cumberland Presbyterian Synod of Missouri had 215 ordained ministers, 419 churches, valued at \$688,833, 28,232 communicants, and 15,962 teachers and pupils in Sabbath schools, and the total contributions for all purposes were \$112,259. The Southern Presbyterians have Westminster College, at Fulton, and the Cumberland Presbyterians have Missouri Valley College, at Marshall.

D. M. GRISSOM.

Presbyterianism in Kansas City.—

Presbyterian advancement in Kansas City has been slow but substantial. About one-tenth of the religious organizations there belong to the Presbyterian family. Most of them being strong and working in harmony, they have all been recognized as among the foremost factors in the city's religious life and development. Their common interests are exemplified and promoted by a vigorous Presbyterian Alliance, composed of the ministers of the vicinity belonging to the various denominations holding the Presbyterian system.

The following list probably comprises all the organizations formed by Presbyterian bodies within the present limits of Kansas City. Those marked with a star are now extinct: Westport Presbyterian, organized in 1850*; Westport Cumberland Presbyterian, 1852; First Presbyterian, 1857; Second Presbyterian, 1865; Central Presbyterian, Southern, 1866; United Presbyterian, 1869; Third Presbyterian, 1870; First Cumberland Presbyterian, 1878; Fourth Presbyterian, 1882; Fifth Presbyterian, 1882; First Welsh Presbyterian, 1887*; Hill Memorial Presbyterian, 1887*; German Reformed, 1888; First Reformed Presbyterian, 1888; Linwood Presbyterian, 1890, and Westminster (Independent), 1895. Quite a number of missions, some of them still flourishing, have been supported in various parts of the city without resulting organizations. With scarcely an exception each of these organizations has required assistance from the Board of Home Missions and of Church Erection before reaching self-support. As will be seen by the separate sketches given below, most of them have been

migratory, though not therefore inefficient. In a growing city many of the older localities so changed in the character of their population and business as to become unsuitable for church purposes. Though now excellently situated and equipped, not one of these organizations has been successful in doing its appropriate work until decently housed in its own building in a suitable location. Our space does not permit the detailed history of these churches that would be both interesting and profitable. Large credit is due in every instance to lay workers, most of whom have been no less prominent in business, professional and social circles than in the church. Where so many have given freely of their thought, money and endeavor, the mention of names might seem invidious.

What is popularly called the Presbyterian Church, North, was the pioneer exponent of Presbyterianism in the immediate vicinity of Kansas City. Perhaps the earliest Presbyterian preaching in this part of the State was by the Rev. N. B. Dodge, a Vermont man, who had come to Missouri in 1820 as one of a band of missionaries to the Osage Indians. He was stationed at Harmony Mission, in the southern part of Bates County, but is known to have preached occasionally in Independence as early as 1829. By the mission to which he belonged Osage Presbytery, new school, was organized. No permanent Presbyterian organization seems to have been made in Jackson County until the first Presbyterian Church of Independence was organized by Dr. J. L. Yantis, November 21, 1841. It was originally connected with the Presbytery of Upper Missouri, and later with that of Lafayette, old school. At the reunion of the old school and the new school denominations in 1870, the Presbyteries of Lafayette and Osage and a part of the Presbytery of Lexington, new school, were united under the name of Osage Presbytery. In 1887 the name was changed to the Presbytery of Kansas City.

The first Presbyterian organization within the present limits of Kansas City was made by Lafayette Presbytery, in Westport, December 23, 1850, with eleven members. This church, though it erected a good brick building, still standing, and seemed promising at first, was never successfully revived after the Civil War, which destroyed nearly all the church organizations in this part of the State.

The First Presbyterian Church of Kansas City was organized by the Presbytery of Lafayette with fourteen members, May 25, 1857. Its first minister was the Rev. R. S. Symington, who remained until about the first outbreak of the war. During the war its first house of worship, located on Third Street, between Main and Walnut, was used for military purposes and the congregation had to worship elsewhere as best it could. For about two years it was supplied by the Rev. George Miller, D. D., then recently from South Carolina, his native State. He came in 1862, in response to a unique invitation to "preach to the loyal people of Kansas City." This invitation was signed by two Presbyterian elders and by some Baptists, Episcopalians, Methodists and Congregationalists. The next minister was the Rev. Dr. J. L. Yantis, who served about two years until the church divided. The pastor and the portion of the congregation adhering to what was then known as the Declaration and Testimony party, formed what is now known as the Central Presbyterian Church in connection with the Southern Assembly. The other portion retaining the name of the First Presbyterian Church, erected in 1866, a brick church building, which was then the most costly in the city, on the site of the present Exchange building at Eighth and Wyandotte Streets. This building was wrecked by a tornado the next year, rebuilt at once, destroyed again by fire in 1869, and its walls blown down by another tornado soon after. Beginning again on a new site the congregation erected a frame building at 1013 Grand Avenue, which was used until in 1883 the present handsome brick structure was built at Tenth Street and Forest Avenue. Before this last building was completed a third tornado took off part of its roof. This church has been served by able pastors, prominent among them being the Rev. Drs. Robert Irwin, for many years the president of Lindenwood Female College; Horace C. Hovey, a distinguished scientist, now pastor in Newburyport, Massachusetts; the late Samuel B. Bell, editor of the "Mid-Continent;" D. Schley Schaff, now professor of church history in Lane Theological Seminary; George P. Wilson, now pastor in Washington, D. C., and Horace C. Stanton, whose successful pastorate of eight years closed June 1, 1899. Its present pastor, the Rev. William Carter, Ph.

D., came to a strong, united, well organized church of 400 members, over which he was installed October 10, 1899.

At the close of the Civil War the Board of Home Missions—New School—sent the Rev. Timothy Hill, D. D., to Kansas City to organize a church. On July 16, 1865, Dr. A. T. Norton, district secretary for the board, and Dr. Hill organized the Second Presbyterian Church, in connection with the Presbytery of Lexington. Beginning with only ten persons, seven of them women, it grew rapidly. All expected great things, and planned accordingly. The pastor secured liberal assistance from the East, which, added to a like amount raised at home, enabled the congregation to erect, at 809 Wyandotte Street, the first church building dedicated in the city after the war. Six other churches were built about the same time. Its original cost was \$4,500. It was soon enlarged, at a cost of \$1,200 more, and a \$600 organ was added. Under a succession of energetic, scholarly and eloquent pastors the Second Church has kept its early prestige among the churches of the city and of the State. In October, 1868, Dr. Hill resigned to become district secretary for home missions in the State of Missouri and the territory south and west of the gulf and to the mountains. During his incumbency sixty-six persons were admitted to membership. He was succeeded by Dr. Charles D. Nott, under whom thirty-seven members were received. The first installed pastor was the Rev. William M. Cheever, whose death, June 2, 1878, removed one of the best beloved pastors who has ever served a church in Kansas City. During the six and one-half years of his pastorate there was one remarkable revival and a constant series of accessions, the entire number joining under his care being 281, of whom 124 were upon confession of faith. Under his successor, Dr. Charles C. Kimball, 178 persons were added to the church in two years, and the erection of the recent edifice at Thirteenth and Central Streets, opposite Convention Hall, was begun. The church and the parsonage adjoining cost about \$90,000. While occupying that building the church had three pastors. Under Dr. Charles L. Thompson, 1882-8, 562 members were received. He was elected moderator of the Centennial General Assembly in 1888, and is now located in New York City, where he is secretary

of the Board of Home Missions. The late Dr. George P. Hays, for eleven years president of Washington and Jefferson College, rendered five years of faithful service, 1888-93, during which there were 355 additions. The next pastor, Dr. Hermon D. Jenkins, was installed November 21, 1895. During four years and nine months of his pastorate which closed August 1, 1900, 396 members were added to the church. Notwithstanding the shifting of population and the withdrawal of many members in 1895 to form the Westminster Church, the present (1900) membership of the Second Church is 525. This church has ever been noted for its missionary spirit and benevolent activities. By liberal gifts of members, as well as of money, it assisted in the founding of each of the younger Presbyterian Churches in the city. It is thoroughly organized and well officered in all departments of church work. E. W. Schauffler, M. D., has been the superintendent of its Sunday school for nearly thirty years.

On April 4, 1900, the disastrous fire which destroyed the Convention Hall, the Lathrop School and much other property, destroyed also the handsome church building and parsonage of the Second Church. Since then the church has held its services in Music Hall, 913 Broadway. Its former site has been sold to the public school board. A new site has been purchased at the southeast corner of Fifteenth Street and Broadway, upon which the congregation expects to erect during 1901 a handsome English gothic stone church adapted to its uses.

The Third Presbyterian Church was organized February 27, 1870, with eight members. Through the influence of Dr. Timothy Hill and other members of the Presbytery of Lexington—New School—with which the church was connected, a frame church building costing \$2,000 had already been located on lots donated at the northwest corner of Fourteenth and Hickory Streets. That portion of the city was then rapidly filling up with the best class of railroad men and mechanics. During the eighteen years the church remained in the "West Bottoms" it had several pastors, prominent among whom were Dr. D. C. Milner, 1871-5, long connected with the Armour Mission, Chicago, but now pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church of Joliet, Illinois, and the late Rev.

Lycurgus Rallsback, who served from 1875 to 1883. The encroachments of business and the changing character of population led to the sale of the original church property and the erection in 1886 of a new building at 1413 Genesee Street, and soon after to their seeking a new location in an entirely different part of the city. For some months thereafter a Sunday school was kept up in the old location by the Second Church, while the Third Church was getting started in a brick chapel at its new location (1888) near Thirtieth and Walnut Streets. Its pastor then was the Rev. A. B. Martin, now president of the college at Deer Lodge, Montana. For the next five years their pastor was the Rev. L. M. Belden, under whose ministry the main auditorium of the present church building was completed in 1899. The present pastor, Rev. Wellington E. Loucks, began supplying the pulpit in August, 1899, and was installed October 11, 1900.

The Fourth Presbyterian Church grew out of a mission begun by the Second Church in 1881, at Twenty-first Street and Madison Avenue. It was gathered by the Rev. J. H. Miller, D. D., now of Nevada, Missouri, who at that time was supplying the pulpit of the Second Church. It was organized with twenty-five members, February 5, 1882, by a committee of presbytery, consisting of Drs. J. H. Miller and Timothy Hill and Elder Jonathan Ford. No sooner had the Second Church provided a comfortable home of its own than it opened its hands and erected a good frame building at 1747 Belleview Avenue for the Fourth Church. There Dr. Miller remained as pastor from 1882-8, when, owing to a change in the character of the surrounding population, the building was sold to the Swedish Baptists, and a new location was sought on the east side of the city. Since the change its installed pastors have been the Rev. H. M. Campbell, now of St. Louis, and the Rev. J. B. Welty, now of Joplin. Since 1898 it has been supplied by the Rev. William C. Coleman. It has a frame building at the southeast corner of Tenth Street and Indiana Avenue.

The Fifth Presbyterian Church, gathered by Dr. J. H. Miller, pastor of the Fourth Church, was organized with seventeen members, October 18, 1882, by a committee of presbytery consisting of Drs. J. H. Miller, Timothy Hill and C. L. Thompson. By the

aid of the Second Church a frame chapel was secured at Fifteenth and Lydia Streets, where the congregation worshiped until, in 1886, the brick building was erected at Twelfth Street and Brooklyn Avenue. Enlargements were made later. The pastors of the Fifth Church have been the Revs. J. W. Sanderson, D. D., afterward synodical missionary of New England; J. C. Taylor, who in 1887 organized the Hill Memorial Church; Charles H. Bruce, D. D., 1887-97; Irwin P. McCurdy, D. D., 1897 to 1899, and the present pastor, James Lapsley McKee, installed May 25, 1900. The church now has one of the finest locations in the city, over 300 members and a vigorous organization.

The Linwood Presbyterian Church grew out of a Sunday school established in the southeastern part of the city by the Second Church. The Rev. Charles W. Hays, then a theological student, son of Dr. George P. Hays, pastor of the Second Church, worked up the organization, which was effected with twenty-one members, October 12, 1890, by a committee of presbytery consisting of Drs. George P. Hays and C. H. Bruce. An excellent site was secured by the Men's League of the Second Church and work begun at once on the present frame chapel at the southeast corner of Woodland Avenue and Linwood Boulevard. The church has enjoyed the ministrations of three pastors—E. P. Dunlap, 1890-3; J. A. P. McGaw, D. D., 1893-7, and Paul B. Jenkins, a son of Dr. H. D. Jenkins, pastor of the Second Church, installed October 21, 1897.

REV. JOHN B. HILL.

May, 1857, the first Presbyterian Church was organized by the Rev. **Presbyterian Church, South.** Robert S. Symington, of Lafayette Presbytery, with the following charter members: W. P. Allen and wife, John C. McCoy and wife, Mrs. Rebecca Metcalf, Mrs. Adaline Norton, Mrs. Jane Boardman, Mrs. Hale, Samuel C. Platt and C. M. Root and wife. W. P. Allen and C. M. Root were elected elders, and S. C. Platt and J. C. McCoy deacons. Rev. R. S. Symington served as stated supply for the first three years. Rev. Mr. Hancock succeeded him for a few months, followed by Rev. George Miller for two years, and Rev. Robert Scott for a short time as stated supplies. The distractions of

the Civil War retarded the growth of the church. In 1865 a colony of ten went out from this body and founded the Second Presbyterian Church. The remainder of the congregation worshiped in Long's Hall, Fifth and Main Streets, with Rev. J. L. Yantis, D. D., as stated supply, who was called in October of that year. The congregation steadily increased. A lot was bought and money raised to build a church. The action of the General Assembly in May, 1866, caused the congregation to divide; the pastor, two elders, two deacons and a majority of the members adhering to the old school Presbytery of Lafayette, continued the organization as the First Presbyterian Church of Grand Avenue, later changed to Central Presbyterian Church, and erected another building. John C. McCoy gave the use of a lot, some gave money, some gave labor, and a frame church 28 x 32 feet was built on Grand Avenue, near Ninth Street, and dedicated in September of that year. The church prospered. In 1869 the Rev. Dr. Yantis resigned and Rev. J. M. Chaney served as stated supply until Rev. A. D. Madeira, D. D., was called. He was installed December 18, 1870, and continued as pastor for eleven years. The membership increased to 250, and in 1872 the brick church at Eighth Street and Grand Avenue was built. In September, 1881, Rev. H. B. Bonde, D. D., was installed as pastor, the church flourishing under his ministry. From 1883 to 1888 Rev. William Frost Bishop was pastor and was succeeded by Rev. S. M. Neel, D. D., who was installed as pastor in January, 1889. The congregation had again outgrown its church home, and in 1891 a new church was built at Tenth and Harrison Streets, at a cost of \$90,000 and with seating capacity for 1,000 persons. There are besides rooms for prayer meetings, Sunday school, and parlors, with all the modern accessories needful to accommodate the evangelical and social work of a large church. The present membership is 850 and the church work is carried on harmoniously and energetically. These earnest Christian people are actuated by the true missionary spirit, and have established a mission with a comfortable house of worship at Fifth and Belmont Streets, and support a missionary to the congregation gathered at that point. The young people and women of the church are organized for missionary efforts. For

the support of a foreign missionary \$1,000 is contributed annually, besides the contributions to each of the other regular committees of the General Assembly, and to the Synod's Evangelistic fund. A large Sunday school is maintained. Within a generation a little band of Christians have become a great Christian force and dwell in peace and harmony while the banner of the Lord is over them.

The United Presbyterian Church in the United States is a union of old Scotch covenanter churches. Rev. Randall

Presbyterians. Ross, who had been a war correspondent, went to Kansas City in 1866, and created a religious interest which led to the sending of Rev. Matthew Bigger by the West Missouri Presbytery to establish a mission station in Kansas City. A United Presbyterian congregation was organized, with twenty members, on March 12, 1869, with Rev. William C. Williamson as their stated supply. In February, 1870, a new church edifice was built and dedicated, where the congregation remained until 1886, when they sold their property and located at Sixteenth and Holmes Streets. Here they built a commodious church edifice. The congregation has prospered and now supports mission work in other parts of the city.

The Second United Presbyterian Church was organized in December, 1887, the membership being principally drawn from the First Church for the purpose of meeting the wants of Presbyterians in the vicinity of Eighteenth and Grove Streets. At the first meeting twenty-eight members were enrolled, all by letter from other churches. The Rev. W. S. Owens, D. D., corresponding secretary of the Board of Home Missions, presided, and a sermon was delivered by the Rev. J. A. Morrow. A temporary frame structure was erected at Fourteenth Street and Euclid Avenue, and the Rev. A. N. Hagerty was installed as stated supply. In 1889 a brick church edifice was erected. Mr. Hagerty retired about 1891, and was succeeded by the Rev. John Teaz, who served for about one year. For a year following services were held by various clergymen. In 1893 the Rev. James White, D. D., became the first settled pastor. He resigned in 1897, and was succeeded in January, 1898, by the present minister, the Rev. John A. Shaw.

The church numbers ninety-five members, and maintains a Sunday school.

The Cumberland Presbyterian Church was organized in the Green River region in Kentucky February 4, 1810, and is now the largest Presbyterian body in Missouri. The church at Independence was among the first churches built in Jackson County, being organized in 1831. It was not until after the Civil War that a church of this communion was founded in Kansas City. Rev. James E. Sharp, of the Lexington Presbytery of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, on the 21st of March, 1868, organized a missionary congregation with Mrs. Love, J. Sharp, Miss T. J. Smithers, Mrs. E. A. Shoemaker, Mrs. O. Q. Morsely, Mrs. Tryphena Venable, Miss Jennie Longworth, Miss Caroline Arnold, Mrs. M. M. Harber, Mrs. Jane Lee, Judge Robert C. Ewing, William Arnold, W. J. Shoemaker and Thomas Harber as members. The congregation built a gothic frame church in 1869, costing \$2,000, and in 1884 they built a brick edifice at Thirteenth and Oak Streets costing \$14,000. Rev. E. N. Allen is the present pastor and the church is prospering under his care. There is also a church of this denomination at Westport, which was established prior to the Civil War.

THOMAS R. VICKROY.

Presbyterianism in St. Louis.—

Previous to the cession of the territory west of the Mississippi to the United States, the prevailing form of religion among the people in it was that of the Roman Catholic Church. Indeed, so rigorous were the laws, especially under the Spanish Governors, that any other form of worship than that of the Catholic Church was prohibited. Protestants were not permitted to erect houses for public worship. After the year 1804 large numbers of emigrants, almost exclusively Protestant in faith, came into the Territory of Missouri. Many of these were Presbyterians. It is estimated that as early as 1812 there were at least 1,000 families within the Territory, who belonged by descent or direct connection to the Presbyterian Church. But as they were widely scattered, it was not possible to organize local churches. The ministers who entered the Territory, went from place to place, preaching wherever opportunity offered, and searching after the scattered sheep in the wilderness. In 1815 the Cumberland Pres-

byterians had four or five preachers and several small church organizations. In 1806 the Methodist Church had sent its circuit riders across the Mississippi River, and occupied a number of preaching stations; but as yet there was no Protestant church of any kind in St. Louis. In 1811 there came to it a man who was destined to take an important part in the planting of Presbyterianism west of the Mississippi; he was Stephen Hempstead, of New London, Connecticut, a soldier of the War of the Revolution. He had taken part in the defense of Fort Griswold, in which memorable engagement he was wounded and left for dead in the fort. Recovering from his wounds, he continued in the Continental Army until the close of the War for Independence, and was publicly complimented by General Washington for his gallant and faithful services. Four of his sons came to Missouri shortly after its cession to the United States. Mr. Hempstead, with his wife and the remainder of his family, followed them and made his residence on a farm, which is now part of the grounds of the Bellefontaine Cemetery. So far as public preaching or religious societies of the Protestant faith were concerned, there were none then in St. Louis. Occasionally a traveling minister visited the city, and preached a sermon; but there was no regular ministrations of the word of God. Mr. Hempstead records that he was in his new home seven months before he heard a sermon, and that one was preached by a traveling Baptist minister at the funeral of a child. Some time in the year 1812 he received a letter from Rev. S. T. Mills, who had been sent out by the Missionary Society of Massachusetts and Connecticut on an exploring tour, and was then at Fort Massac, near Shawneetown, Illinois, inquiring concerning the possibilities of missionary labor in St. Louis. In reply to it he wrote: "I have made it my daily business to converse with prominent and leading heads of families on the necessity there was of having stated and regular worship in the place. There were none but expressed a desire to have it, if a clergyman of regular order (a Congregationalist or Presbyterian would be preferred, one of good moral character and professional abilities) could be obtained." That letter led to important results. A year later Rev. Mr. Mills, in company with Rev. Daniel Smith, visited St. Louis,

preached, organized a Bible society, and took up a collection for it, amounting to \$300. Their stay, although short, awakened much interest. Theirs was the first preaching by Presbyterian ministers in St. Louis. The religious destitution of the place, as reported in the East, excited so much interest that a special grant of Bibles and tracts, printed in both French and English, was made and sent to Mr. Hempstead to be distributed among the people. In March, 1816, there came to St. Louis Rev. Gideon Blackburn, D. D., a well known evangelist in the Western country, at that time, and a man of extraordinary gifts in preaching. He secured for his services the theater, then standing on Main Street, below Market, and deeply interested crowds came to hear him. His preaching awakened a profound interest in the whole community on the subject of religion. Although he remained but a short time in the city, his work prepared the way for the establishment of a permanent church in the new territory. Among those who had become interested in the spiritual condition of the region west of the Mississippi River, was Salmon Giddings. He was born in Hartford, Connecticut, March 2, 1782, educated at Williams College and Andover Seminary, and ordained to the Gospel ministry, December 20, 1814. During his period of preparation for the ministry he had resolved to become a missionary, and the perusal of Rev. Mr. Mills' report with reference to the condition of affairs in St. Louis, and the Territory of Missouri, led him to the conclusion to seek that remote field. Accordingly, he was commissioned by the Connecticut Home Missionary Society, and in December, 1815, he left Hartford, making a long journey of 1,200 miles in winter, on horseback, reaching St. Louis April 6, 1816. The report of his coming had preceded him, but unfortunately it was of such a character as to secure him an unfavorable reception. A few days after his arrival he read in the only newspaper of the place, an article headed "Caution." It warned the people against him, declaring that he was a political emissary of the famous Hartford Convention. But unmoved by the report, and with that persistence and quiet determination which characterized his subsequent ministry, he began his work. In July of the same year, he administered the Lord's Supper to a little company of persons, the

first instance in which Presbyterians had enjoyed this privilege west of the Mississippi River. This little gathering, the nucleus of the future church, was composed of Stephen Hempstead, his wife, his daughter, Mrs. Manuel Lisa, and Thos. Osborn. Mr. Giddings did not confine his labors to St. Louis, but began the work of itinerating. The first church organized by him was at Bellevue settlement, Washington County, about eighty miles from St. Louis. The name given to the church was Concord, and it consisted of thirty members. In October, 1816, he organized another church in Bonhomme, St. Louis County. He soon, however, perceived the necessity of concentrating his efforts in St. Louis. So, he remained most of the time in the town, and supported himself by teaching school. November 23, 1817, the First Church of St. Louis was organized, consisting of nine members. Stephen Hempstead and Thos. Osborn, the only male members, were ordained ruling elders. This was the first Protestant church in the city. In the same year, on December 18th, the Presbytery of Missouri, which had been organized by the Synod of Tennessee, held its first meeting in St. Louis. Its territory included the greater portion of Illinois, and all the region west of the Mississippi. At that time there was no Presbyterian Church in the portion of Illinois within the boundaries of the Presbytery, and only four in Missouri. The little Presbytery then organized has grown and multiplied into scores of Presbyteries, and into great synods embracing more than 100,000 church members. Rev. Mr. Giddings was called to the pastorate of the First Church, and continued in it for eleven years until the day of his death. He was not an eloquent preacher, but his devotion to his work, his consistent life, his manifest piety, and his patient and persistent labors secured for him not only the warm affection of his church, but also the esteem and confidence of the whole community. Few men were better qualified to do foundation work for the Kingdom of Christ than he. The condition of the people on the frontier would have discouraged a less resolute and persistent man. The state of public morals was like that so often found since then, in new Western towns. Equally deplorable was the ignorance of the people. Colonel Stoddard, who took possession of the Territory at its an-

nexation, said in his report: "The native French are extremely deficient in education. Multitudes of them can neither read nor write their names. The American population are still more deficient in their schools and this, necessarily arising from their dispersed situation."

His testimony is confirmed by what Rev. Mr. Giddings wrote: "Little attention has been paid to education and not more than one in five can read. The state of moral feeling and the tone of piety is low throughout the country." With a wise comprehension of the field, he opened a school and personally conducted it in connection with his pastoral work. The services of the church were held for a time in his school room. But the increase of his congregation made it necessary to secure a larger and more suitable place for worship. Accordingly a meeting was held, January 11, 1819, to consider and take steps to erect a church edifice. Stephen Hempstead was chairman of this meeting, and Thos. H. Benton, afterward Senator from Missouri, was clerk. The enterprise thus inaugurated was not completed for six years. Three thousand dollars were subscribed for the work by the citizens, and the remainder of the sum was secured by solicitation from friends of the cause in the East, and in different parts of the country. After much toil, anxiety, and many sacrifices on the part of the faithful pastor, the church was finished and dedicated, June, 1826. The cost of the building was \$8,000. Dr. Hill, in his "Historic Outlines of Presbyterianism," in Missouri, says: "The completion of the church was followed by a marked change in the whole condition of affairs." Hempstead wrote: "It is a pleasing sight to see our meeting house, with its congregation of hearers increased by the attendance of the first characters of the place in their pews in the house." Giddings wrote: "God has done great things for us. I have received during the last nine months fourteen on profession of their faith. The moral state of society is fast improving." November 9, 1826, Mr. Giddings was installed pastor of the church he had so nobly gathered. The city was growing around him with great rapidity, and he labored as one that realized that the time of harvest was come, and that it required diligence lest some sheaves be lost; but his

days drew rapidly to a close, and in less than fifteen months from his installation he ceased from his labors and entered into his rest. Thus ended the days of the pioneer of the Presbyterian Church in Missouri. He had a peculiar work and he did it well. It is a significant testimony to the esteem in which he was held by the whole community that his funeral was attended by a vast gathering of the people, numbering 2,000.

The growth of Presbyterianism in St. Louis from this time is to be traced by the organization of the various churches connected with it, a number of which were colonies from the First Church. Mr. Giddings was succeeded in the pastorate by Rev. Wm. S. Potts. He was sent to St. Louis by the Home Missionary Society and arrived in the city May 14, 1828. He was at that time a licentiate, but was ordained to the Gospel ministry by the Presbytery of Missouri, and installed pastor of the First Church, October 26, 1828. Under his ministry the church grew rapidly, both in numbers and in efficiency. On the 26th of June, 1835, he resigned the pastorate in order to take the presidency of Marion College, which had just been organized in the northern part of Missouri.

In July of the same year Rev. Wm. Wisner, D. D., was called to the pastorate, but was never officially installed, and in May, 1837, he resigned his charge on account of ill health. Dr. Artemas Bullard was called to the pastorate April 2, 1838, and installed June 27th of the same year. It was during his vigorous and efficient ministry that a new edifice was erected for the church, on the corner of Fourteenth Street and Lucas Place. The first building stood on a lot now occupied by what is known as Veranda Row, extending on Fourth Street from St. Charles to Washington Avenue. The cost of the lot when purchased by the church was \$327; it was sold in 1855 for \$62,000, and the proceeds were used in the erection of the new edifice. The new building on the corner of Fourteenth Street and Lucas Place was, at the time of its erection, the finest church edifice in the Mississippi Valley; it cost, for its erection, alone, over \$100,000. It was a stately Gothic edifice, surmounted by a beautifully proportioned tower and spire. It was dedicated to the worship of Almighty God, on October 21, 1855. At the time of its dedica-

tion the remains of the first pastor, Rev. Salmon Giddings, were taken into the church and placed in a vault immediately before the pulpit. Very shortly after the dedication the pastor, Rev. Dr. Bullard, perished in the railroad disaster, at the Gasconade bridge, in the fall of 1855. Dr. Bullard was a wise master builder, and had devised large plans for the extension of the church, which were interrupted by his lamented death. He was succeeded by Rev. Henry A. Nelson, D. D., who was installed November 23, 1856. He continued in the pastorate for twelve years, performing a most important work in the city and for the interests of the First Church. He resigned in the spring of 1868 to accept the chair of pastoral theology in Lane Theological Seminary. In April, 1869, a call was extended to Rev. Chas. A. Dickey, D. D., of Allegheny City, Pennsylvania. He accepted it and was installed as pastor the Fourth of July, 1869. His ministry was one of marked success and power, but he resigned the pastorate in October, 1875, to accept a call to Philadelphia. Rev. Hervey D. Ganse, D. D., of New York City, was called to succeed him and remained in the pastorate until 1883, when he resigned to accept the secretaryship of the Board of Aid for Schools and Colleges. The pastorate remained vacant for little more than a year. In September, 1884, a call was issued to Rev. Geo. E. Martin, and he was installed pastor of the church, October 19, 1884. A removal of the larger portion of the congregation to that part of the city west of Grand Avenue, brought the church to consider the question of removal from its location on the corner of Fourteenth Street and Lucas Place, to some more convenient locality. After much deliberation a lot was secured on the corner of Sarah and Washington Avenue and preparations made for the erection of a new edifice. The last service in the old structure, on Fourteenth and Lucas Place, was held January 27, 1889, and on the next Sabbath morning, February 3, 1889, the congregation held its first services in the chapel of the new edifice. On October 27, 1889, the main edifice was furnished and dedicated to the worship of Almighty God. Rev. John Henry Barrows, D. D., pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, of Chicago, preached the sermon on that occasion. The new edifice was dedicated to the worship of God free from debt.

This church was organized on the 10th of October, 1838. Previous to this time an organization had been formed by a colony from the First Church, under the leadership of Rev. Dr. Hatfield. It continued in existence for some two years, but upon the return of Dr. Hatfield to the East the organization was dissolved, and its members returned to the parent church. The new organization consisted of sixty-two members. Its first elders were Hamilton R. Gamble, Wyllis King and Wm. Holcomb. Its first pastor was Rev. Wm. S. Potts, D. D., who at the time of his call was president of Marion College, Missouri. He was installed on the 5th of October, 1839, a little less than a year after the organization of the church. This relation continued until the 28th of March, 1852, when it was terminated by the death of the pastor. During his ministry there occurred a division of the Presbyterian Church into two branches, known as the old school and the new school. Dr. Potts was the recognized leader of the old school party in Missouri, and took a prominent part in the administration of its affairs. He was a man of commanding character, fervent piety, and unswerving convictions. During his pastorate the church purchased a lot and erected a building on the northwest corner of Fifth and Walnut Streets. The lot was purchased from Pierre Chouteau for the sum of \$10,800. The new building was completed and dedicated October 11, 1840. The cost of the structure was about \$42,000, and it was considered one of the notable buildings of the city in its day. The congregation included many of the old and prominent families of the Protestant faith in the city, and it became known throughout the West as the leading church of the old school denomination. Among its elders were such men as Hamilton R. Gamble, Wyllis King, Joseph Charless, John Simonds, Thos. Foster, John B. Cambden, Archibald Gamble, Winthrop S. Gilman, Chas. D. Drake, Albert G. Edwards, Samuel Copp, Jonathan Havens, John A. Allen and Samuel M. Breckinridge. After the lamented death of Dr. Potts, Rev. Nathan L. Rice, D. D., of Cincinnati, was called to the pastorate. Dr. Rice entered upon his duties April 25, 1853, and resigned his charge September 15, 1857, to take the chair of theology in the Theological Sem-

inary of the Northwest. He was succeeded by Rev. Jas. H. Brookes, D. D., who was never installed as pastor, but served as such from February 8, 1858, until July, 1864, when he resigned the charge of the church to become pastor of the colony that formed the Walnut Street, now known as the Washington and Compton Avenue Church. Rev. Samuel J. Niccolls, D. D., of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, was called to the pastorate in October, 1864, and began his labors January 1, 1865, and was installed on the 5th of the following March. He still continues in the pastorate of this church. At the time of his call the church was located on the corner of Fifth and Walnut Streets. But the removal of the population westward, and the encroachments of business made a change in the location of the church necessary. Accordingly, a lot was purchased on the corner of Lucas Place and Seventeenth Street, for the sum of \$30,000, and the erection of a new building was begun in 1867. On the 28th of June, 1868, the church worshiped for the last time in the old building, which they had occupied for over a quarter of a century. After worshiping for a time with the congregation of the First Presbyterian Church, and then in the completed chapel of the new building, the church took possession of the main edifice on the 25th of December, 1870, at which time the new building was dedicated to the worship of Almighty God. The cost of the new edifice was \$160,000, exclusive of the lot. It was occupied by the congregation for a period of twenty-five years, but again owing to the removal of the population westward and the encroachments of business, it was deemed necessary to secure a new location upon which to build a house of worship convenient for the great body of the congregation. A lot was purchased on the corner of Westminster Place and Taylor Avenue, and a handsome chapel erected at a cost of about \$30,000, exclusive of the lot. It furnishes accommodation for 600 people. The main edifice was subsequently erected. This church has all through its history occupied a prominent position in the work of the Presbyterian Church in the West. It has over 700 active members and with it is connected a large number of families prominent and influential in St. Louis society. It has been active in all missionary enterprises, and has sent out the following

colonies: Central or Fourth Church, in 1844; Westminster, afterward Pine Street Church, 1846; Park Avenue, afterward Chouteau Avenue; First German, 1863; Walnut Street, now known as Washington and Compton Avenue, 1864; Grace Church, afterward united with the Chouteau Avenue, 1868; McCausland Avenue, 1885; Lee Avenue, November 29, 1892. It has also contributed largely to the membership of the churches in Carondelet, Kirkwood and elsewhere. Also the well known Biddle Market Mission School is under its care and supported by it. It has in its connection three Sunday schools, numbering about 2,000 children.

This church was formed by the union of Pine Street and Westminster Churches. Pine Street Church was organized in February, 1844, by a colony from the First Presbyterian Church. It first worshiped in the State Tobacco Warehouse, on the northeast corner of Sixth Street and Washington Avenue, and was then known as the Washington Avenue Church; subsequently it purchased a lot on the corner of Eleventh and Pine, and in 1849 began the erection of a building. The elders of this church were John Whitehead and Martin Simpson. The first pastor was Rev. J. D. Townsend, who was followed, in 1850, by Rev. Mr. Long, and in 1853 by Rev. J. W. Hall, D. D. The Westminster Church was organized in 1845, and consisted of a colony from the Second Presbyterian Church. Its first elders were Thos. Cannon and Leverett Mills. Rev. Dr. Goodrich was stated supply for this church for a period of three years. Its first services were held in the basement of the public school building on Sixth Street, near St. Charles, and subsequently in the hall of the Odd Fellows' Building, corner of Fourth and Locust. A permanent place of worship was secured for the church on the corner of Fifth and Locust, and it continued to worship there until its union with the Pine Street Church was accomplished. In January, 1851, Rev. S. B. McPheeters was called to the pastorate. In November, 1853, negotiations were begun between it and the Pine Street Church for union. This project was carried out, the property on Fifth Street sold, and the united church worshiped in the edifice erected on the corner of Eleventh and Pine, and was henceforth known as the Pine Street Church.

Dr. McPheeters was called to be the pastor of the united church. He continued in the pastorate until the year 1863. Owing to the troubles which came upon the church during the stormy period of the Civil War, the pulpit remained vacant until June, 1865, when Rev. J. C. Thom, of Waynesburg, Pennsylvania, was chosen pastor. His ministry was very brief, for after a few months' earnest labor he was removed by death. In October, 1866, Rev. B. T. Lacy, D. D., was called to the pastorate. He continued with the church until November, 1870, when he resigned to labor as an evangelist in the Synod of Missouri. He was succeeded in the pastorate by Rev. E. H. Rutherford, D. D., of Virginia. During his ministry measures were taken to secure a new location for the church, and a lot was purchased at the head of Washington Avenue on Grand Avenue. The chapel was completed and occupied December 7, 1880. The change of location rendered a change of name necessary, and thereafter the church was known as the Grand Avenue Presbyterian Church. In 1881 Dr. Rutherford resigned to accept a call to the Presbyterian Church, of Paris, Kentucky. In 1882 a call was extended to Rev. Ambrose Nelson Hollifield, D. D., which was accepted by him, and he entered upon his labors in the church in April of the same year. During his ministry the growth of the church was such as to demand the speedy erection of the main building; accordingly the corner stone was laid October 14, 1882, and on April 6, 1884, the building was completed, and dedicated to the worship of Almighty God. The cost of the lot, chapel and church building amounted to \$145,000. Dr. Hollifield resigned the pastorate to accept a call to Newark, New Jersey. He was succeeded by Rev. John F. Cannon, D. D., who still remains in the pastorate of the church. This church is the leading one in connection with the General Assembly (South) and is abundant in its evangelistic labors in the city.

This church was organized April 18, 1844, as the Fourth Presbyterian Church. It consisted of thirty-two members, nearly all of whom had come from the Second Presbyterian Church. Its first elders were Philip Skinner, Geo. W. Meyers and John Suydan. The congregation

worshipped in a small frame building on the southeast corner of Sixth and St. Charles. Rev. Alexander Van Court was chosen pastor, May 12, 1845. He was greatly beloved by his people, and under his faithful ministry the church grew and prospered. But in July, 1849, he fell a victim to the cholera, which was then prevailing with great violence in the city. Among the older citizens associated with this church were John M. Wimer, John Huylman, Taylor Blow, David W. Wheeler, Oliver Bennet and Stephen Ridgely. In 1846 the church purchased a lot on the northwest corner of Eighth and Locust, and began the erection of a building, which was finished in 1849. In 1850 Rev. J. S. B. Anderson, D. D., of Virginia, was called to the pastorate. He continued in his work until May 25, of 1868, when he resigned on account of failing health. In January, 1869, Rev. Robert G. Brank, D. D., of Lexington, Kentucky, was called to the pastorate. In 1870 a new location was secured for the church edifice on the corner of Garrison and Lucas Avenues, and a temporary chapel was erected on it, in which the congregation worshipped for a time. The present building, a beautiful stone structure, was completed in 1876. It is a fine example of early English Gothic. Dr. Brank continued in the pastorate until the day of his death. He was a man greatly beloved in the community, an eloquent pulpit orator, a ripe scholar and fully consecrated to his work. His death occurred August 21, 1895. He was succeeded in the pastorate by Rev. Wm. Mack, who resigned his charge to accept a call to Petersburg, Virginia.

This church consisted, at its organization, of eighteen members, nine of whom were from the First Presbyterian Church. It was organized on the 27th of March, 1845. The building at present occupied by it was built in 1857, and is located on the northwest corner of Eleventh and Chambers Streets. This church has, throughout its history, been the leading one of the Protestant faith in the northern part of the city. Notwithstanding the constant changes in that part of the city, it has a membership of 329, and maintains a number of mission schools. Its present pastor is Rev. John Weston, D. D.

This church was organized in 1850 by Honorable Henry T. Blow and wife, Dr. Ashbel Webster and wife, Francis Quinnette and wife, and others, chiefly members of the Second Presbyterian Church. The first house of worship was located on Main Street, between Kansas and Illinois Streets. This location having been found to be inconvenient as a permanent place of worship, a new lot was secured on the corner of Fourth and Market Streets, South St. Louis, and a substantial brick edifice was erected. The first pastor of the church was Rev. Hiram D. Goodrich, D. D., who was succeeded by Rev. R. S. Finley, Rev. John T. Cowan and Rev. S. A. Mutchmore, D. D. Dr. Mutchmore was pastor from 1862 to 1865, when he resigned to accept a call to the city of Philadelphia. He was succeeded by Rev. C. H. Dunlap, who remained in the pastorate from 1867 to 1868; Rev. Samuel Hay from 1868 to 1869; Rev. R. A. Condit from 1869 to 1873, and Rev. H. S. Little from 1874 to 1878; Rev. Jas. H. Shields from 1879 to 1885. He was succeeded by Rev. Lyman W. Allen, who remained in the pastorate until 1889. The present pastor is Rev. Joseph Gauss, who was installed October, 1889. Under his ministry the church grew so rapidly that an enlargement of the building was necessary for the accommodation of the congregation. Accordingly work was begun March 23, 1896, and in November of the same year the new building was completed and dedicated to the worship of Almighty God. It is a substantial stone structure, capable of seating 500 people. This church also maintains several missions in the southern part of the city.

In June, 1864, Rev. James H. Brookes, D. D., then acting pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, and 149 of its members, withdrew in order to organize a new church in what was then the western part of the city. On July 4, 1864, they were organized by a committee of the St. Louis Presbytery into a church known as the Sixth and Walnut Street Presbyterian Church. As early as 1859 the Second Presbyterian Church had determined to send out a colony to establish a new organization in the western part

of the city, and for this purpose it bought a lot on Walnut and Sixteenth Streets, and commenced the erection of a building on it. This property was given to the newly organized church by the Second Church; within three months 100 members from the parent church had joined the new organization, and on the 25th of December, 1864, they occupied the completed church. For a time this church severed its connection with the General Assembly, and was associated with the Independent Synod of Missouri, but in May, 1874, the action of the General Assembly was such as led to its restoration. Under the strong and active ministry of Dr. Brookes this church grew rapidly in members and influence until it became one of the leading organizations in the city. The location of the church having become unsuitable, it was deemed necessary to make arrangements for a removal. Part of the congregation lived in the southwestern part of the city, in the neighborhood of Lafayette Park. This led to the organization of the Lafayette Park Church, which went out as a colony from the Walnut Street Church. Those who resided in the central and western part of the city selected a lot on the southwest corner of Washington and Compton Avenues, which was bought at a cost of \$15,000. The corner stone of the new edifice was laid October 27, 1877, and the first services in the completed edifice were held December 5, 1880. The building contains one of the largest audience rooms in the city, capable of seating over 1,500 persons. The architect of the building was John H. Maurice, and it is admirably adapted for the purposes of a well organized church. The congregation, which is a large one, has among it many of the leading citizens of St. Louis, and it has been noted for the liberality of its gifts. Dr. Brookes continued in the pastorate until the day of his death, which occurred April 18, 1897, in the sixty-eighth year of his age. Dr. Brookes was a man of commanding presence, and one of the leading pulpit orators of the country. He acquired for himself a more than national reputation by his writings, which were widely circulated both in this country and in England. The present pastor of this church is Rev. Frank W. Sneed, D. D., who was installed November 28, 1897.

The Carondelet Presbyterian Church.

Washington and Compton Avenue Presbyterian Church.

The origin of this church is to be found in a movement begun by **Glasgow Avenue Presbyterian Church.** Rev. Thos. Marshall, D. D. In the year 1873, finding a field in the neighborhood of Glasgow and Dickson Streets, in what was then a new and growing part of the city, unoccupied by any Protestant Church, he visited the neighborhood and established a prayer meeting at the old Garrison Mansion, corner of Page and Easton Avenues. Subsequently a hall was rented, and regular services were held in it June 22, 1873, with a congregation of about forty persons. But on the 22d of March, 1874, the church was organized with thirty-seven members as the Garrison Avenue Church. Rev. Thos. Marshall was elected pastor and continued in the pastorate until November, 1881, when he resigned to accept the office of synodical missionary for the State of Missouri. A lot was purchased for the erection of a building on the southeast corner of Glasgow and Dickson, at a cost of \$4,950. A beautiful and convenient stone chapel was erected and completed on the 14th of November, 1880. The main edifice of the church is yet to be built. Dr. Marshall was succeeded in the pastorate by Rev. Wm. R. Henderson, D. D., of Harrodsburg, Kentucky. He was followed by Rev. Arthur N. Thompson, D. D. The present pastor of the church is Rev. George D. McCullough.

The location of this church is on the southeast corner of Pestalozzi and James Streets; it was **Westminster Presbyterian Church.** organized December 31, 1873. The congregation first worshiped at 3500 Carondelet Avenue until the basement of the present church edifice was ready for occupancy. The corner stone of the building was laid August 10, 1875. The establishment of this church was largely due to the efficient ministry of Rev. Wm. Howell Buchanan, who began his labors in that field in 1872. Part of the church was composed of a colony which came out of the South Presbyterian Church Mission, which had been established by the Second Presbyterian Church, and which was located at number 1322 South Second Street. Rev. W. H. Buchanan resigned his charge in 1879, and was succeeded by Rev. J. G. Reasor, D. D., who was installed April 1,

1880. The present pastor of the church is Rev. E. D. Walker, D. D.

The **First German Presbyterian Church,** on the corner of Autumn and Tenth Streets, was **German Presbyterian Church.** organized May 18, 1863, in the Second Presbyterian Church. Its membership was composed of a number of devout Hollanders and Germans, who had come to this country about the year 1860 in order to enjoy greater religious liberty than they could obtain in their own country. They worshiped for a time in the basement of the Second Church then standing on the corner of Fifth and Walnut Streets. After its organization the church held its meetings in the South Mission Sabbath School on Marion and Ninth Streets. The lecture room of the present church was built in the fall of 1866 and the main edifice in 1871. The first pastor of the church was Rev. Adelbert van der Lippe. He was installed January 1, 1863, and remained in the pastorate until 1890, when he resigned to accept the chair of theology in the Dubuque Theological Seminary. He was succeeded by Rev. August W. Reinhard, who resigned October, 1895. The church is at present supplied by Rev. J. G. Kessler.

The **Second German Presbyterian Church** was organized in 1876, and its house of worship is located on the corner of Grand Avenue and Thirteenth Street. Its first pastor was Rev. Frederick Aufderheide. The present pastor is Rev. John F. Mueller.

Walnut Park German Presbyterian Church, located in Walnut Park, North St. Louis, was organized in 1865. Rev. F. Aufderheide is the pastor.

The organization of this church occurred **Lafayette Park Presbyterian Church.** March 14, 1878. One hundred members from the Walnut Street, now Washington and Compton Avenue Church, united with the members of the Chouteau Avenue Church in forming the new organization. The Chouteau Avenue Church was originally the Park Avenue Presbyterian Church, organized as a colony from the Second Church. It occupied a building on Park Avenue, near Twelfth Street. In 1867 this property was sold and the church became the Chouteau Avenue Church, located on the northeast corner of Chouteau Avenue and

Eleventh Street, in the building now used as a Jewish Synagogue. Grace Church, organized in 1868 as a colony from the Second Church, was consolidated with the Chouteau Avenue Church. The newly organized Lafayette Park Church proceeded at once to the erection of a building on a lot situated on Missouri Avenue, on the west side of Lafayette Park. The congregation worshiped for a time in the completed basement. The main church building was dedicated January 21, 1883. It is a large, beautiful and commodious structure, and one of the most convenient for its purposes in the city. The first pastor of the church was Rev. D. C. Marquis, D. D., who was called to the pastorate December 16, 1878, and resigned May 15, 1883, to accept a professorship in the McCormick Theological Seminary, of Chicago. He was succeeded by Rev. Geo. P. Wilson, D. D., who resigned the pastorate of the church January 20, 1889. The present pastor of the church is Rev. Samuel C. Palmer, D. D., who was called to the pastorate and installed November 17, 1889. The church edifice was seriously damaged by the terrific cyclone which visited St. Louis May 27, 1896. But through the energy of its pastor and with help from abroad, the damage was repaired and the church restored to its original condition. It contains a number of beautiful memorial windows. The one placed in memory of Edward Bredell, Esq., an elder of the church, was seriously damaged by the cyclone, but has since been repaired. Two other windows, one in memory of Rev. Nathan L. Rice, D. D., and the other of Dr. W. S. Potts, were completely destroyed, and have not as yet been replaced. This church has under its care four Sunday schools with an aggregate membership of about 3,000. Its principal mission is known as Menard Mission, formerly Souldard Market Mission, at Menard and Julia Streets. The hall in which it assembled having been completely destroyed by the cyclone it was necessary to secure a new building and location for its services. The present building owned by the mission is a very convenient one, costing about \$12,000.

As early as 1840, in a small frame house at Sixth and Carr Streets, a Sunday school was organized, with five teachers and twenty scholars, under the super-

**The Memorial
Tabernacle.**

intendency of Thomas F. Webb. This enterprise was begun under the auspices of the Protestant Free School Association. This was the beginning of the organization which for many years has been known as the Biddle Market Mission. Six years later the little frame building was removed to a lot on Fourteenth and Carr Streets belonging to Judge Carr, and enlarged so as to accommodate 350 scholars. On the 11th of July, 1848, Thomas Morrison was elected superintendent of the school. Under his superintendency it grew so rapidly as to demand larger accommodations; accordingly the large Biddle Market Hall, on Thirteenth and Biddle, was secured for the use of the mission. In its new location the average attendance of the scholars was over one thousand. The growth of the school made a church organization necessary. On the 12th of July, 1864, a church was organized, known as the First Independent Church of St. Louis. Rev. H. C. McCook, D. D., now of Philadelphia, was called to its pastorate. A large building was erected for its use on the northwest corner of Sixteenth and Carr Streets. Financial embarrassments attended the new enterprise, and finally, after various changes, the building was sold under foreclosure of a mortgage. Independent Church was for a time connected with the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, then it became a second time an independent body and remained so for a number of years. It was subsequently, at its own request, received under the care of the Presbytery of St. Louis. The property, which had been sold, was purchased by Carlos S. Greeley, Esq., and presented to the church for mission purposes. It was henceforth known as the Memorial Tabernacle, in memory of the deceased wife of Mr. Greeley, and the name assumed by the church was that of the Memorial Tabernacle. The building is a large and commodious one and will seat 2,000 people. The Biddle Market Mission school holds its sessions in this building. The school remained under the superintendency of Mr. Morrison for forty years, when he was compelled to resign on account of ill health. He is still associated with it as honorary superintendent. Rev. H. C. McCook, D. D., was the first pastor of the Independent Church. The longest pastorate in connection with the church was that of Rev. William Porteus, who served the church twelve years. He was succeeded by Rev. W.

H. Claggett, Rev. John B. Brandt and Rev. H. Magill; the last named is at present the pastor of the church.

During the early spring of 1896 Mr. Her-
Tyler Place
Presbyterian Church. rick canvassed this district and organized a Sunday school. The Sunday school increased rapidly, and it was thought wise to organize a church; thus it was that the Tyler Place Presbyterian Church had its beginning. It was organized December 14, 1896, by the home missionary committee of St. Louis Presbytery, with a membership of fifty; and a call was at once extended to Rev. John B. Brandt, D. D., who was largely instrumental in its organization. Plans for a building are being effected and funds being secured for its erection. Its prospects are exceedingly hopeful. Mr. Brandt is still in charge.

A committee of the Presbytery of St. Louis organized this church,
The Cote
Brilliant Church. September 29, 1885. Its elders, chosen at that time, were Colin Cameron, Geo. W. Cale and Jas. E. Comfort. Rev. James H. Shields was elected pastor. He continued in the pastorate until September 1, 1890. He was succeeded by Rev. Frank Irwin, who resigned June 11, 1893. Rev. H. M. Campbell, the present pastor, was installed October 11, 1893. This church grew out of the mission which was established on Marcus Avenue, and which was known as the Union Mission, representing different denominations. A frame structure was built on the site now occupied by the church, in which the congregation worshiped for a number of years.

The corner of Cook Avenue and Sarah Street is the location of
Cook Avenue Church. this church. It grew out of a mission school established by the Grand Avenue Presbyterian Church. It was organized May 5, 1893, with a membership of sixty-six. The Rev. M. G. Gorin, D. D., who had been laboring with the mission, was called to the pastorate of the church and has remained with it ever since. He was installed October, 1893. A commodious lecture room built of stone has been erected. The main auditorium is not yet completed.

November 29, 1892, was the date of organization. This church grew
Lee Avenue
Presbyterian Church. out of a mission enterprise inaugurated by the members of the Second Presbyterian Church on Kossuth Avenue, west of the Fair Grounds. A building was erected on the present site in September, 1879. This was destroyed by fire, and the present edifice was subsequently erected. The first pastor of this church was Rev. Wm. Porteus, long and favorably known as a city missionary. He was succeeded by Rev. McCuish and subsequently by Rev. Henry F. Williams. The present pastor, Rev. Henry Gardner, was called to the pastorate in 1895. During his pastorate the church has been remodeled and enlarged and greatly increased in numbers.

On the 22d of November, 1888, in Conclave Hall, at the corner of Ma-
The West
Presbyterian Church. ple and Hamilton Avenues, this church was organized. This organization was effected under order from the Presbytery of St. Louis by its home mission committee. The session of the church was composed of Ruling Elders General E. Anson More, Samuel Knight, Esq., and Dr. E. M. Nelson. In April, 1889, it extended a call to Rev. J. M. Belding. He came and, without being installed as pastor, preached for the church until April, 1890, when he returned the call to Presbytery. In December of the same year Francis L. Ferguson, pastor of the Prytania Street Presbyterian Church, New Orleans, Louisiana, was called to the pastorate. He accepted and entered upon his work on the 1st of January, 1891. At the same time the church removed from Conclave Hall and occupied the new and beautiful house of worship which had been erected on the corner of Maple and Maryville Avenues. The rapid growth of the organization made it necessary to increase the size of the house of worship, and in the spring of 1897 measures were taken to this end, and the church was remodeled to its present form. It is now one of the most commodious and beautiful churches in the city, with an entire seating capacity in its auditorium of one thousand, with complete Sunday school and parlor accommodations. Beginning with a membership of thirty-three it now numbers 475, with

a Sunday school of over 500 in attendance. It has taken its place among the strongest and most active of the churches in the city. Its present pastor is Rev. Francis L. Ferguson, D. D., and its session consists of General E. A. More, Dr. E. M. Nelson, W. J. Wetstein, Geo. T. Coxhead, C. I. Aber and W. C. Stewart.

This church was organized in November, 1888, as an independent
The People's Church body, and is located at 816
and Central North Eleventh Street.
Mission. Rev. John B. Brandt, D.

D., served it as pastor for a period of one year. He was succeeded by Rev. Wm. Johnson, who was in charge of the work for three years. In February, 1893, Rev. J. M. Spencer, at the request of the friends of the church, took charge of the work. It was judged best that it should be placed under some ecclesiastical control, and accordingly it was received under the care of the Presbytery of St. Louis (South) in April, 1893. This work was under an advisory board, consisting of Judge E. B. Adams, Dr. H. M. Spencer, Jas. E. Baker, Jas. M. Carpenter, John A. Holmes, Moses Greenwood, A. D. Brown and D. D. Walker. The services of the church were held in the old church building on the corner of Eleventh and Locust Streets. The mission school services were held here also. In November, 1895, the advisory board purchased a site for a new edifice on North Eleventh Street for the sum of \$20,000. The erection of a building was begun on July 26th, and it was completed on December 1, 1897. The building cost \$15,000. On December 12, 1897, it was solemnly dedicated, and on the evening of the same day Rev. J. M. Spencer was installed pastor of the church.

The first organization made by the Cumberland Presbyterians in
Cumberland St. Louis was in the year
Presbyterian Church. 1848. It was effected under the ministrations of Rev. J. C. White, who was succeeded in 1860 by Rev. L. C. Ransom. The church building was on the corner of Eleventh and St. Charles; but on account of the financial disasters brought about by the Civil War it was lost to the church, and the congregation of about two hundred persons was dispersed. In 1866 another effort was made to establish a church. A small congregation was gathered, which was subsequently united with the First

Independent Church of St. Louis. This union resulted unhappily. After a time the Independent Church withdrew, and the building which had been occupied by the congregation was sold to pay a mortgage indebtedness. In 1874 a third attempt, under the leadership of Rev. C. H. Bell, D. D., acting in behalf of the board of missions, was made to establish a church. Churches in the surrounding synods were interested in the establishment of a church which should represent the denomination in the city of St. Louis. Friends of the enterprise from all parts of the country contributed about \$17,000, and a lot was purchased on the corner of Lucas Avenue and Channing Avenue, and a stone chapel erected on it. This building was dedicated to the worship of God, free of debt, December 2, 1877. Dr. Bell, owing to impaired health, resigned the pastorate February 1, 1881, and Rev. Wm. H. Black, D. D., was called to succeed him. Dr. Black remained in charge of the church until the year 1889, when he resigned.

He was succeeded in the pastorate by Rev. B. P. Fullerton, D. D., who is at the present time in charge of the church. In addition to the lecture room a commodious and beautiful church edifice has been erected and dedicated, free of debt. This church has also in connection with it a flourishing mission at the corner of King's Highway and Cabanne. A chapel has been erected and it is occupied for service. The communicant members in connection with the Cumberland Presbyterian Church in the city number about 350 people. The board of foreign and domestic missions of the Cumberland General Assembly is located in St. Louis. It has under supervision the work of church extension, church erection, home missions in this country and that of foreign missions. The local church is in a very flourishing condition, being entirely free from any indebtedness.

This church was organized on the 2d of April, 1846. It was originally located at the north-west corner of Twenty-first and Randolph Streets. From there it was removed to its present location, at the corner of Taylor and McMillan Avenues. The present membership does not exceed thirty-one. The following persons have served in its pastorate: Rev. Andrew C. Todd, 1852 to 1857; Rev. Jas. McCracken, 1859 to 1874; Rev. Jas. Hill,

from 1877 to 1885; Rev. E. M. Smith, from 1885 to 1888. Since 1888 it has had no regular pastor, but has been supplied by the appointments of the home mission board. It occupies a beautiful stone building, valued at \$19,000.

The First United Presbyterian Church was organized March, 1840.

United Presbyterian Church. Its first place of worship was at the southwest corner of Fifth and Pine

Streets; subsequently a lot was secured on the northwest corner of Fifth and Locust Streets, and a handsome brick structure, with a seating capacity of over five hundred, was erected on it. Changes in the residence portion of the city made it necessary to remove the location of the church. About the year 1870 the lot on Locust Street was sold, and a new lot purchased on the corner of Twentieth and Morgan Streets; on this lot a handsome brick structure was erected in 1873. Again, owing to the removal of the body of the congregation further west, this building was sold, and a lot purchased on the corner of Morgan and Newstead; on this lot a handsome stone edifice and lecture room have been erected. The following persons have been pastors of this church: Rev. Henry M. Johnson, installed 1845; Rev. Thos. M. Cunningham, October 12, 1853; Rev. John McLean, September 30, 1857; Rev. James G. Armstrong, December 3, 1863; Rev. Henry W. Crabb, July 6, 1869; Rev. John A. Wilson, July 28, 1876. He was succeeded by Rev. D. C. Stewart, who remained in the pastorate until the year 1897. The church is at present without a pastor.

The Grand Avenue United Presbyterian Church, on Grand Avenue, near Clark Avenue, grew out of a mission school established in December, 1881. It was organized in October, 1883. C. J. W. Ashwood is the pastor.

Wagoner Place United Presbyterian Church was organized May 12, 1893, in O'Connell's Hall, corner of Easton and Marcus Avenues. It was the outgrowth of a mission school which had been started by the First United Presbyterian Church some months previous. The church, at its organization, consisted of thirty-four members. A lot, costing \$3,000, at the corner of Wagoner Place and North Market Street, was purchased for the site of a church building. A commodious chapel has been erected on this

lot at a cost of \$5,000. The church has grown rapidly, over one hundred and twenty-three persons having been received into its membership during its brief history. Rev. A. C. Douglass has been the pastor of this church since its organization.

This congregation has its home at the corner of Sullivan Avenue and Fourteenth Street, and was organized March 25, 1888, as a mission under

the care of the Reformed Church in the United States. The first services were held in the lecture room of the North Presbyterian Church. Later the church removed to more convenient quarters, on the corner of Twelfth and Warren Streets. The present site of the church was purchased in 1888, and the erection of a building commenced. It was not until October 1, 1891, that the church building was completed and dedicated to the worship of God. The church and parsonage connected with it cost about \$25,000. The church at the present time has a membership of 281. The pastor is Rev. W. F. Horstmeier, who has been in charge of the church since its organization. This church is the only representative of the Reformed Church (German), holding the Presbyterian system, in St. Louis. A number of churches connected with the General Synod of the Reformed Church are located in different parts of the State, constituting the Missouri Classis. The theological, literary and benevolent institutions of this branch of the church are mostly in the Eastern, Northern and Middle States.

The edifice is located on Grand Avenue, and the church was organized by Rev. John B. Brandt, D. D., who began his labors with a Sunday

The Church of the Covenant. school in a hall on the corner of Grand and St. Louis Avenues. It was through his efforts that the present commodious and beautiful brick building was erected. Rev. John B. Brandt was its first pastor, and remained in the pastorate for a period of two years. The present pastor is Rev. Henry F. Williams.

In addition to the churches already named there are the Oak Hill Presbyterian Church, corner of Bent Avenue and Humphrey Street; Grace Presbyterian Church, on Easton Avenue; Clifton Heights Presbyterian Church, and two churches, Bethany and Leonard Avenue, for the colored people.

There are also twelve missions, most of which have chapels of their own.

The total number of Presbyterian Churches at the present time (1898) in St. Louis is thirty-five, embracing 8,203 communicant members. These churches are connected ecclesiastically as follows:

General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America (Northern), twenty-four churches, with 5,665 communicant members.

General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States (Southern), six churches, with 1,407 communicant members.

Cumberland Presbyterian Church, two churches, with 350 members.

United Presbyterian Church, three churches, 465 members.

Reformed Presbyterian Church, one church of twenty-five members.

Reformed Church in the United States (German), one church, 281 members.

It would be proper to associate with these the German Evangelical Churches of St. Louis who are Presbyterian as to their form of government and hold substantially the same standards of doctrine as the churches previously mentioned. The German Evangelical Church in St. Louis comprises twenty-two congregations and several missions. It has also under its care a flourishing theological seminary and an orphan asylum. The history of this branch of the Presbyterian Church will be found in a separate article in these volumes.

The government of the Presbyterian Church as to its form is a representative democracy. This brings it in close contact with the people, and as a consequence it has been affected in its administration by those tides of popular feeling that have swept over the country. This was notably so during the War of the Revolution. During the Civil War the church was unhappily divided, part sympathizing with the North and part with the South. This led to the organization of that branch now known as the Presbyterian Church in the United States (Southern Assembly). In no place were the dissensions produced in the church by the Civil War more violent and disastrous for a time, in their results, than in St. Louis. Local churches were divided, and alienations engendered which lasted for years, greatly retarding the common work. Several promising institutions of

learning, such as Webster College and the City University, and much valuable property were lost from this cause. Happily the old animosities have died out, and time has healed the dissensions. Only names remain as a reminder of the contentions of the past.

It is also a noteworthy fact that the first official step toward a reunion between the two great branches of the Presbyterian Church, known as Old School and New School, and which had remained apart for thirty-three years, was taken in St. Louis in 1866. The two assemblies, one meeting in the First Presbyterian Church, then located on Fourteenth Street and Lucas Place, the other in the Second Presbyterian Church, then located on Fifth and Walnut Streets, appointed a committee on reunion. For the first time also, during that long period of separation the two assemblies met together in a fraternal meeting in the Second Church, and subsequently engaged together in celebrating the holy communion in the First Church. The reunion was accomplished in 1869. At that time there were but two churches belonging to the New School General Assembly, the First Church and the North Church; the other churches were in connection with the Old School Assembly. The growth of the Presbyterian Church in the city, as well as the country, has been constant and rapid since the period of the reunion. But for the hindrances arising from the divisions created by the Civil War its progress would have been much more rapid. It has now nearly three times as many churches in St. Louis as it had thirty years ago.

Among the institutions connected with the Presbyterian Church in the city, not the least important is the department of the Presbyterian board of publication. This was established in the year 1874. The first superintendent of this work was Rev. Robert Irwin, D. D. He continued in the work until 1881 when he resigned to take the presidency of Lindenwood College. In the same year Rev. John W. Allen, D. D., was chosen to succeed him, and he has continued in charge of the work ever since. The rooms of the board of publication were first in the Insurance building, corner of Sixth and Locust, subsequently it removed to the corner of Eighth and Olive, and in May, 1882, to 1107 Olive Street. In 1894 a building was purchased at 1516 Locust Street, and the offices of the board removed



Yours very truly
John A. Breese

to the printing office, there is still existing in the city a volume of this document was the subject of an extraordinary sale throughout the Southwest, and the institution of Sunday-schools followed. In 1857 the work of this department was increased through the action of the General Assembly in establishing a depository in connection with it. The design of this was to have in St. Louis a branch of the great central public-library house of the Board of Publication in Philadelphia.

The work of this department has steadily increased, and now it supplies literature for the churches, not only in the South as far as Texas, but also westward as far as Denver.

In 1877 the woman's board of missions of the Southwest was organized in St. Louis. Its offices are in the Presbyterian building, 1510 Locust street, where also its regular monthly meetings are held.

The institutions representing the educational work of the Presby-

Female Seminary. The Presbyterian Church, of which there are a number in the

State, are all located outside of the city of St. Louis. It has been the policy of the Presbyterian Church to co-operate with the primary schools established by our State, instead of establishing parochial schools under its own care. Several attempts, however, have been made to establish institutions of a higher grade under the special care of the church in the city. The most notable of these was that incorporated in 1856, which had for its purpose the establishment of a city university. Funds were collected and a suitable building erected on the northeast corner of Sixteenth and Fine Streets. Rev. E. C. Wines, D. D., was elected president of the institution, and remained in charge for several years. Financial difficulties, increased by the divided state opinion during the Civil War, led to the closing of the university, and finally the property passed into private hands.

The first newspaper established in the city, "The St. Louis Observer,"

Newspapers. in connection with the Presbyterian church, was

edited by Rev. Elijah P. Lovejoy, previous to 1835. This paper was continued under different names until the breaking out of the Civil war in 1866. In 1867 a paper was established under the editorship of Rev. R. P. Farris, D. D. It bore the title of "The Christian Presbyterian," and it was the organ of the Synod

of Missouri. The "Observer" was discontinued in 1837, and the "Christian Presbyterian" was discontinued in 1867. The "Herald and Presbyterian" was established in 1837, and was succeeded in 1857 by the "Herald and Presbyterian," and removed to Cincinnati.

SAMUEL J. NICCOLIS.

Prescott John Adams, actively identified with the financial and realty interests of Kansas City, was born October 2, 1806, in East Jaffrey, New Hampshire. His father, Addison Prescott, was also born in that State, and the family is one of the oldest in New England history. The ancestry is traced back in America to a time in the seventeenth century and is supposed to be of English origin. The subject of this biography belongs to the family of what are called "Prescotts," the famous Rev. John, army general of national fame, and William H. Prescott, the historian, were members, and is from the Massachusetts branch of the family, being eligible to membership in the Sons of the American Revolution. The mother of John A. Prescott was Mary A. Sawyer before her marriage, and through legal right she is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution. She is now the wife of Judge Albert H. Horton, of Topeka, Kansas, former chief justice of Kansas. John A. Prescott began his education in New Hampshire, attending the district schools, but his parents left that State in 1822, before he had become far advanced. They removed to Topeka, Kansas, after spending about a year in migrating through Illinois. He went to the University of the Western States, at Topeka, and finally decided to locate in Kansas City.



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to it. During the earlier years of its existence the principal work of this department was the organization of Sunday schools throughout the Southwest, and the distribution of Sunday school literature. In 1883 the work of this department was increased through the action of the General Assembly in establishing a depository in connection with it. The design of this was to have in St. Louis a branch of the great central publishing house of the board of publication in Philadelphia.

The work of this department has steadily increased, until now it supplies literature for the churches, not only in the South as far as Texas, but also westward as far as Denver.

In 1877 the woman's board of missions of the Southwest was organized in St. Louis. Its offices are in the Presbyterian building, 1516 Locust Street, where also its regular monthly meetings are held.

The institutions representing the educational work of the Presbyterian Church, of which there are a number in the State, are all located outside of the city of St. Louis. It has been the policy of the Presbyterian Church to co-operate with the primary schools established by the State instead of establishing parochial schools under its own care. Several attempts, however, have been made to establish institutions of a higher grade under the special care of the church in the city. The most notable of these was that inaugurated in 1856, which had for its purpose the establishment of a city university. Funds were collected and a suitable building erected on the northeast corner of Sixteenth and Pine Streets. Rev. E. C. Wines, D. D., was elected president of the institution, and remained in charge for several years. Financial difficulties, increased by the divided state of opinion during the Civil War, led to the closing of the university, and finally the property passed into private hands.

The first newspaper established in the city, "The St. Louis Observer," in connection with the Presbyterian Church, was edited by Rev. Elijah P. Lovejoy, previous to 1835. This paper was continued under different names until the breaking out of the Civil War in 1860. In 1867 a paper was established under the editorship of Rev. R. P. Farris, D. D. It bore the title of "The Old School Presbyterian," and it was the organ of the Synod

of Missouri, known as the Declaration and Testimony Synod. The name was subsequently changed to "The St. Louis Presbyterian," and it continued to be issued from St. Louis until 1896, when it was consolidated with the "Christian Observer," at Louisville, Kentucky, and removed to that city.

In 1875 a paper known as "The St. Louis Evangelist" was founded by Rev. J. W. Allen, D. D., as editor and publisher. It was devoted to the interests of Presbyterianism, as represented by the Northern Assembly. In 1883 Rev. Edw. Cooper, D. D., became its editor. He was succeeded in 1888 by Rev. A. A. E. Taylor, D. D. The name of the paper was then changed to "The Mid-Continent." Dr. Taylor, having resigned the editorship, was succeeded by Rev. Meade C. Williams, D. D., with whom was associated for a time Rev. W. R. Henderson, D. D. In 1897 the paper was purchased by the "Herald and Presbyter," and removed to Cincinnati.

SAMUEL J. NICCOLLS.

Prescott, John Adams, actively identified with the financial and realty interests of Kansas City, was born October 2, 1866, in East Jaffrey, New Hampshire. His father, Addison Prescott, was also born in that State, and the family is one of the oldest in New England history. The ancestry is traced back in America to a time in the seventeenth century and is shown to be of English origin. The subject of this sketch belongs to the family of which General Prescott, the famous Revolutionary general of Bunker Hill fame, and William H. Prescott, the historian, were members, and is from the Massachusetts branch of the family, being eligible to membership in the Sons of the American Revolution. The mother of John A. Prescott was Mary A. Sawyer before her marriage, and through lineal right she is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution. She is now the wife of Judge Albert H. Horton, of Topeka, Kansas, former chief justice of Kansas. John A. Prescott began his education in New Hampshire, attending the district schools, but his parents left that State in 1872, before he had become far advanced. They removed to Topeka, Kansas, after spending about one year in traveling through Illinois, Iowa and other portions of the Western country, where they had decided to locate. The son finished his common

and high school education in Topeka, and then entered the University of Kansas, at Lawrence, where he graduated in 1888, having conferred upon him the degree of bachelor of arts. After his graduation he was elected to a membership in the honorary fraternity known as the Phi Beta Kappa for having taken first honors in securing the highest grades made by any member of the university senior class, of which he was one. After the completion of his educational training Mr. Prescott located in Topeka for the transaction of a loan business. He remained there two years, at the end of which time he went to Chicago, Illinois, where he was engaged in loan and other interests for about one year. He then removed to Boston, Massachusetts, and served as vice president of an important corporation in that city, remaining until 1894, when he went to Kansas City, Missouri. Soon after his arrival there he accepted the position of vice president and general manager of the Concordia Loan & Trust Company, and in that important capacity had charge of the liquidation of the affairs of the Lombard Investment Company, involving property amounting to over forty millions of dollars. He also had charge of other large liquidations, covering business affairs which ranged in value from over one million dollars down to various smaller amounts. His management of these matters gave him a wide acquaintance throughout the financial world, established him as an able authority upon all financial dealings and gave him a reputation for strength and ability that have been steadily added to during the succeeding years. In 1899 Mr. Prescott left the Concordia Loan & Trust Company about the time it was reorganized as the Fidelity Trust Company, and entered into business for himself as a financial agent and real estate dealer. Since that time he has devoted his time and energies to the adjustment of large financial affairs, to dealing in real estate for himself and in the interest of others, in carrying on a general commission and rental business and attending to the various duties which come in the path of one so ably equipped as he. During his business career in Topeka he placed many farm loans, and subsequent experiences have added every other feature of the loan and realty business. Mr. Prescott is a Republican. He is a member of the Phi

Kappa Psi fraternity, in addition to the honorary fraternity heretofore mentioned. He is a member of the board of directors of the Kansas City Real Estate Exchange, which was reorganized in 1900 upon a strong basis, and is a member of the executive committee of the Knife and Fork Club, of Kansas City, a popular social organization known for its delightful monthly dinners. Mr. Prescott was married in February, 1896, to Miss Grace Canfield, daughter of H. T. Canfield, a prominent resident of Wichita Falls, Texas. To this union one daughter has been born. Mr. Prescott is regarded as one of the ablest young business men of Kansas City. His experiences have covered a wide field, and with the other real estate men of that place who have dignified the business, he shares the substantial prosperity which marks the condition of affairs in this line in Kansas City.

Press Association.—See "Missouri Press Association."

Press Association, Missouri Woman's.—The Missouri Woman's Press Association was organized in November, 1896, and incorporated under the laws of the State January, 1898. It is auxiliary to the Woman's National Press Association. This association was originated by Mrs. Hollen E. Day, State vice president of the Woman's National Press Association, and editor of the St. Louis "Picket Guard." The objects of this association are to unite in literary fellowship all women in Missouri who have published original matter in any form, to advance and assist women in journalistic work, and to secure such benefits as may arise from organized effort. The membership is strictly to be confined to those women who have been and are connected with any publication as editor, reporter, reviewer, correspondent, compiler or illustrator.

Press Club, St. Louis.—An organization of newspaper men of St. Louis, made in the year 1867, with Phil Ferguson, of the "Missouri Democrat," as president; Mr. Jenkins, of the "Missouri Republican," as recording secretary, and E. D. Kargau, of the "Anzeiger," as corresponding secretary. The object was partly social and partly for the facilitation of business. It did not meet with favor from some of the proprietors of the

daily press, and after five years it broke up. Several efforts to revive the enterprise were made, the last in 1897, when a Press Club was organized with fifty members. In the spring of 1898 some of the members went to the war, others fell away, and before the end of the year the club passed away.

Prest, Thomas H., manufacturer and inventor, is a native of Connecticut. His father was an Englishman by birth, and a stonemason by occupation. The son, Thomas H. Prest, was thrown upon his own resources at the early age of ten years, and his education was principally acquired through his own effort, and in greater part from experience in the world and intercourse with men. He was reared in Kentucky, where he learned the trade of tinner. In 1871 he removed to Kansas City, Missouri, and for some years worked as a journeyman. In 1875 he engaged in the retail stove and tinware business. His custom extended from year to year, and he increased his facilities as necessity required. Meanwhile he had made a careful study of all manner of heating apparatus then in use, and from noting weak points in all, he was led to devise a tubular furnace embodying all the essentials of economy, cleanliness, durability and heating capacity, and adapted to burning all species of fuel, soft or hard coal, coke or wood. This furnace bears the name of its inventor, and with other products of the factory, including various styles of heating apparatus, steam and hot water boilers, finds use throughout Missouri and in all the trading territory supplied from Kansas City. The Prest Heating Company was incorporated in 1893, with Thomas H. Prest, president; John H. Lucas, vice president, and B. C. Taylor, secretary and treasurer. Fifty men are employed in the works, and every stage of manufacture, from pig metal to the finished furnace, is performed upon the premises. Mr. Prest is a member of the Manufacturers' Association of Kansas City, and of the Sheet Metal Makers' Association. He was married to Miss Sallie W. Bailey, a native of Kentucky. A daughter born of this marriage, Pearl M., has been liberally educated in a private school in Kansas City.

Prevost, Samuel Barnabas, dentist, was born October 16, 1844, at Champlain,

Clinton County, New York. His parents were Claudius and Mary (Loomis) Prevost. The father was a native of Geneva, Switzerland, descended from the royal house of Savoy. At the age of seventeen years he became alienated from the Catholic Church, in which he had been reared, and immigrated to America, removing thence to Canada, where he became a member of the Baptist community of the Grand Ligne Mission, and a missionary of that body, in which capacity he visited the Mississippi Valley, preaching and distributing Bibles and tracts. While thus engaged he visited Detroit, Michigan, where he took up the study of dentistry. He practiced for a time in that city and afterward in various cities in Indiana and Ohio. In 1865 he located in Kansas City. In 1870 he removed to southeastern Kansas, where he worked a farm and practiced his profession in the neighborhood. He returned to Kansas City about 1879, but soon afterward removed to Wyandotte; he made short stays in several other places, and ultimately took up his home in Lowell, Massachusetts. Of his marriage with Mary Loomis, a native of Vermont, were born two children, Martha, widow of Hiram Shute, now living in Telluride, Colorado, and Dr. Samuel Barnabas Prevost, of Kansas City. The latter named found little opportunity for acquiring education, the family having no established home while the father was serving as an itinerant missionary, and his excellent store of information was almost entirely self-acquired. In 1859 he began the study of dentistry with his father, who was then established in Greenville, Ohio, and was engaged with him until the breaking out of the Civil War, when he abandoned the profession, resuming it in January, 1867. Father and son were associated in practice from that time until March, 1870, when the former removed to Kansas, leaving to the latter, by purchase, the business in which he is yet engaged. When Dr. Samuel Prevost began his practice there were no dental colleges in the West, and students studied for the profession under tutors engaged in actual practice. In this thorough school, and with a most accomplished preceptor in the person of his father, he achieved the utmost completeness of preparation, and developed an unusual degree of skill, particularly in operative work, in which he found from time to time the highest possible appre-

ciation at the hands of his professional colleagues. He has frequently been called upon to serve as clinical operator before local colleges and to exemplify his methods of operation before associations. In such work he has won the favorable attention of the profession for various original devices, conspicuous among them being his "banded logan crown," an adaptation of the gold collar which has come largely into use in preference to all others. For many years he held membership in the Kansas State Dental Association, and continues his connection with the Missouri State Dental Association, of which body he has been the president. Although comparatively a young man, with physical and mental powers at their best, he belongs to the older class of practitioners yet active. When he entered upon his profession there were not more than a half-dozen resident dentists in Kansas City, and of these all but one or two have disappeared. He rendered arduous service for his country during the Civil War period. At the first alarm, in 1861, although little more than sixteen years of age, he enlisted in an Ohio regiment. His father, repenting of consent previously given, followed him to camp and withdrew him as a minor, shortly afterward sending him to his native town in New York, in the expectation that he would thus be kept out of the army. There, however, young Prevost enlisted as a recruit in Company D of the Thirty-fourth New York Infantry Regiment, in which he served from August 1, 1861, until the expiration of its term of service, June 30, 1863. His service was with the Second Brigade, Second Division of the Second Corps, commanded by General Sumner, and included the operations at Harper's Ferry and elsewhere upon the upper Potomac, General McClellan's peninsular campaign, the siege of Yorktown, the battles of Fair Oaks, Seven Pines, the Seven Days' battle, the movement to Harrison's Landing, and the battles of Antietam, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. In the latter engagement his regiment assisted in carrying the famous Mary's Heights. Little more than a month after his discharge he re-enlisted in the Twenty-first New York Cavalry Regiment, in which he served in the Shenandoah Valley campaigns under General Sheridan, and in General Hunter's raid to Lynchburg and circuitous return to the Kanawha Valley. Dur-

ing the latter part of his service he wore the chevrons of orderly sergeant. He was discharged from service after the cessation of hostilities, for disability due to a gunshot wound in the knee, received in a skirmish with Mosby's Confederate cavalry division, his certificate bearing date October 16, 1865, his twenty-first birthday. For many years he was active in the interests of Pythianism. He was a charter member of Kansas City Company No. 3, of the Uniformed Rank, and was its commander for twelve years; and also held a seat in the Grand Lodge of the State. In January, 1892, he was elected brigadier general commanding the Uniformed Rank of the State of Missouri. In 1896 he was re-elected to a second four-year term, but resigned in January, 1899, on account of his inability to devote to the order such time as he conceived its interests required. He was active in Odd Fellowship for many years, passing all the chairs in the subordinate lodge and encampment, and sitting as representative in the Grand Encampment. He was a charter member of George H. Thomas Post, No. 8, Grand Army of the Republic, and was the first officer of the guard, but declined further advancement. He holds membership in Kansas City Lodge No. 26, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He was married, August 30, 1868, to Miss Sarah C., daughter of Captain Lytle, an Ohio River steamboatman, who met his death in a steamboat explosion. Mrs. Prevost died in June, 1895, leaving two children. Jennie Henrietta, a graduate of the Kansas City high school, is the wife of Cusil Lechtman, president of the Kansas City Typothetae. Harry Lytle, a graduate of the Kansas City high school, and of the Kansas City Dental College, is a practicing dentist in Cambridge, Nebraska. Dr. Prevost was again married, August 30, 1896, to Mrs. Mary P. Berry, daughter of the Rev. Paschal Van Buren, a Methodist minister well known in the St. Joseph conference.

Prewitt, James Allen, lawyer, was born January 20, 1862, in Henry County, Kentucky. His father, James Prewitt, was a native of Kentucky and was a farmer by occupation. His mother, Margaret Catherine Byrns, was also a native of Kentucky. She died September 25, 1873. At the time of the son's birth the parents were residing in Scott County, Kentucky. J. A. Prewitt

was educated in the rudimentary branches in the common schools of his native State, and at the age of eighteen entered Georgetown College, where he took a three years' course. He took up teaching, and was engaged in school room work for two years in Kentucky and two years in Missouri, coming to this State in 1884. During these years he applied himself to law books. While teaching near Independence, Missouri, he read law with John G. Paxton. In September, 1887, he was admitted to the bar by Judge Turner A. Gill, and immediately opened an office in Independence, where he has since had a successful and constantly growing practice. Among the more important cases in which he has figured as counsel was that of Talley vs. Talley, better known as the Talley will case, in which was involved the question as to the competency of the testator to make a will. After most persistent effort on Mr. Prewitt's part the case was decided in the circuit court in his favor. In the case of Cox vs. the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company, 128 Mo. 362, a question of switching privileges was involved, previous decisions having been to the effect that a railroad company was not liable for damages for killing stock within the established switch limits. Mr. Prewitt took the position that a railroad had no right to establish such districts, and in this he was upheld by the supreme court of this State. In another case against a railroad company, in this instance Reed vs. the Missouri Pacific, he attacked the validity of a statute which prohibited the stacking of hay and straw within 300 feet of a railroad, a question as to whether this statute abrogated the common law being involved. Mr. Prewitt's client did stack within this limit, but his lawyer held that by common law the company should pay for the hay that was burned, and that such a statute as the one referred to was not according to the logical teachings of common law; and he was upheld by the court of appeals. Politically he is a Democrat and believes in rotation in office, but has not sought office for himself. He affiliates with the Christian Church, is a member of the order of Knights of Pythias, and has filled several of the chairs in that order. He was married, July 15, 1896, to Miss Mary Higgason, daughter of Professor A. E. Higgason, of Independence. One child, Anna, has been born to this union. Mr. Prewitt is an aggres-

sive contestant in legal cases, and, having taken a position, is ready to defend it with all possible vigor. He enjoys the unlimited respect of his associates at the bar, and the confidence of those in whose behalf he has appeared in the various courts.

Price, Enoch, steamboat owner and operator, was born September 28, 1796, in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and died in St. Louis, September 23, 1882. He began a river career as a keel-boatman on the Ohio River, and thence to St. Louis, where he settled about 1821. He had many interesting and some historical experiences, among which was the carrying of Colonel Leavenworth from St. Louis to what afterward became Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. Captain Price was identified with steamboat interests on the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers in the palmy days of steamboating. Most of the boats which he owned or commanded were built in Cincinnati, Ohio, under his direction. After following the river successfully some years he retired, and, for two or three years thereafter, was identified with the grocery and commissioned trade in St. Louis. He retired from active business in 1847 to the management of his estate. In early life he was a member of the Whig party, and later a Democrat. A staunch churchman of the Episcopalian faith, he was one of the founders of Christ Church. May 19, 1829, he was married, in Cincinnati, Ohio, to Miss Almira Rogers, who was born on Long Island, New York, January 26, 1807.

Price, Frederick Beman, clergyman, was born October 26, 1856, in Newark, New Jersey. His parents were John and Mary (Walker) Price. The father, a man of sterling Christian character, was born of English parents, and reared in America, died comparatively young. The widowed mother made heroic efforts to educate her children, early impressed them with the principles of Christianity, and left a memory fragrant of good deeds. Of seven children born to them, two survive, John T. Price, now living at Oak Park, Illinois, and Frederick Beman Price. The latter, when graduated from the Newark grammar school, engaged in farm work for two years, studied a year in the Newark Military Academy, and was then employed by a leading architect in that city.

When seventeen years of age he entered the civil engineering department of the Pennsylvania Railway, and served as draughtsman, and as superintendent of construction of bridge, dock and station work. This experience, particularly in the latter capacity, proved of great practical usefulness in later years when engaged in church building. At twenty-three years of age he resigned the position of civil engineer, and, with a view to entering the ministry, at once entered the Centenary Collegiate Institute at Hackettstown, New Jersey, from which he was graduated in 1882. He then entered Syracuse University, at Syracuse, New York, from which he was graduated with honors in 1886, in the full classical course, receiving the degree of bachelor of arts. In 1889 he received from the same institution the degree of master of arts. While engaged in the ministry, for several years he pursued a thorough postgraduate course in Christian Evidences, and received in 1896 the degree of doctor of philosophy from Baker University, at Baldwin, Kansas. He had been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church from his thirteenth year, and became a religious teacher while he was yet a student.

In 1883 he was licensed to preach, and in 1886 he was ordained deacon at the Central New York Conference. In 1887 he was admitted on trial in the St. Louis Annual Conference, and was ordained an elder in 1890. Immediately upon completing his collegiate course in 1886 he accepted a call to Kansas City, Missouri, as assistant pastor of Grand Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church. His services in this position were eminently useful, including the organization of Independence Avenue Sunday school and Arlington Church. The following year he was appointed to the pastorate of the latter society. In 1889 he was appointed to superintend city missions, and served in that capacity until 1893, when he was appointed presiding elder of the Kansas City District. On the expiration of the six years' term, he was appointed to the pastorate of the First Methodist Church at Joplin, Missouri, in which service he is now engaged. It has been the privilege of Dr. Price, as a minister, to be stationed in two Missouri cities during times of phenomenal development, and in the great labor of providing for the church wants of a rapidly increasing pop-

ulation he has borne a full share. A fluent and earnest speaker, he is recognized among the most able of Missouri preachers, while his executive and directive powers afford him a commanding influence with the people and in church councils. He was, for several years, a manager of the National Christian Evangelization Union, and since 1896 has been a member of the board of trustees of Baker University, at Baldwin, Kansas. Dr. Price was married, October 13, 1886, to Mrs. Ella Perry, of Homer, New York. She was his classmate at Syracuse University, and a graduate of that institution. A lady of much literary ability, she has contributed numerous articles to various publications, and is the author of a missionary story, "The Gospel Heard." Three children have been born to Dr. and Mrs. Price, of whom the first, Bertha, died at the age of two years. The other two living are Ethel May and Arthur Frederick Price.

Price, Simeon T., lawyer, was born in Fayette County, Kentucky, May 2, 1849, the son of Cosby and Mary J. Price. When he was ten years of age his parents removed to Missouri, and he was reared at Lexington, in that State. His academic education was completed at William Jewell College, of Liberty, Missouri, and he then entered the law department of Michigan University, at Ann Arbor, Michigan, from which institution he was graduated in the class of 1874. Immediately afterward he came to St. Louis, and since then has practiced his profession in that city. During this period of twenty-five years he has been identified with much important litigation, and has distinguished himself as a trial lawyer of superior ability. While he has not confined himself to any specialty in practice, he has represented numerous corporate interests, and has come to be recognized as an especially able corporation lawyer. A member of the Democratic party, he has from time to time interested himself in political campaigns, but has never allowed it to interfere with his professional labors. He is a Baptist churchman and a member of the Second Baptist Church of St. Louis. His fraternal connections are with the Royal Canadian, the Legion of Honor and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. November 1880, Mr. Price married Miss Emmie Partee, of Memphis, Tennessee. Their c-

dren are Simeon T. Price, Jr., and Mozelle M. Price.

Price, Sterling, a statesman, soldier, member of Congress and Governor of Missouri, was born in Prince Edward County, Virginia, September 11, 1809, and died at St. Louis, Missouri, September 29, 1867. He was educated at Hampden-Sidney College, in his native State, and in 1831 came with his father's family to Missouri, locating first at Fayette, Howard County, but after two years removing to Keytesville, Chariton County, where he was engaged in merchandising for a few years, and then settled down to farming, eight miles from the town. In 1840 he was again elected to the Legislature and chosen Speaker of the House, and in 1842 he was again elected to the Legislature and again chosen Speaker. In 1844 he was elected to Congress, but on the outbreak of the Mexican War, in 1846, resigned his seat and was commissioned by President Polk to raise a second regiment of Missouri volunteers and follow General Kearny's army to Sante Fe. He raised the regiment, was chosen colonel, and made the march from Fort Leavenworth to Santa Fe, arriving there on the 28th of September and taking command of operations in that region. A few weeks after his arrival the Mexicans at Taos rose in opposition to the Americans and killed a number of them, and the task devolved upon Colonel Price of suppressing the outbreak. He marched against the Mexicans in January, 1847, met them, 2,000 strong, under Generals Tofaya, Chavez and Montoya, at Canada, and drove them off the field with a slight loss. Four days after he met them again at Embudo, and again attacked and routed them. On February 3rd he attacked them at Taos, where a force of Mexicans and Indians were fortified, and inflicted so complete a defeat that they never recovered, and the whole of New Mexico became submissive to his authority. For his gallantry and good service President Polk made him brigadier general. At the close of the war he returned to Missouri, and in 1852, in the height of the war against Colonel Benton, was chosen, as an anti-Benton Democrat, Governor. He held the office for the four years' term, and gave an administration that was most acceptable to the people. One of the measures which he recommended to

the Legislature was an increase in the Governor's salary, to take place in the term of his successor. The Legislature made the increase to take effect during Governor Price's term, but he refused to take the addition to his salary and it was never drawn. In 1861 he was elected a member of the State convention that met on the 28th of February to "consider the then existing relations between the government of the United States and the government and people of the State of Missouri," and he was chosen president of that body. It is an interesting fact illustrating the uncertainties of the times, that he was nominated for the position by James O. Broadhead, member from St. Louis, and from first to last an uncompromising Unionist. Sterling Price had been elected as a Unionist also, and it was his earnest and outspoken Unionism, together with his high reputation as a soldier and statesman, his noble bearing, and his admirable capacity for directing and controlling a deliberative body, that commended him to the Unionist majority in the convention for their presiding officer. He was chosen by an overwhelming majority, the vote being seventy-five for Price and fifteen for N. W. Watkins. Both candidates subsequently withdrew from the convention and cast their fortunes with the South. General Price acted as president of the convention, in perfect accord with the majority, to the end of its first session, March 22d; but when it reassembled on the 22d of July, following, Fort Sumter had been attacked; Camp Jackson, at St. Louis, had been captured by General Lyon, and the Civil War had begun. The capture of Camp Jackson repelled him from the Union cause, and when Governor Jackson appointed him to take command of the State Guard being organized to oppose the Federal government, he accepted the position, and from that time became the recognized leader of the Confederate cause in Missouri. His example carried a very large element of the Missouri population with him over to the Southern side—a larger element than any other man in the State could have controlled; and there is not a doubt, that, if he had proclaimed and maintained his adherence to the Union cause and continued in his position as president of the State convention of 1861, it would have carried the same element to the Union side and made it impossible to have raised a Con-

federate army within the State. Like most of the public men of the State at that time, he hoped that, if the war could not be averted it might, at least, be kept out of Missouri, and on his appointment to the command of the Missouri State Guard, he had a meeting with General Harney, then commanding at the United States Arsenal, at St. Louis, at which an agreement was made, General Price pledging "the whole power of the State to maintain order within the State," and General Harney promising not to move United States troops into the interior. This agreement proved of no effect, and a subsequent conference between Governor Jackson, General Price and Colonel Thomas L. Snead, secretary to the Governor, on one side, and General N. Lyon, Colonel F. P. Blair and Major H. A. Conant on the other, was held in St. Louis, which had no other result than to convince all parties that the war could not be kept out of Missouri. Price went to southwest Missouri, and organized the adherents who came to him into the State Guard, and with the force took part in the battle of Wilson's Creek (Oak Hills) on the 10th of August, in which the Unionist troops under General Lyon were defeated and their commander killed. This battle was brought on by the counsel and conduct of General Price. General Ben McCulloch, who was in command of the Confederate force, was a man of dauntless bravery, but an irresolute commander, and even with the greatly superior force under him, was so averse to a meeting with Lyon's army, that he would have avoided it but for Price's threat to draw out the Missouri troops and march to battle without him. Ten days after Wilson's Creek (Oak Hills) General Price issued a proclamation, claiming a "glorious victory," promising protection to the people of the State, and inviting citizens who had left their homes to return and resume their avocations. He then, with the force under his command, marched on Lexington, where a Federal garrison of 2,600 men, under Colonel J. A. Mulligan, was stationed, and with his army doubled in numbers by the large bodies of young men who had joined him, and met him, on his march, laid siege to the place. On the 20th of September, the garrison, entirely surrounded, with its water supply cut off, and worn out with incessant fighting and watching, with no hope of succor, surrendered, and General

Price came into possession of a command city on the Missouri River, nearly 3,000 prisoners, eight pieces of artillery, and 3,000 stand of infantry arms, together with a large lot of wagons, horses, ammunition and commissary stores. It was a notable achievement, the first of its kind in the war, and it is not surprising that the country rang with plaudits to the Missouri Confederate general who had accomplished it, and that still thousands of young men flocked to the standard of a leader who, they imagined, would lead them to uninterrupted victories. From that time his soldier began to call him "Pap," and he bore the name through the war. But it was his last victory. Ten days after the capture, instead of marching to other fields of conquest, he returned to Springfield, and in the following spring marched back before General Curtis' advancing Union Army, into Arkansas. On the 7th of March, 1862, he took part with the Missourians in the battle of Pea Ridge, where the Confederate Army under General Van Dorn was defeated, and he himself wounded in the arm. After this he was commissioned major general in the Confederate Army and ordered east of the Mississippi to assist in the defence of Corinth. After the abandonment of that place by the Confederates he returned to the Trans-Mississippi Department, and on the 4th of July took part in the attack on the Federal garrison at Helena, so disastrous to the Confederates, the Missourians suffering severe losses in their desperate, but unavailing, charge against the works. In October, 1864, he started from Pochontas, Arkansas, on his last military enterprise, which was the most disastrous of all—the movement into Missouri, which was intended to be an organized and effective invasion for the capture of all the principal points on the Missouri River, and perhaps, St. Louis, also, which turned out to be a succession of misfortunes and defeats, ending at last in flight through the southwest into Arkansas with a broken and bleeding army, and Federal forces pressing on his rear for many miles. On the overthrow of the Confederate forces in the Trans-Mississippi department the following spring, General Price, with a number of other distinguished Confederates, went to Mexico and lived at Cordova for several years, when he returned to St. Louis and lived there till his death in 1867. The r

takes of the movement of 1864, which impaired his military reputation, did not affect the confidence of his friends and adherents in him as a noble, upright and honorable man, and to the last, the ex-Confederates of Missouri affectionately associated the name of Sterling Price with their lost cause.

Price, Thomas Benton, farmer and stock-breeder, was born May 19, 1849, at Jefferson City, Missouri. His parents were Thomas Lawson and Lydia (Bolton) Price. The son was named for the intimate personal friend and political associate of the father, the eminent statesman, Senator Thomas H. Benton. He began his education in the common schools of his native city, supplementing this with an academical course at Litz, Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, then taking a collegiate course in the St. Louis University. He was well fitted by mental talents and education to enter upon either a mercantile or a professional career, while, on the other hand, his lineage and family relationship, with the prestige attaching to the name through the public services of his distinguished father, pointed the way to political preferment. None of these considerations found favor with him, although frequently urged upon his attention. He preferred the quiet home life of a country gentleman and devoted himself to the management of his extensive estate, which under his care became one of the most beautiful to be found in the State, few being at all comparable with it. Avondale, as it is known, comprises about 800 acres, watered by numerous creeks, springs and ponds, with a heavy growth of forest trees, adding to the picturesque attractiveness of the scene, utility in the way of admirable protection for domestic animals. Eight miles of hedge enclose the property and divide it into suitable tracts for special purposes. About 200 acres only are used for field crops, the remainder of the land being in bluegrass pasture. Upon this are grazed about 140 steers, besides some thirty-five head of Rose of Sharon and Monarch shorthorn cattle, finely bred and true to the herd book, with about 300 mules. The farm is noted for its splendid saddle and harness horses, of the well known Avondale strain, the splendid stallion of that name and a fine stud of mares being reserved to supply

the demand. The residence, erected at a cost of \$15,000, in architectural beauty and elegance of adornment is surpassed by but one farm house in the State, and is remindful of the stately ancestral homes of Virginia. The barns, carriage houses and other outbuildings are entirely in keeping with the residence. Mr. Price also acquired large tracts of grazing lands elsewhere in Missouri, in Kansas and Texas, all of which he abundantly stocked, his herds being so numerous that he was accounted one of the most extensive dealers in the State. November 28, 1872, he was married to Miss Ada C. Bear, daughter of Colonel A. C. Bear, head of a wealthy and prominent family of Rockingham County, Virginia. Of this union were born two children. Thomas Lawson was born September 15, 1873, in Virginia. He was liberally educated, having studied in Panlip's Academy, in Virginia, for two years, in the State University of Virginia for two years and in the State University of Missouri for one year. He was married December 8, 1898, to Miss Mary Johnson, of Boonville, Missouri. Following the example of the father, he makes his home upon the paternal estate, devoting his energies entirely to farm and stock interests, and to managing the large and valuable property inherited from him. In this occupation he displays the same pre-eminent business qualities which characterized the sire, and his sole ambition is to still further enhance the value of the property, and safeguard the interests of his mother and sister. The other child of Thomas Benton Price, Celestia, was born July 2, 1878, in Missouri. She was educated at Edge Hill school, conducted by Miss Randolph, great-granddaughter of Thomas Jefferson, and at the Southern Home school, conducted by Miss Carey, at Baltimore, Maryland. The father died at his home November 8, 1890. The mother and daughter reside in an elegant home in Jefferson City. They are leaders in the most select and cultured social circles, where their amiability and refinement assure them unquestioned pre-eminence.

Price, Thomas Lawson, Lieutenant Governor, legislator and man of affairs, was born January 19, 1809, near Danville, Virginia. He was descended from an English family which settled in Virginia in the sixteenth century. They were enterprising in

various lines of trade, as well as in tobacco planting, a most remunerative industry, accumulated wealth rapidly and came to be regarded as among the most influential people of the Colonial and Revolutionary periods. The paternal grandfather, William Price, served with distinction during the Revolutionary War; he was a lieutenant at Stony Point, a captain at Brandywine, Germantown and Monmouth, and a major when he witnessed the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. His son, Major Price, was an extensive tobacco planter; he died in 1829, leaving large tracts of land and many slaves to his children, Thomas L. and a daughter. Education was less highly regarded then than now, and school advantages were not so common. Hence it was that the son, Thomas L., went out into the world inadequately prepared in this respect, but his brilliant native talent and quick perception made compensation for what was lacking, and from his first entrance into the business world he acquitted himself with such intelligence and grasp of affairs that he was generally accepted as a man of liberal education. In 1831, being then twenty-two years of age, he left his native State and came to Missouri, which impressed him so favorably that he determined to make his home in this State. Returning to Virginia, he sold his property, and in 1832 arrived in St. Louis, prepared to settle there, but, finding cholera prevalent, went on to Jefferson City, where he was destined to remain. He at once engaged in mercantile pursuits, to which he devoted himself earnestly and persistently, accumulating wealth rapidly and investing the increment in city property in St. Louis as well as at home, and in farming lands in the vicinity. Meanwhile he busied himself with other enterprises, all of which contributed to the increase of his fortune. In 1838 he established the first stage line between Jefferson City and St. Louis, and the success of this venture led him, somewhat later, to extend stage routes into various other regions, and he virtually became manager of the greater number of the most important lines in the State. He leased the labor of the penitentiary and controlled it for ten years. He was one of the incorporators of the Capital City Bank, and president of the Jefferson Land Company, which undertook a business closely resembling that of the more recent building and loan association. When

the era of railway building began and before it had extended to the west of the Mississippi River, his quick perception recognized in the new system of carriage the great opportunity of Missouri in the way of development, and his confident enterprise led him to immediate action. He engaged actively in the promotion of the Missouri Pacific and the Kansas Pacific roads, and was one of the first and largest contractors to enter upon the task of building these great arteries of commerce, besides interesting himself in the construction of less important lines, as that between Cedar City, opposite Jefferson City, and Mexico, Missouri. With others, he was also engaged in extending the railway line westward from Denver. Incidental to these momentous enterprises was his acquisition of property in various localities, and the care of these large interests, in addition to his previous acquisitions, made demand upon his attention for the remainder of his days. His military history forms an interesting portion of his life. In 1847 he was commissioned by Governor John C. Edwards as brevet major general of the Sixth Division of Missouri Militia, organized under the general law. After the Civil War had begun he received from General Fremont an appointment as brigadier general and took command of a body of State troops for the protection of the State capital. General Grant had been there shortly before and made report of its insecure possession owing to the want of an adequate force. The removal of General Fremont caused lapse of the commission held by General Price, whereupon he was recommissioned in the same grade by President Lincoln, subsequently resigning to take a seat in Congress. The ability which he displayed in the management of his personal affairs was early recognized by his neighbors as fitting him in a peculiar degree for service in the interest of the public, and from his thirtieth year until the close of his life he was more of a public character than a private individual. Jefferson City had been incorporated in 1825, but for some inexplicable reason effect had not been given to the organic act, and the curious anomaly was presented of a sovereign State establishing its seat of government in an inefficiently organized town. The inhabitants were not more than one thousand, but among them were men of business sagacity and sense

pride, and foremost of these was General Price. Under his leadership, the act of incorporation was rescued from its abeyance of fourteen years, and in 1839 a city government was established, with him as the first mayor. In this position he was untiring in his efforts to advance the interests of the city, and generous in extending aid to newcomers in securing homes. He was re-elected and served for a second term. Now well known throughout the State, in 1845 he was nominated as a candidate for the State Senate, but was defeated. In 1849 he was elected Lieutenant Governor, under Governor Austin A. King. During the campaign which closed with this election, he made an earnest canvass of the State for the Democratic ticket, and displayed great ability as a logical and forceful speaker. Upon taking his seat as presiding officer of the State Senate, he urged upon that body, in his inaugural address, the importance of such legislation as would aid in the material development of the State, and during the session was largely instrumental in securing State aid for the construction of the Iron Mountain and Hannibal & St. Joseph Railways. During his incumbency of the speakership of the Senate occurred the contest for the seat in the United States Senate occupied for the previous thirty years by Thos. H. Benton, when the long and brilliant political career of that eminent statesman was ended by his defeat for re-election. The contest was intensely bitter and disorder constantly imminent, but his judicial fairness and prompt action enabled him to preserve decorum. Deeply pained at the defeat of Senator Benton, whose abilities he held in high admiration and for whom he cherished a warm personal friendship, he gave him earnest support for election for Governor in 1856, but the effort was ineffectual. In 1860 he was elected to the General Assembly, being the first successful candidate of the Benton wing of the Democratic party in four successive sessions. He took his seat January 4, 1861, and heard Governor Claiborne F. Jackson in his inaugural address plead that the interests of all the slave-holding States were identical, and that in case the Union were divided, it would become the duty and interest of Missouri to ally herself with them. An extra session of the Legislature was held May 2 following, but the Camp Jackson affair a week later caused a hasty

disbandment of that body, and with the assembling of the State convention, July 31, it practically ceased to exist. During these troublous times and the years of bloody strife which followed, General Price remained faithful to the Union, at the same time deprecating certain of the extreme measures of the administration and military authorities in the conduct of the war. In 1864 he became a candidate for Governor, but the disfranchisement of a large portion of his party rendered the struggle futile from the beginning except in maintaining the organization. In 1868 he was a delegate to the national Democratic convention, which nominated Seymour and Blair, and one of the vice presidents of that body. This was his last appearance in matters of public concern. Although endowed by nature with a superb constitution, his health succumbed under the severe physical and mental strain of years of unremitting industry, and he retired to his home, where his active and useful life was brought to a close July 16, 1870. While not a church member, he was a sincere believer in the truths of religion, and frequently attended services with members of his family, who were Methodists and Presbyterians. His contributions to religious and educational purposes were many and liberal. He was married when twenty-one years of age to Miss Lydia Bolton, of Caswell County, North Carolina, who died in Jefferson City, Missouri, in 1849. Two children were born to them. The son, Thomas Benton, resides at the magnificent patrimonial home in Pettis County, Missouri. The daughter, Celeste B., was a woman of marvelous beauty and fine intellectual gifts. In 1867 she was married to Captain Celsus Price, son of General Sterling Price, and died within the year, without issue. April 20, 1854, General Thomas L. Price was married to Miss Caroline V., daughter of Isaac Long, of Page County, Virginia, a lady endowed with all womanly qualities and unusual business ability, whose private fortune was equal to that of her husband. In November, 1873, after a widowhood of more than three years, she was married to Colonel James B. Price, a cousin of her former husband, of Jefferson City, Missouri.

Price, William Henry, physician and druggist, was born February 3, 1849, in Cleveland, Tennessee, son of Hiram C. and

Barbara (Price) Price. The father was a native of North Carolina and the mother of Tennessee. William Price, the grandfather of Dr. Price in the paternal line, served as an Indian agent in the Hiawassee Purchase and assisted in the removal of the Indians to their present territory. Henry Price, his grandfather in the maternal line, was one of the noted Methodist preachers of his day. In 1860 Dr. Price, then a boy eleven years of age, removed to Missouri with his parents, who settled on a farm in Barry County on which they resided until the breaking out of the Civil War. The father then enlisted in the Confederate service in Hunter's Regiment of Missouri Cavalry, which formed a part of General Joe Shelby's famous brigade, and participated in many of the most famous engagements fought in the West during the war. After the war the elder Price established his home in Bentonville, Arkansas, where he died in 1874. During the conflict his wife, the mother of Dr. Price, and three of her younger children were refugees in Arkansas. She died in the autumn of 1899. Dr. Price entered the Confederate service as a boy thirteen years of age, becoming a member of the Eighth Missouri Infantry Regiment. He participated in the battles of Mansfield and Pleasant Hill under General Dick Taylor, in which the Confederates repulsed General Banks, and also took part in the battles of Jenkins' Prairie (sometimes called the Saline River fight), serving under General Sterling Price, who was a distant relative of his and who defeated the Union General Steele at that place. After the war Dr. Price returned to his home and soon began the study of medicine. In 1874 he passed an examination before the Texas State medical board, in 1881 an examination of the medical State board of Arkansas, and in 1883 of the State medical board of Missouri. He settled in Carterville in 1875, and has long been known as one of the able and successful practitioners of Jasper County. October 13, 1878, he married Miss Jennie Victor, daughter of Edward Victor. The only child born of this union is a daughter, Minnie Price, at the present time (1900) attending the Carterville public schools. In politics Dr. Price has always been a staunch Democrat, and while a resident of Arkansas he was county superintendent of schools in Benton County, to which office he was elected by that

party. He is a member of the Masonic Order and of the Order of Woodmen of the World.

Price's Raid.—See "Confederate Raids of 1864."

Prichard, James R., physician, was born November 30, 1848, in Yalobusha County, Mississippi, son of Joseph and Mary E. (Blue) Prichard. His paternal grandfather, Joshua Prichard, who was born in 1780, married Millie Tippan in 1804, and had eight sons and three daughters were born to them. The eldest of these sons, Isaac Prichard, who was born in 1805, married Temperance Wigley in 1823, and three sons and several daughters were born of this union. Joshua Prichard and his son Isaac emigrated from the eastern part of Pennsylvania in the early part of the last century and settled in the Genesee Valley of South Carolina. There Isaac grew to manhood and married the daughter of a sturdy German farmer, and shortly afterward emigrated to Gwinnett County, Georgia, where Joseph, their first son, the father of Dr. James R. Prichard, was born. About the year 1843 Isaac Prichard emigrated to Ste. Genevieve County, Missouri, where he lived during three years following. He then went to Memphis, Tennessee, and from there to Texas, where he died. Joseph Prichard came with his father to Ste. Genevieve County, and there married Mary E. Blue. He also removed to Memphis, Tennessee with his father, making the trip from Brickey's Landing, in Ste. Genevieve County, down the Mississippi River on a flat boat built for that purpose. From Memphis he went to Coffeeville, Yalobusha County, Mississippi, where Dr. James R. Prichard was born. In 1849, when Dr. Prichard was a year old, the family moved to Ste. Francis County, Arkansas, and from there returned to establish a home in the western part of Ste. Genevieve County, Missouri, in 1850. In 1854 the father of Dr. Prichard was tempted to the gold fields of California and is said to have walked the entire distance of over 2,000 miles. He returned to the State in 1856 and settled in the northern part of St. Francois County, near French Village, where he still lives at the advanced age of seventy-six years. Dr. Prichard attended the public schools of St. Francois County a

Carleton Seminary in his youth, and after he was twenty-one years of age was for two years a student at the De Soto Seminary, which was then under the charge of the well known old-time educator, Professor Root. For twelve years thereafter he taught school in Jefferson, St. Francois and Ste. Genevieve Counties. A serious illness in his early youth caused paralysis of his left arm, which has continued to the present time. Notwithstanding the fact that he labored under many difficulties and was dependent entirely upon his own efforts for means to secure an education, his persistence and tenacity of purpose enabled him to surmount these difficulties and fit himself for professional life. At the end of a long and successful career as a school teacher he turned his attention to the study of medicine, and in 1882 was graduated from the Missouri Medical College of St. Louis. Immediately after receiving his doctor's degree, he established himself in practice on Platin Creek, where he remained two years. He then moved to Valle Mines and practiced there five years. Ambitious to keep fully abreast of the developments of medical science he abandoned active practice temporarily at the end of that time to pursue a postgraduate course of study. When this course was completed he established his home in Festus, Jefferson County, in 1890, and has ever since been actively engaged in the practice of his profession at that place. During these years he has endured physical ills which would have crushed a less heroic spirit, and twice he has submitted to the surgeon's knife, first in 1890, at the hands of Dr. T. P. Prewitt, of St. Louis, for appendicitis, and the second time in 1900 to Dr. Shoemaker, of St. Louis, for cataract. Notwithstanding these discouragements he has built up a good practice, enjoys the confidence and esteem of a large circle of friends and has been the faithful friend and counselor, as well as the physician, of many of these patients. In politics he is a Democrat of the old and most thoroughly orthodox school, and his religious affiliations are with the Baptist Church. He became a member of the Lebanon Baptist Church in 1876, and for ten years he served as clerk of the Jefferson County Baptist Association. In 1890 he changed his membership from the Lebanon Church to the Festus Baptist Church and soon afterward was elected a deacon of that church and treasurer

of the building committee which erected a new church edifice. He joined the Ancient Order of United Workmen in 1887, and has filled the position of recorder and financier in the lodge with which he affiliates. In 1898 he became a member of the S. K. A. O. U. W., and has since served as treasurer of the lodge to which he belongs. Interested in agricultural pursuits, he has been a member of the order of Patrons of Husbandry and has twice served as a delegate to the State Grange of Missouri. June 28, 1888, Dr. Prichard married Miss Susie A. Perkins, of Farmington, Missouri. Mrs. Prichard is the second daughter of Elder J. C. Perkins, one of the pioneer Baptist ministers of southeast Missouri. Elder Perkins comes of English-German antecedents and belongs to a family remarkable for the longevity of its representatives, his father having died at the age of eighty years. Both he and his wife were living at an advanced age in 1900. Dr. and Mrs. Prichard have two children, a son and a daughter.

Priest, Henry Samuel, lawyer and jurist, was born in Ralls County, Missouri, February 7, 1853. He was educated at Westminster College, Fulton, Missouri, and became a lawyer. He was city attorney at Hannibal and then became assistant attorney for the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company. December 1, 1883, he was appointed attorney for the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railroad Company, now the Wabash Railway. December 1, 1890, he was appointed general attorney for the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company. In 1894 he resigned to accept the judgeship of the United States District Court as the successor of Judge Thayer, promoted to the United States Circuit judgeship; but a year later he resigned and retired from the bench. As a result of this latter move the notable firm of Boyle, Priest & Lehman was formed. He was elected president of the Missouri State Bar Association in 1891. November 9, 1876, Judge Priest was married to Miss Henrietta King Parsell, of Webster Groves, St. Louis County, Missouri.

Priests of Pallas.—See "Fall Festivities in Kansas City."

Primm, Wilson, lawyer and jurist, was born January 10, 1810, in St. Louis, and died

January 17, 1878. He first attended the French schools, and later what was known as Judge Tompkins' English school. After that he was sent to St. Joseph's College, at Bardstown, Kentucky. Returning to St. Louis he read law with Edward Bates. At the age of twenty-one he was admitted to the bar of Missouri, and his earliest law partner was Charles D. Drake. He was one of the organizers of the first board of education in St. Louis, and first secretary of that board. In 1834 he was elected a member of the city board of aldermen, and served for many years thereafter, acting as president a considerable portion of the time. At a later date he was clerk of the circuit court, and in 1862 was made judge of the St. Louis Criminal Court. For thirteen years thereafter he discharged the duties of that important position with credit to himself and to the good of the city. He wrote numerous articles for the press, and delivered many addresses, historical in character, which are regarded as valuable contributions to the literature of the city, and on the occasion of the celebration of the founding of St. Louis, held in 1847, he delivered a public address memorable in character as an historical oration.

Prince of Wales, Visit of.—In 1860 occurred the memorable visit to St. Louis of the Prince of Wales, now King Edward VII, of England. He and his party arrived on the evening of Wednesday, September 26, 1860. The party came from Alton on the steamer "City of Alton." Before the "Alton" landed at the levee, the steamer "Florence," on which the Second United States Infantry Regiment had embarked for Omaha, started out, and as it passed the Prince's boat Colonel Miles ordered the band of the regiment to parade upon the upper deck, where they played "God Save the Queen" and "Hail Columbia." The Prince and his suite took rooms at Barnum's Hotel, on Walnut Street. That evening Mayor Filley and Captain Harper, president of the St. Louis Fair Association, had an interview with the Duke of Newcastle and planned a programme for the next day. Accordingly, at 10:30 Thursday morning, the Prince and suite left the hotel in carriages, accompanied by the following gentlemen, also in carriages: Colonel John O'Fallon, Henry Shaw, James E. Yeatman, Colonel Robert Campbell and Honorable Ed-

ward Bates. After a drive through the principal streets the party reached the Fair Grounds. The Prince left the city September 28 for Cincinnati, Ohio.

Princeton.—The judicial seat of Mercer County, a city of the fourth class, situated on the Weldon, or East Fork of Grand River, on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, 126 miles from Kansas City and 286 miles from St. Louis. The town was settled in 1841 and in 1847 became the county seat and was named Princeton, after the battle in which the Revolutionary General Hugh Mercer lost his life. The town was incorporated in 1857. It has a good courthouse, a graded public school, four churches, an operahouse, a flouring mill, two banks, two newspapers, the "People's Press" and the "Telegraph," and about forty-five miscellaneous business places, including stores and shops. Population in 1899 (estimated), 1,750.

Pritchett College.—An educational institution, located at Glasgow, Missouri, founded in the year 1866. It had its origin in the broad mind, the generous heart and the liberal hand of the late Rev. James Oswald Swinney, D. D., aided by the scholarly ability of the Rev. C. W. Pritchett, LL. D., its first president and whose name it bears. In May, 1868, it was chartered under the laws of the State of Missouri under the name of Pritchett School Institute, with a board of curators empowered to perform all acts incumbent upon trustees of educational institutions. In 1897 the name of the institution was legally changed to Pritchett College. In 1874 Miss Berenice Morrison (now Mrs. Morrison Fuller) gave the college \$100,000, \$50,000 to be a permanent endowment fund for the college and \$50,000 to be used for the erection and endowment of an astronomical observatory, already projected and which has since borne her name. The Morrison Observatory is the best equipped in the Mississippi Valley. Among other givers was the late Richard Earickson. The college from the first has been non-sectarian and co-educational, and since 1868 has furnished a full college course and graduated with degrees. The Rev. Charles C. Hemenway, Ph. D., was the sixth president. The other presidents were Rev. C. W. Pritchett, LL. D., F. R. S., now director of the Morrison Observ-

tory; Rev. Oliver Root, D. D., professor of mathematics in Hamilton College; Rev. R. Thompson Bond, A. M., professor of mathematics in Central College; Rev. J. H. Pritchett, D. D., missionary secretary of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South; Honorable J. S. Kendall, State superintendent of education of Texas. Among its graduates are such educators as Principal H. C. Pritchett, A. M., of the Sam Houston Normal School, of Huntsville, Texas; such scientists as the Honorable Henry S. Pritchett, Ph. D., superintendent of the United States coast and geodetic survey, and president elect of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; and such business men as George B. Harrison, Jr., vice president of the Missouri State Bankers' Association, and A. B. Cockerill, vice president and manager of the Cherokee Zinc Company, and others equally as prominent. Pritchett College has never striven for great numbers, but has always maintained a high standard of scholarship. Its scientific facilities are especially large and complete.

Probate Court.—Most popular of all courts of this or any other city of the United States is undoubtedly the Probate Court. Popular in the sense of entering into the experience of most people—as widows, orphans, creditors; in the capacity of executors, administrators, guardians, or curators; in the hazardous role of sureties on probate bonds, or in the pleasanter attitude of legatee to a testator's will or distributee of an intestate's estate; or, perhaps, as witness to an inventory, or as appraiser of personal or real property, or even as a juror sworn "a true verdict to render" on the mental condition of a respondent under a commission "*de lunatico inquirendum*."

The history of the Probate Court of the city of St. Louis in its earlier phases is not unlike that of other Missouri probate courts. Upon the acquisition by the United States of the Territory of Louisiana, and while that portion of it which constitutes the present State of Missouri was under the legislative control of the "Governor and Judges of Indiana Territory," a judge of probate was required to be appointed for each of the five districts into which the territory was divided, the district of St. Louis being one of them. But the "judge" so appointed had no power

to render definite sentence, or final decree; whenever such exercise or judicial power was necessary in a proceeding before him he was required to call in two justices of the court of common pleas, who, together with the judge of probate constituted the probate court. In 1807 the Territorial Legislature enacted that a judge of probate be appointed for each district, to give bond in the penal sum of not less than \$2,000 nor more than \$5,000, with power to take proof of last wills, to grant letters testamentary and of administration, and "to do and perform every matter and thing that may be enjoined on him by law." This act did not inhibit the judge from rendering definite sentence or final decree, nor make it his duty to call two justices of the common pleas court to his assistance, to constitute a probate court. After various other experiments by the Territorial and State Legislatures, vesting probate powers in probate, circuit, orphans' and county courts, the present system, substantially, was adopted by the first revising session of the Missouri State Legislature, in 1825, vesting probate powers in a judge of probate, to be appointed by the Governor for each county; his compensation to be the fees allowed by law, and taxed as costs against litigants; to hold office for four years. The powers and jurisdiction of this court are very fully set out in the act and include the appointment of and control over executors, administrators and guardians; over litigation between apprentices and their masters; the trials of claims against the estates of deceased persons, not exceeding \$200, and concurrent jurisdiction with the circuit court of all claims above \$200 in amount, subject to the right of appeal in all cases to the circuit court with trial *de novo* in the latter. The powers conferred within the sphere pointed out are the same as those of any court of plenary jurisdiction.

The revision of 1835 vested the jurisdiction over testamentary matters, the guardianship over orphans, minors and persons of unsound mind, disputes between apprentices and masters, the trials of claims against executors and administrators not exceeding \$100 and concurrent jurisdiction with circuit courts of all claims exceeding that amount, with right of appeal to the circuit court and trial *de novo* there, in the several county courts of the State. Although the revisions of 1845 and

1855, as well as the statutes of 1866 retain the same general law, yet a great number of probate courts were created by special acts for particular counties, prior to the inhibition, by the Constitutions of 1865 and 1875, of the vicious system of special legislation.

Among the counties so granted special probate courts was that of St. Louis. By an act approved February 11, 1841, the jurisdiction theretofore exercised by the county court was transferred to a probate court, created by the same act, with a single judge to hold office for six years, to be at least thirty years of age, a citizen of the United States, and resident in St. Louis County at least five years before his election. He was required to keep his office not more than 200 yards from the courthouse, the rent of which, as well as all expenses for suitable books, stationery, furniture and other necessaries for his office were to be audited and allowed by the county court and paid by the county; as compensation for his services he was to receive such fees as were then allowed by law to the county clerk for similar services.

By the revision of 1855 the act was amended and perfected in several particulars. Section 6 defines the powers and exclusive original jurisdiction of the court, which, in the act of 1841, was designated simply as the powers vested in the county court of the County of St. Louis not reserved therein to said county court; section 10 empowers the probate judge in vacation to grant letters testamentary and of administration; section 13 authorizes the court to appoint a clerk, to hold office at the pleasure of the judge, and whose compensation was to be paid by him; while section 14 defines the powers of the clerk to do and perform all clerical and ministerial duties which might be performed by the judge in vacation. Section 15 provides that in case of the death or resignation of the judge the clerk shall continue to perform the duties assigned him until another judge be elected and qualified, and if, in such case there was no clerk, or he be absent for five days from the death or resignation of the judge, the county court was to appoint a clerk to hold office until a judge be elected and qualified.

In 1870 the creation of special probate courts had multiplied to such extent that in designating the class of courts intrusted with probate powers the Legislature deemed it

necessary to employ no longer the term "county courts," upon which the general law conferred these powers, nor "probate courts," the name given them, usually, in the special acts creating them, but the generic designation "courts having probate jurisdiction."

The Constitution of 1875 put an end to this unsymmetrical, not to say, unsystematic condition of probate jurisdiction in Missouri. It required the General Assembly to establish, in every county, a probate court, to be a court of record, and consisting of one judge who must be elected. (Const. 1875, Art. VI, section 34, pointing out in general terms the jurisdiction of these courts.) The courts were required to be "uniform in their organization, jurisdiction, duties and practice, except that a separate clerk may be provided for, or the judge may be required to act, *ex officio*, as his own clerk." (Const., Art. VI, section 35.)

In obedience to this constitutional requirement the General Assembly passed an act (approved April 9, 1877), under which all the probate courts in Missouri are now organized. The County of St. Louis had then been divided, under a scheme and charter contrived in accordance with the constitutional provision (Const. Mo., Art. IX, sections 20 *et seq.*), into two counties, one of which took the name of the city of St. Louis, including the territory of the former city of St. Louis, and enlarged by said scheme and charter, and the other the name of the county of St. Louis, including the territory remaining after the separation from it of the new county erected under the name of the city of St. Louis. The act referred to established, accordingly, a probate court "in the city of St. Louis, and in every county of this State." (Laws, Mo., 1877, page 229, section 1.) This act is substantially embodied in the revisions of 1875 and 1889.

There have been, since the creation of the office of probate judge for the city, formerly county, of St. Louis, now fifty-seven years ago, but six probate judges. Of the first of them a modest photograph graces the gallery of eminent lawyers and judges in the room of the Law Library Association of St. Louis, presented, in 1892, by the late Alexander J. L. Garesche, a distinguished and highly successful practitioner in said court, before all the judges having presided therein down to the

time of his own death in the year 1896. The portrait bears on its reverse the following legend:

"Presented to the Law Library of St. Louis,
by Alexander J. P. Garesche, LL. D.

PETER FERGUSON.

Born January 26, 1788, at Edinboro, Scotland; came to St. Louis, 1817, where he died June 15, 1863. He was the first judge of the Probate Court for St. Louis County, including the city, and served from 1841 to 1858.

Judge Ferguson will not be easily forgotten by practitioners who came into personal contact with him; and even those who know of him by hearsay only will look with interest upon his venerable features, as preserved in the photograph hung in the law library, softening the austere expression of conscious rectitude by the *bonhomie* of a benevolent disposition. He was, as has been remarked of one of his successors, an ideal probate judge, bringing to the discharge of his duties unbending integrity and a stern determination to administer the law as he understood it; permitting neither the wiles of persistent suitors, nor the tears of crape-veiled widows, nor yet the eloquence of crafty lawyers to influence his decisions, so far as he was conscious of his motives. He was a man of few words, rather brusque and positive in manner, and of indomitable industry. While vigilant of the rights of litigants in his court, he was not unmindful of what the law accorded to himself. The fee of \$0.05 allowed by the statute "for a search for anything," was promptly collected by him before he handed over a paper or document to an inquirer. He was methodical in keeping fee bills for accumulated costs ready to be presented to executors and administrators or guardians and curators when offering their settlements, and expected payment before examining or passing upon the accounts. Practitioners of more than average insistence fell into the habit, when an unusual throng of suitors surrounded the judge's desk, to ostentatiously flourish their money, so as to attract attention, in the hope of securing earlier recognition.

During the greater part of Judge Ferguson's service as probate judge, his son, William F., acted as clerk, although the judge

himself did the greater part of the clerical work. A number of the ponderous record books of the court are in his own neat and very legible handwriting.

As may be inferred from the fact that he was three times successively elected, Judge Ferguson was a popular man, notwithstanding, or, perhaps, because of, his somewhat autocratic conduct on the bench. It is related of him that on one occasion he deemed it his duty to reprimand an executor for some irregularity in his official conduct; and that when the latter undertook to justify himself the judge, in stern voice, exclaimed: "Silence, sir! I hereby revoke your authority!" Then turning to the public administrator, who happened to be among the bystanders, he continued: "Sir, I order you to take charge of the estate *instanter!*"

Slovenliness, or lack of accuracy in getting up an inventory or appraisal, were abominations in his eyes. It was a current joke among probate practitioners that an inventory of household goods omitting the mention of a broom or dusting brush would be rejected as incomplete. It is within the personal recollection of the writer that an appraisal, containing an item in this form: "1 lot old lead pipe, 50 cts." was returned with stern reproof. "How can I tell, sir," he exclaimed, "whether the appraisers did their duty, when they fail to indicate how many pounds of lead pipe they appraised, and at what price per pound?"

The judge was very suspicious of the bias of appraisers of the ordinary caliber in favor of widows. "I can not conceal to myself, sir, that appraisers rarely assess the assets at their true value if a widow is to get them," he remarked to the writer in passing upon a motion for leave to sell the contents of a small place of business at private sale to the widow of the decedent.

In the year 1858 the judge, being then in the seventy-first year of his age, declined to stand for re-election, and his son, William F. Ferguson, was nominated and elected in his place, Peter Ferguson then serving as clerk to his son. William F. Ferguson gave general satisfaction as probate judge, and was re-elected in 1864. But he was not permitted to serve out his second term, being removed, together with other judges, including those of the Supreme Court, by the vacating ordinance passed by the Constitutional Convention in

1865, taking effect on the first day of May of that year.

By virtue of the same ordinance the Governor appointed Nathaniel McDonald as Ferguson's successor. This gentleman served from May 6, 1865, until May, 1868, when he resigned and a few days afterward died.

On McDonald's resignation there was a vacancy in the office of probate judge which lasted until the following December, the Governor having declined to make an appointment for the six months intervening before the next general election. Under the law so much of the probate business as could be transacted in vacation, fell, during the interregnum, on the shoulders of the clerk of the late judge, Mr. William E. Wagner, a gentleman amply competent to perform the routine work of granting letters and receiving inventories.

At the general election which took place in November, 1868, Mr. Joseph P. Vastine, who had creditably filled the office of public administrator, was nominated for the unexpired term, which would end in 1870. He was triumphantly elected. Assuming the discharge of his duties on the opening of the December term, 1868, he served with credit to himself, and to the entire satisfaction of the bar and the public. It was during his term of office that two important decisions touching the probate practice in Missouri were rendered by the Supreme Court: In the case of *Kerrick vs. Cole*, reported in 61 Mo., 572, the doctrine is announced that the probate court, in passing upon the validity of a will, has power to determine whether its provisions are in harmony with constitutional requirements, and to refuse probate to so much of it as militates against public policy. This was a departure from the generally accepted doctrine in England and America, which limits the function of the probate court, in the probate of wills, to the questions of the due execution and attestation, and the testatory capacity of the testator, leaving it to the court or courts of construction to pass on the validity of its provisions. This decision, due, probably, to the heated partisanship of the times, out of which the so-called Drake Constitution had itself arisen, was receded from in the later case of *Cox vs. Cox*, 101 Mo., 168.

In the case of *Bartling v. Jamison*, 44 Mo., 141, the Supreme Court gave expression to the theory deducible from the American sys-

tem of testamentary courts that denies the judge of probate the power to set aside the verdict of a jury and grant a new trial, involving the further denial of his power to instruct a jury as to the law of the case before them, the right of litigants to a trial according to the law of the land being secured by granting an appeal with a trial *de novo* in the appellate court.

Judge Vastine's successor, J. G. Woerner was nominated by the Democratic party in 1870, without solicitation on his part, and a convention of which he was himself a member. The nomination resulted in his election and he took charge of the office on the 5th of December, being the first day of the December term of 1870, and held it without interruption until the 1st day of January, 1895.

Mr. William E. Wagner had been appointed clerk of probate by Judge McDonald, and retained by Judge Vastine, after taking charge of the court during the interval between Judge McDonald's resignation and the election of his successor. Judge Woerner, believing that the interests of the public would be best subserved by retaining in the office men of tried ability and experienced in the technical details of the probate office, made no change in the personnel of the clerks that had served under Judge Vastine, and Mr. Wagner remained chief clerk until the day of his death, in November, 1893, having filled the office for twenty-eight consecutive years. He was a gentleman of high integrity and thoroughly qualified for the very important duties of his position. His death caused a vacuum deeply felt by that portion of the public that had business to transact in the probate clerk's office. He was succeeded as chief clerk by Mr. Benjamin W. McIlvaine, son-in-law to Judge Woerner, and held the position until the close of the judge's term of office.

Judge Woerner brought to the performance of his official duties an earnest will to right and administer justice without favor or affection. To qualify himself for the efficient discharge of the trust confided to him, he made a diligent study of the law governing executors, administrators and guardians, and of the principles underlying the American probate system. The fruits of these studies he embodied for the benefit of the legal profession in two works, which, under the titles of "The American Law of Administration," and "The American Law

Guardianship" have become of standard authority in courts and are freely used as books of reference by lawyers and judges throughout the United States. The salient features of these books, a careful inquiry into the reasons of the law governing the relations between guardian and ward, and the duties of executors and administrators toward creditors, heirs and devisees of deceased persons, as well as a scrupulous attention to the provisions by which the statutes and the common law accomplish their purpose, and secure justice, is indicative of the spirit in which he presided over the St. Louis Probate Court during the twenty-four years of his official term.

As a member of the Senate of Missouri before his election as probate judge he had given his attention to the probate practice, having introduced the bill for the regulation of annual settlements by executors and administrators, which has remained the law to this day and served to simplify the practice, putting it in the power of persons of ordinary business capacity to attend to their probate practice without professional assistance. In the same spirit he compiled and caused to be published in the pamphlet containing the rules of practice in the probate court (which were then for the first time put into printed form) short directions and skeleton forms for the transaction of business in the court, causing a copy to be placed in the hands of each executor, administrator or guardian, together with the letters issued to such persons.

Judge Woerner was active, in many respects, to put the practice in his court, and the law that was administered in it, upon a more rational basis than he found it. One of the first rules he framed was designed to do away with the annoying, disgraceful crowding around the judge's desk, whenever there was a pressure of business before the court, and litigants struggling for precedence. The simple expedient of requiring each litigant, as he entered the court room to give his name to the sheriff, and then to have the names so written down to be called in their order, enabled each comer to await his turn without annoyance from more persistent or less courteous suitors.

A wise and beneficent provision of the administration law of Missouri secures to a widow a limited amount of the estate of her deceased husband, as her own absolute prop-

erty, free from the claims of creditors or heirs, to tide over the family newly bereft of its provider. By an awkward oversight in the drafting of this law its humane intent was largely thwarted; for, however small the pittance thus doled out to shield the widow from immediate want and privation, the machinery through which alone she could be put in possession of it, was such as to consume a large proportion of it, larger, in proportion, as the amount was smaller. To enable her to collect a few dollars from a debtor, a month's wages, perhaps, or the savings laid up against a rainy day, and loaned to a friend, or deposited in a savings bank, she was required to go through the same process of red tape as would have sufficed to put her in possession of a princely inheritance. There was the grant of letters to be obtained, bond to be given, "with two sufficient securities" (required to be owners of real estate in double the value of the estate, free from incumbrance and exemption), witnesses and appraisers to be appointed, inventory and appraisal to be filed, publication of notice to creditors, and, at least, one settlement to be made; and all of this to what purpose? That the widow may be held to proper account by creditors and heirs of the deceased husband for what the law gives her absolutely free from the claims of creditors and heirs! It affords a significant commentary on the conservative spirit, or shall we call it the inertia of legislative bodies, when not quickened by some personal interest, or an active private lobby, to remember that three successive General Assemblies failed to pass a bill to remedy this cruel absurdity after its passage had been recommended by the judiciary committee of either house, at the personal solicitation of Judge Woerner. It was finally passed by the exertions of a gentleman (himself a member of the Legislature, who has since been elected to represent his district in Congress), who took a personal interest in the matter on its merits. As the law now stands no administration is required of estates not exceeding in amount the absolute allowance to the widow, or to minor children under sixteen years of age.

The incumbent of the office in 1898 is the Honorable Leo Rassieur. He was elected in November, 1894, and succeeded Judge Woerner on the first of January, 1895.

Judge Rassieur, having been nominated

and elected when the billows of party excitement ran high, deemed it his duty to distribute such patronage as the office afforded among his party friends. With one single exception he accordingly discharged every employe in the clerk's office, and filled their places with his own friends. Natural as such a course may be deemed by politicians, it is believed to be the first time in the history of the probate court of the city of St. Louis that an incoming probate judge made so sweeping a change in the clerical staff.

The exception mentioned redounded alike to the honor of the judge and the credit of the clerk retained. Mr. John W. Gutting had been appointed originally by Judge McDonald; was with Wagner in the interregnum, and was then retained successively by Judges Vastine, Woerner and Ras-sieur. During most of his time he was intrusted with the most important function of the clerk's office, the keeping of the record books. Upon the accuracy of his work, the faithfulness of the record entries, the intelligence displayed in framing judgments and decrees in accordance with usages of law and the statutory requirements, depends the safety of the interests of the parties before the court, and the validity of the decrees and judgments rendered. And for thirty years past every one of these entries, comprising many ponderous tomes, are in the handwriting of Mr. John W. Gutting. The public are more deeply indebted to him for the security of their titles than many are aware. For, in the course of a generation, most of the real estate of the city passes through the probate court in some shape or other, and great confusion and heavy loss would arise out of any mistakes through carelessness or ignorance in the recording clerk.

This sketch of the probate court of the city of St. Louis would be imperfect if it omitted mention of the recent change of the law for the compensation of the judge and the election of the clerk. Under the system of allowing the judge the fees payable for clerical and other services fixed by law for probate business instead of a salary, the compensation reaped by the probate judge of the city of St. Louis, reached an amount utterly unproportioned to the services rendered; greater than that of any other judicial officer in the State.

This disproportion was remedied by act of the General Assembly, approved March 20,

1897, providing that in cities having a population of 300,000 or more, the judge of probate shall receive such compensation as is provided by law to be paid to judges of the circuit courts in such cities out of the city treasury. As the city of St. Louis is the only city in the State having a population of over 300,000 its probate judge is the only one that receives a salary.

At the same session of the Legislature the law was so changed as to provide, in cities of 300,000 or more population, for the election of a probate clerk, to take oath and give bond in the penal sum of \$10,000, for faithful performance of his duties, the collection and accounting for the fees payable to the judge, clerk of probate, and paying of the same weekly into the city treasury.

But the compensation of such clerk, deputies and assistants is to be regulated by the municipal assembly of the city.

J. G. WOERNER

Proctor, Alexander, one of the most prominent ministers of the Christian denomination, and a pioneer resident of western Missouri, was born April 1, 1825, in Boone County, Kentucky. His father came to Missouri when Alexander was twelve years of age, and located in Randolph County, where the city of Moberly now stands in 1836. The father, Rowland T. Proctor, was a native of Kentucky. When Missouri was opened for settlement he, like many of the thrifty young men of that day, possessed the noble domestic ambition to have a home and pinning faith to the future of the State of reported natural wealth and resources determined to undertake the journey overland and, upon reaching the location which might seem most desirable, to enter government land and there found a home. It was the kind of ambition which gave to Missouri so many sturdy, honest pioneer settlers representing the best blood of the State which sent out these searchers for homes. The grandfather of the subject of this sketch on the paternal side was in the Revolutionary War, and Alexander Proctor has heard from his lips many interesting tales relative to the days of that memorable period in our country's history. There were eleven children in the family. Alexander worked for small wages during his boyhood days, but a spirit of determination made it possible

for him to save enough to pay a good portion of the expenses of gaining an education. He lived in Randolph County until 1845, when he entered Bethany College, a noted institution in Virginia, now in West Virginia. Alexander Campbell, then in the vigor of his mental strength, and whose religious writings were attracting the attention of the world, was the president of the college at that time, and it was said on the authority of the distinguished founder of a church himself that Alexander Proctor was the first child named in his honor. The young man graduated from Bethany College in 1848. During his school life he had been preaching the gospel, and while attending school in Paris, Missouri, he had exhorted frequently, and was establishing a reputation as a forcible expounder of religious doctrines. He was ordained in 1848, and from that time until the present he has been a faithful laborer in a most noble cause. His first pastorate was at Lexington, Missouri, where he remained about two years. He then went to Glasgow, Missouri, and was there from 1850 to 1856. In the latter year he removed to St. Louis, and was the pastor of the only Christian Church in the city at that time. He remained there four years, and then removed to Independence, Missouri, which has been his home ever since, with the exception of the short time he was in Paris, Missouri, during the Civil War, having been obliged to leave western Missouri under the requirements of "Order No. 11." He did not leave Independence, however, until 1863, being in danger up to that time, but preferring to remain where he could accomplish good for the suffering representatives of both the North and South. Mr. Proctor was in sympathy with the Southern cause, although he was not a secessionist, but his ministrations were without prejudice, and until he was forced to leave his home he did a great work in alleviating distress and caring for the physical and spiritual wants of those who were in need of help. The church in Independence whose pastor he became when he removed to that city, in 1860, had been established about twenty-six years, and Rev. F. R. Palmer, its first pastor, was residing there at the time. Dr. Proctor was the leader of this flock for thirty-eight years, retiring in 1898. When the war came on the church

had a membership of about 275. The orders that were issued during the time of strife, and the attending horrors of war, reduced the membership to less than twenty, so that the pastor had no small labor in hand when he returned to Independence at a time when his life would not be in danger. Throughout his fruitful career this man has labored without ceasing for the uplifting of mankind and the advancement of religion, holding series of meetings all over Missouri and in many other Western States. Tempting offers from churches in large cities have been refused because it was his belief that he could accomplish the most good in the field where his lot was cast. His name is known in church circles all over the country, and his is regarded as one of the strong minds of the Christian denomination. He was married, August 29, 1859, to Carrie M. Shaw, daughter of William Shaw, a pioneer resident of Missouri. Her father came to this State from Kentucky in 1811, and settled in Ste. Genevieve County. A year later he removed to St. Francois County, and it was there that the wife of Dr. Proctor was born, in 1829. Four children have blessed this union, one son and three daughters. Rowland T. Proctor, the son, is in the office of the assessor of Jackson County, and the daughters are happily married.

Proffer, Moses, one of the leading agriculturists of southeast Missouri, was born in 1834, in Stoddard County, of this State, son of Peter and Elizabeth (Stropp) Proffer. His father, who was a native of North Carolina, where he was born in 1793, came to Stoddard County, Missouri, in 1828, and died there in 1858. He was one of the earliest settlers in that county, and was a farmer and blacksmith by occupation. Reared in a new country, where schools and teachers were exceedingly scarce, Moses Proffer had few educational advantages in his youth, and fitted himself for a useful and successful career mainly by reading and observation. In 1852, when he was eighteen years of age, he left Stoddard County with a party of gold hunters, crossed the plains of Kansas and the Rocky Mountains, and at the end of a long and perilous journey reached the wonderful mining regions of California. For eight years thereafter he remained in California, working in the mines during the win-

ter season and in sawmills during the dry, summer season, when placer mining could not be carried on for lack of water. Fortune favored and industry rewarded his efforts in this field, and at the end of this period of eight years he returned to Stoddard County with what seemed to him at the time a considerable fortune. The larger portion of it he invested in the rich farming lands of that region, and all the later years of his life have been devoted to the cultivation and improvement of these lands, and of others subsequently acquired. He now owns in all some 2,000 acres, and is one of the largest stock-raisers in that portion of the State, conducting his farming operations with such skill and intelligence as to make them productive of the best results. Exact rectitude and rigid honesty have characterized him in all his dealings, both in public and private life, and he has richly merited the high esteem in which he is held by all classes of people. He is a Democrat in politics, and in 1868 represented Stoddard County in the Missouri House of Representatives. He is a member of the order of Freemasons, but affiliates with no other secret society. October 10, 1860, Mr. Proffer married Miss Eliza S. Oaks, who is, like himself, a native of Stoddard County. The children born to them have been Florence Victoria Proffer, now the wife of State Senator B. F. Walker, of Dexter, Missouri, and Mary Alma Proffer, now the wife of William Ferguson, of Poplar Bluff, Missouri.

Progressive Endowment Guild.—A fraternal and beneficiary order, chartered by special act of the Legislature of Virginia, in 1890. The first chapter of this order was organized in St. Louis in March of 1896, and incorporated April 14th following. January 1, 1898, the name of the organization was changed to American Guild, and its charter renewed under that name. There are two chapters in existence in St. Louis, with a membership of 150. Twenty-seven chapters are in existence outside of St. Louis in the State of Missouri.

Progressive Order of the West.—A fraternal and benevolent organization instituted in St. Louis, under Jewish auspices, February 17, 1895. Its membership is com-

posed mainly of Russian, Austrian, Polish, Hungarian and Scandinavian Jews, who have become naturalized citizens of the United States. In 1898 seven lodges were in existence in St. Louis, and steps were being taken to extend the order to other cities.

Prosecuting Attorney.—An office in every county, elected in the even years and holding office for two years. His duty is to commence and prosecute all civil and criminal actions in which the State or the county is concerned; to defend all suits at law in which the State or the county is a party, or is concerned; to prosecute forfeited recognizances for the recovery of debts, fines, penalties and forfeitures accruing to the State or county; draw all contracts for the county; investigate claims and give opinions at the request of the county court, and prosecute before justices of the peace all cases in which the State or county is a party. His salary is proportioned to the population of the county, being in counties whose population is less than 5,000, \$300 a year; in counties whose population is over 5,000 and under 10,000, \$400 where the population is 10,000 and under 15,000, \$500; where the population is 15,000 and under 20,000, \$600; where the population is 20,000 and under 25,000, \$700; where it is 25,000 and under 30,000, \$800; where it is 30,000 and under 35,000, \$900; where it is 35,000 and over, \$1,000 a year. In addition he is allowed to charge the usual fees in case before the circuit court.

Prosecuting Attorneys, State Association of.—An association composed of all the prosecuting attorneys in Missouri, the object being to secure uniformity in, and the correction of the criminal statutes of the State, and to perfect the provisions of the statutes relating to offenses against society. It was organized at a meeting held at the St. Louis Law School, 1417 Lucas Place, St. Louis, on the first Monday in December, 1897. The first officers were: W. D. Steele, of Pettis County, president; T. D. Hines, of Cape Girardeau County, first vice president; Sam D. Hodgdon, of the city of St. Louis, secretary; D. H. Harris, of Callaway County, assistant secretary, and John M. Doran, of Scotland County, treasurer. Meetings are held annually at places chosen by the association.



A handwritten signature in cursive script, written in black ink. The signature is highly stylized and difficult to decipher, but it appears to be a name with a long, sweeping underline.

tion. A legislative committee, consisting of one member from each judicial district, reports at these meetings subjects for consideration.

Prosser, Charles Warren, prominent in railway construction and in rolling stock manufacturing, was born October 10, 1858, at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. His father, Thomas Prosser, was a native of Wales, and came to America at an early age, settling in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, where he married Miss Jeanne Cooper, a native of Allegheny County in the State named. He resided for some years at Adrian, Michigan, and died at the age of seventy-six years. Thomas and Jeanne Prosser were the parents of ten children, of whom the living sons are Thomas James and Charles Warren Prosser, and the living daughters are Mrs. George C. Smith, wife of the recent general manager of the Atlanta & West Point Railway, lately appointed general manager of the Southern Railway at St. Louis, Missouri, and now vice president and in sole charge of the Westinghouse interests; Mrs. J. B. Michaels, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Richard H. Watts, wife of the assistant cashier of the Adrian State Savings Bank, at Adrian, Michigan, and Miss Emma Prosser, residing in the city last named. Charles Warren Prosser, the youngest of the living sons, was thrown upon his own resources at the early age of eight years, owing to his father's failure in business, and for six years following he labored in various tasks, during the winter months attending school as constantly as circumstances would permit. When fourteen years of age he removed to St. Louis, Missouri, and found employment as an office boy to Captain R. S. Hayes, then general manager of the Missouri Pacific Railway system. In this position he was doubly fortunate in acquiring knowledge of practical business and railway concerns, and in also earning sufficient money to continue his education at Adrian (Michigan) College. After completing his studies he returned to Pittsburg and became a member of the law office contracting firm of Thomas J. Prosser & Company, at that time, and afterward, engaged in building some of the largest railroads of the West, North and South. In these transactions, largely under his personal direction, there is evidence of great mechanical and executive ability, bringing him

into contact with the most prominent railroad officials in all sections of the country, as well as with men of high standing in industrial and financial circles, his superior abilities have commanded the highest respect and confidence. Mr. Prosser is yet a young man, but his striking personality and fine mental attainments afford him a rare faculty of so impressing those with whom he is brought into associations as to attach them to him in close relationships, and intimate knowledge of him confirms the best of the first impressions, affording a solid basis for enduring friendship. Politically Mr. Prosser is a Republican, and religiously a Methodist. He has received the degrees of Masonry, and has taken the degrees of the Mystic Shrine, and was initiated on May 18, 1893, to the order of the Knights of Mulvane, of New York, staying at the quarters of W. P. Mulvane, who during the Civil War, served in the 11th New York Regiment, commanded by General Sherman, and major general A. S. Johnston. To Mr. and Mrs. Prosser have been born four children, of which three died in infancy. Those remaining are Charles Warren Prosser, Jr., and Elizabeth Prosser. The family reside at St. Louis, Missouri, in one



tion. A legislative committee, consisting of one member from each judicial district, reports at these meetings subjects for consideration.

Prosser, Charles Warren, prominent in railway construction and in rolling stock manufacturing, was born October 10, 1868, at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. His father, Thomas Prosser, was a native of Wales, and came to America at an early age, settling in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, where he married Miss Jeannie Cooper, a native of Allegheny County, in the State named. He resided for some years at Adrian, Michigan, and died at the age of seventy-six years. Thomas and Jeannie Prosser were the parents of ten children, of whom the living sons are Thomas J., James and Charles Warren Prosser, and the living daughters are Mrs. George C. Smith, wife of the recent general manager of the Atlanta & West Point Railway, lately appointed general manager of the Southern Railway at St. Louis, Missouri, and now vice president and in sole charge of the Westinghouse interests; Mrs. J. B. Michaels, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Richard H. Watts, wife of the assistant cashier of the Adrian State Savings Bank, at Adrian, Michigan, and Miss Emma Prosser, residing in the city last named. Charles Warren Prosser, the youngest of the living sons, was thrown upon his own resources at the early age of eight years, owing to his father's failure in business, and for six years following he labored in various tasks, during the winter months attending school as constantly as circumstances would permit. When fourteen years of age he removed to St. Louis, Missouri, and found employment as an office boy to Captain R. S. Hayes, then general manager of the Missouri Pacific Railway system. In this position he was doubly fortunate in acquiring knowledge of practical business and railway concerns, and in also earning sufficient money to continue his education at Adrian (Michigan) College. On completing his studies he returned to St. Louis and became a member of the railway contracting firm of Thomas J. Prosser & Company, at that time, and afterward, engaged in building some of the largest railroads in the West, North and South. In these transactions, largely under his personal direction, he gave evidence of great mechanical genius and executive ability, bringing him

marked recognition by men eminent in railway and manufacturing affairs, and leading to his consequent advancement. When twenty-three years of age he was appointed to the position of assistant general manager of the St. Charles Car Company, at St. Charles, Missouri, and gave intelligent direction to its business until it came under the control of the American Car & Foundry Company, when he became general western sales agent of the last named mammoth corporation, comprising thirteen distinct and widely separated manufacturing plants. This position he was obliged to resign, owing to ill health. He subsequently resumed business as a contracting railway builder, as a member of the firm of C. W. Prosser & Company, with offices in the Lincoln Trust Building, St. Louis, Missouri. At a later day, and while continuing his connection with the firm named, he became general manager of the Southern Car & Foundry Company, with general offices at Birmingham, Alabama, and works at Gadsden and Anniston, Alabama, and at Lenoir City and Memphis, Tennessee. In all these various occupations, bringing him in contact with hundreds of the most prominent railroad officials in all sections of the country, as well as with men of high standing in industrial and financial circles, his superior abilities have commanded the highest respect and confidence. Mr. Prosser is yet a young man, but his striking personality and fine mental attainments afford him a rare faculty of so impressing those with whom he is brought into association as to attach them to him in close relationship, and more intimate knowledge of him confirms the best of the first impressions, affording a substantial basis for enduring friendship. In politics Mr. Prosser is a Republican, and in religion a Methodist. He holds high rank in Masonry, and has taken the Commandery and Mystic Shrine degrees. He was married, May 18, 1893, to Miss Daisy Kathleen Mulvane, of Newcomerstown, Ohio, daughter of W. P. Mulvane, who, during the Civil War, served in the Tuscarawas (Ohio) regiment commanded by Colonel (afterward major general) Alexander McD. McCook. To Mr. and Mrs. Prosser have been born four children, of whom Pauline died in infancy. Those living are Anita, Charles Warren, Jr., and Robert Phineas Prosser. The family reside at St. Charles, Missouri, in one

of the most elegant homes in that wealthy little city.

Protective Society for Women and Children.—This society was founded in St. Louis in 1891, and was incorporated under the laws of Missouri. Its objects embrace six departments of work, each separate and distinct: First, to secure legal, moral and social protection for women and children; second, to aid them to find employment; third, to care for abandoned, ill-treated, friendless and orphaned children; fourth, to aid in suppression of indecent and immoral literature; fifth, to prevent children from being led into unlawful occupations; and sixth, to carry on the work known as "The Fresh Air Mission," which runs each year a number of excursions for the purpose of giving poor, tired mothers and their sickly children an outing on the river and in the woods.

Protem.—A town in Taney County, on Big Creek, twenty-four miles southeast of Forsyth, the county seat. It has a public school, a Baptist Church, three general stores, two drug stores and a flouring mill. In 1899 the population was estimated at 350.

Protestant Episcopal Church.—The beginning of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Missouri was in the year 1819, when Rev. John Ward, of Lexington, Kentucky, made a visit to St. Louis and held the first service in a public room, or hall, on the 24th of October. A week afterward forty-seven persons, citizens of St. Louis, signed a paper pledging the sums set opposite their names for the support of a church for one year, Thomas F. Riddick heading the list with \$100, and others following with subscriptions amounting to \$1,714. Christ Church was then organized, and has been maintained ever since, a power for good and usefulness second to no church in St. Louis or the State. It was the third Protestant organization in Missouri, the Baptists having established Bethel Church in Cape Girardeau County in July, 1806, and the Presbyterians having organized a church in St. Louis in 1816. In 1829 the first Protestant Episcopal Church edifice was built in St. Louis, and in 1840 a second congregation was organized, followed at intervals by others, until in the year 1900 there were in St. Louis and the

immediate vicinity twenty-seven congregations. At first the church was confined to that city, but as the State became settled and extended into the interior towns and gained a firm footing in the more populous ones. In 1900 there were five Episcopal parishes in Kansas City, two in St. Joseph, two in Springfield, and one each in Columbia, Clarksville, De Soto, Ferguson, Hannibal, Jefferson City, Kirkwood, Louisiana, Macomb, Mexico, Moberly, Monroe, Old Orchard Palmyra, Prairieville, St. Charles, Blackburn, Boonville, Brookfield, Brunswick, Carrollton, Carthage, Chillicothe, Fayette, Independence, Joplin, Lexington, Maryville, Nevada, Pleasant Hill, Sedalia, Warrensburg, Weston and Westport, and missions at Bevier, Canton, Cape Girardeau, Crystal City, Cuba, Ironton, Kirksville, La Plata, Montgomery, Portland, Rolla, St. James, Shelbina, Shrewsbury, Thayer, Amazonia, Atchison County, Butler, Cameron, Clinton, Hamilton, Harrisonville, Holden, Lebanon, Lee's Summit, Liberty, Marshall, Mountain Grove, Neosho, Plattsmouth, Rich Hill, Savannah, Sweet Springs, Trenton, Utica, West Plains, Aurora, Higginsville, King City, Monett, Platte City, Richmond, Salisbury, Seneca, Slater, Tipton and Versailles. The first bishop of Missouri was Rev. Jackson Kemper, from 1835 to 1844; he was followed by Rev. Cicero Hawks, from 1844 to 1868; Rev. C. F. Robinson, from 1868 to 1886; Rev. Daniel S. Tuttle, from 1886, and Rev. E. R. Atwill, bishop of West Missouri from 1891. Thomas F. Riddick, who took the lead in organizing the first church in the State in 1819, was an enterprising, public-spirited, honorable and useful citizen, one of the founders of the public school system of St. Louis, a member of the convention that framed the first constitution of Missouri in 1820, and first grand master of the Grand Lodge of Free Masons of Missouri; and it may be said that the Protestant Episcopal Church of the State has been fortunate in having among its communicants many citizens eminent for patriotism, learning and public spirit and honorably associated with the general and local history of Missouri. In 1891 the State was divided into two dioceses, the eastern part retaining the name of Diocese of Missouri, with headquarters at St. Louis, and the western part constituting the Diocese of West Missouri, with headquarters at Kansas City, Right Rev.

R. Atwill being the first bishop of West Missouri. In the year 1899 there were in the eastern diocese fifty congregations, with 6,578 communicants; forty-seven clergymen, fifty church edifices, forty-seven Sunday schools, with 449 teachers and 3,981 scholars. The church debt in the diocese was \$20,090, and the contributions for all purposes were \$152,992. The Diocese of West Missouri had fifty-seven congregations, with 4,480 communicants, thirty-one clergymen, fifty-seven church edifices, with 9,540 sittings, and valued at \$354,150; debt on churches, \$23,198; value of all church property, \$451,457; debt on all church property, \$48,628; total disbursements, for the year, \$58,738; forty Sunday schools, with 298 teachers and 2,281 pupils—making for the whole State 107 congregations, 11,058 communicants, 78 clergymen, 107 church edifices, 87 Sunday schools, with 747 teachers and 6,262 pupils; total contributions for all purposes, \$211,730. The church has a large hospital, St. Luke's, an orphans' home, and a school for girls, known as Bishop Robertson Hall, all located in St. Louis.

DANIEL M. GRISSOM.

Protestant Episcopal Church in Kansas City.—The establishment of the church in Kansas City was only accomplished after many discouragements and much persistent effort. At the beginning churchmen were few, and their means were limited. Until 1868 the local mother church was assisted by the Missionary Board. In that year it became self-supporting, and soon afterward began its liberal contributions for church establishment and charity work in less favored fields.

In September, 1857, Bishop Cicero S. Hawks visited Kansas City and addressed a large congregation. In November he sent the Rev. Joseph I. Corbyn, who held his first service November 15th, in the old Methodist Church on Fifth Street. December 14th St. Luke's Church was organized, and received its name at the special request of Bishop Hawks; among the first vestrymen were John C. Ranson, John Q. Watkins, William Gilliss, S. H. Calhoun, W. Boyer and R. Everingham. Easter services in 1858 were held in the courthouse, and there were then but five communicants. In May St. Luke's Church was received into union with the convention of the Diocese of Missouri. The

first confirmation and celebration of the holy communion occurred October 11, 1858, Bishop Hawks officiating. It is noted that there was at this time no organ of any kind in Kansas City. During the fall Mr. Corbyn built a small home, to which he added a building which was used as the first school-house in the place. In this he held church services, organized a Sunday school, and also taught a private school to eke out a support. Christmas Day the Rev. Charles M. Calloway, of Topeka, Kansas, assisted Mr. Corbyn in the services, and eighteen persons received communion. Mr. Corbyn held services on alternate Sundays in Independence and Kansas City until early in 1859, when he became identified solely with the latter place, and made strenuous effort for the erection of a church building. Mr. Ranson had early given to Bishop Hawks three lots at Eighth and Campbell Streets, but these were subsequently declined in preference for a lot at Fifth and High Streets, donated by William Gilliss. About \$4,000 was subscribed for building, a stone foundation was laid, and brick was placed on the ground, but on account of disagreements as to the cost and design of the structure the undertaking was abandoned. In discouragement, Mr. Corbyn resigned in December, 1859, but continued to officiate, meanwhile maintaining his school. In 1860 the Rev. Charles M. Calloway entered upon the rectorate; there were then twenty-five communicants, and services were held in a concert hall on the public square. In March, 1861, Mr. Calloway resigned and removed. Owing to the outbreak of the Civil War the congregation was dispersed and only two parish meetings and one vestry meeting were held in the four years. In 1865 repeated effort was made to reassemble the church people, but without avail until September 8th, when Bishop Hawks made a visitation which resulted in the Rev. Joseph Woods, Jr., being installed as rector the first week of January, 1866. The Fifth Street Methodist Church was occupied for services until Easter Day, April 1, 1866, when full morning service and the holy communion were celebrated in the Baptist Church at May and Eighth Streets. At this service was used a large reed organ, the first brought to the city, costing \$550, which sum was advanced by members of the congregation, and was eventually paid for by contributions and from

the proceeds of concerts and other entertainments given by the ladies of the parish. Meantime the congregation was divided as to a site for building, and the character of an edifice, whether permanent or temporary. Disappointed by the failure to build, Mr. Wood retired from the rectorate in December, and in March, 1867, was succeeded by the Rev. D. D. Van Antwerp. For a time services were held in Long's Hall, and a Sunday school was organized with twelve scholars. In 1867 three lots at Walnut and Eighth Streets were purchased at an outlay of \$2,500, and a frame building was erected at a cost of \$3,000, which was first occupied August 18th of the same year, and was consecrated April 27, 1869, by Bishop C. F. Robertson. The number of communicants was now 135, and the Rev. Algernon Batte began mission services in a hall in McGee's Addition. Dr. Van Antwerp now desired to build a large central church, and two chapels to the east and south, but the west side churchmen were desirous of forming an independent parish, and the latter purpose was accomplished in 1870. July 18, 1872, the Rev. George C. Betts succeeded to the pastorate and served until April 16, 1876. Upon his suggestion, members of the congregation contributed quantities of old silver, from which were made a paten and a chalice for sacramental use. The Rev. M. Erastus Buck was rector from October 18, 1876, until his death, January 20, 1879. In 1879 the name of St. Mary's was adopted by the parish in place of St. Luke's. The Rev. H. D. Jardine was rector from early in 1879 until his death, January 10, 1886. During his rectorate were founded All Saints' Hospital, now the University Hospital (see "Hospitals of Kansas City"), and St. Mary's Seminary for Girls, and St. Mary's School for Boys; after a time the two latter institutions were closed. The Rev. John Sword succeeded Mr. Jardine and served until May, 1891, when he resigned. In that year the church property at Fourth and Locust Streets was sold, and the present fine brick edifice at Holmes and Thirteenth Streets was erected at a cost of \$75,000. The present rector, the Rev. J. Stewart-Smith, was installed October 26, 1891. In 1900 the number of communicants was 240. St. Mary's Church, from the time of Father Betts, has maintained a ritualistic service more or less elaborate, and for the

past eighteen years the full ritual of the Anglican Church has been observed.

St. Paul's parish was organized July 2, 1870, out of a portion of the membership of St. Luke's Church, amicably separated from the latter body in order to provide for the growing necessities of the western portion of Kansas City. In December the Rev. F. Haff was installed as rector. The church was received into union with the diocesan convention in May, 1871, when thirty-nine communicants were reported. Mr. Batte began services in January, 1872, and continued until June, 1874, when he was succeeded by the Rev. Joseph E. Martin. From the organization of the church, services had been held in the basement of the Coates Operahouse. In 1871 a building lot on Washington Avenue was contracted for, but being found unavailable was relinquished without loss to the church. In 1872 lots at Central and Fourth Streets were purchased at a cost of \$3,175. In 1874 a frame building was erected at a cost of \$9,000, and the first service there was held on Christmas Day of the same year. Meantime the name of the parish had been changed to Grace Church, April 14, 1873. In 1876 Mr. Martin resigned, and was succeeded by the Rev. Herman C. Duncan, who resigned in March, 1880. The Rev. B. E. Bate was in temporary charge until February 1, 1881, when the present rector, the Rev. Cameron Mann, D. D., was installed. In the same year the church building was enlarged at an outlay of \$3,000, and a further enlargement was made in 1888 at a cost of \$2,000. In 1889 the parish began the work of erecting the present church building. The Guild Hall was completed in March, 1890. The church building proper was first occupied December 1, 1894, and it was consecrated May 15, 1894, by Bishop Edward R. Atwill. Grace Church is an imposing stone edifice, designed from the standpoint of the transitional Norman-Gothic architecture. The tower has not yet been carried up, and cloisters are yet to be added. The church contains five memorial windows, made by the best artists in stained glass. The bowl of the baptismal font was worked out of a single block of marble, and weighs one and one-half tons. The lectern is a memorial to Mrs. Aileen March Wilson, a beautiful work in carved oak, made by the most artistic wood carver in America. The Guild Hall contains a valuable collection

proof engravings of religious subjects by old masters. The cost of the buildings was \$100,000. In 1900 the number of communicants was 475. The church maintains a mission at Twenty-fourth and Holly Streets, and a number of societies engaged in various departments of church work.

Trinity Church was organized December 1, 1883, with the Rev. Robert Talbot, the present incumbent, as rector, and with twelve communicants. The first service was held in January, 1884, in a hall on East Ninth Street. A lot at Tracy and Tenth Streets, was purchased at a cost of \$3,480, and the next summer the erection of a building was begun. In 1887 the walls were torn down and the present massive stone edifice was erected, at a cost of about \$100,000. The church was reorganized January 15, 1897. In 1899 the number of communicants was 502.

St. Mark's Church was organized April 12, 1889, with the Rev. John K. Dunn as the first rector. The same year a frame building costing \$3,000, was erected at Seventh and Prospect Streets. January 1, 1895, Mr. Dunn resigned, and the same year became secretary of the Diocese of West Missouri. He was succeeded in the rectorate by the Rev. Leroy S. Bates, who occupied the position less than a year, when he resigned. The Rev. A. G. Singsen served from 1896 to 1898, and the Rev. John Gray from 1899 to July, 1900. Since the latter date the parish has been in temporary charge of the Rev. John R. Atwill. The communicants number 100.

St. George's Church was organized as the Pro-Cathedral, March 23, 1891. The same year was built the present brick church edifice at a cost of \$8,000, and the number of communicants was reported at fifty-two. The church was opened for service September 20, 1891. Bishop Edward R. Atwill was the first rector, under whom served as deans the Rev. George E. Gardner, who died November 5, 1891; the Rev. George S. Gassner, and the Rev. Seaver M. Holden. Bishop Atwill resigned the rectorate Easter Day, 1897, when the Rev. P. Gavan Duffy was installed, who served until April 30, 1899, when he resigned. Bishop Atwill then resumed the rectorate, the immediate duties of the church devolving upon the Rev. John R. Atwill and the Rev. E. B. Woodruff. The parish numbers 235 members.

St. Paul's Church, Westport, was organ-

ized May 5, 1891, under the direction of the Rev. Cameron Mann, D. D., from a portion of the membership of Grace Church. The church edifice was formerly a Baptist house of worship, and was bought and improved at an outlay of \$5,000. The rectors in charge have been the Rev. A. T. Sharp, 1891-2; the Rev. J. J. Purcell, 1892-4, and the Rev. George H. Bailey, 1894-6. The present rector, the Rev. Robert Keating Smith, was installed in 1896. In 1900 there were 180 communicants.

St. Augustine's Mission (colored) was organized in 1882 by the Rev. C. E. Cummings, a colored minister, who was in charge until his death, July 8, 1887. During his ministry a church was erected on Troost Avenue, between Tenth and Eleventh Streets, at a cost of \$3,000. Mr. Cummings was succeeded in turn by the Rev. Thomas G. Harper, the Rev. John H. Simons, and the Rev. Walter H. Marshall, all colored. Succeeding these were the Rev. Antoine G. Singsen and the Rev. John Gray, both white clergymen. The present minister in charge is the Rev. E. T. Demby, colored. The mission numbers ninety-six members. It is sustained in part by the Board of Missions.

Protestant Episcopal Church in St. Louis.—In 1763 the site for St. Louis was selected by Laclède. Perhaps with gratitude and pride we may recall words that he is said to have then uttered: "I have found a situation where I intend to establish a settlement which may become hereafter one of the finest cities in America." On February 15, 1764, Auguste Chouteau, though not quite fourteen years of age, leading thirty men, landed at the selected site and began the erection of buildings to make a post for supplies to Indians and pioneers. These founders and settlers were mostly French. Louis XV. was the reigning sovereign of France. It is said they called the post, therefore, St. Louis. If so, the praenomen was not appropriate. Louis IX. was a saint. He won, deserved and wore the name. Louis XV. was no saint; nor was he a sturdy sovereign. Illicit, enervating pleasures of the court enthralled him. At the very time of which we write he was losing his American holdings east of the Mississippi River by cession to Great Britain. In consequence many of the French in that region, in dislike of the British flag, crossed

over the river and settled in the new post. This immigration contributed to make St. Louis a vigorous and active little town from the very first and during the earlier years of its life. But ere long the immigrants discovered that their king's pusillanimity had ceded the west of the Mississippi to Spain, as well as the east to the English. This kind of incoming of population, therefore, did not keep up. The Spanish commandant and garrison took possession August 11, 1768. Then St. Louis did not grow much for nearly forty years. In 1804 it had only 925 inhabitants.

The earliest missionaries of religion in St. Louis were Roman Catholic priests. From the very first—that is, in 1764—they came over from the east side of the river and ministered to the settlers under Laclède and Chouteau. By the year 1772 there was a resident priest in the city. On June 24, 1770, a little church, built of wood, was completed and blessed.

It was not until fifty-five years after the first Roman Catholic ministrations—namely, in 1819—that the annals of the Protestant Episcopal Church in St. Louis began. For the first forty of these years, while St. Louis remained under either France or Spain, we can well understand why this church was not represented here. But in 1804 the Louisiana purchase made American soil of the region now called Missouri, and, of course, of St. Louis. In 1812 the lower part of the great purchase became the State of Louisiana, while the upper part became Missouri Territory. In 1820 the State of Missouri was carved out of the huge Missouri Territory and set up in sovereignty. For fifteen years then the protecting folds of the American flag had waved over St. Louis; many immigrants had entered her, doubtless from Virginia, through Kentucky, and some from Northern States, through the great Northwestern territory, portions of which became the States of Indiana in 1816 and Illinois in 1818; her population had grown to 4,000, and with the fertile soil round about her, she was just on the eve of transformation into a sovereign State of the Union; and yet, up to within a few months of the assumption of the dignity of Statehood by Missouri, the Protestant Episcopal Church had not been heard of in her borders, not even in her chief city, St. Louis. This is the more strange when it is

remembered that the Protestant Episcopal Church is really the Church of England transplanted to American soil, and that this church was so strong in Virginia and Maryland as to have been, by a sort of union of church and State, an established church there for several years, the old ecclesiastical parish limits being to this day in those two States recognized for metes and bounds in civil and legal matters, and that many Virginians coming to St. Louis in the early times ought, one would think, to have brought with them in love and set up in loyalty the worship and usages of their own old church. Excultation might be attempted by recalling in general how feeble and weak were the resources of the yet infant American nation to meet her responsibilities in struggling with her problem of organization, expansion and development. But a special explanation of the seeming strange slackness of this church may be submitted along two lines of consideration:

First, her incomplete equipment. *Episcopos* being the Greek word for bishop, the Protestant Episcopal Church, by the second qualifying adjective, proclaims her belief in bishops; that she is led by bishops and needs and uses bishops, and her formularies declare that a minister can only secure outward validity by being ordained by a bishop. The Church of England in America, in the same year with the adoption of the American Constitution, in 1789, was transformed into the Protestant Episcopal Church by the adoption of the American Prayer Book and National Canons of Government. Yet for one hundred and seventy-seven years from the settlement of Jamestown in 1607 to the consecration of the first American bishop, Samuel Seabury, of Connecticut, in 1784, this church had never had a bishop on American soil to lead and guide her. In theory and law the American colonies were under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of London. But his practical supervision could not be very effective. It is needless to remark that he never came over here. Any young man desiring to become a minister of this church was obliged to encounter the expense and peril of a voyage to London that his lordship's hand might be laid on his head. As far as the church was concerned, five generations of boys and girls grew to be men and women without having been confirmed by a bishop, nay, without even having ever laid eyes on

bishop. Washington himself was a communicant of this church, but he was not confirmed, for he had never so much as seen a bishop—or, if at all, only in the closing years of his life. And hundreds and thousands were like him in this. The church was lame in her hands and limping in her walk and shorn in completeness of equipment. The experience of ages is unwilling to disassociate deep spiritual benefit from episcopal government. But, at any rate, reflection can count what grave practical losses the church would sustain for lack of the wholesome discipline, the effective leadership, the wise guidance and the strong encouragement furnished by a resident bishop. These one hundred and seventy-seven years of bishopless experience of the American church handicapped her in running, shriveled her muscles, starved her nourishment, disfigured her with excrescences and weakened her with internal disorders. When the American flag was run up the staff in St. Louis in 1804, this church had only six bishops in all the nation, and during the fifteen years following never more than seven. Too meagre a force that to do what was needed to be done. One reason then, it may be submitted, why St. Louis did not earlier know of the Protestant Episcopal Church was that there was no bishop at liberty to rouse missionary energies and direct missionary attacks. The American church, somewhat stupidly, one thinks, fell into the same rut in which the English church had run. In its missionary growth it had been left for one hundred and seventy-seven years without a bishop, and yet it waited for near fifty years, and till 1835, before furnishing a missionary bishop to push missionary work on its own western borders. A senseless following of a bad example that; quite like Charles Lamb's Orientals, who always burned down the buildings to get roast pig, because the discoverer of the toothsome dish had done so, and they never thought that there could be any other way than that to secure his succulent excellency with full delicious vesture of brown crackling.

Second—Her damaged good name. Damaged not by any crime or fault of hers, but because of the conditions in which she found herself placed. The Church of England was intimately associated with the Kingdom of England. The two entities have always been linked together in an intertwining almost too

close to be analyzed. From 1607 to the 4th of July, 1776, the Church of England throughout America, by prayer-book prescription on all occasions of public worship, prayed for the King of England or for the Queen of England by name. When on that memorable 4th of July the declaration was made that the American colonies intended to be independent, and of right ought to be independent, and money and honor and life were pledged to make them free and independent, an order was practically issued to the Church of England throughout America prohibiting the praying for King George in public worship any longer. One can count the hard lot it was to the clergy to obey that order. The memories of childhood and the habits of manhood conspired to induce them to remain unchanged in the old path of their accustomed public worship. Besides, most of them had been reared and educated in old England, and very many of them drew their subsistence in stipends from the English missionary organization, the "Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts." There is no reason for wonder, then, that large numbers of them remained loyal to King George. Rather than neglect to pray for him they closed their churches. In course of time some went back to England; many retired to Nova Scotia. One of these last, the Rev. Dr. Inglis, who had been rector of Trinity Church, New York City, became in 1787 the bishop of Nova Scotia. He was the first colonial bishop made by the Church of England. It took that church one hundred and eighty years to come to this step. To-day she has ninety-six colonial bishops.

It is manifest that the conviction would become widespread that the clergy and adherents of the Church of England in America were "Tories"—that is, traitors to the cause of the patriots. And facts in the case and reasons in the nature of things would give cause for the conviction. Yet it was not altogether true. Washington and not a few of his generals and large numbers of his soldiers, especially those from Virginia and Maryland, were members of this church. So were several of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. And on the assembling of the first Continental Congress, September 7, 1774, Rev. Dr. Duche, a clergyman of this church, in full canonical vestments, offered the opening prayers. However, the widespread con-

viction did its work. The fleeing clergymen and the closed churches did their work. And prejudice, driven the deeper by the hard blows of a bitter struggle, did its work. And so, at the end of the War of the Revolution, the Protestant Episcopal Church, damaged in her good name, with no head to rally around, with followers disorganized and disheartened, was sitting, uncalled for and almost unheeded, in the ashes of her own desolation. It is no wonder that when, twenty years afterward, the American flag was raised in St. Louis, in 1804, she had no American prayer-books to send for beginning work here. It is a wonder that, with a sigh for the misfortunes which without her fault had befallen her, she did not lie down in her own feebleness and distress and give up the ghost. Time, the healer of much injustice, has dealt justice to her. The damage to her good name has been wiped away long since. It is known that patriotism beats in the hearts and flows in the veins of her sons, and nowhere else more vigorously. She is not slow to confess her grateful acknowledgement to the Church of England for her planting, nurture and care given for near two centuries; but it is well understood that in the late Lambeth Conference, held in London in 1897, her forty-eight bishops present announced to the one hundred and forty-six English bishops in utmost candor, equally courteous and plain, that, touching a question on the floor, "the organization of the Anglican Communion," they could not entertain any idea of submitting in the slightest degree the American church to the supervision or direction of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and that the sister American church must be, and must be recognized of all men to be, left entirely free and untrammled to work out her own American problems in her own American spirit and in her own American ways.

Some reasons having been given why the annals do not begin earlier, the history pertaining to our subject may now be taken in hand. The history of the Protestant Episcopal Church in St. Louis begins with and gathers about the history of Christ Church, St. Louis.

In September, 1819, Rev. John Ward came to St. Louis. He was born and educated and ordained in Connecticut, but had been for several years a minister at Lexington, Kentucky. Perhaps to visit some friends, perhaps pros-

pecting in a missionary way, he came. On his arrival he was taken ill. After his recovery there seems to have been a gathering about him to start a Protestant Episcopal Church. On October 24th he held his first service in a one-story frame building on the southwest corner of Second and Walnut Streets, which was also occasionally used for holding court and as a dancing room. In that little congregation there were only twenty persons provided with prayer-books and ready to respond—Messrs. James Cleme Jr., and Joseph V. Garnier. This was the first service of the American Prayer-book held west of the Mississippi River. Soon those interested passed and signed the following paper:

"St. Louis, Missouri, November 1, 1819. We, the undersigned, taking into view the great benefits that ourselves and our families would derive from the establishment of a Protestant Episcopal Church in the town of St. Louis, do hereby form ourselves into a congregation and bind ourselves to pay over to such person or persons as shall be appointed by the vestry, hereafter to be chosen, all such sums of money as shall be found opposite our names, to be applied toward the support of the church for one year from this date."

This was signed by forty-seven persons. Thomas F. Riddick led with \$100, and the total of the subscription was \$1,714. Thirty-two of the subscribers, with eleven others about the same time set their hands to articles of association, organizing themselves into a congregation, known as Christ Church. This was the second Protestant organization in St. Louis, the first Presbyterian organization being two years ahead of it. But the first Protestant organization west of the Mississippi was by the Baptists. Somewhere in the region round about St. Louis, now in St. Louis County, they had organized in 1807, even earlier. The Rev. Mr. Ward remained the minister of Christ Church, on a salary of \$1,000 a year, for about eighteen months from November 1, 1819. At his first celebration of the Holy Communion there was only one woman to partake, though five other persons were entitled to share with her in the sacred feast. In the spring of 1821 Mr. Ward went back to Lexington on a visit, and, getting interested in a project for a girls' school there, did not return to St. Louis. On August 1, 1821, the vestry gave up the room they had

occupied for worship, and the pulpit, desk and pews were disposed of to the Methodist Church. Then for four years nothing was done. In the fall of 1825 Rev. Thomas Horrell, from Virginia, though he was a native of Maryland, came to St. Louis and resuscitated interest in the discouraged members of Christ Church congregation. An arrangement was made by which the parish of Christ Church was entitled to the use of the Methodist Church for alternate services. It also appears that services were held occasionally in the Baptist Church, corner of Third and Market Streets. By the self-denying sacrifices of the pastor and the co-operation of the people a church was built and finished in 1829 on the corner of Third and Chestnut Streets. It is spoken of as "a neat little edifice, in the center of the city, but looking more like an academy than a church, having forty-eight pews, capable of seating two hundred and fifty persons." It cost \$7,000, and a debt was left upon it of \$1,100, at 10 per cent. interest. This was the first Protestant Episcopal Church erected west of the Mississippi.

In the spring of 1831 Rev. Mr. Horrell resigned. For a year and a half services were supplied by Rev. Mr. Davis and Rev. Mr. Corson. In the spring of 1832 an invitation to the rectorship was extended to the Rev. N. H. Cobbs, of Virginia, who afterward became the bishop of Alabama. Mr. Cobbs declined. The letter sent to him may be quoted in part: "We number thirty communicants. Our city contains about six thousand inhabitants, and from its local situation it is undoubtedly destined to be the largest city in the West." This was written March 5, 1832. Some comments may be pardoned. People—perhaps Western people especially—are not wont to underestimate the number of inhabitants in the town they call their own. No charge of untrustworthiness against the vestry of Christ Church is lodged if it is intimated that probably the population of St. Louis at that time was not quite 6,000. In 1819 it was 4,000. There had not been a great growth. In more than twelve years only thirty communicants had been gathered into Christ Church. By that record advance in religion was as feeble as in commerce. Yet undying and unenfeebled were then, and are now, the hope and abiding faith in the hearts of all thoughtful and far-seeing citizens of St. Louis touching the proud ultimate destiny of

their own loved city. In October, 1832, Rev. William Chaderton became rector of Christ Church. He remained three years. Then came the great missionary awakening in the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States. In the General Convention of 1835, held in Philadelphia, a vigorous missionary society was established, and the Rev. Jackson Kemper was chosen to be a missionary bishop for Missouri and Indiana. Bishop Kemper arrived in St. Louis in December, 1835, and accepted the invitation to the rectorship of Christ Church, an assistant, the Rev. P. R. Minard, assuming the pastoral care, that the bishop might be comparatively free to look after the episcopal duties of his immense missionary field. Bishop Kemper lived in St. Louis nine years, so far as a man in the saddle can be said to have an abiding place anywhere. He resigned the rectorship of Christ Church in the spring of 1840. Rev. F. F. Peake, who had been the assistant, was chosen rector and served until the autumn of 1842. Then for more than a year Bishop Kemper and Rev. Mr. Horrell, who had come back to St. Louis, supplied regular services until January 1, 1844, when Rev. Cicero S. Hawks, from Buffalo, New York, became rector. Subsequently he was consecrated bishop of Missouri in Philadelphia, October 22, 1844. After his consecration Bishop Hawks returned to St. Louis, arriving there November 27, 1844. His first official act was to confirm eight persons in St. Paul's, St. Louis, on December 22d. For more than ten years, and until February 1, 1854, he was rector of Christ Church. And he was bishop of the diocese until his death, April 19, 1868, a period of nearly twenty-four years. Discomforting facts met him as he came, troublous experiences ran side by side with him in his work, perplexity and distress closed in upon his declining years. Setting foot in St. Louis, he was confronted by two huge debts—huge for those days—\$17,000 each on Kemper College and on Christ Church. Bishop Kemper, by a gift of \$20,000 from a gentleman in the East, had been enabled to purchase one hundred acres of ground and put up buildings and start Kemper College. The one hundred acres were called in 1836 "a beautiful spot, five miles from St. Louis." Now the spot is well within the city limits at the southwest. In some way—anyone who has had to do with school

finances, realizing the uncertainty of their income and the certainty of their outgo, can without difficulty grasp how—deficits had piled up into a heavy incumbrance. Bishop Hawks was unable to lift it, though he once went to New York to try to do so. Four months after his arrival as bishop in St. Louis the college closed its doors, and in less than a year, or on November 2, 1845, the property was sold at sheriff's sale, the judgment creditor being the purchaser.

Christ Church had sold to the Baptists for \$12,000 its old building at Third and Chestnut Streets, and in 1839 had built and entered a new one at Fifth and Chestnut. It was expected to cost \$40,000. It cost \$75,000, and so was beautified with an addition not infrequently affixed to new churches, as weighty and striking as tower or spire—namely, a mortgage.

Bishop Hawks, because rector of Christ Church, always felt harassed and hampered in trying to extend his episcopal care over the large missionary field of Missouri. In 1849 the cholera broke out virulently and the spectre stalked throughout St. Louis with exceedingly forceful stride. The bishop never faltered, but met and filled the laborious duties incident to his calling, though one of his clergy, the Rev. Mr. Griswold, rector of St. John's, fell dead of the pestilence. In 1861 broke out the internecine conflict which brought suffering and disaster to Missouri and St. Louis, and languishment, sorrow and distraction to all church circles. The bishop's heart was pierced with grief, and after the four years of actual war were over his health declined, and during the last year of his life he seemed obliged by feebleness to sit with folded hands and sadly see needed work undone.

October 1, 1854, there came to be rector of Christ Church from Buffalo, New York, a clergyman who more than any other man, it may be affirmed, served to guide the life and promote the growth of the Protestant Episcopal Church in St. Louis. Reference is made to the Rev. Dr. Montgomery Schuyler. Dying March 19, 1896, he was the spiritual head of Christ Church for more than forty-one years. Up and down those years of his life are strewn diligence, faithfulness, zeal, patience, wisdom, devotion, charity, beneficence, holiness, loyalty, love, which are benedictions on his name and memory earnestly uttered by

his own people, and almost as earnestly echoed by the citizens in general of St. Louis.

In 1859 Christ Church, on Fifth and Chestnut, was sold for \$80,000. But it was not until Christmas, 1867, that the congregation entered the new church on Thirteenth and Locust. This was estimated to cost \$125,000. It actually cost about \$235,000. In that statement of figures are wrapped up not a few impediments, distractions, drawbacks to church growth. But the interference of war, more than imprudence of vestries, produced them. By the year 1881 Christ Church managed to get all its debt paid off. And in the year 1888 it was changed into Christ Church Cathedral. By charter secured from the State its governing body is a chapter of thirteen with the bishop at the head. In this chapter, besides the bishop and the dean (the pastor of the congregation) and the senior assistant minister, there are four laymen, elected annually by the congregation, and three laymen elected yearly by the diocese at large through its representatives in annual convention assembled, and three other members, namely, the chancellor of the diocese, the secretary of the diocese and the treasurer of the diocese. To-day—January 13, 1898—there are twenty clergymen besides the bishop are at work in Christ Church Cathedral. In the congregation are 660 communicants, and during the last year the contributions for church purposes amounted to \$30,602.35.

The annals of Christ Church have been dwelt upon because, as has been said, the history of the Protestant Episcopal Church in St. Louis is coterminous with her life. It remains to speak of other church life branching out from her. In passing it may be well mention that Bishop Charles F. Roberts became the third bishop of Missouri at his consecration in New York City October 1, 1868, and held his first service and preached his first sermon in Christ Church, St. Louis, Sunday morning, November 8, 1868, and died May 1, 1886; and that Bishop Daniel S. Tuttle ceased to be the missionary bishop of Upper Missouri and became the fourth bishop of Missouri August 9, 1886, and held his first service and preached his first sermon in Missouri in Christ Church September 5, 1886.

St. Paul's was the first church organization, dating April 20, 1840, formed out of Christ Church and by colonizing. Its first rector was Rev. Mr. Minard, who had been

assistant at Christ Church. The congregation worshiped first in a building at the corner of Fifth and Wash Streets, which they had purchased for \$5,000. In 1859 they moved to the church at the corner of Seventeenth and Olive Streets, which they had built for \$65,000. In 1861 the congregation and organization died. Cause of death, asphyxiation by flow of mortgage gas left turned on. The church was sold to the "Christian" denomination. Now it is a "Hall to let" upstairs and a shop for medicinal waters below.

The second church organized was St. John's, December 28, 1841, and Rev. Whiting Griswold was chosen rector, who died in the cholera epidemic of 1849. It was said that the "Episcopalians in the south of the city" wanted a preaching place. So, with the perfect good will and good wishes of Christ Church, they met first over an engine-house on Second and Spruce Streets, then in a brick church on Fifth and Spruce Streets, then in another such on Sixth and Spruce Streets, and now, since 1872, in the third church, on Hickory and Dolman Streets.

The third church organized was Grace, in May, 1844, with Rev. E. H. Cressy for rector. The Episcopalians of the north of the city craved conveniences equally with those of the south. Its building was erected on the spacious lot on Eleventh and Warren Streets and completed in 1851. This lot was on the "Chambers tract," and had been offered as a gift to whatever denomination would build upon it. The same building, though much enlarged and improved, is used by the congregation now under their pastor, Rev. J. P. T. Ingraham, D. D., who has been rector since 1881.

The fourth church organized was St. George's, in May, 1845, with Rev. E. C. Hutchinson as rector, who before had been the president of Kemper College. The congregation worshiped first in the public schoolhouse on Eighth Street, and in Centenary (Methodist) Church, on Fifth Street. Its first church edifice, on Locust Street, near Seventh, was entered in 1847. Its second, on Beaumont and Chestnut Streets, in 1874. This burned down in March, 1891. In April, 1892, the congregation entered the third, built on Olive and Forty-third Streets. The present pastor, Rev. R. A. Holland, D. D., was rector from 1872 to 1879, and a second time from 1886. One very much loved rec-

tor, Rev. S. G. Gassaway, perished in the explosion of a St. Louis and Alton packet, February 16, 1854.

The fifth church organized was Trinity, in February, 1855, its congregation in the main being a break off from St. George's, and with Rev. E. C. Hutchinson, D. D., for its first rector. It worshiped first in the old St. Paul's Church, corner of Fifth and Wash Streets, then in a Cumberland Presbyterian and in a Congregationalist Church, then in its own building on Washington Avenue and Eleventh Street, and now on the corner of Franklin and Channing Avenues. For four years Bishop Robertson assumed the rectorship, from 1872 to 1876, as likewise for four years, from 1863 to 1867, Bishop Hawks had been rector of Grace Church. Other churches have been organized in the following order:

St. Paul's, South St. Louis—Michigan Avenue, near Malt Street; August, 1868; Rev. Charles Stewart, rector.

Church of the Holy Communion—Washington and Leffingwell Avenues; January 24, 1869; Rev. P. G. Robert, its first rector and its present rector, holding his first services for the congregation June 6, 1869. This congregation grew out of a mission Sunday school of Trinity Church, under William H. Thomson, the present cashier of the Boatmen's Bank, as superintendent.

St. James'—Elleardsville, Goode and Cote Brilliant Avenues; May 25, 1870; Rev. J. S. Corbyn, minister.

Mt. Calvary—September 6, 1870; Rev. W. O. Jarvis, rector, entering February 16, 1871, its church building erected on the lot given by Mr. Henry Shaw, on Grand and Lafayette Avenues. The second building, on Lafayette and Jefferson Avenues, was totally wrecked in the cyclone of 1896, and now the congregation has returned to its first edifice.

Church of the Good Shepherd—2849 South Ninth Street; Rev. Edwin Wickins, rector. The present pastor, Rev. B. F. Newton, has been rector since 1881.

Church of the Holy Innocents—Oak Hill, Morganford Road and Tolozan Avenue; April 6, 1871; Rev. A. I. Samuels, rector.

St. Peter's—Lindell Avenue and Thirty-seventh Streets; October 28, 1872; Rev. E. F. Berkley, D. D., rector. This congregation was an outgrowth of St. George's Church.

All Saints' (a church for colored people)—Washington Avenue and Twenty-second

Street; 1873; Rev. James E. Thompson, minister. It was first called the Church of Our Savior, then the Church of the Good Samaritan. The present rector, Rev. C. M. C. Mason, has been in charge since September 26, 1880, and reports 216 communicants.

St. Stephen's Memorial—Sixth and Rutger Streets; January 27, 1887; Rev. R. W. E. Greene, minister. This is a mission for the neglected people at the east end of the city, and is supported by all the parishes as a work of general beneficence. Several of the large givers to the building which houses it have asked that the word "Memorial" be appended. The present minister, Rev. G. Tuckerman, took charge in 1891.

St. Mark's Memorial—Washington and Vandeventer Avenues; April, 1887; Rev. W. H. Assheton, rector. This church was built in memory of Bishop Robertson, and its congregation was a break off from St. Peter's.

Ascension—Cates and Goodfellow Avenues; July 12, 1888; Rev. C. E. Brugler serving for a time, and then Rev. William Elmer becoming rector.

St. Augustine's—Bruno Avenue and Blendon Place; May 20, 1889; Rev. E. C. Alcorn, minister, though Rev. J. De Forest had held earlier services.

St. Matthew's—Clifton Heights; March 2, 1891; Rev. G. D. B. Miller, minister.

St. Andrew's—Garrison Avenue and Glasgow Place; April 23, 1892; Rev. K. M. Deane, rector. Rev. Mr. Deane has held services for several years for St. Andrew's as an unorganized mission.

Church of the Redeemer—Pine Street, near Garrison Avenue; 1892; Rev. Charles Trotman, rector, though the earlier services were held by Rev. G. Tuckerman. Its congregation was a break off from St. George's.

St. Philip's—Union and Maple Avenues; November, 1895; Rev. A. T. Sharpe, minister.

The list makes twenty-one churches, with edifices, all served regularly by their respective pastors. Besides, four missions exist—one strong one for deaf-mutes, served by a deaf-mute clergyman, and the congregation worshiping in the Schuyler Memorial House, an annex to Christ Church Cathedral; and three rather feeble missions, St. Chrysostom's, in the north part of the city; St. Timothy's, in the northwest, and Epiphany, in the southwest.

Meanwhile, besides St. Paul's, five organi-

zations have died out—St. Andrew's, Carol delet; St. Mark's, for foreigners; Calvary, St. David's and the Church of the Advent. The \$4,000 received from the sale of the last named church building went into St. Andrew's. And a church mission house maintained for several years on Washington Avenue, near Fifteenth Street, for the care of the destitute, under Sister Eliza, died out.

At the present time there are thirty clergymen in St. Louis; twenty-one church buildings; one bishop's house and two rectories; 3,146 Sunday school children, and 4,767 communicants. It was told once that when St. Louis had 6,000 inhabitants Christ Church had thirty communicants. If St. Louis now has 600,000 inhabitants, the Protestant Episcopal Church, just to hold its own in ratio should have 3,000 communicants. It actually has 4,767. Here is a gain, yet the gaps and growth are lamentable. From 1873 to 1888 not one new congregation was formed in this rapidly expanding city. Several new organizations were angry break-offs from older ones. That is not the best way to grow though perhaps it is better to grow that way than not to grow at all.

It may be added that there is in the city a Church Club, organized and managed by laymen to study and advance the interests of the church; a "City Hospital Mission," doing blessed work among the sick poor, sustained by the parishes in general; St. Luke's Hospital, on Washington Avenue and Nineteenth Street, where hundreds of patients are cared for yearly, and not a few of them without money and without price; the Orphan Home, on Grand Avenue, near Lafayette, sustained by the women of the church, where between fifteen and one hundred orphans have constant shelter; Bishop Robertson Hall, on Compton Avenue, the old Eads mission, and now an excellent school (boarding and day) for girls, conducted by the Sisterhood of the Good Shepherd, Sister Catherine—a daughter of the Rev. P. R. Minard, who has been told of as an assistant in Christ Church and rector of St. Paul's—being the head; and the Mary E. Bofinger Memorial Chapel, a most beautiful little chapel annexed to Christ Church Cathedral, and which is open at all hours of the day for men to go in and pray, and in which the Cathedral clergy hold daily services.

On the whole, the Protestant Episcopal

Church in St. Louis has grown out of her early weaknesses and is emerging from her difficulties. Inherent vitality has asserted itself in surmounting numerous obstacles that have beset her path. In endeavor to do duty to God she has never swerved from her guiding principles laid down in the Bible and Prayer Book. Her "good will to men" is attested by the benevolent activities in the missions, hospital, school and orphanage supported by her. Keeping step to duty, and reaching out in love, she is profoundly grateful for God's providential care of her past, and for her robust health of the present; and looking hopefully forward, she ventures to "thank God and take courage" for the future.

DANIEL S. TUTTLE,
Bishop of Missouri.

Protestant Episcopal Church in Western Missouri.—The Diocese of West Missouri comprises all that part of the State west of the eastern boundaries of the counties of Putnam, Sullivan, Linn, Chariton, Howard, Cooper, Moniteau, Morgan, Camden, Laclede, Wright and Howell. The same causes which prevented early and rapid growth of Episcopacy in most of the Mississippi Valley region and the middle West, worked in Missouri. These causes were, the weakness of the Episcopal Church in the East, and its consequent inability to generously support western missionaries; the prejudice, however, unjust, against the church as having been Tory in its sympathies during the Revolutionary War, and the fact that the rather staid and conservative Episcopalians furnished only a small proportion of the Western pioneers.

The first services in the extreme western limits of the State, at least with any purpose of establishing an organization, seem to have been held in 1844, at Independence, by Bishop Kemper. In 1845 Bishop Hawks, who had been consecrated for the newly created Diocese of Missouri, officiated at Weston, then an important town. Not until 1857 were there any Episcopal services in Kansas City. December 14th, that year, St. Luke's (now St. Mary's) Parish, was organized, but not until 1867 did it possess a house of worship. Three years after, this was built, on the corner of Walnut and Eighth Streets, and the parish reported 179 communicants. To the Rev. Dr. D. D. Van Antwerp is due the

credit of formally establishing this parish. In 1870 St. Paul's (now Grace) Parish was organized, and in 1883 Trinity Parish.

Long before Kansas City had an Episcopal Church there had been congregations formed and buildings erected in other cities and villages of Missouri. In some cases these early organizations have entirely disappeared, no person and no structure remaining to tell the tale. In other cases there is still a church, at which occasional services are held. The rapid fluctuations of population and migrations of the people, the shifting of centers of trade, and other causes, have made mere hamlets of what once bade fair to be large towns. And the church has suffered in consequence.

The following were the parishes in existence at the time when the new diocese was created, with the dates of their organization: Blackburn, 1856; Boonville, 1840; Brookfield, 1874; Brunswick, 1851; Carrollton, 1872; Carthage, 1869; Chillicothe, 1859; Fayette, 1847; Independence, 1855; (Kansas City has been noted above); Lexington, 1845; Maryville, 1878; Nevada, 1870; Pleasant Hill, 1868; St. Joseph, Christ Church, 1852, and Holy Trinity, 1869; Sedalia, 1871; Springfield, Christ Church, 1860, and St. John's, 1886; Warrensburg, 1868. There were regular missions, often with church buildings, at the following places: Amazonia, 1875; Butler, 1875; Cameron, 1870; Clinton, 1875; Harrisonville, 1871; Holden, 1887; Lebanon, 1873; Lee's Summit, 1872; Marshall, 1872; Neosho, 1889; Plattsburg, 1875; Rich Hill, 1887; Savannah, 1855; Sweet Springs, 1888; Utica, 1873; Weston, 1851; West Plains, 1887. There were also St. Augustine's (colored) mission in Kansas City, 1883; and in St. Joseph, St. Matthias' (colored), 1885.

When the diocese was organized in 1889-90, there had been a period of business prosperity and rapid growth of population. But almost immediately came a great depression, and the new enterprise was greatly hindered thereby. The statistics given in at the primary council, May, 1890, showed twenty-seven clergy, twenty-four parishes, twenty-eight missions, organized and unorganized, and 3,678 communicants. The total offerings for the previous year amounted to nearly \$100,000. But this included some large amounts for building in Kansas City. At this first council the Rev. Edward Robert Atwill, D. D., rector of Trinity Church,

Toledo, Ohio, was elected bishop. An extract from his address to the council of 1900 fairly suggests the fortunes and the accomplishments of the diocese during its first decade. After justly noting the difficult days in which its existence began, the unexpected financial troubles, he proceeds: "But our missionaries have never waited after the quarter's end for their stipends; diocesan salaries have always been promptly paid, and our view now extends over prosperous congregations in places not occupied ten years before, and over old congregations that have not been depleted by deaths or removals. Thirteen new churches have been completed, aggregating in value about \$125,000; many of the old churches have been repaired, and, as we noted last year, many burdensome debts have been removed. Among the new parishes and missions are St. George's, St. Paul's and St. John's, Kansas City; St. Osmond's, St. Stephen's, Monett, and St. Philip's, Trenton; embracing altogether about 1,200 souls."

A diocesan monthly paper, entitled "Church Bells," was started at Kansas City, in April, 1893, and issue Number 5, Volume VIII, in September, 1900.

During the period from 1890 to 1899 the number of baptisms was 3,373; of confirmations, 2,582; of marriages, 891, and of burials, 1,195.

The value of church property is estimated in the journal of 1899 at \$451,447, and the total of contributions for the year, reported in that journal, is \$58,758. The number of clergy is given as 34; of parishes, 27; of organized missions, 25; of unorganized missions, 13, and of communicants, 4,480.

CAMERON MANN.

Protestant Hospital Association.—The Protestant Hospital, of St. Louis, was founded in June, 1883, at which time the Protestant Hospital Association was incorporated under the laws of the State for the purpose of maintaining a free dispensary and hospital, non-sectarian in character, the first of its kind in St. Louis. The people of St. Louis made generous contributions toward a fund for the purchase of the family residence of the late Judge Carr, and such alterations and additions were made as were necessary to fit it for hospital purposes. Several churches each contributed the furnishings complete for

a ward or room, and on February 22, 1883, the house was formally opened with appropriate exercises. The association has a large membership, and has served well its purpose, being maintained by these dues, together with the aid received from Protestant churches of all denominations.

Protestant Knights of America.—A fraternal organization composed of members of Protestant churches, instituted in St. Louis in 1895 by M. H. Garland, its founder, E. M. Sloan, William B. Swan, John D. Vail, and others. The purpose was to build up an organization of Protestants similar to that maintained by the Catholic Church, and known as the Catholic Knights of America. It was chartered under the laws of Missouri, and two councils came into existence in St. Louis, named, respectively, Washington and Lincoln Councils. Dissensions as to the conduct of the affairs of the order prevented it from becoming a permanent institution, and it passed out of existence in 1896.

Provident Association.—The St. Louis Provident Association was organized March 3, 1860, and incorporated March 1, 1863. Among those at the first meeting were James E. Yeatman, Wm. M. Morrison, R. Lockwood and Thomas Morrison.

It is its peculiar function to care for dependent classes not otherwise provided for, and without distinction of nationality, color or creed; and for the exercise of wise discrimination and judicious charity. Its distinguishing characteristics and controlling principles are investigation before relief, opportunity and means of self help.

The operations of the association have been pursued steadfastly along these lines in its entire history. In the register of its beneficiaries are enrolled, in equal numbers, natives of our own and foreign climes, and freeborn alike, with the freeborn. In evidence of the absence of sectarian discrimination a summary of statistics compiled at its twenty-first anniversary shows that of the 36,905 cases helped, 32,354 were of no church or creed, and the relative number of Protestants and Catholics was, the former 2,663, and the latter, 1,888, and the statistics in subsequent years, it is believed, would show a similar result. A central office was established in 1892, and the office of general manager

ated. The work has been aided by the establishment of industrial agencies. They consist of a wood yard and men's lodge; a laundry, two sewing rooms, one for hand and foot power machine sewing, and the other a miniature factory, the machines operated by electric power. As helpful to women employed in these work rooms or in securing outside employment, there are two day nurseries and kindergartens. For homeless women and in aid of women out of employment and for the benefit of working girls with meager wages there are two lodges. For the training of young children a school of domestic economy is provided.

During the last three winters a cheap-meal restaurant has been operated where every article on the bill of fare is one cent, and a full and substantial meal had from three to five cents. For similar and other benefits a well-equipped bath-house has been built to supply cheap, five-cent baths for men and women, and for children at reduced rate.

The relief earned by labor in financial value amounts to \$4,473.74; and the material aid extended, including gratuities, is an amazing record. Up to the date of the last report, in 1897, it has been given to 68,151 families, composed of 259,857 persons; and in the supply of food and fuel alone there has been a distribution of 6,492 cords of wood; 2,174,535 bushels of coal, and 8,717,998 pounds of groceries and breadstuffs.

In relief of this vast sum of destitution and distress there have been expended at date of 1897, \$781,292.08. The support of the association is entirely by voluntary contributions, and there has never been a lack of necessary revenue. The finances have always been managed by experienced business men insuring public confidence in the wisdom and integrity of the administration of the trust fund committed to them.

The equipment of the association has been commensurate with the needs of its work from time to time. In the first years two depots of supplies were had on leased premises.

In 1882, by special donations for the purpose, property was bought and a building erected at the southeast corner of Hogan and Madison Streets, and in 1892, for the south depot, the property at 1735 South Eighteenth Street, which is now occupied as the wood-yard and men's lodge.

In 1893, through the interposition of Mr. James E. Yeatman, who is president of a board of trust, having an estate, which at its discretion, may be devoted in part to general charitable uses, the association was the recipient of the very valuable donation of property in North St. Louis for the woman's lodge, the day nursery and the laundry. The central office was located at first at 635 Locust Street, in two rooms; as the work developed and the policy of concentrating all the executive offices was adopted, it was removed to the large double building, at 1117 Locust Street. Larger accommodations being needed, by special donations the sum of \$28,888.56 was secured. This sum was much less than one-half of the cost of a structure adequate and adapted to the uses of the association, which was estimated, with the purchase of the site, at \$67,000. What was lacking for the building fund was supplied by the self-prompted and munificent donation of President Scruggs of \$35,000. There was a responsive proffer of \$1,000 in further aid to the enterprise by Mr. Gustav Cramer. The site selected is at 1623 Washington Avenue. The corner stone was laid September 17, 1898, the ceremony being performed by Mr. Scruggs. The structure, including the building, which stood on the premises, was sufficiently prepared for occupation by the association on the 7th of the following December, and entirely completed in the spring.

The St. Louis Provident Association has been thus advanced to the front rank among the organized charities of our own and foreign countries, not excelled, if, indeed, equaled, by any single organization in the completeness of its equipment and the scope and efficiency of benevolent activity.

Provisional Government of Missouri.—This government, which existed from 1861 to 1865, had its origin in the necessities of the Civil War, which, at the very beginning dislocated the regular State government. It came into existence through the operations of the State convention (which see). An ordinance was passed by the convention, July 30th, declaring the offices of Governor, Lieutenant Governor and Secretary of State vacant, and on July 31st Hamilton R. Gamble, delegate from St. Louis County, was chosen Governor, and Willard P. Hall, of Buchanan County, Lieutenant Gov-

ernor, and Mordecai Oliver, of Buchanan County, Secretary of State. The other State officers adhered to their posts, and, with the three vacancies filled as stated, there was established a provisional government in complete working order. An election was ordered to take place in the following October for Governor, Lieutenant Governor and Secretary of State—and it was not the fault of the convention that the condition of things in the State grew so disturbed and threatening as to make a peaceable assemblage of the people impossible, and force the repeal of the ordinance for the election in October. The original chairman of the convention, Sterling Price, had abandoned his position and taken command of the troops gathered in the Southwest to resist the Union forces; the battle of Wilson's Creek had been fought, and General Nathaniel Lyon killed and his army defeated, and the entire southwestern part of the State and a large part of the western border were in possession of Price's army, or those who were friendly to it. This is why the provisional government, intended to last only till an election could be held in October, 1861, had to be maintained for a period of three years and a half, until, in January, 1865, an election was held, and Governor Thomas C. Fletcher was elected. The provisional government did not have a pleasant time. After a time it encountered the hostility of the Radicals, or extreme Unionists, who favored test oaths, harsh measures against Southern sympathizers, such as property assessments, disfranchisement and banishment, emancipation of the slaves, and the subjection of the civil authority to military rule. The provisional government's attitude and policy were conservative—an attitude and policy always difficult to maintain in civil commotions. It was conservative because it was a provisional arrangement devised to maintain law and order and protect society against the violent and disruptive agencies that are turned loose in times of internal strife. The provisional government had at the head of it, in the person of Governor Gamble, a wise, strong man, and it had behind it the support of the law and order element of the city of St. Louis, strengthened by a less compact and efficient, but very valuable, law and order element in two-thirds of the counties. Strengthened by these supports and by a Legislature

which, though not favorable to the conservative policy of Governor Gamble, gave him a reasonable co-operation, the government issued defense warrants for the immediate relief of the needs of the departments, established a vigorous and effective revenue system, revived the appropriations for the schools and the eleemosynary institutions and even provided for further aid for the extension of the uncompleted railroads. Governor Gamble died in 1864, in the midst of his administration. Governor Willard P. Hall who succeeded him, conducted the government in the conservative spirit of his predecessor until Governor Fletcher's administration came in, in the beginning of 1865, and the provisional government was at an end. (See "State Convention.")

Public Administrator.—An officer in every county, elected by the people and holding for a term of four years. He has charge of estates of strangers who die intestate, or where the executor named is absent or refuses or fails to qualify; in cases where a person dies intestate, without known heirs; where unknown persons die, or are found dead, leaving money or property exposed to loss or damage, and no other persons administer; where the unknown decedent person leaves estate in the county liable to be wasted or lost, with no known husband or widow, or heir in the State; where there are minor heirs under fourteen years of age whose parents are dead, and with no legal guardian; where there is an estate belonging to minors whose parents are dead, or, if living, refuse or neglect to qualify as curators or have been removed, or are incompetent or where for any good cause the court shall order him to take charge of the estate. The public administrator receives the same fees as executors and administrators.

Public Lands.—When the United States came into possession of the Louisiana Territory under the treaty of cession, the bona fide land grants made under the French and Spanish governments were confirmed, all lands not so granted and confirmed resting subject to disposition by Congress. The greater part was opened to entry and sale under various acts, but large tracts were made the subjects of special grants. By act of 1817 owners who had

lands through the New Madrid earthquake, were permitted to enter other lands in lieu thereof. By act of 1818 bounty lands were granted to the soldiers of the war of 1812, and were known as military bounty lands. By act of 1820 the sixteenth section in every township was set apart for the use of schools, and thirty-six sections for seminary or university purposes; four sections were granted for a seat of government in Missouri; and twelve salt springs, each with six adjacent sections of land, were granted to the State. By act of 1841, 500,000 acres designated as State lands, were conveyed to the State and sold for its account under legislative provisions. By act of 1850, the title in all swamp lands was vested in the State. By acts passed in 1852-3 large grants were made to various railroad companies as aid in construction of roads. There yet remain in the State, subject to entry under the laws governing the United States Land Office, 497,764 acres of vacant public lands. Each of these classes is treated under its distinctive caption.

Public Lands, Vacant.—There were in Missouri, June 30, 1897, 497,764 acres of vacant public lands, open to entry in the United States Land Offices at Boonville, Ironton and Springfield. The State is restricted as follows for entry purposes: Boonville: the Counties of Benton, Camden, Cedar, Crawford, Dallas, Hickory, Laclede, Maries, Miller, Morgan, Polk, Pulaski and St. Clair. Ironton: The Counties of Bollinger, Butler, Carter, Crawford, Dent, Howell, Iron, Madison, Oregon, Terry, Phelps, Pulaski, Reynolds, Ripley, Ste. Genevieve, Shannon, Texas, Washington and Wayne. Springfield: The Counties of Barry, Cedar, Christian, Dallas, Douglas, Laclede, Lawrence, McDonald, Newton, Ozark, Polk, Pulaski, Stone, Taney, Texas, Webster, and Wright. All are broken and timber lands. In 1896, when the last tabulated statement was made, the vacant lands in the State were 617,245 acres, of which there were 142,900 acres in the Boonville District; 116,685 acres in the Ironton District, and 351,660 acres in the Springfield District. The smallest area was forty acres in Cedar County. The largest areas were 110,200 acres in Ozark County, 95,000 acres in Taney County, and 65,000 acres in Camden County. The entries for the

year ending June 30, 1897, were 123,479 acres.

Public Library Museum, Kansas City.—The museum maintained in connection with the public library was opened in 1897, and comprises several rare collections and valuable contributions. The Dyer Indian collection was accumulated by D. B. Dyer, during fifteen years of residence as Indian Agent among the various tribes. It represents all phases of the life of the aboriginal Indian, including various historic relics, among which are a silver pipe of peace presented by Major General Harrison in behalf of the United States; to the Shawnee Indians in 1814, and a silver medal from Washington, presented to Chief Little Turtle by General Anthony Wayne in 1795, at the time of the Greenville treaty, by which the Indians relinquished right to the greater part of the Ohio valley. Mrs. Clarke Salmon's collection embraces Oriental relics, and many rare and beautiful ceramic specimens. The M. C. Long collection, representing the stone age of America, contains the finest specimens of stone implements in the West. The Sidney J. Hare collection of fossils contains rare geological specimens, including type crinoids found in Kansas City, of which duplicates are unknown. Mrs. Hal Gaylord's collection contains Oriental costumes, utensils and implements from Borneo and Sumatra, with fine specimens of Pueblo pottery and Pima basket work. The Esquimo collection of Walter Davis includes domestic utensils and implements of warfare from Alaska and the Northwest. The W. H. Winants collection embraces many historic American and foreign medals. Other collections are minerals and fossils, by Otto Hatry; shells, minerals and agates, by William Askew; birds' eggs, by E. P. Holbert; Crimean War relics, by William A. Roxby, and Civil War relics, by Dr. Willis P. King. A collection from various sources includes birds of Missouri, and animals from various parts of the United States, including a buffalo, one of the largest of its species, from the Kansas City Stock Yards Company. All are loans, excepting the latter collection, the Hare collection, which was purchased, and the Winants, Roxby, Askew and King collections, which were gifts. The museum is under the

custodianship of the board of education, with M. C. Long as curator, and is open to the public daily.

Public Ownership Democratic League.—An association whose distinctive objects are the public ownership of public franchises, and initiative and referendum. It supports the Chicago Democratic platform of 1896, is opposed to "imperialism," and favors instructions to delegates to conventions. It was organized August 15, 1899, at St. Louis, with John T. Wilson, president; Owen Miller, first vice president; M. J. Gill, second vice president; F. W. Imsiepen, secretary; and Louis D. Goodman, treasurer. The work of the league is chiefly educational. It has public meetings the second and fourth Tuesdays in every month, at which addresses are made and papers read by prominent persons holding the views of the league.

Pulaski County.—A county in the south central part of the State, bounded on the north by Miller and Maries, east by Phelps, south by Texas and Laclede, and west by Laclede and Camden Counties; area, 343,000 acres. The surface of the county is broken, hilly in portions, with here and there flat ridges with wide bottom lands in places along the streams. Some of the hills and table lands have elevations of from 50 to 500 feet above the streams, and some of the bottoms are too low for drainage and worthless for cultivation. The county is well watered and drained by the Gasconade, which flows northwest through the southwestern section, and then takes a winding eastwardly course through the central part of the county; the Roubidoux, which flows through the central part from the south till it joins the Gasconade, and Piney Fork, which courses north in a serpentine way in the eastern part, flowing into the Gasconade a few miles from the Phelps County line. Tavern Creek rises in the northern part and flows north. There are numerous small feeders of those streams and many springs abound throughout the county. The valleys are generally narrow, and embrace the choicest and most productive agricultural lands, the soil being a heavy sandy loam. In the uplands the soil is thin, with a clayey subsoil, and bears fair crops. The most extensive flats lie between the Gasconade and Roubidoux. Along the streams

are great growths of timber, consisting of oak, black walnut, hickory, maple, elm, cottonwood, etc. The chief crops grown are corn, wheat, rye, barley, oats, buckwheat, tobacco, the various kinds of vegetables and fruits, a few of which form a part of the exports of the county. The climate and all other conditions are most favorable for fruit growing, and this along with stock-raising, form the two leading industries in the county. Iron and lead have been discovered, but owing to the want of transportation facilities no serious attempt has been made to develop mines. There is an abundance of limestone and sandstone, excellent for building purposes, and in several caves in the county are deposits of nitre, the greatest amount of which is in the cave about five miles north of Waynesville. Included among the exports from the county in 1899 were: Cattle, 2,289 head; hogs, 15,662 head; sheep, 6,240 head; horses and mules, 38 head; wheat, 14,559 bushels; flour, 303,412 pounds; corn meal, 16,472 pounds; shipstaves, 123,118 pounds; lumber, 10,300 feet; crockeries, 13,289; wool, 18,700 pounds; poultry, 675,316 pounds; eggs, 252,590 dozen; butter, 3,955 pounds; game and fish, 33,955 pounds; tallow, 725 pounds; hides and pelts, 10,000 pounds; apples, 316 barrels; fresh fruit, 2,675 pounds; dried fruit, 14,280 pounds; vegetables, 626 pounds; whisky and wine, 1,000 gallons; nursery stock, 2,000 pounds; furs, 2,887 pounds; feathers, 2,913 pounds.

The first settlement in the territory now embraced in Pulaski County was made by three men, Johnson, Cullen and Dulle, who emigrated from Mississippi with their families and located near the Gasconade at the noted nitre cave five miles west of Waynesville. Discovering the superior quality of the saltpetre there, they commenced the manufacture of gunpowder, for which they found a ready market among the trappers and hunters who frequented the forests and streams of that section. In 1817 Mr. Cullen started from his home with a load of powder, and was never heard of afterward. The mystery of his disappearance was never solved, and it is not known whether he was murdered by the Osage Indians, who infested that region at the time, or met death in some other way. His two companions, Johnson and Dulle, soon after removed to Bartlett's Springs, where they built the first mill in that section and which, having undergone many changes

is still in service. In 1817 James Ballew, William Gillapsy and Henry Anderson, of North Carolina, accompanied by their families, settled on the Gasconade twelve miles southwest of the site of Waynesville, near where runs the Laclede County line. Josiah Turpin, of Kentucky, the same year also located there, and soon after the population was increased by Elijah and Elisha Christeson, who located on land in the vicinity of the site of Waynesville; Cyrus Colley settled in the "hollow" called after him, and Isaac N. Davis opened up a farm nine miles west of where Waynesville is situated. Later Jephtha West, Jesse A. Rayl, Sr., and Thomas Starke settled near the Christesons. The pioneers had to undergo many privations and hardships. The Indians were troublesome, and supplies, as in other early settlements, had to be carried for many miles on the backs of horses. A story is told of an exciting experience of Mrs. Henry Anderson. Upon returning from milking one evening she found a large wild cat pulling the cover from her sleeping child. The alarmed woman seized the terrible animal by the throat and choked it to death. Another story that is a popular tradition in the county is in regard to the nitre cave where Johnson, Dulle and Cullen manufactured powder. After it was abandoned by them, five Shawnee and two Delaware Indians, who were friendly toward the whites, made it their home. One day they were attacked by a band of more than 100 Osages. Their position in the cave gave them the vantage, and the battle was carried on all day, many of the Osages falling. When night came the Osages blocked the entrance to the cave. Next morning when they hoped to renew the battle, upon removing the barricade and entering the cave, their chagrin was great to discover that their intended victims had evaded them by escaping through an exit of which the Osages had no knowledge. In the battle the little band lost only one of its number. Many of the Osages fell, and their comrades piled the bodies in a heap near the cave, where for years afterward their bleached bones remained as uncanny mementoes of one of the most remarkable Indian battles of Missouri.

The Territorial Legislature, December 15, 1818, created a county to be named Pulaski, in honor of Count Pulaski, the Polish patriot. Its organization was never perfected, nor its

boundaries specifically defined, though it included much of the territory that two years later was organized into Gasconade County, which included the territory later formed into Pulaski, Phelps, Maries and other counties in the central southern part of Missouri. January 26, 1833, the county of Pulaski was erected out of a portion of Crawford County, and within its limits was included all the territory now in Laclede and Wright Counties, and much of Dallas, Webster, Phelps, Texas, Maries, Camden and Miller Counties. These counties were created from time to time, and in 1859 the boundaries of Pulaski County were defined as they are at present. The first county court of Pulaski County met at the residence of Jesse Boileau, and until 1835 subsequent meetings were held on Bear Creek at the house of Green B. Williams. In 1835 the courts held sessions in the house of James A. Bates at the present site of Waynesville, and at the house of William Moore in the same neighborhood. Of the meetings of the court up to 1838 little is known, as there are no records of its proceedings preserved. February 24, 1843, the Legislature passed an act to locate the county seat of Pulaski County, and James E. Mills, of Osage; William Montgomery, of Niangua, and Thomas Marshall, of Miller County, were named as commissioners on location, and directed to meet the first Monday in May, 1843. William Moore and Josiah Christeson donated to the county a tract of land, part of the present site of Waynesville, which was accepted by the commissioners, and by order of the county court was laid out in town lots and sold at public sale. Early in 1844 a rude courthouse was built, 28 x 40 feet, twenty-two feet high, with three rooms, two halls and two outside doors on the first floor, and it was provided that it be finished "in fashionable stile." In 1855 an order of the court was made that its doors be thrown open for religious worship to all "denominations who believe in the doctrines set forth in the holy scriptures." During the war the building was badly damaged, though it continued in use until 1873, when a brick courthouse was built at a cost of about \$9,000. This building is still in use. At different times efforts have been made to move the county seat, both Crocker and Richland, towns on the railroad, being the prime movers in the matter, but the propositions in every case have failed. The

first term of the circuit court for Pulaski County was held at the house of Green B. Williams, August 8, 1833, Honorable Charles H. Allen, judge of the Sixth Judicial District, presiding, with R. B. Harrison, clerk, and James Campbell, sheriff. Gaming, riot, assault and battery, adultery and similar cases occupied the attention of the early courts. The first murder case was tried in 1839. William Grizzett was the defendant, and his victim was one named Raferty, whom he shot on account of some family affair. Grizzett, it appears, was not punished for the offense. Numerous murders have occurred within the limits of Pulaski County, but there have been no legal executions. Pulaski County is divided into the townships of Cullen, Liberty, Piney, Roubidoux, Tavern and Union. The chief towns of the county are Waynesville, Richland, Crocker and Dixon. The assessed valuation of all taxable property in the county in 1898 was \$1,814,696; estimated full value, \$2,887,479. Only about 20 per cent of the land is under cultivation, and in 1899 there remained in the county 19,760 acres of government land open to settlement under the homestead laws. Many thousands of acres of the choicest lands in the county were included in the grant to the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company, of which more than 30,000 acres are still owned by the St. Louis & San Francisco, the successor of the Atlantic & Pacific, and are offered to settlers on liberal terms by the land department of the company. The number of public schools in the county in 1898 was 63; number of teachers, 71; school population, 3,936, and permanent school fund amounting to \$13,443.43. The St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad has thirty-two miles of road crossing the northern part of the county from east to west. The population in 1900 was 10,394.

Pulitzer, Joseph, one of the most widely known of American newspaper publishers, was born near Vienna, Austria, and received a classical education. He saw military service in the Schleswig-Holstein War, and then active service in the Civil War at the battles of Cedar Creek, Five Forks and in other engagements. After the war he came to St. Louis. He attracted the attention of Carl Schurz, who gave him a position on the "Westliche Post." He demonstrated at once that he had a genius for journalism, and in

six years he was editor and part proprietor of the "Post." A divergence of views between him and his associates in regard to the local policy of the paper led to his retirement from the editorship of the "Westliche Post" but he retained his interest in the paper until 1875. He was elected to the Legislature of Missouri in 1869, and in 1870 was appointed by Governor B. Gratz Brown member of the board of police commissioners of St. Louis. In 1874 he was elected to the State constitutional convention and was one of those most active in framing the constitution adopted in 1875. In that year he disposed of his interest in the "Westliche Post" and in 1878 he purchased the "Dispatch." In the paper he at once consolidated with the "Evening Post," under the name of the "Louis Post and Dispatch," shortly afterwards changed to "Post-Dispatch." He became sole proprietor of the consolidated paper in the fall of 1879, and under his management this journal entered at once upon a wonderfully prosperous career. Mr. Pulitzer realized a fortune from the publication of this paper and then went to New York City, where he became owner of the "New York World" but he has continued to be identified with St. Louis journalism as the principal owner of the "Post-Dispatch."

Punch, Jasper Newton, county clerk of Stoddard County, was born in that county November 10, 1866, son of Newton A. and Lucy (Stacy) Punch. His father, who was native of North Carolina, was brought to Missouri by his parents when he was a child six years of age, and has ever since resided in this State. At the present time (1900) he is still living in Stoddard County, where he is known as a progressive and successful farmer. Jasper N. Punch, the son, obtained his early education in the public schools and completed his studies at the Cape Girardeau Normal School, where he fitted himself for the profession of school teacher. His early life was passed on his father's farm, and he received that careful industrial training which contributes so much to success in later whatever occupation the rural youth may choose to follow. After his graduation from the Normal School, in 1889, he continued teaching school, and was thus employed during the year following in southeastern Missouri. At the end of that time he was

to Caldwell County, Texas, and taught there during the years 1891 and 1892. He then returned to Stoddard County, and taught there another year. In the meantime he had taken an interest in politics and had become recognized as a young man of broad capability and thorough fitness for public position. In 1894 the Democratic party of Stoddard County, to the principles of which he is a staunch adherent, nominated him for county clerk and he was elected. During the four years following he filled this office so efficiently and treated all with whom he was brought into contact with such unvarying courtesy, that in 1898 he was renominated and re-elected without opposition. While serving the public in this capacity Mr. Punch has also been interested in farming enterprises, and is known as one of the thoroughly progressive and up to date farmers of Stoddard County. He is a member of the orders of Odd Fellows, Free Masons and Knights of Pythias, and holds official positions in the two orders last named.

Punton, John, physician, was born July 12, 1855, in London, England. His parents were William and Emily (Gumbrall) Punton. The father, who was an upholsterer by occupation, died at the age of sixty-three years; he was the son of William Punton, a barrister of London, who died in the prime of life, and whose widow, with her eldest son, John, for whom Dr. Punton is named, emigrated to America, locating in New York City. Her son John engaged in a shipping business, and cared for his mother with filial devotion until her death. She is buried in Greenwood Cemetery. Emily Punton was a daughter of Thomas Gumbrall, a farmer in the south of England, where he and his wife died, both at an advanced age. William and Emily Punton were the parents of eight children; of these, Eliza came to America to marry her betrothed, and died at the age of thirty years; all the others are living; the eldest son, William, has been for thirty years principal of a school at Reigate, near London; Marianne and Minnie are married and live in London; Julia is the wife of Mr. Smith, principal of a large school at Tunbridge Wells, England; Alfred, the youngest son, came to America when twelve years of age, and is now a successful dentist in Mount Pleasant, Iowa. John

received his early education in the common English schools. When about sixteen years old he became companion to a wealthy gentleman, whom for three years he accompanied in travel through Europe. During this time he conceived a desire to come to America, and in 1874 he accomplished his design. Soon after his arrival he went to Jacksonville, Illinois, and engaged in service with the medical staff of the Central Hospital for the Insane in the capacity of nurse. While thus occupied he took up the study of pharmacy with such success that he was advanced to the position of druggist. In 1878-9 he took his first course of medical lectures in the medical department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, at the end of nine months resuming his position as druggist in the hospital at Jacksonville. Here he remained for about three years, his occupation affording him exceptional advantages for pursuing his medical studies under the tutorship of the hospital faculty, and at the same time for the accumulation of means for the special course of education he had laid out for himself. In 1882 he entered the Miami Medical College, in Cincinnati, Ohio, from which he was graduated the following year. Shortly afterward he located at Lawrence, Kansas, and began practice. Eighteen months later, when he had found ample field for his effort and had attained to the position of City Physician, the president of the State Board of Charities of Kansas City made him the personal tender of appointment to the superintendency of one of the new insane asylum buildings then in course of erection at Topeka, to be prepared for the care of three hundred patients. He accepted, and in October, 1885, entered upon the work for which he was so peculiarly well fitted. Notwithstanding his superior efficiency in treatment of nervous and mental diseases, he was ambitious of gaining a higher place in those lines, and in 1888 he relinquished his position, and took a special course of instruction under Professor Hay, in the Northwestern University Medical College of Chicago. Upon its completion, he located in Kansas City, Missouri, where he is now engaged, and where he has attained to the highest rank as a neurologist. In all these years of successful effort he has never ceased to be a student. In 1892 he spent a

year in Europe, visiting various prominent hospitals where he might observe the treatment of disease in his department of medical science, besides taking special courses in the New York Postgraduate and the Polyclinic Schools of Medicine, and again visiting Europe in 1895 for further professional investigation. With all this ample preparation of theoretical instruction, close observation and practical treatment, covering a period of twenty-five years, he has won the highest distinction throughout Missouri and the region which seeks Kansas City as a commercial and scientific center. Abundant recognition is found in the many useful and honorable positions which his professional brethren have called him to fill. He has been president of the Kansas City Academy of Medicine, of which he was one of the founders, and vice president of the Missouri State Medical Association. He holds membership in the American Neurological Association, the American Psychological Association, the American Medical Association, the Jackson County and the District Associations. He is professor of nervous and mental diseases in the University Medical College, and its secretary; neurologist to the Old Ladies' Home, the various hospitals, and the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis, and the Missouri Pacific Railways. He is also a member of the Scarritt Hospital staff, of the board of directors of Federated Charities, and editor of the Kansas City "Medical Index and Lancet." In 1892 he established a private sanatorium for nervous invalids, now located at Thirtieth Street and Lydia Avenue, Kansas City, which is among the most beneficial health restoring institutions in the West. To the discharge of the many duties devolving upon him Dr. Punton not only brings the skill and pride of profession which marks the accomplished scientist, but also the warm sympathy and personal solicitude of the real humanitarian, establishing in the patient an adjunct to successful treatment. He was reared in the Church of England, but on coming to America became a Methodist, and is now a member of the Grand Avenue Church. He is a Scottish Rite Mason of the Thirty-second degree, and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. Dr. Punton was married at Jacksonville, Illinois, July 17, 1884, to Miss Frances Evelyn, daughter of the Rev. W. F. T.

Spruill, then pastor of the Methodist Church in that city. Mrs. Punton was born at Paris, Kentucky; she is a most accomplished lady, a graduate of the literary and fine art departments of the Illinois Female College at Jacksonville, Illinois. Of this union have been born four children, of whom three are living—Frank Gibson, John Morse, and William Bruce Punton.

Purdin.—An incorporated village in Linn County, on the Chicago, Burlington & Kansas City Railroad, about five miles north of Linneus. It has Christian, Methodist Episcopal and Presbyterian Churches, a public school, bank, sawmill, one newspaper, the "Champion," and about ten miscellaneous business places, stores, shops, etc. Population, 1899 (estimated), 210.

Purdy.—A village in Barry County, on the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway, twelve miles northwest of Cassville, the county seat. It has a public school, a Methodist Church and a union church; a weekly Republican newspaper, the "News;" lodges of Masons and Odd Fellows, and a Grand Army Post; a flourmill and various business houses. It was platted as Winslow, in 1880, by Henry Bass, and was incorporated under the present name—given in honor of George A. Purdy, a railway official—in 1881. Population, 1899 (estimated), 500.

Pursley, Marshall H., was born February 29, 1865, at Farmland, Randolph County, Indiana. His parents both died when he was little more than a year old. He was cared for by a half-sister until he was nine years of age, after which time necessity obliged him to shift for himself. He labored on a farm, and in winter attended school. He made such progress in his studies that he became a teacher at the age of sixteen years, and by dint of close economy paid his way through various schools and acquired a liberal education. He was graduated from the Central Normal College, at Danville, Indiana, and was for four years afterward a student in DePauw University, at Greencastle, Indiana. In 1887 he removed to Kansas City, Missouri, and entered the Kansas City School of Oratory, from which he was graduated. He served acceptably as a teacher in Spalding's Commercial College

five years. While connected with the latter school he gave his leisure hours to the study of law, and afterward entered the Kansas City School of Law, from which he was graduated in 1897, and at once admitted to the bar. In 1894-6 he was deputy county recorder, and in 1896-8 he was cashier of the Water Works Company. He was just preparing to enter upon the practice of his profession when, in 1898, he was elected to his present position of justice of the peace of the Seventh Judicial District of Kansas City. In politics he is a Republican, and is accounted a zealous and capable leader. He has served upon the city and county executive committees of the party for six years and eight years, respectively, and has been frequently a delegate to State and congressional district conventions. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and of the orders of Knights of Pythias, Knights of Khorassan, Odd Fellows and Modern Woodmen. In 1888 he married Miss Fannie E. Stine, of Kansas City. Two daughters have been born of this marriage.

Putnam County.—A county in the northern part of the State, bounded on the north by the State of Iowa, on the east by Schuyler County, south by Adair and Sullivan, and west by Mercer County; area about 331,000 acres. The surface is variable, the eastern part, originally timber land, broken and hilly, and the western part having considerable prairie alternating with tracts of timber along the courses of the streams. In the eastern and central parts the county is well watered by North and South Blackbird, Shoal, Brush, Wild Cat, Kinney and smaller streams, all of which are tributaries or sub-tributaries of Chariton River. West of the center Medicine Creek flows in a southerly direction through the county, and in the western part are East and West Locust Creeks. There are numerous springs throughout the county. The streams afford good water power, though not utilized to any extent for such purpose. Along the streams are narrow fertile strips of bottom land, with a heavy, dark loam soil. In the uplands and prairies the soil is lighter, though all is of sufficient fertility to bear paying crops if carefully cultivated. The hills and high land constitute the best lands for fruit growing, which is one of the profitable pursuits of many farmers. The native grasses grow abundantly, and

stock-raising is carried on extensively and profitably. The chief mineral of the county is coal, which for a number of years has been mined for export and for home use. There are also large deposits of fire clay. About 80 per cent of the area of the county is under cultivation, the remainder in timber, consisting chiefly of elm, cottonwood, black walnut, burr oak, hickory, ash, hackberry and soft and hard maple. According to the report of the bureau of labor statistics during 1898 the exports from the county were: Cattle, 7,510 head; hogs, 19,300 head; sheep, 2,420 head; horses and mules, 1,102 head; wheat, 1,100 bushels; oats, 2,170 bushels; corn, 15,000 bushels; flour, 16,000 pounds; timothy seed, 160,000 pounds; lumber, 20,600 feet; logs, 47,584 feet; coal, 56,320 tons; wool, 19,870 pounds; poultry, 1,735,475 pounds; eggs, 291,006 dozen; butter, 75,460 pounds; game and fish, 15,735 pounds; tallow, 13,345 pounds; hides and pelts, 71,695 pounds; apples, 9,864 barrels; fresh fruit, 6,950 pounds; vegetables, 10,000 pounds; furs, 1,365 pounds; feathers, 2,172 pounds.

There is no tradition or record of white men settling in the section now Putnam County previous to 1837. That year a number of entries upon land were made. Among the first settlers were Isaac and Clifford L. Summers and James Cochran and their families, who settled in the eastern part in the vicinity of the site of Omaha; Jesse and Isaac Gilstrap, Joseph, Joshua, John and Henry Guffey, and John and Miles Crabtree, who settled on what is known as Goshen Ridge, and James M. Brasfield, who settled near the site of Pleasant Home. Henry Guffey, one of the pioneers, and a native of Tennessee, died in the county in 1874 at the age of 107 years. Many of the descendants of the first settlers still live on the farms laid out by their forefathers. The Indians remained in the county as late as 1845. For many years after the first settlements were made, the nearest trading point, and the place to which the produce of the farmers was taken, was Hannibal, 125 miles distant. Ely's mill, at Nineveh, in Adair County, was the nearest mill, and to this place the settlers carried their corn to be made into meal until about 1845, when a few horse mills were started in the county, and a few years later mills run by water were built. Putnam County was organized by legislative act approved February

28, 1845, and was named in honor of General Israel Putnam. In 1851 Dodge County was organized. When an agreement was made fixing the Iowa boundary line, the area of both Putnam and Dodge were decreased below the constitutional limit, and in 1853 Dodge County was disorganized and its territory added to Putnam, and the boundaries of the latter county were defined as they now exist. Putnamville, which was located in the northeastern part of the county, was the first county seat. January 6, 1849, the seat of justice was changed to Winchester, and when Dodge County was included in Putnam, in 1853, the county seat was again changed, Harmony becoming the county capital. A few years later the name Harmony was changed to Unionville, by which name it has since been known. Both the former county seats, Putnamville and Winchester, have passed out of existence, not even a post office at either point to perpetuate the names. After 1855 and up to the breaking out of the Civil War, there was a healthy immigration into the county. This was retarded by the internal strife, but when peace once again reigned the settlement of the vacant lands of the county was rapid. Putnam County was one of the strong Union counties of Missouri dur-

ing the war, and furnished many soldiers on the Federal side, the Putnam militia gaining a wide reputation for bravery and fighting qualities. The county is divided into eleven townships named respectively Elm, Grant, Jackson, Liberty, Lincoln, Medicine, Rockland, Sherman, Union, Wilson and York. There are thirty-six miles of railroad in the county, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul passing from north to south through the western part, and the Chicago, Burlington and Kansas City, passing in a southerly direction through the center. In 1899 there were eighty-five schools in the county, ninety-six teachers employed, and 5,604 pupils enumerated. The population of the county in 1900 was 16,688.

Puxico.—An incorporated town in Decatur Creek Township, Stoddard County, seven miles west of Bloomfield, on the St. Louis Cape Girardeau & Fort Smith Railroad. It was laid out in 1883 and incorporated in 1884. It has a graded public school, flour and saw mills, brick works, hotel, electric light plant and a newspaper, the "Index." There are about fifteen general stores and shops. The churches are located in the town. Population, 1899 (estimated), 600.

Q

Quantrell's Guerrilla Warfare.—During the Civil War there were many guerrilla bands, under daring and desperate leaders, operating in Missouri, chiefly in the northeastern and western districts. All were on the Confederate side, and in their business of robbing and plundering Union men were their principal victims, though Southern sympathizers were not exempt. One of the worst of these guerrilla chiefs was Quantrell, whose sudden irruption, with 175 followers, into Lawrence, Kansas, with the burning of the town and massacre of a large number of its citizens, was the bloodiest event in border history. Quantrell, who was born and reared at Cumberland, Maryland, had come to the West and lived in Lawrence before the war, and it is possible that the small favor and appreciation in which he was held had something to do with this shocking affair; but it was really the culmination of the savage border strife between Missouri and Kansas which began with the first attempts at settlement in Kansas by free-soil men from the East and pro-slavery men from Missouri and the South in 1855, intensified by the predatory raids which some of the Kansas Union troops under Lane and Jennison were accustomed to make into Missouri in the name of loyalty, but for the purpose of robbery and plunder. Quantrell carried on war on his own account; he and his men were Confederates and served the Confederate cause atrociously well, but they recognized no authority higher than themselves. Nearly all the men under Quantrell were Missourians from the counties on and adjacent to the Kansas border, and many of them fancied they had private injuries to avenge for themselves or their friends. The town of Lawrence was entirely unprotected. A number of Kansas Union officers were there, among them General Lane and Colonel Dietzler, and, in addition, some Union soldiers at home or on sick leave or furlough; but there was no organized body of Union troops in that part of Kansas, except a detachment of 250 men under Major Plumb, who were thirty miles distant and knew nothing of the guerrilla movement until the

bloody work was over, and the authors of it safe back over the border. Lawrence is forty miles from the border, and the guerrillas, well mounted on good horses, starting from Jackson County and riding all night, appeared in the streets of the doomed town at daybreak, August 21, 1863, and began their savage task at once—the task being to “kill every man and burn every house.” Riding through the streets, with yells and curses, they shot down with their revolvers every man they encountered on the highway or in houses, keeping up the shooting until there was no longer a man to be found. The stores, banks and hotels were rifled and then set on fire and burned, together with many private dwellings. General Lane was in the neighborhood of Lawrence at the time, and the guerrillas were particularly desirous to kill him; but he managed to escape their vengeance. When their work of rapine and butchery was completed they galloped off, leaving the town in flames, and 183 persons killed on the streets and in the burning houses.

Quarantine Island.—The name given to the island previously called Arsenal Island, when it passed into the possession of the city of St. Louis and became a quarantine station. The action of the river and decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States have since given it to Illinois. (See “Arsenal Island.”)

Queen City.—A city of the fourth class, in Schuyler County, on the Wabash Railroad, eight miles south of Lancaster. It was founded in 1868, and was incorporated in 1870. It has four churches, a good graded public school, a bank, two hotels, flouring mill, creamery and about twenty-five miscellaneous business places, including stores in the different lines of trade and small shops. The town supports two newspapers, the “Leader” and the “Transcript.” Population, 1899 (estimated), 900.

Queen's Daughters, or the Daughters of the Queen of Heaven.—A charitable society of Catholic women, organ-

ized in St. John's parish, St. Louis, December 5, 1889. The industrial education of the children of the very poor, the improvement of the home life of the poor and assisting the unfortunate in every possible way, are its chief objects. The established branches of the work in St. Louis are Saturday afternoon sewing and industrial schools in various parishes. The society conducts a cooking school and a home for self-supporting women in St. John's parish. It is establishing new branches in St. Louis every year, and opening new departments of work for the betterment of the home life of the poor.

Query Club.—The Query Club of St. Louis is an organization of young women, associated for mutual improvement in literature, art, science and the vital interests of the day, founded in 1890. At the business meeting in the spring the essayists for the ensuing year are chosen, those who have read papers the previous year being exempt. Each essayist selected submits several topics, and from these the club chooses the one on which she is to write. The club year closes with a luncheon, which is enlivened by speeches by

the outgoing and incoming officers, and by numerous toasts.

Quitman.—A village in Greene Township, Nodaway County, eleven miles west of Maryville, on the Nodaway Valley Railroad, situated on the east bank of the Nodaway River, on high, rolling land. It was named after General Quitman, of Mississippi, distinguished in the Mexican War. It occupies the original claim of Hiram Lee, an early settler, whose log cabin stood on the town site. Lee sold the ground to R. R. Russell, who, in 1856, laid out the town and put up the first brick house. A steam sawmill was erected in 1859, and a gristmill in 1869. In 1880 the town was nearly destroyed by fire, but the indomitable citizens rebuilt it, and it has prospered ever since. The town has a good schoolhouse, two elevators, several stores, Christian, Methodist Episcopal, South, and Methodist Episcopal Churches; Quitman Lodge, No. 196, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and Comet Lodge, No. 284, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Population, 1899 (estimated), 300. The "Quitman Record" is the local news gatherer.

R

Rader, Perry Scott, Reporter of the Supreme Court of Missouri, was born November 24, 1859, in Jasper County, Missouri. His parents were Andrew M. and Isabel Adelaide (McFarland) Rader. The father was a native of West Virginia, who came to Missouri in 1838; he was an early Methodist minister; in Civil War times he was captain of a company which he raised, and afterward chaplain of a regiment in the Confederate service. He was a direct descendant from Anthony Rader, a Huguenot, who emigrated to America in 1742, whose son George was a member of the House of Burgesses of Virginia when Washington was elected to the Continental Congress. The mother of Perry Scott Rader, who was a native of Tennessee, came to this State in 1834, and is now living with her children in Marshall, Missouri. She is descended, through her mother, from Sir Robert McFarland, a native of Scotland, who renounced his title, came to America to en-

gage with the patriots in their struggle for independence, and was commissioned colonel in the Revolutionary Army. The McFarlands and their kinsmen, the Bartons, became noted in the jurisprudence of Tennessee. Mr. Rader received elementary instruction in the common schools of Saline County, Missouri. He then taught school and afterward dealt in cattle, accumulating a considerable sum of money, which he expended in completing his education. When twenty years of age he entered the Central College, at Fayette, Missouri, completing a five years' course and receiving his degree as bachelor of arts in 1886. For a time he engaged in journalism, editing and publishing the "Howard County Advertiser," and afterward the "Brunswick," at Brunswick. During these later years he read law privately, and was admitted to practice in 1888, at Fayette, by Judge Burckhardt, of the Howard County Circuit Court. Two months later he brought



Very truly
Perry S. H. . . .



Very truly
Perry S. Rader

his first important case, which gave him a recognized standing at the bar and laid the foundations of his financial success. This was a personal damage suit against the Chicago & Alton Railway, in which he secured for his client \$7,056 after two appeals to the supreme court. From this time he was busied in Howard and neighboring counties in northern Missouri in all classes of civil cases, his practice extending to the supreme court. Criminal law has never been congenial to his tastes or disposition, and he has only engaged in cases under this head on assignment by a court. In his own lines he is highly reputed for thorough and intelligent preparation of his cases, as well as energy and persistency in their prosecution. As a speaker he is earnest and logical, at times impassioned, and habitually commands a close and respectful hearing. In 1897 he was chosen supreme court reporter. To the duties of his position, which he continues to occupy, he gives scrupulous care, and his work is above criticism. Aside from his professional duties, he has rendered to the State conspicuous service in a literary way. Under the inspiration of close, studious habits, with a deep realization of the duties of citizenship, and the necessity for an intelligent comprehension of those duties, he has written a volume which is at once highly creditable to him, a valuable addition to the literature of the commonwealth, and of surpassing advantage to teachers and educational institutions. This work, which occupied his spare time, principally at night, for a period of about four years, is Rader's "Civil Government and History of Missouri." It is an exceedingly well digested compendium of all that need be taught in school or academy, concerning the settlement and development of the State, the record of civil institutions, and the functions of the various departments of government. As a work of ready reference, it is of peculiar worth. It possesses a rare interest and value in being the only volume extant which contains portraits of all the Governors of Missouri, some of which were obtained with great difficulty. That of John Miller, 1824-32, was from a likeness in possession of a nephew, James Miller, of St. Louis County. That of Claiborne F. Jackson is after the only known portrait in existence, owned by a sister, Mrs. Lamb, of Hannibal. That of Thomas Reynolds was

taken from an oil painting found in the garret of Mr. Williams, near Weston. Governor Stone was so impressed with the historic value of this collection that he had enlarged crayon copies of all the portraits made to adorn the Executive Mansion. The volume was adopted in 1897 by the State Text Book Commission as a text book to be used in all the public schools of Missouri. This provision did not apply to St. Louis, Kansas City and St. Joseph, but the history is used in the schools of two of these cities. Upon its introduction 60,000 copies were called into use, and 15,000 copies have been required each year since that time. Mr. Rader now contemplates the compilation of matter for a volume of early day adventure, particularly in Missouri, where the scenes are laid. It is designed primarily for boys, embodying narratives of encounters with Indians and the pursuit of large game, the incidents being derived from manuscripts left by a relative of his wife, Major Daniel Ashby. Major Ashby was an officer in the War of 1812, who settled in Chariton County in 1818, when, as he expressed it, "there was not a white man between him and the north pole, or between him and the Rocky Mountains." He became a Representative and State Senator, and receiver of the United States Land Office at Lexington, serving in the latter capacity until he was dismissed for political reasons; he was responsible for one and a half million dollars, and on settlement the government was found to be indebted to him in the amount of \$34.10. He lived to the age of eighty-seven years, and two years previous to his death said if there were such another country as Missouri was when he first knew it he would make it his home. Mr. Rader has always been a staunch Democrat, an active member of State conventions of his party, and a popular speaker during political campaigns. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and of the orders of Knights of Pythias and Modern Woodmen. He was married, December 4, 1889, to Miss Bennie J. Younger, of Brunswick. Of this union have been born two children, John Wallace, aged eight years, and Isabel Adelaide, aged seven years. The lineage of Mrs. Rader is honorable and interesting. She was a daughter of Robert A. Younger, a prominent citizen of Boone County. Her mother was Idress, daughter of Hiram Craig, who

settled north of Glasgow in 1819, on a farm, where his daughter lived for sixty-five years, and which yet belongs to her children. She became the wife of Major Daniel Ashby, before mentioned, and was related through her mother to General William Campbell, the hero of the battle of King's Mountain, whose wife was a sister of Patrick Henry, the inspired orator of the Revolutionary period.

Ragan, Stephen Hood, an accomplished surgeon, prominently identified with professional schools in Kansas City, was born September 3, 1864, near Johnson Station, Tarrant County, Texas. He is descended from Scotch-Irish ancestry, and from the Ragan family have come all in America who bear the names Ragan and Reagan. His paternal grandfather, Jacob Ragan, came from Kentucky to Missouri by wagon, and was a pioneer settler in Jackson County, and also one of the fourteen men forming the original Kansas City Town Site Company. Stephen C. Ragan, son of Jacob Ragan, was born in Kentucky. From 1849 to 1851 he taught school at Union Point, near Kansas City, and was a school director during a portion of the time. During a part of 1852 he taught an academy near the present Shelly Park, Kansas City, and afterward conducted an academy at Union Point until 1856. He removed to Harrisonville and taught an academy. In 1859 he removed to Texas. At the beginning of the Civil War he became captain of a company in the Fourteenth Texas Regiment. He participated in the siege of Corinth under General P. G. T. Beauregard, and in the battle of Farmington, under General Sterling Price; he afterward served under General E. Kirby Smith in Tennessee and Kentucky, and fought in the battle of Richmond, in the last named State. He was then detached to procure recruits and supplies in Texas, and on rejoining his command served under General Braxton Bragg in the operations at Chattanooga. He was under General Joseph E. Johnston in the Vicksburg campaign, and after the fall of that stronghold was engaged in the defense of Jackson, Mississippi. At that place, after a nine days' siege, as commander of the left wing of his regiment, he assisted in covering the retreat of the army, and retired with his command in safety. He was afterward engaged under General Bragg in the battle of

Chickamauga. He resigned early in 1864 and returned to Texas, where he served in the subsistence department for about ten months. He then became post adjutant at Dallas, and was commander of that post when the war ended. During his war service he was frequently entitled to promotion, and in 1862 he was elected to the lieutenant colonelcy of his regiment. In every instance he refused the proffered honor in order to preserve inviolate his pledge to the parents of his soldiers that he would remain immediately with them until the end. After the war he returned to Missouri and settled on the Chiles farm, near Kansas City; he became actively identified with the development of the latter place, and was serviceable in many ways. He was elected to the Legislature in 1878, and again in 1883. His services in that body were conspicuous and useful; it was said of him that while he introduced but few bills, those of which he was author were of real merit, and that he displayed rare intelligence and energy in following them through all necessary ways until their passage was effected. He was author of the law providing for the use of convict labor upon public highways, and under its operations various rock roads were constructed in Jackson County, among them being the main street from Kansas City to Westport, and portions of Troost and Independence Avenues. Among other important measures introduced by him were the immigration law, and a revision of the revenue law enabling tax levies to be made commensurate with increase of population. In 1900 he was serving his second term as deputy under County Marshal S. H. Chiles. Colonel Ragan married Miss Josephine Chiles, a daughter of Alexander Chiles, a Kentuckian, and a pioneer settler of Jackson County. To Colonel and Mrs. Ragan, both of whom are yet living in Kansas City, were born eleven children, of whom three died young. Those living are Alexander and Greenberry, prosperous farmers in Jackson County, Missouri; Dr. Stephen H.; Romulus C., a medical student, who will graduate in 1901; Anna F., wife of Russell Noland; Horace W., a mechanic, and Coffee C. and Ezra R., both young. Their third living son, Stephen H. Ragan, was two years of age when the parents came to Jackson County. He was reared on the home farm, and was educated in the ward schools and in Spald-

ing's Commercial College, Kansas City, graduating from the latter institution in 1888. For two years following he read medicine under the tutorship of Dr. John C. Rogers and Dr. J. H. Van Eman, in Kansas City. He then entered the Kansas City Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1894. He at once entered upon practice, devoting himself principally to general surgery. For four years, beginning with his taking his medical degree, he was a member of the dispensary staff of the Kansas City Medical College, principally engaged in treating the diseases of women. He has been professor of anatomy in the Columbian Medical College from its organization in 1898, and since 1895 he has been demonstrator of anatomy and lecturer on anatomy in the Kansas City Dental College. He is a member of the Kansas City Anatomical Association and of the Missouri State Anatomical Association, and is treasurer of the former body. From 1896 to 1898 he was a member of the hospital corps of the Third Regiment, National Guard of Missouri. In politics he is a Democrat, and in religion a Methodist. He holds membership in the orders of Knights of Pythias, the Modern Woodmen, and the United Workmen, and is medical examiner of Railroad Alcott Lodge, No. 116, of the latter order. Dr. Ragan is recognized as one of the most capable operators in the field of general surgery, and his accomplishments are regarded with peculiar admiration by such eminent authority as Dr. George Halley. Personally he is genial and unassertive, and commands the confidence which is reposed in the well equipped practitioner and the man of integrity. Dr. Ragan was married, November 22, 1885, to Miss Vena Duncan, a daughter of Thomas Duncan, who was a native of Missouri and a pioneer settler of Wyandotte County, Kansas, where he managed a farm, and was for many years a justice of the peace. Three children have been born of this marriage, Walter, Stephen and Alpha Ragan.

Railey, Robert Tarlton, lawyer, is descended on the paternal side from one of the oldest families of Virginia. He was born at Milligan's Bend, Louisiana, January 19, 1850, and is a son of Tarlton and Mary W. (Blackwell) Railey. His father, who was a planter in Louisiana before the Civil War,

was born in Woodford County, Kentucky, near Versailles, in 1810. In 1850 he removed from Louisiana to Kentucky, and from Kentucky, in 1855, to Missouri, locating in Cass County, Missouri. Soon afterward he removed to Colorado, and was residing there when the Civil War broke out. With the intention of enlisting in the Confederate service he started for Louisiana, reaching Vicksburg, Mississippi, just before the siege of that place was begun. Virtually a prisoner there, the fall of Vicksburg ended his service. Returning to Missouri, he continued farming for a while, but in 1868 engaged in mercantile pursuits in Harrisonville, continuing in that business until 1871. His death occurred at Harrisonville in 1879. Tarlton Railey was a son of Charles Railey, a native of Woodford County, Kentucky, and a descendant of an English family who located in Virginia during the early colonial period. Our subject's mother, who is spending her latter years with her daughter, Mrs. James E. Hocker, at Sweet Springs, Saline County, Missouri, was born in Lawrenceburg, Kentucky, and is a daughter of Honorable Robert Blackwell, a man of wealth and influence, and at one time a member of the Kentucky Legislature. The Blackwell family came to Kentucky from Virginia, in which State the founders of the family in America were pioneers. The education of the subject of this biography was begun in private schools at Harrisonville. Subsequently he took a year's course in the Christian Brothers' Academy at St. Louis, after which he entered the Missouri State University, continuing his studies there up to the latter part of the senior year. Returning to Harrisonville in January, 1870, he engaged in the mercantile business with his father until the latter part of 1871. At that time he began the study of law, and immediately after his admission to the bar in 1873 began the practice of his profession in Harrisonville, where he has since remained. From the beginning of his professional career Mr. Railey has been eminently successful. In 1880, in the seventh year of his legal work, the Missouri Pacific Railway Company's officers, who had witnessed his success at the bar in many important trials, tendered him the position of assistant attorney for that great corporation, and for the past twenty years he has devoted his time almost exclusively to the interests of that road, with

the exception of three years. The time not occupied in this work is taken up in legal work for other large corporations, including the three other railroads centering in Harrisonville—the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, the Kansas City, Springfield & Memphis, and the St. Louis & San Francisco—besides the Metropolitan Street Railway Company of Kansas City, and the Rich Hill Coal-Mining Company. Mr. Railey has always been a staunch Democrat, but has no sympathy with the faction which has taken possession of the party in recent years. Since the domination of the free silver element in the party he has warmly espoused the principles of sound money and territorial expansion, but is a firm believer in free trade with the other countries of the world. He has never sought public office, and has never consented to become a candidate for political honors of any character. Fraternally he has attained the degree of Knight Templar in Masonry, and in religion is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in which he serves as trustee. For many years he has been actively identified with the American Bar Association and the Missouri State Bar Association, and has frequently represented the bar of Missouri in the meetings of the former organization. His marriage occurred September 3, 1874, and united him with Martha S. Beattie, daughter of Dr. Thomas Beattie, a retired physician and surgeon of Harrisonville. They are the parents of a son, Thomas T., born February 4, 1885, now a student in the graded schools of Harrisonville. Dr. Beattie was for many years one of the most distinguished and successful physicians of Missouri. He was born in Belfast, Ireland, October 17, 1827, and was educated in Edinburgh University and the Edinburgh College of Surgeons, from which he received a diploma in 1849. In May, 1849, he came to America, locating for practice in Quebec, Canada. In 1850 he removed to Cincinnati; in 1854 to Newark, Illinois, and in 1858 to Cass County, Missouri, where he was in active practice until 1890. He was one of the organizers of the Allen Banking Company, and has been one of its directors during its entire career. During the Civil War he served as post surgeon at Harrisonville for the Federal government, under contract. For many years he acted as local surgeon for the Missouri Pacific Railway Company. He was

married at Quebec, October 9, 1849, to Martha Stewart Byers, a native of Ireland. They have been the parents of seven children, namely: Anna Belinda, wife of Taylor Wilson, of Saline County, Missouri; James, of Gainesville, Texas; Martha Stewart, wife of the subject of this sketch; Samuel J., deceased; Ida J., widow of William C. Lynde; Thomas J., a practicing physician of Kansas City, Missouri; Evaline, wife of John A. Davis, of Harrisonville, and William, deceased. In closing this brief sketch of Mr. Railey it is fitting to state that he is held in highest esteem by the bar of the entire State, and by the laity as well. He is well versed in the principles of legal science, and his eminently successful career has demonstrated his ability to apply those principles correctly to the causes intrusted to his care. He is recognized as one of the great trial lawyers of the State, and his rank at the bar of Missouri is among the leaders. Personally he is a man of the strictest integrity, public-spirited, liberal-minded and a potential factor in society.

Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners.—The railroad and warehouse commissioners in Missouri are three in number, elected by the people, their term of office being six years, and one of them chosen every two years. They enforce the law governing railroads and public warehouses, call the attention of roads to neglect or violation of the law, and represent individuals who have grievances against them. They appoint grain inspectors at St. Louis and Kansas City to inspect and fix the grades of grain. They receive each a salary of \$3,000 a year and employ a secretary at a salary of \$1,500 a year. The bureau, established in 1875, is at Jefferson City.

Railroad Celebration.—The completion of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, which gave St. Louis its first railroad outlet to the East, was the occasion of a great celebration in that city in June of 1857. On the 4th of that month an excursion left Cincinnati for St. Louis, which carried the City Councils of Baltimore and Cincinnati and the principal municipal officers of Marietta, Chillicothe and other cities on the line of the road. Another excursion train, which brought to the city Senator Douglas, of Illinois, and other distinguished men, started for St. Louis

on the following day. The arrival of these trains was announced by the firing of cannon from the bluffs on the river, and the guests were formally welcomed by Mayor Wimer. They were conveyed across the river on the steamers "Reindeer," "Baltimore," "Illinois" and "Die Vernon." A reception committee met the visitors at the landing, and a great parade followed. A collation was served at the fair grounds. Edward Bates was the principal orator of the day, but a long list of toasts was responded to by other gentlemen.

Railroad Convention, First.—See "Railroads of St. Louis."

Railroad Land Grants.—In the beginning of railroads in Missouri three of them received grants of government land to aid in their construction—the Pacific, 127,000 acres; the Southwest Branch (afterward the Atlantic & Pacific, and now the Frisco), 1,040,000 acres, and the Hannibal & St. Joseph (now part of the Burlington), 600,000 acres. Congress granted the lands to the State, and the State granted them to the roads. The Hannibal & St. Joseph Company, by a vigorous policy of attracting immigrants to their lands, turned their grants to considerable advantage; but the other grants were not so successfully managed and never yielded great benefit.

Railroads.—The honor of the first railroad belongs to a track five miles in length laid from Richmond to a point on the Missouri River opposite Lexington, some time between 1849 and 1851. It was made entirely of timber, the rails being of sawed oak and the cross ties of hewed oak, and it cost \$1,500 a mile. It was operated by horse power. The builder was J. R. Allen. History is silent about the financial features of this enterprise, but it deserves to be put on record along with the name of its builder as the beginning of a new system of transportation in the State. A little later a similar road was graded from Independence to the Missouri River, three miles, but the track was never laid. Although iron railroad building did not begin in Missouri until the year 1851, railroad projecting preceded it by sixteen years. In 1836 a railroad convention composed of delegates from St. Louis, Lincoln, Washington, Cooper, Warren, St. Charles, Montgomery,

Boone, Howard and Jefferson Counties was held in St. Louis. Samuel Merry was president, and among the delegates were John O'Fallon, Edward Tracy, Archibald Gamble, Joshua B. Brant, M. L. Clark, Joseph Laveille, Thornton Grimsley, Henry S. Geyer, Henry Walton, Lewellyn Brown, Henry Von Phul, George H. McGunnegele, W. B. Ayres, Pierre Chouteau, Jr., and Hamilton R. Gamble, from St. Louis County; David Bailey, Hans Smith; Emmanuel Block, Benjamin W. Dudley and Dr. Bailey, of Pike County; J. H. Relfe, Philip Cole, John S. Brickey, Jesse H. McIlvaine, Myers H. Jones, James Evans and W. C. Reed, of Washington County; Benjamin E. Ferry, N. W. Mack and William H. Trigg, of Cooper County; Carty Wells, Nathaniel Pendleton and Irwin S. Pitman, of Warren County; Edward Bates, Moses Bigelow, William Campbell and W. L. Overall, of St. Charles County; M. M. Maughs, S. C. Ruby and Nathaniel Dryden, of Montgomery County; James W. Moss, John B. Gordon, John W. Keisker, David M. Hickman, James S. Rollins, William Hunter, R. W. Morris, of Boone County; John Bull, Alphonso Wetmore, Weston F. Birch, Joseph Davis, John B. Clark, T. Y. Sterns and John Wilson, of Howard County, and James McCutchen, of Jefferson County. Resolutions were adopted favoring the construction of a railroad from St. Louis to Fayette, crossing the Missouri River at St. Charles and running through Warrenton, Danville, Fulton and Columbia; also a railroad from St. Louis in a southwestern direction to the valley of Bellevue, in Washington County, so as to traverse the rich mineral region in that part of the State, and also a branch from the St. Louis and Bellevue road from some convenient point to the Meramec Iron Works in Crawford County, with a view to its extension through Cooper County to Jackson County. James S. Rollins, Edward Bates and Hamilton R. Gamble were appointed a committee to draw up a memorial to Congress for a grant of public lands in aid of the proposed roads. At the session of the State Legislature that followed no fewer than eighteen railroads were chartered, most of them small local enterprises, whose names show how limited and diminutive were the railroad ideas of that day when compared with the vast scope of railroad connections of the present time. They were the Bailey's Landing Railroad, from

Troy, in Lincoln County, to Bailey's Landing, fourteen miles, capital \$50,000; Carondelet & St. Louis Railroad, six miles, capital \$100,000; Florida & Paris Railroad, in Monroe County, ten miles, capital \$100,000; Hannibal, Paris & Grand River Railroad, from Hannibal through Florida, Paris, Huntsville and Keytesville to Brunswick, 120 miles; Liberty Railroad, from Liberty, in Clay County, to the Missouri River, five miles, capital \$25,000; Livingston & Independence Railroad, from Livingston, on the Missouri River in Jackson County, to Independence, six miles, capital \$100,000; Louisiana & Columbia Railroad, from Louisiana through Columbia to Rocheport, 110 miles, capital \$1,000,000; Marion City & Missouri River Railroad, from Marion City, on the Mississippi River in Marion County, through Palmyra, Marion College, New York and New Franklin to Boonville, 120 miles, capital \$600,000; Mine La Motte & Mississippi Railroad, from Mine La Motte, in Madison County, to the Mississippi River, near Pratte's Landing, thirty-eight miles, capital \$100,000; Monticello & Lagrange Railroad, in Lewis County, twelve miles, capital \$100,000; Paynesville & Mississippi Railroad, from Paynesville to Jackson's Landing, in Pike County, six miles, capital \$50,000; Rocheport Railroad, from Rocheport to Columbia, thirteen miles, capital \$150,000; Mineral Railroad, from St. Louis through Potosi to Caledonia, in Washington County, 110 miles, capital \$2,000,000; St. Charles Railroad, from St. Charles to the Mississippi River opposite Grafton, twelve miles, capital \$100,000; Southwestern Railroad, from New Madrid to Commerce, forty miles, capital \$200,000; St. Louis Railroad, from St. Louis to the Missouri River, twenty-one miles, capital \$500,000; Southwestern Railroad, from Caledonia, in Washington County, through Iron Mountain, Mine La Motte and Jackson to Cape Girardeau, ninety miles, capital \$1,000,000; Washington & Ste. Genevieve Railroad, from Washington to Ste. Genevieve, seventy-five miles. None of these roads were ever built or even partially constructed. The population of Missouri at the time was only 260,000, and there was not enough money in the State to build one of the proposed roads. There were only about 1,000 miles of railroad in the United States, more than one-third in Pennsylvania, and the modern system of constructing railroads in the

West with money obtained from the East, on bonds, had not then been devised, and it would not have availed if it had been, for the Eastern States did not have money enough to build their own proposed roads. But it was a time of universal projecting, speculating and anticipating; a railroad mania, the first of the kind, had spread over the country, and in chartering enterprises with so free a hand the Missouri Legislature was only imitating the example of other States. It will be observed that the roads here proposed were intended to connect the chief towns with one another and with the nearest river points, and that the through traffic which constitutes so important a feature in railroading at this day had not been conceived. Thirteen years later Missouri's great statesman, Thomas H. Benton, prophesied and proposed that railroad to the Pacific, which, at the time, seemed little more than a very daring thought, but which has since multiplied into many Pacific railways, and when another railroad mania seized the country the Missouri Legislature projected the admirable system which, with completed connections, now traverses the State, and constitutes an important part of the vaster continental scheme of railways that connects the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans and the Northwest with the Gulf. This system was made up of five great lines—the Hannibal & St. Joseph, running across the State, east and west, from Hannibal, on the Mississippi River, to St. Joseph on the Missouri; the North Missouri, running from St. Louis across the Missouri River at St. Charles, through the northeast section of the State to the Iowa border, with a branch through the counties north of the Missouri to the western border; the Pacific, running from St. Louis through the counties south of the Missouri River to the mouth of the Kansas River; the Southwest Branch, starting from Franklin on the Pacific and running through Rolla and Springfield to the southwest corner of the State; and the St. Louis & Iron Mountain, running from St. Louis south to the Iron Mountain, to be extended in due time to the Arkansas border. These five projected lines ultimately became the stems of systems of their own, or parts of other systems the Pacific, of the present Missouri Pacific system; the Southwest Branch, of the present St. Louis & San Francisco system, the Iron Mountain of the pres-

ent St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern system, the North Missouri of the Wabash system—West—and the Hannibal & St. Joseph, a part of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy system. The State assisted all the roads with loans of its bonds, and in addition to this, three of them received grants of public lands—the Hannibal & St. Joseph, 600,000 acres; the Pacific, 127,000 acres, and the Southwest Branch, 1,040,000 acres. A beginning of iron railroad work in Missouri was made on the Pacific at St. Louis on the 4th of July, 1850, Mayor L. M. Kennett throwing the first shovelful of earth. But the progress was slow, painful and beset with many difficulties, the chief of which was the scarcity of money. Railroad enterprises in other Western States were being prosecuted at the time, and the demands for means far exceeded the resources of New York and other Eastern cities, and the bonds offered by the railroads had to be sold at an enormous discount. It was eighteen months after the commencement made on the Pacific before the first five mile section of that road was opened to Cheltenham, a suburb of St. Louis, and it was three years later still, and some time after the shocking accident at the Gasconade Bridge, that the opening to Jefferson City was made. The Hannibal & St. Joseph was the first road in the State to be completed, a fact which it owed to the indomitable energy of Robert M. Stewart and the admirable management of the Boston capitalists who had it in charge. This road never gave the State any trouble; it paid the interest on the \$3,000,000 State bonds loaned to it, and the bonds themselves at maturity, while the default of all the other roads on the bonds issued to them precipitated an enormous debt on the State, involving it in serious troubles and making it necessary to impose oppressive taxes on the people for a number of years. These roads cost the people, first and last, \$30,000,000, at a time when the State was ravaged by war and recovering from the effects of war, and it is proof of the marvelous resources of Missouri and the cheerful faith and spirits of its people that they bore the burden without sinking under it, and paid the last dollar of their railroad indebtedness, principal and interest, without a thought of evading it.

The twenty-third annual report of the railroad and warehouse commissioners of Missouri for the year ending June, 1898, shows

146 railroads operated by fifty-eight companies in Missouri at the date of the report. This includes branch as well as main lines, but not street railroads, logging roads and lines operated by electricity. The total mileage of the roads in the State was 6,825 miles, an increase of 207.35 miles in the preceding year. The aggregate mileage gave 10.72 miles of railroad for each 100 square miles of area in the State, and one mile of road to every 483.6 of the estimated population of the State. In 1852 there were but five miles of road in the State; in ten years later, in 1862, there were 838 miles; in 1872 there were 2,673 miles; in 1882, 4,501 miles; in 1892, 6,404 miles. The greatest mileage added in a single year was 580 miles in 1871. An addition to the mileage in the State was made every year from 1852 to 1898, except 1854, 1862, 1865 and 1866. Of the total mileage in 1898 84.53 per cent, or more than four-fifths, was controlled by twelve companies—the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, 293.02 miles; Chicago & Alton, 263.41 miles; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, 942.17 miles; Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, 140.27 miles; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, 233.15 miles; Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis, 541.11 miles; Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf, 433.60 miles; Missouri, Kansas & Texas, 478.10 miles; Missouri Pacific, 1,236.62 miles; St. Louis & San Francisco, 570.94 miles; St. Louis Southwestern, 139.90 miles; Wabash, 496.67 miles; total 5,768.96 miles. Of the 114 counties in Missouri only six, Dallas, Douglas, Maries, Ozark, Stone and Taney, were without a railroad. All the mileage in the State is of standard gauge except the Missouri Southern, 31.56 miles, and the Sedalia, Warsaw & Southern, 42.30 miles. The total cost of construction and equipment of railroads in Missouri has been \$1,692,465,071.

The capital stock of all the companies reporting to the Missouri board showed \$28,544 a mile, and their liabilities \$26,921 a mile, and these, estimated on the total mileage in Missouri gives capital stock \$194,784,256, liabilities \$183,708,904, total \$378,493,160. The operations of the roads reporting to the board for the year showed a total revenue from passengers, mails, express and other passenger department items of \$52,371,311; from freight and other freight department items \$152,167,934; and from other sources of \$5,221,392; total, \$209,760,638; and this, es-

timated on the total mileage of the roads reporting 37,301 miles, gives the gross earnings at \$5,744 per mile. The operating expenses were \$135,066,514, which was at the rate of \$3,690 per mile. The difference, \$2,053, exhibits the net earnings of the roads per mile, and this for the 6,825 miles of road in Missouri, shows an aggregate of net earnings of railroads in Missouri of \$14,011,725. The number of passengers carried during the year was 42,429,447; number carried one mile, 1,800,193,125; average distance carried, 42.35 miles; average amount received per passenger per mile, 2.199 cents; average passenger earnings per mile, \$1,547.04. The freight hauled was 95,328,477 tons; tons hauled one mile, \$16,701,284.148; average haul per ton, 188.08 cents; amount received per ton per mile, 89.8 cents; average freight earnings per mile, \$4.044. In the four years from 1894 to 1898, the number of passengers carried increased from 32,682,748 to 42,429,447, and the freight hauled from 51,571,886 tons to 95,328,477 tons; and the rate per ton per mile decreased from .9459 cents to .898 cents; average freight earnings per mile, \$4.044. In the four years, from 1894 to 1898, the number of passengers increased from 32,682,748 to 42,429,447, and the freight hauled from 51,571,886 tons to 95,328,477 tons, and the rate per ton per mile decreased from .9459 cents to .898 cents. The average load per train was 145.3 tons; average load per car, 12.9 tons; average receipts per train, \$245.52; average receipts per car, \$13.73. Ninety-six per cent of the main track of railroads in Missouri was laid with steel rails, and 45,541 tons of steel rails were used within the State in renewals and repairs in the year ending June 30, 1898, and in the same time 2,340,992 cross ties were used in renewals and repairs. There were twelve railroad tunnels in Missouri, having an aggregate length of two miles. Over 70 per cent of main line track was fenced, and 70 per cent of main track line was ballasted with broken stone, gravel, cinders or burnt clay. Of highway crossings of railroads, 6,120 were at grade and 470 under or over grade. There were 1,578 railroad stations in the State, and, including union stations, of which there were four, 1,242 station houses, being an average of one to every five miles of road. There were 30,880 persons employed in railroad service in Missouri in 1898, 230 general

offices, 1,154 general office clerks, 1,216 station agents and 2,696 other station men, 1,260 engineers, 1,321 firemen, 864 conductors, 2,243 other train men, 924 machinists, 1,187 carpenters, 4,398 other shopmen, 1,261 section foremen, 6,423 other trackmen, 1,510 switchmen, flagmen and watchmen, 710 telegraph operators and 3,496 other employes. The aggregate earnings of these persons for the year were \$18,573,036, an average of \$1.94 a day. During the year ending June 30, 1898, there were 212 persons killed and 784 seriously wounded on railroads in the State. Of the number killed sixty-nine were employes, eight were passengers and 135 were other persons, and of the number wounded 504 were employes, sixty were passengers and 220 were other persons. The names and connections of the railroads in Missouri are: Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, from Chicago to Kansas City, 195.46 miles, controlling the road from St. Joseph to North Lexington, 96 miles, and the road from Lake Junction to Lake Contrary, 1.50 miles; Bellevue Valley, from Schneider's Quarries to the St. Louis & Iron Mountain Junction, 3.57 miles; Cape Girardeau, Bloomfield & Southern, from Bloomfield to Zalma via Aquilla and Brownwood, 31 miles; Cassville & Western, from Cassville to Exeter, on the Frisco, 4.51 miles; Cherry Valley Railroad, from Frisco Junction to the Cherry Valley Iron Bank, 6 miles; Chester, Perryville, Ste. Genevieve & Farmington Railroad, from Perryville to Clearysville, with branch to St. Mary's. Chicago & Alton, from Mexico to Kansas City, 161.82 miles; Louisiana & Missouri River Railroad, from Louisiana to Cedar City, 101.59 miles, belonging to the Chicago & Alton. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, controlling the Atchison & Nebraska, from Atchison and Nebraska Junction to Rulo Bridge, 3.12 miles; also the Brownville & Nodaway Valley Railroad from Burlington Junction to Clarinda, Iowa, 9.45 miles; also the Chicago, Burlington & Kansas City Railroad, from Viele, Iowa, to Carrollton, Missouri, 103.56 miles; also the Hannibal & St. Joseph, 206.52 miles, from Cameron to Kansas City, 54.16 miles, from Palmyra Junction to West Quincy, 12.65 miles, and from St. Joseph to Rushville, 15.85 miles; also the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad, from Harlem to Council Bluffs, 143.58 miles, from Amazonia to Creston,

Iowa, 52.84 miles, from Bigelow to Burlington Junction, 31.55 miles, from Corning to Northboro, Iowa, 25.44 miles, from Winthrop to Armour, 2.96 miles, from Stillings to East Leavenworth, 1.05 miles, and the Kansas City Stock Yards track, .44 miles; also the Leon, Mt. Ayer & Southwestern Railroad, from Albany to Bethany Junction, Iowa, 43.83 miles, and from Leon, Iowa, to Grant City, 6.44 miles; also the St. Joseph & Des Moines Railroad, from St. Joseph to Albany, 48.09 miles; also the St. Joseph and Nebraska Railroad, from St. Joseph Junction to Atchison and Nebraska Junction, 5.86 miles; also the St. Louis, Keokuk & Southwestern Railroad, from St. Louis to Keokuk, 163.73 miles, and from Cuivre Junction to St. Peters, 11 miles. Chicago Great Western, controlling the road from Des Moines to St. Joseph, 61.46 miles, and the road from Bee Creek to Beverly, 23 miles; Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, from Ottumwa, Iowa, to Coburg Junction, 140.27 miles; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, from Lineville to Winthrop, 147.95 miles, from Edgerton Junction to East Leavenworth, 20.31 miles, from St. Joseph to Rushville, 14.70 miles, from Altamont to St. Joseph, 49.66 miles, and from Kansas City to Topeka, Kansas, .53 miles; Crystal Railroad, from Silica to Crystal City, 3.50 miles; Eureka Springs Railroad, from Seligman to Eureka Springs, Arkansas, 8.04 miles; Hamilton & Kingston Railroad, from Hamilton Junction to Kingston, 8.50 miles; Hannibal Bridge Railroad, 1 mile; Higginsville Switch, 3.62 miles; Houck's Missouri & Arkansas Railroad, from Commerce to Morley, 3 miles, controlling also the Morley & Morehouse Railroad, 15.72 miles; Kansas City Belt Railroad, from Argentine, Kansas, to Blue River Valley, 7 miles; Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis, from Kansas City to Memphis, 227.32 miles, from Greenfield to Aurora, 37.67 miles, from Missouri Junction, in Kansas, to Carbon Centre, 23.98 miles, from Washburn to Webb City, 13.07 miles, and from Arcadia to Cherryville, Kansas, 7 miles, and controlling also the Kansas City, Clinton & Springfield Railroad, from Olathe Junction, Kansas, to Ark Grove, 142.60 miles, and from Raymore Junction to Pleasant Hill, 8.41 miles; Current River Railroad, from Willow Springs to Grandin, 82 miles; Kansas City, Excelsior Springs & Northern Railroad, from Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul

Junction to Wabash Junction, 9.47 miles; Kansas City, Eldorado & Southern Railroad, from Walker to West Eldorado, 13 miles; Kansas City, Osceola & Southern, from Knocke Junction to Bolivar, 147.80 miles, and controlling also the Kansas City & Southeastern from Westport Junction to Westport, 8.29 miles; Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf, from Grand View to Mena, Arkansas, 162.52 miles, and controlling the Kansas City & Northern, connecting, from Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul connection north of Missouri River bridge at Pattonsburg, 75.27 miles, and from Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul connection in Kansas City to Kansas City Suburban Belt, 13 miles; and also the Omaha, Kansas City & Eastern Railroad, from Pattonsburg to Trenton, 34 miles, the Omaha & St. Louis Railroad, from Pattonsburg to Council Bluffs, 77.67 miles, and the Quincy, Omaha & Kansas City Railroad, from West Quincy to Trenton, 134 miles; the Kansas City Suburban Belt, from State line to Brush Creek, 22.73 miles, and connecting the Kansas City & Independence Air Line, from Air Line Junction to Independence, 7.22 miles; Keokuk & Western, from Alexandria to Van Wert, Iowa, 69.72 miles, and controlling also the Des Moines & Kansas City Railroad, from Des Moines, Iowa, to Cainsville, 11.83 miles; Manufacturers' Railway in St. Louis, from Anheuser-Busch Brewery to Iron Mountain Junction, .66 miles; Mississippi River & Bonne Terre Railway, from Riverside to Doe Run, 47.47 miles; Missouri, Kansas & Texas, from Texas Junction, on the St. Louis, Keokuk & Northwestern to Denison, Texas, 304 miles, and from Hannibal to Franklin Junction, 104.50 miles, and from Kansas City Junction to Paola, Kansas, 69.65 miles; Missouri Pacific, from St. Louis to Omaha, 283.74 miles, including the Poplar Street track, 1 mile, the branch from Glencoe Junction to Glencoe Quarry, 4 miles, the branch from Warrensburg Junction to Blackwater Quarry, 3 miles, the branch from Laclede to Creve Coeur Lake, 12 miles, the branch from Kirkwood to Carondelet, 12.44 miles, the branch from Jefferson City to Bagnell, 45 miles; the branch from Sedalia to Independence, 88.46 miles, the branch from Myrick to Boonville Junction, 76.77 miles, the branch from Marshall Junction to Marshall, 2.48 miles, and the branch from Pleas-

ant Hill to Joplin, 132.69 miles; and controlling also the Boonville, St. Louis & Southern Railroad, from Boonville to Versailles, 44 miles, the Fort Scott & Eastern Railroad, from Fort Scott to Rich Hill, 22.57 miles, the Webb City spur of the Fort Scott Central, 8.75 miles, the Joplin & Western Railroad, from Joplin and Western Junction to Grand Falls, 4.59 miles; the Kansas City & Southwestern Railroad, from Cecil Junction to Missouri and Kansas line, 20.70 miles; the Kansas & Colorado Pacific Railroad, from Monteith to Pleasanton, Kansas, 15.61 miles; the St. Louis, Oak Hill & Carondelet Railroad, from Tower Grove Junction, St. Louis, to Ivory Avenue Junction, Carondelet, 6.30 miles; also the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern, from St. Louis to Texarkana, 184.67 miles, with its branches from Kirkwood Branch Junction to Carondelet, .39 miles; from Mineral Point, to Potosi, 3.72 miles, from Allenville to Jackson, 16.31 miles, from Poplar Bluffs to Bird's Point, 70.77 miles, from Neeleyville to Doniphan, 20.50 miles, from the Levee, St. Louis, to Fourth Street Junction, .30 miles, and from Graniteville to Middlebrook, 3 miles; Missouri Southern Railroad, from Leeper to Ellington and Lone Star, 31.56 miles; Montgomery & Western Railroad, from Montgomery City to Graystone Park, 2.50 miles; Paragould & Southeastern Railroad, from Paragould, Arkansas, to Hornellsville, 13.07 miles; Rockport, Langdon & Northern Railroad, from Langdon to Rockport, 5.60 miles; Sedalia, Warsaw & Southwestern Railroad, from Sedalia to Warsaw, 42.30 miles. St. Louis, Cape Girardeau & Ft. Smith Railroad, from Cape Girardeau to Hunter, 94 miles; St. Clair, Madison & St. Louis Belt Railroad, from West Alton to Alton, crossing the bridge, 1.80 miles; St. Joseph Terminal Railroad, connecting railroad at St. Joseph, 1.02 miles; St. Joseph & Grand Island Railroad, from St. Joseph to Grand Island, .20 miles; St. Louis & Hannibal Railroad, from Hannibal to Gilmore, 85 miles, and from Ralls Junction to Perry, 18 miles; St. Louis, Kansas City & Colorado Railroad, from Forest Park Junction, St. Louis, to Union, 55.24 miles, and from Bonner to Dripping Springs, 1.70 miles; St. Louis, Kennett & Southern Railroad, from Campbell to Caruthersville, 44 miles, and from Kennett to Arbyrd, 14.16 miles;

St. Louis Merchants' Bridge Terminal Railway, from Union Station to Madison, Illinois, with spur tracks, 14.62 miles; St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad, from St. Louis to Seneca, 326 miles with branches from Monett to Paris, Texas, 32.37 miles, from Pierce City to Wichita, Kansas, 44.06 miles, from Joplin to Girard, Kansas, 26.50 miles, from Oronogo to Joplin, 9.32 miles, from Cuba Junction to Salem, 41 miles; branches, St. Louis, Salem & Arkansas Railroad, 13.06 miles, from North Springfield to Belt Line, 3.18 miles, from North Springfield to Bolivar, 38.79 miles, from North Springfield to Chadwick, 34.86 miles, and from Granby Junction to Granby, 1.50 miles; St. Louis Southwestern Railway, from Bird's Point to Texarkana, Arkansas, 69.80 miles, and from Pawpaw Junction to New Madrid, 5.70 miles, and from Delta to Malden, 57.40 miles, and from Delta to Gray's Point, 13 miles; St. Louis Transfer Railway, from Arsenal Street to Grand Avenue, 6.35 miles; Terminal Railroad, St. Louis, from Eighth Street, to Eighteenth Street, 1.35 miles, and Tunnel Railroad, from Eighth Street to Third Street, .94 miles; Union Pacific Railway terminals at Kansas City, 3 miles; Wabash Railroad, from St. Louis to Harlem, 274.80 miles, from Franklin Avenue, St. Louis, to Ferguson, 10.80 miles, from Moberly to Ottumwa, 87.70 miles, from Excello to Coal Mines, 6.47 miles, and from Salisbury to Glasgow, 15.50 miles, and controlling the Boone County & Boonville Railroad, from Centralia to Columbia, 21.70 miles, the Brunswick & Chillicothe Railroad, from Brunswick to Chillicothe, 30.30 miles, and the St. Louis, Council Bluffs & Omaha Railroad, from Chillicothe to Pattonsburg, 41.40 miles, the Wiggins Ferry Company track, connecting with St. Louis Transfer Railway, in St. Louis.

The taxable valuation of steam railroads in Missouri for the year 1898 was: Roadbeds, superstructure and side track, \$61,111,281; rolling stock, \$11,622,584; buildings, \$2,841,620; miscellaneous property, \$437,439. Total, \$76,012,925, and the aggregate taxes paid by them were \$817,799.

D. M. GRISSOM.

Railroads of Kansas City.—In the early days the people of Kansas City and of Missouri and Kansas fully appreciated the

very important relation which transportation sustained to the general prosperity. Evidently they clearly and early recognized the importance of establishing abundant and approved transportation facilities, and comprehended to an unusual extent the necessity of those facilities, particularly in such a favored region as Missouri and Kansas. The rapid growth of Kansas City is a conclusive indorsement of the wisdom of that policy. The wonderful commercial development of the United States is due in a special sense to the wise and sagacious policy of the early founders of our States and Territories with reference to the transportation of persons and property, and of all that it implies. Our State governments and the people seem never since that time to have lost sight of the almost supreme importance of adequate transportation facilities, and they have created, enlarged and perfected them constantly, even in unfavorable business times and decades. While other industries and projects have been, and may yet be neglected, the people of this country have never for an instant wavered in their determination to build great railroad systems, and have extended and multiplied them from ocean to ocean, and from the great lakes to the gulf. The great West, abounding in unlimited resources, has made and makes the subject of transportation the great factor in promoting the happiness and wealth of the people of the vast trans-Mississippi region. Great mountain ranges have not been permitted to obstruct the building of railways; great locomotives have been harnessed to cars freighted with passengers and commodities and driven across the continent, and in this way, more than in any other, they have brought the wonderful and varied products of the teeming West within economical reach of every market throughout the world. It can be truthfully said there is nothing that is so potent a factor in the universal civilization of mankind as means for frequent and economical transportation of freight and passengers. The blessings and advantages which flow from the intercourse of mankind can not be measured, but the more we dwell and study upon this fact the more we are impressed with the splendid and varied results of that intercourse. It is this which inspires emulation, excites and gratifies curiosity, softens the asperity of manners, bright-

ens the intellect, and awakens the sympathies of the heart. In these are compressed all that make up a cultivated, civilized, progressive and highly enlightened community. Not only commercial activities, manufactures and industries of all kinds are promoted, but by it and through it are the arts, sciences and Christianity established and diffused among men. The value of railroads to this country is incalculable.

History does not record the fact, but nevertheless the first railroad ever constructed and operated west of the Mississippi River was from Independence, Missouri, to Wayne City, at the Missouri River. It was built in 1851, and hewed rails were used instead of steel. It was operated with mule power only a short time, and was the last expiring effort of Independence to hold her supremacy in the overland trade westward, but the project was a failure, and the large two-story brick depot was, until recently destroyed by fire, utilized as a livery stable. It was the only evidence remaining of the grand aspirations entertained by the once powerful rival of Kansas City.

To the untiring people of Kansas City is due the credit of advancement, almost, if not entirely, unparalleled in the history of this country. From the time Kansas City was a struggling river landing in the early fifties, down to the present writing, obstacles apparently unsurmountable have been overcome in the building of what is now a magnificent city. Civic pride, indomitable will, united enterprise, and the fruits of a wonderfully productive tributary territory, are responsible for Kansas City's development. Our people are more enthusiastic to-day than ever before, and each citizen, regardless of financial or social standing, labors unhesitatingly and unceasingly in the city's interest. This has made Kansas City famous and has prevailed since the inception of our municipality. At the Christmas banquet of 1857 there was great rejoicing over the prospect of securing rail transportation, and among other sentiments, the toast, "Railroads and the Press, Twin Brothers in American Progress and Development," was assigned to that worthy and noble pioneer, Colonel R. T. Van Horn. In an eloquent and able discourse he said: "Since the days of Columbus, commerce and enterprise have been seeking the West. West, West, has ever

been the watchword. Over the Atlantic, up the Potomac, across the Alleghanies, down the Ohio, over the Mississippi, up the Missouri. It is found at last! Kansas City stands on the extreme point of western navigation. It is the West of commerce. Beyond us the West must come overland. I say again, the West at last is found." To-day our waterways are not as valuable as in the days gone by, but despite this fact Kansas City has been made the trade center and the point of distribution for the great Southwest. The business men of the community were as ambitious in those days as they are to-day. As an evidence thereof it may be stated that in the year 1857 there were thirteen systems of railroad projected from what then was known as the City of Kansas.

Before railroads came into vogue the fur traders had selected the site of Kansas City as a center of trade and a point of distribution. Its situation, at the angle of the Missouri River, up to 1865 made it an important river town, being the nearest point from the West and Southwest accessible to water transportation. As soon as territorial governments were organized west of Missouri the need of railroads became apparent. The first railroads chartered to run through the State of Missouri were the Hannibal & St. Joseph and the Missouri Pacific. The first railroad chartered in the State of Kansas was the Kansas Pacific.

The first railroad meeting held in Kansas City was called and presided over by Mr. Johnston Lykins in 1856. The Missouri Pacific was the first line to reach Kansas City, and work was commenced on the road at St. Louis July 4, 1850. Soon after the meeting previously mentioned a committee was appointed to visit the management of what is now the Missouri Pacific, with a view of securing its western terminus. The effort did not prove successful, as the gentlemen were informed at the time that the competition of water transportation was too intense, and as President George R. Taylor expressed it, steamboats could handle business for so much less than rail carriers that the latter would have no show. The Kansas City people redoubled their efforts, however, finally succeeding in attracting the attention of the management of this company, and in 1857 there was \$300,000 subscribed by Jackson County, Kansas City voting unanimously for

the project. The Civil War prevented the prompt completion of the line, and it was found necessary finally to ship the first locomotive, rails, ties, etc., by boat from Jefferson City and begin construction of the line east from this point. The locomotive and material arrived in Kansas City June 21, 1864. The Missouri Pacific was completed to Kansas City September 15, 1865. Independence was first selected as its western terminus, but was lost from view after subsequent investigation of the advantages offered to a railroad company by Kansas City. The question of right of way through the city was the greatest obstacle to overcome. The company insisted upon having its tracks laid along the river front, and the city authorities were loath to grant the privilege, considering that river traffic would be impeded by the proximity of the trains. The difficulty was finally adjusted by the Missouri Pacific paying the city \$25,000 for the right of way asked for, and the track was laid as originally designed by the company. This road turned northward at Pleasant Hill, and it was proposed to extend it directly westward to Lawrence, Kansas, and thus divert the trade to St. Louis. The Missouri Pacific was extended to Leavenworth in 1866, which city was the aggressive commercial rival of Kansas City, and in 1882 Omaha was made the northern terminus.

In December, 1855, the General Assembly incorporated the Kansas City, Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Company, and this was the inception of the railroad to Cameron. Active measures were at once begun, and on January 12, 1856, books were opened for subscription to build this line. Clay County agreed to appropriate \$200,000, as did Kansas City. Demand was made for further appropriation from Kansas City, and in all there was subscribed \$345,000, \$25,000 of which was secured from the Missouri Pacific Railway in payment for right of way, as previously explained. On July 5, 1856, Robert J. Lawrence was engaged to survey and locate the line. The day previous to this E. M. Samuels, of Clay County, addressed the citizens of Liberty in favor of extending the line to Keokuk, Iowa. The survey was completed to Fishing Creek, and Joseph C. Ranson called for the first installment to defray expenses. On October 4, 1856, the directors agreed to organize as the Kansas City & Keokuk Railroad Company, and the

stockholders confirmed their action October 14, 1856. On the 2d of January, 1857, the Legislature incorporated this company, the road to be extended north to Lake Superior. The Kansas City, Lake Superior & Galveston Railroad Company was chartered a few days afterward, and developed into the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad. The survey of the Cameron road was completed July 11, 1857, and the cost of construction was provided for immediately thereafter. In March the Louisiana Legislature incorporated the New Orleans, Shreveport & Kansas City Railroad. In June, 1857, the president of the Pacific Railroad offered to complete that line to Kansas City by January 1, 1859, on terms which were promptly accepted.

The Santa Fe and Indian trade had assumed vast proportions, and great quantities of Mexican silver and gold were in circulation. Foreign coins had been legal tender from 1792 to February, 1857, when Congress demonetized all gold and silver foreign coins, and thus contracted the currency. The panic of 1857 came, sweeping away both currency and credit, and none of these enterprises were consummated until after the fierce war had devastated the country. New railroad projects were subsequently developed.

The first railroad built from Kansas City was the Kansas Pacific, which was completed to Lawrence, Kansas, December 19, 1864, and later extended to Denver, Cheyenne and Ogden. In May, 1866, the turning point in the history of Kansas City as a railroad center was reached, and the struggle for commercial supremacy between Kansas City and Leavenworth was determined in favor of the former. Strong influences were at work to abrogate the former contract for building the railroad from Cameron to Kansas City, and to divert it to Leavenworth. Prompt and skillful action was needed to prevent the consummation of this project. John W. Reid and Theodore S. Case were sent as agents to Boston to make a new contract with the Hannibal company. Kersey Coates had preceded them to prevent the Leavenworth people from obtaining their end. The company referred the matter to their general manager at Detroit, Jas. F. Joy, whom Mr. Case visited without delay, and from whom he secured assurance of the revival of the old contract on condition that Congress should grant authority to build a railroad bridge

across the Missouri River at Kansas City. Charles E. Kearney, M. J. Payne and John W. Reid went from Kansas City to Detroit and negotiated the new terms, when Chas. E. Kearney telegraphed Colonel Van Horn, who obtained the desired legislation from Congress, and a bill was immediately passed authorizing construction of this bridge. The prestige of Kansas City in this, as in so many other cases, was won by the prompt and far-seeing action of her leading citizens. These events transpired in May, and contracts for building the bridge were let December 1, 1866. There were serious obstacles encountered in the construction of this bridge, and it was not completed until July 3, 1869. On July 4th of that year the bridge was opened for business. There was a grand celebration befitting the occasion, which was attended by people from many miles around. The building of the Hannibal bridge made Kansas City the second greatest railroad center of the United States. The Cameron road, now the main line of the Hannibal & St. Joseph, reached Kansas City August 22, 1867, and the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad February 17, 1869. Harlem, on the north bank of the Missouri River, was then the terminus of the Burlington system, and passengers and freight were transferred to Kansas City by ferry, which continued up to the time the bridge was completed.

The Missouri Valley Railroad held a franchise for a line from Brunswick to Leavenworth, which was secured by the North Missouri Railroad, now the Wabash, in June, 1864. Construction of the line was at once commenced, and it was completed to Kansas City December 8, 1868. It was known at one time as the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railway.

On August 4, 1865, the city subscribed \$200,000 to the Kansas & Neosho Valley Railroad, now the Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis, with the understanding that a line would be constructed from the mouth of the Kaw River and terminate at Galveston, Texas. Organization was completed and work commenced October 14, 1865. The line was opened to Fort Scott in December, 1867, and to Baxter Springs, Kansas, in May, 1870. As previously stated, this line was originally projected to Galveston, but was only built as far as Baxter Springs, Kansas, on the northern border of the Indian Territory,

where work ceased owing to the earlier entrance of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway into the Indian Territory. Congress would grant a charter to but one line, and as both were desirous of penetrating the Indian Territory, it was agreed that the first construction party crossing the territorial line would be privileged to continue to the exclusion of others. This had the effect of changing the course of the Kansas City & Neosho Valley, now the Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis Railroad. This road has brought Kansas City into connection with the mineral and coal regions of southwest Missouri and southeast Kansas; to lumber and fruit districts further south, and begun the development of southern territory tributary to Kansas City. In close connection at Memphis and Birmingham, outlet to Gulf and Atlantic ports was also afforded.

The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway was originally projected from Atchison by way of Topeka to the Arkansas Valley, but it was not long before the company realized the importance of Kansas City connection. It might be said also that Kansas City was equally anxious to be recognized by that company, as on March 1, 1869, \$100,000 was appropriated toward construction of a line from this point to Topeka. For a time the Santa Fe made connection with Kansas City by way of the Lawrence & Pleasant Hill, a road constructed by Lawrence with a view of cutting off certain advantages of Kansas City. The Atchison road reached Kansas City over its own rails in December, 1874, and El Paso in March, 1881. In April, 1888, the line from Kansas City to Chicago was completed.

The Kansas City & Memphis Railroad Company was organized in the early seventies, and the promoters secured a subscription of \$300,000 from Jackson County. Similar subscriptions were obtained from various counties in the southern part of the State, and serious trouble attended payment in Cass and other counties, resulting in the murder of one or more county judges, while others were forced to leave the country. The reason for this trouble was that county judges were then empowered to vote subscriptions to new lines without consent of the people, and the Kansas City & Memphis was never built. The survey of the line was in a southwesterly direction, and it is assumed that through desire to secure a direct route

the ridge near what is now Roanoke Addition to Kansas City, was tunneled and the grade completed for several miles beyond. The property, that is, what there was of it, changed hands several times, until finally acquired by John I. Blair, who utilized a section of it in the construction of what was known as the Blair Line. The tunnel and a section of the grade can be seen to-day from the driveway around the southwest bluff. Westport was very enthusiastic over this line, and several of the old settlers willingly contributed toward completion of the right of way.

On March 6, 1872, the city subscribed \$75,000 to the Kansas City, Independence & Lexington Railway, now a part of the Missouri Pacific. This was done with a view of reaching coal fields, which have since developed into valuable property. Kansas City had, up to this time, secured a sufficient number of lines to insure success as the principal railroad center of the West, and made no further appropriations. The city's total investment in railroads, including incidental expenses, was \$740,000, which did not include her proportion of Jackson County subscriptions to the Missouri Pacific and other lines.

In 1870 the Chicago & Alton built a bridge across the Mississippi at Louisiana, and completed their road to Mexico, running trains over the Wabash to Kansas City. They continued their road westward to Glasgow, where they bridged the Missouri, and arrived at Kansas City May 13, 1879, over their own rails.

The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company in 1871 ran trains into Kansas City over the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad from Beverly, but in 1880 it began the use of Hannibal & St. Joseph tracks from Cameron.

The Lexington branch of the Missouri Pacific Railroad was completed to Kansas City in 1876; it was of great importance to Kansas City as a coal road.

The Union Depot was finished in 1878, costing \$225,000. In 1880 the Union Transit Company was organized to do the switching.

The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad in 1882 made connection with Kansas City over other roads and ran trains from Denver, and also from Chicago, to Kansas City.

In 1887 the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad reached Kansas City immediately following completion of the Randolph bridge, just east of the city, and established its own depot at Twenty-first Street and Grand Avenue.

The Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway trains were handled from Paola, Kansas, to Kansas City by the Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis Railroad from July 8, 1889, to April 1, 1894, when this road arranged to handle its own equipment to and from Kansas City over the rails of the Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis Railroad.

The Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railroad, now the Kansas City Southern Railroad, was completed in 1897, after a fierce struggle during the financial depression of preceding years. The acquisition of this line meant much to Kansas City, affording as it did the most direct route to tide water, with its interests centered entirely at this point.

Those two roads put Kansas City into direct communication with the Gulf of Mexico at Galveston and Port Arthur.

The Chicago Great Western Railway made connection with Kansas City February 1, 1891, and entered the city over tracks of the Kansas City Northwestern Railway. The Kansas City Northwestern Railway was completed January 1, 1888, and was constructed largely by Kansas City business men, through desire to invade valuable Nebraska territory.

The Kansas City & Northern Connecting Railroad was completed to Pattonsburg in 1897. It was chartered as the Chicago, Kansas City & Texas Railway in 1887, and began operation in July, 1889; was reorganized as the Kansas City & Atlantic Railroad June 13, 1893, operating between North Kansas City and Smithville, Missouri.

In 1898 the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad secured control of the Kansas City, Osceola & Southern Railway and extended it from Osceola to Bolivar, Missouri, thus connecting Kansas City with the main line and affording an additional and important outlet to the South and Southwest.

The St. Joseph & Grand Island Railway completed arrangements for the admission of their trains to Kansas City on August 8, 1898. It employs the tracks of the Kansas City Northern Connecting Railroad and a section of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe

Railway between St. Joseph and Kansas City. The extension of this line was of value to all branches of the business, more particularly that of live stock and grain.

The Leavenworth, Kansas & Western Railroad began operation of trains in and out of Kansas City October 24, 1898, over the Missouri Pacific tracks, thus admitting this city to a territory formerly local to Leavenworth.

Some of the roads enter the city over the tracks of other lines. Nearly all the trains enter the Union Depot. The Chicago Great Western, Kansas City Southern, 'Frisco Line, and the St. Joseph & Grand Island enter the Grand Central Station, which was erected by the projectors of the Kansas City Southern Railway.

Kansas City has twenty systems of railroads, comprising thirty-nine separate lines; with a total of 50,000 miles. These systems connect with nearly all the great railway systems west of the Alleghany Mountains and traverse thirty-one separate States and Territories, and the capitals of sixteen States and three Territories can be reached without change of cars.

The Santa Fe Route (Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe) connects Kansas City with Chicago, Denver, Galveston, El Paso and California. It has a great many branch roads in Kansas, and extends from La Junta to Denver. A branch runs south to Purcell, in Oklahoma, where it meets the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Railroad, 518 miles from Galveston. It runs southwest from La Junta to El Paso, where it connects with the Mexican Central Railroad. From Albuquerque it runs westward, via the Needles and Mojave, to San Francisco. At Barstow a branch runs southwest to Los Angeles and San Diego. The distances from Kansas City are 458 miles to Chicago, 952 miles to Galveston, 870 miles to Santa Fe, 1,172 miles to El Paso, 3,043 miles to the City of Mexico, 1,889 miles to San Diego, and 2,099 miles to San Francisco.

The Burlington connects Chicago, St. Louis and Kansas City with the Rocky Mountain region. This system embraces nine railroads, running north to Minneapolis, west to Omaha, Denver and Cheyenne, and northwest to Deadwood, South Dakota, and Billings, Montana. Kansas City lines of this system are the Hannibal & St. Joseph and

the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroads. The roads leading west from the Missouri River constitute the Burlington & Missouri River system, being located chiefly in Nebraska. The distances from Kansas City are 346 miles to St. Louis, 490 miles to Chicago, 197 miles to Lincoln, 654 miles to Denver, 776 miles to Deadwood and 1,035 miles to Billings.

The Chicago & Alton Railroad connects Kansas City with St. Louis and Chicago. A branch runs south from Mexico to Jefferson City. The distance to Chicago is 488 miles and to St. Louis 323 miles.

The Chicago Great Western Railway connects Chicago, Minneapolis, St. Paul and Kansas City at Oelwein, Iowa, which is 240 miles from Chicago, 190 miles from Minneapolis and 357 miles from Kansas City. This road runs through Leavenworth, St. Joseph, Des Moines, Marshalltown and Dubuque.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul is a great system of railroads, penetrating the country lying between Lakes Michigan and Superior and the upper Missouri. It reaches the Missouri River at seven points, runs north to Fargo and Minneapolis, and to Ontario and Marquette on Lake Superior. The points reached on Lake Michigan are Marinette, Green Bay, Milwaukee, Racine and Chicago. The road runs through Chillisnothe, Ottumwa and Cedar Rapids. This road realizes the project of 1857.

The Rock Island Route and allied lines run west from Chicago through Davenport, Des Moines, Omaha to Colorado Springs, northwest from Davenport to Minneapolis and Watertown, and southwest from Davenport through Kansas City and the Indian Territory to Fort Worth, Texas. It connects with Keokuk from Eldon, with St. Joseph, Holton and Topeka from Altamont, and with Atchison and Leavenworth from Cameron. The distance from Davenport to Chicago is 183 miles, and to Kansas City 335 miles. From Herrington, 149 miles west of Kansas City, the road runs south through Kansas and the Indian Territory to Terral, Indian Territory, where it connects with the Chicago, Rock Island & Texas Railroad, running to Fort Worth, 613 miles from Kansas City.

The Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis Railroad runs from Kansas City through Ft. Scott, Springfield and Memphis, to Birmingham, Alabama, a distance of 735 miles. A

branch of this road runs through Pleasant Hill and Clinton from Olathe to Walnut Grove, and another from Willow Springs to Grandin. Branches extend to Carbon Center, Cherryvale, Miami, Joplin and Aurora. Springfield is 202 miles distant, and Memphis 484 miles. This road penetrates a rich mineral, lumber and coal region, and opens communication with the lower Mississippi and the Atlantic Coast.

The Kansas City Northwestern Railroad runs from Kansas City to Virginia, Nebraska, through northeast Kansas, a distance of 161 miles. This road connects with fourteen other roads, and has branches running to Leavenworth, thirty-one miles from Kansas City.

The Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway runs from Hannibal and St. Louis west, and from Kansas City south to Parsons, where three lines join and continue south through the Indian Territory to Galveston, through Waco and Houston. At Denison, Texas, lines branch off into eastern Texas, and another line runs west from Whitesboro. The distance from Kansas City to Galveston is 905 miles.

The Missouri Pacific Railway connects Kansas City with St. Louis, Omaha and Pueblo, and has many lines penetrating Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska. From Pleasant Hill, thirty-four miles south of Kansas City, lines run south and west, and a line leads from Kansas City to Paola. The Lexington branch extends east to Jefferson City through Lexington and Boonville. Two lines connect the road with the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern at Diaz and Little Rock. The distances are 283 miles to St. Louis, 205 miles to Omaha, 640 miles to Pueblo, 167 miles to Joplin. This road penetrates rich agricultural and mining regions.

The Port Arthur Route connects Kansas City with the Gulf by means of the Kansas City Southern Railway, running through Texarkana and Shreveport, connecting with seventeen other roads. The distance to Port Arthur is 786 miles.

The Kansas City & Northern Connecting runs north from Kansas City through Plattsburg to Pattonsburg, eighty-one miles north of Kansas City, where it connects with the Omaha & St. Louis Railroad and the Omaha, Kansas City & Eastern Railroad.

The 'Frisco Line (St. Louis & San Fran-

cisco Railroad) runs from St. Louis to Paris, Texas. At Cuba a branch runs south to Salem, and at Springfield one branch runs to Chadwick and another to Kansas City. At Monett, Missouri, a branch runs southwest to Oklahoma. At Pierce City a branch starts westward to Ellsworth, Kansas, from which roads branch off to Galena and Arkansas City. On the main line to Paris, Texas, there are branches to Eureka Springs, Pettigrew and Mansfield. From Paris two roads extend to Galveston, one through Dallas and the other through Houston, thus connecting Kansas City with the Gulf of Mexico. From Kansas City to Springfield the distance is 190 miles, to Paris 535 miles, and to Galveston 940 miles through Houston, or 1,004 miles through Dallas.

The St. Joseph & Grand Island Railroad runs through northeastern Kansas and southern Nebraska to Grand Island, 313 miles distant, and has branch lines through valuable live stock and grain producing territory. It runs through St. Joseph, Hiawatha, Seneca, Maryville, Fairbury, Fairfield and Hastings. It connects with nine other roads, and has a branch running eighty-seven miles west of Fairfield to Alma, and sixty-five miles east to Stromsburg. A line fifty miles long runs from Fairbury to McCook Junction.

The Union Pacific, called the Overland Route, is a great system of railroads, operating between the Missouri River and the Pacific Coast, and between the Kaw and the Platte Rivers. The Missouri River points which it touches are Kansas City and Omaha, and connects them with Denver, Cheyenne and Ogden. Operated as it is, in close connection with the Colorado & Southern, Ogden Railroad & Navigation Company and the Oregon Short Line, it makes an extremely valuable system to Kansas City, and affords easy access to much of the great territory west of the Missouri River.

The Wabash extends from Kansas City to Buffalo, New York, through Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis. The direct line passes through Moberly, Hannibal, Jacksonville, Springfield and Logansport. From Peru a line runs east to Toledo, and from Montpelier a line runs west to Chicago. At Decatur lines run north to Chicago and south to St. Louis. From Bement a line runs south to Effingham, and from Naples lines run to

Quincy and Keokuk. From Moberly a line runs north to Des Moines and southeast to St. Louis. From Brunswick a line runs northwest to Pattonsburg, Missouri.

The Leavenworth, Kansas & Western Railroad runs west to Miltonvale, 166 miles west of Leavenworth, and enters Kansas City over the Missouri Pacific tracks.

The Kansas City & Westport and Kansas City & Independence Air Lines are inter-urban railroads. All of these railroads are connected by the terminal tracks of either the Kansas City Belt Railway or Kansas City Suburban Belt Railroad. The trackage of our railroads, including private switches, within the city is over 500 miles, and few railroad centers enjoy better switching and terminal facilities than Kansas City. Kansas City has over 300 freight and 200 passenger trains in and out daily, besides handling daily the enormous average of 11,000 freight cars. The railroads centering at Kansas City reach a total of 10,146 cities and towns. The mileage of Kansas City railroads represents 23 per cent of the total in the United States.

W. P. TRICKETT.

Railroads of St. Joseph.—The location of St. Joseph made it the trade center of a rich country. The Missouri River was closed to navigation during a large part of the year, during which time there was no means of shipping products and obtaining needed supplies. As transportation is paramount, the need of railroad facilities was keenly felt. Some means of reaching the Mississippi at Quincy or Hannibal became a necessity. In 1847 the Legislature of Missouri chartered the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Company. A railroad convention was held at Chillicothe, Missouri, June 2, 1847, Austin A. King, of Ray County, being chairman. After fixing a basis of representation, a committee reported the subjects upon which the convention should act. It provided (1) that an address should be prepared and circulated setting forth the advantages to be derived from a railroad from Hannibal to St. Joseph, and (2) that committees should be appointed to secure legislative and congressional aid. The charter for the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad was obtained mainly through the efforts of Robert M. Stewart, James Craig and J. B. Gar-

denhire. In 1852 Willard P. Hall was chairman of the committee on public lands in Congress, and procured a grant of 600,000 acres of land to aid in the construction of the railroad. A preliminary survey was made by Simon Kemper and M. F. Tiernan, accompanied by Robert M. Stewart. After ten years of preliminary effort the building of the road was begun from Hannibal westward in 1857. The road was completed so that on February, 1859, Mr. E. Steppy ran the first through passenger train out of St. Joseph. The 22d of February, 1859, was celebrated in honor of the event, M. Jeff Thompson presiding over the ceremonies and festivities of this brilliant occasion. This was the beginning of a new prosperity for St. Joseph. In 1871 the road was extended southward twenty-one miles to Atchison.

The next railroad built at this point was the St. Joseph & Western Railroad, chartered by the Territorial Legislature of Kansas. The incorporators met in St. Joseph February 26, 1857, and appointed five directors, to-wit: Bela M. Hughes, A. M. Mitchell, R. Rose, W. F. Smith and Silas Woodson. On March 9th the board met and elected A. M. Mitchell president. Stock to the amount of \$100,000 was reported as subscribed. In 1858 Mr. Mitchell resigned and F. J. Marshall was elected to fill the vacancy. In July, 1859, a new board of directors was elected, and M. Jeff Thompson became president. The locating of the road was begun. In 1860 three miles of it was built. The name of the road was changed in 1862 to the St. Joseph & Denver City Railroad. In 1866 the Legislature of Kansas donated 125,000 acres of land to the enterprise, and T. J. Chew was elected president. The work of construction now progressed rapidly, so that by May, 1869, the road was built as far as Troy, Kansas, and located as far as Hiawatha. In 1872 the road was built to Alexandria, Nebraska. By December it was completed to Hastings, Nebraska, a distance of 227 miles. In 1879 the name was changed to the St. Joseph & Western Railroad. An extension was also built a distance of twenty-five miles to Grand Island, connecting the road with the Union Pacific Railroad.

The Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad is the outgrowth of several consolidations. In 1853 the Legislature chartered the Platte Country Railroad Company.

In 1857 the Legislature granted \$700,000 in aid of the road, and extended its charter to the northern boundary of the State. Under this charter it was built to Savannah in 1860, and graded to Forest City. The Atchison & St. Joseph Railroad Company was chartered in 1855, but the company was not organized until 1858, when subscriptions were made and contracts for grading the road were let, the grading being completed by July 1, 1859. Then the Atchison & Weston Railroad Company was incorporated, and the road was located and graded. The Weston & Atchison and the Atchison & St. Joseph Railroad Companies now transferred their road beds, franchises and right of way to the Platte Country Railroad Company, so that the railroad was completed and in operation from St. Joseph to Atchison by January, 1860, and trains were running through to Weston by April 4, 1861. In 1864 the State seized the roads for non-payment of interest on bonds, but the Legislature in 1867 released them on condition of reorganization under the style of the Missouri Valley Railroad and its completion to the Iowa line at Hopkins. The road from Council Bluffs to Hamburg, Iowa, fifty-two miles, was completed in 1867, and a gap of seventy-nine miles remained. The road was called the Council Bluffs & St. Joseph Railroad. In 1870 all these roads were consolidated under the title of the Missouri Valley Railroad, the entire line from Council Bluffs to Kansas City being put under one management. After the road was completed to Hopkins, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company built a connecting branch from Creston, Iowa, and thus direct communication with Chicago was opened. In 1871 the Legislature authorized the Missouri Valley Railroad Company to change the route from St. Joseph through Jimtown to Savannah, which afforded a more direct route. The St. Louis & St. Joseph Railroad was completed in 1870, a distance of seventy-three miles, to Lexington Junction, when it went into bankruptcy. It afterward became a branch of the Wabash. In 1870 the citizens of St. Joseph offered Jay Gould a bonus of \$30,000 if he would extend the Missouri Pacific Railroad from Kansas City to St. Joseph. He accepted the proposition, but brought his trains to St. Joseph over the Atchison branch of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, the first train reaching

St. Joseph February 23, 1880. The St. Joseph & Des Moines Railroad Company was organized in 1877. It was a narrow gauge railroad, and extended to Albany, a distance of fifty miles. In 1880 the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company bought this road and have widened it to standard gauge, and have extended it to a connection with the main line at Chariton, Iowa, and made it one of their branches. In 1885 the various railroads running from St. Joseph to Grand Island, Nebraska, were consolidated under the title of the St. Joseph & Grand Island Railroad. In 1888 the St. Louis & St. Joseph Railroad passed to the control of the Santa Fe, and the Santa Fe built a line from Atchison to St. Joseph, via Rushville. In 1889 the St. Joseph Terminal Railroad Company was organized. The Santa Fe and Grand Island Railroads, being jointly interested, built a freight depot in St. Joseph. In 1872 the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company built a railroad to Winthrop. In 1885 the citizens of St. Joseph subscribed \$50,000 to secure a branch of the Rock Island from Altamont, Missouri. This was built in 1885 by the St. Joseph & Iowa Railroad Company, which had been chartered by the Legislature of Missouri in 1857 and had already constructed a line of railroad through Putnam, Sullivan and Linn Counties, which is now a part of the Chicago, Burlington & Kansas City Railroad. This line was extended from St. Joseph to Atchison, to which point it was completed in the spring of 1886. The Chicago, Kansas & Nebraska Railroad was begun in 1886 as a Rock Island line. The people of St. Joseph aided it by a subscription to its capital stock of \$300,000. This line was leased to and operated by the St. Joseph & Iowa Company. Its shops were located at Horton, Kansas, the junction of its two principal lines—one running to Denver, Colorado, and the other into Texas. The first passenger train was run over this line into St. Joseph November 26, 1886. The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company has since become the owner of the St. Joseph & Iowa and the Chicago, Kansas & Nebraska Railroads. The Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City Railroad was completed to St. Joseph in 1889, and to Kansas City in 1890. In 1892 it was reorganized under the name of Chicago Great Western Railroad, and is popularly called "The Maple

Leaf Route." This road has built a modern passenger station in St. Joseph, and, instead of asking a bonus from the city, has aided by large expenditures, in building the Black-snake sewer.

The St. Joseph Bridge Building Company was incorporated in 1870. The bridge cost \$716,000, to which St. Joseph subscribed \$500,000. The structure was begun July 25, 1871, and by the 20th of May, 1873, the first locomotive was run over it by Edward Steppy, master mechanic of the St. Joseph & Denver City Railroad. The bridge consists of six piers, to build which caissons were sunk to bed rock. The masonry progressed upward as the caissons were sunk under pneumatic pressure. To build the caissons required 1,500,000 feet of lumber and 16,000 cubic feet of concrete. The piers contain 172,000 cubic feet of masonry. The superstructure consists of three fixed spans of the quadrangular Pratt truss, each 300 feet long, one fixed span eighty feet long at the east end, and a draw span 365 feet long, making the entire length of the bridge 1,345 feet. On June 16, 1879, the control of the bridge was transferred to Jay Gould and associates. The bridge is now the property of the St. Joseph & Grand Island Railroad Company.

John B. Carson, general manager of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Company, originated the plan for constructing the Union Depot at St. Joseph. The St. Joseph Union Depot Company was organized in 1880, with the following railroad companies as incorporators and stockholders to-wit: The Hannibal & St. Joseph, the Missouri Pacific, the St. Joseph & Western, belonging to the Union Pacific; the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs, belonging to the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, the Wabash, and St. Louis & Pacific Railroads. The capital stock is \$150,000, covered by bonds which were sold at par by Mr. Winslow Judson. On February 9, 1895, fire destroyed the depot, but it was rebuilt and reopened for business in January, 1896. The new building has many improvements. Isaac Veitch has been chief depot master since 1882. In March, 1853, the first telegraph line was completed to St. Joseph, and the inaugural address of Franklin Pierce was the first message received. The two papers, the "Gazette" and the "Adventurer," then published in St. Joseph, published the address in full, the

force of both offices being engaged on its composition. In 1860 the Stebbens line was built from St. Louis to St. Joseph, via Atchison, and the Mutual Pacific was built from St. Louis to Sioux City, via St. Joseph, in 1884 by Joseph A. Corby, of the latter city, and is now merged in the Postal Telegraph & Cable Company. The latter company and the Western Union are now the only telegraph companies in St. Joseph.

S. S. BROWN.

Railroads of St. Louis.—The situation of St. Louis in the center of the Mississippi Valley, a thousand miles inland, caused the citizens to engage in railroad projecting at a very early day. The staple articles of trade which its merchants gathered consisting of fur, lead and grain had to be taken to distant markets and all its supplies of dry goods and groceries had to be brought from distant markets by slow and expensive methods. After 1830, when steamboating began to be brisk and intercourse with New Orleans and the Ohio River towns to be comparatively easy and rapid, the difficulties of communication with the eastern seaboard were for the time forgotten, and St. Louis prospered in its river commerce. But the population of the country was east of St. Louis and not south, and it was from the Atlantic States that its supplies of manufactures had to be brought either by wagon hauling, canal boat and the Ohio River, or by ocean carriage to New Orleans and thence up the Mississippi River by boats, and the time consumed was a month or more. Under these conditions St. Louis felt the need of more rapid communication, and it is not strange, therefore, that this need gave unusual quickness to its perceptions and prescience of what was coming.

As early as the year 1836 a railroad convention was held in St. Louis, composed of fifty-seven delegates from ten counties—all that had any considerable population in the State at that time; and the same year the Legislature of the State chartered several railroads from St. Louis to other points—one to Carondelet, then six miles distant; one to Caledonia, in Washington County, and one to St. Charles. This was sixteen years before the first railroad work was begun, and at a time when money to build a single mile of road could not be obtained, but it is interest-

ing to know that these three roads were among the first to be built, when railway construction from the city was taken up in earnest. It was a citizen of St. Louis and a Senator from Missouri, Thomas H. Benton, who first conceived a railroad to the Pacific, and with his face and finger turned toward the West, anticipated the conquests and events half a century by saying: "There is the East—there is India." A convention was held in Pittsburg in May, 1849, to promote the building of a railroad from that city westward in the direction of St. Louis, and in a speech in that convention he declared and asserted that he had made the declaration thirty years before that "St. Louis was directly in the highway to the Pacific Ocean and to Canton, China, and a railroad would be made to the Pacific, either by the help of the Federal Government or without that aid, by the force of circumstances and the progress of events." Two years after this speech was made the Pacific Railroad—the first road in the country to bear the name—was actually begun at St. Louis, Mayor L. M. Kennett throwing the first spadeful of earth in an enterprise destined afterward to become of enormous significance. A year later work was begun at St. Louis on the Iron Mountain Railroad and the North Missouri Railroad, the former intended to go as far south as the Iron Mountain, and the latter to cross the river at St. Charles and extend to the Iowa border. The Pacific road was to have a branch called the Southwest Branch, commencing at Franklin (now Pacific), thirty-seven miles west of St. Louis, and extending through Springfield to the southwest corner of the State. These four roads were fondly regarded as the most admirable and complete system of railroads, on paper, in the United States, and when built, if they ever should be, would leave nothing further to be desired in the matter of modern transportation equipment. For securing eastern connections Illinois and the other States east of the Mississippi were relied upon. A road between Alton and Springfield had been begun as early as 1847, and in 1852 was completed, and a little later was extended to Bloomington, where it was met by another road, the Chicago & Mississippi, thus completing connections between Chicago and Alton. Although this road stopped at Alton and was not extended to St. Louis till nine years aft-

erward, in 1863, it was the only road to the east until the Ohio & Mississippi was opened to Cincinnati, in 1857. The Pacific road, begun in 1852, in due time developed into the Missouri Pacific system; the Southwest branch into the St. Louis & San Francisco system; the Iron Mountain into the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern system; the North Missouri became part of the Wabash (West) system, the Ohio & Mississippi of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern, and the Chicago & Alton grew into the admirable and favorite system which connects Chicago, St. Louis and Kansas City. The building of railroads from St. Louis was at first slow and painful. The roads east of the Mississippi were built by Eastern companies, but those leading from St. Louis into Missouri were built with money obtained from bonds sold at a great discount, and it happened sometimes that the work was almost entirely suspended for want of means to prosecute it. The Pacific did not reach Kansas City until 1865, thirteen years after it was begun, and the other roads were still later in reaching the borders of the State. Nevertheless, they were worth all they cost, for they so stimulated the growth of the city and expanded its commerce, that, after the year 1870, it may be said St. Louis railroads built themselves. Connection with the city was so advantageous and desirable that all the great systems east of the Mississippi sought and struggled for such connection, and, west of the river the system eagerly built branches wherever they promised an increase of traffic. The opening year of the twentieth century finds St. Louis the starting point, on the west, of five great systems, the Missouri Pacific, the St. Louis & San Francisco, the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern, the St. Louis Southwestern (Cotton Belt) and the Wabash (West), and having intimate connections with the Burlington and the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, and on the east a converging point for the Wabash (East), the Illinois Central, the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis, the Cincinnati, Cleveland, Chicago & St. Louis (Big Four), the Louisville & Nashville, the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern, the Mobile & Ohio, the Vandalia Line, the Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City (Clover Leaf), the Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis, the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis, the St. Louis, Kansas City & Colorado, the St. Louis, Peoria &

Northern, and the Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis, in all twenty-two lines running their trains into St. Louis and having an aggregate mileage of 31,000 miles. These roads brought to and carried out of St. Louis during the year 1899, 322 passenger trains daily, carrying 1,750,000 passengers, and they brought to and took from the city 1,500,000 cars, carrying 23,062,265 tons of freight. Many of the old citizens of St. Louis, whose names are held in reverence and honor, were identified with the beginning of the railroad enterprises of the city, and in the year 1900 two of them were still living—James E. Yeatman, who was one of the incorporators of the Pacific Railroad Company in 1850, and for several years a member of the board of directors, and Isaac H. Sturgeon, a member of the first board of directors of the North Missouri in 1853, and for several years its president.

D. M. GRISSOM.

Railway Club.—At a meeting held at the Southern Hotel, St. Louis, April 3, 1896, called by F. A. Johann, who was the leading spirit in the movement, a society named the St. Louis Railway Club was organized. Frank Reardon, superintendent of the locomotive and car department of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, was the first president, and H. H. Roberts, secretary. At the first regular meeting, May 8, 1896, 550 members were reported, and in 1898 there were about 800. Meetings are held monthly except in July and August. The "Railway Journal," a monthly paper, is published by the club.

Railway Conductors of America.—An order which embraces in its jurisdiction the United States, Canada and Mexico. Its objects are the betterment of the industrial status of its members, and the promotion of their economic interests as employes of the roads with which they are connected. It has a mutual benefit department, which has shown a steady increase in the enrollment of members during the past five years. The division in St. Louis was organized in 1880, and has over 200 members. Regular meetings are held on the second and fourth Sundays of each month.

Railway Postal Service.—This system, which has supervision of the transmis-

sion of mails by rail, was established to supersede the crude and imperfect system of mixed transportation by steamboat, coach and rail. Under the present system, which is prompt, regular and continuous, mail matter is kept moving from the point of reception to the point of delivery, the transportation being by rail, on postal cars fitted up with every appliance for easy handling of mail matter, and in charge of expert postal clerks. The present service embraces eleven divisions in the United States, the division of which St. Louis is the headquarters embracing Missouri, Kansas, Colorado and New Mexico. It employs seven hundred and sixty men, all under civil service rules. The superintendent has twenty assistants and clerks in office assignment, occupying seven rooms on the fourth floor of the customhouse in St. Louis.

Ralls, John, pioneer, was born near Sharpsburg, Kentucky, November 18, 1807, and died at New London, Missouri. He was a son of Daniel Ralls, one of the first members of the State Legislature from Pike County, Missouri, and after whom Ralls County was named. Daniel Ralls became a resident of St. Louis County, Missouri, in 1817, and a year later settled in Pike County, near New London, now the county seat of Ralls County. He died in April, 1822, while in attendance at a session of the General Assembly. After his death his son, John Ralls, returned to Kentucky, where he remained until 1828. Returning to Missouri, he settled at New London, and for some years was clerk of the circuit court and assessor of Ralls County. He was for a number of years door-keeper of the State Senate, and was the first assistant clerk of the House of Representatives in 1855. In 1832 he was appointed captain of a company of volunteers for service in the Black Hawk War. In 1837 he was appointed by Governor Boggs as aide-de-camp, with the rank of lieutenant colonel, and in 1846 he was made major of Mounted Volunteers in the Mexican War, but his company was not mustered into service. In 1847 he organized for service a company which was mustered in and sent to Santa Fe and accompanied General Sterling Price in a few of his successful engagements. The company was mustered out of service October 25, 1848. In 1850 Colonel Ralls was admitted to the bar and became a successful lawyer. He was a member

of the Baptist Church and a Mason. In July, 1833, he was married to Lucinda Silver. To this union three sons and three daughters were born. October, 1866, he took for a second wife, Mrs. Nancy B. Alexander.

Ralls County.—A county in the eastern part of the State, bounded on the north by Marion County, northeast by the Mississippi River which separates it from Illinois, east and southeast by Pike County, south by Pike and Audrain Counties, and west by Monroe County; area 302,000 acres. The surface of the county is diversified. About two-fifths is prairie, and the remainder was originally timber land. In the eastern part the county is considerably broken. There are broad strips of bottom land along the Mississippi and Salt Rivers. The bottoms have a rich alluvial soil containing some sand. What is called the "elmland" is next in fertility, and is sufficiently undulating to afford good drainage. The "white oak lands," which in places are underlaid with a reddish clay, are among the best for growing wheat and oats. The hills of the eastern part and in the vicinity of the streams constitute the best fruit lands. The county is well drained by Salt River, which flows in a winding course through the county from west to east, north of the center; Lick Creek, its chief tributary, flows from the south near the western border; Spencer Creek from the south and other smaller streams render drainage all that is necessary. Many fresh and salt water springs exist in different parts of the county. The principal saline springs are Freemore, Burnett, Ely, Tikes and Trabue licks, and Saverton Springs near the hamlet of the same name, in the northeastern part of the county. Coal is found in the southwestern part of the county near Spencer Creek, and a number of shafts have been sunk, and cannel coal has been mined for home consumption. Mineral clay used for paints, and a fine quality of potter's clay exist in considerable deposits. There is plenty of stone for building purposes in different parts of the county. The average yield of the leading crops is corn, 30 bushels to the acre; wheat, 12 bushels; oats, 23 bushels; potatoes, 150 bushels. About 65 per cent of the total area of the county is under cultivation, the greater part of the remainder being in timber, consisting chiefly of white oak, walnut, linden, elm, hickory, hackberry and cot-

tonwood. According to the report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics the surplus products shipped from the county in 1898 were: Cattle, 4,710 head; hogs, 32,608 head; sheep, 7,026 head; horses and mules, 269 head; wheat, 41,778 bushels; hay, 275,800 pounds; lumber, 82,400 feet; walnut logs, 12,000 feet; cross ties, 9,534; cordwood, 1,424 cords; cooperage, 13 cars; brick, 71,750; wool, 9,900 pounds; poultry, 519,612 pounds; eggs, 484,095 dozen; butter, 22,109 pounds; dressed meats, 470 pounds; game and fish, 4,130 pounds; tallow, 1,272 pounds; hides and pelts, 13,513 pounds; apples, 5,214 barrels; fresh fruit, 8,700 pounds; vegetables, 835 pounds; molasses, 20 gallons; canned goods, 24,000 pounds; furs, 862 pounds; feathers, 961 pounds. The name of the first white man to set foot in the territory now Ralls County is forever lost to posterity. There can be little doubt that about the time of the founding of Kaskaskia, Illinois (early in the eighteenth century), the French, who were well established in the northwest, made an expedition into the country north of the Missouri and immediately west of the Mississippi River. Evidence to substantiate the temporary occupation of the county by civilized people was unearthed in 1830. That year Judge C. Carstarphen found on the bank of Salt River a rusty cannon. It was buried a few feet below the surface of the ground, and over it had grown an oak tree thirteen inches in diameter. It is likely that the party that carried this piece of ordnance up Salt River were the first white men to visit the country now Ralls County. For some years Judge Carstarphen retained the cannon as a curiosity, and in 1840 sold it to Dr. McDowell, of St. Louis, who placed it in his cabinet of curiosities in Hannibal Cave. The first permanent settler on land now in Ralls County, according to tradition and the most trustworthy record, was James Ryan, whose deed for a tract of land on Salt River near the mouth of Turkey Creek was dated September, 1811. This land at that time was in the District of St. Charles. About the time Ryan made his settlement Charles Fremon Delauriere, who for some time had resided in St. Louis, located at what has since been known as Freemore's Lick, on the south side of Salt River, about three miles north of New London, where he commenced the manufacture of salt, which he continued until driven away by

some of the Sac and Fox tribes of Indians, who destroyed his furnaces and filled up his wells. Trabue's Lick, two miles north of Freemore's, was worked about 1812 by the man after whom it was named. About 1815-6 settlements were made in the Salt River country by Stark Sims, a few members of the Watson family and others, and following them many settlements were made within the next few years. The majority of the pioneers were natives of Kentucky and Virginia, though some of them had lived in St. Louis before taking up their residence in Ralls County. Ralls County territory, upon the acquisition of Louisiana by the United States, was in the District of St. Charles, later St. Charles County, and was included in Pike when that county was organized in 1818. Ralls County was created out of a part of Pike by legislative act of November 16, 1820, and was named in honor of Daniel Ralls, the first representative to the State Legislature from Pike County, and who died during the session. The members of the first county court were Peter Journey, presiding justice; Peter Grant and William Richey, associate justices, with Stephen Glascock, clerk, and Green De Witt, sheriff. The first meeting of the court was held at the house of William Jamison, at New London, July 2, 1821. The first circuit court met at the same place March 12, 1821, Honorable Robert Pettibone, presiding; R. W. Wells, circuit attorney, and Stephen Glascock, clerk. The commissioners appointed to locate the permanent seat of justice selected New London, which in 1819 was a settled point. Soon after a courthouse, built of brick, was erected. In 1836, according to "Wetmore's Gazetteer of Missouri," New London had a brick courthouse, five stores (four grocery and a tavern), a church, a clerk's office and a jail, which the writer stated, "is of little use." Then Cincinnati, a town on the north bank of Salt River, had two stores and a Catholic Chapel. There were "six or eight buildings in the county used as places of religious worship for all denominations, and Christian charity," remarked the writer, "is cherished everywhere in Ralls." In 1832 two companies of troops were raised in the county for the Black Hawk War. One of the companies was commanded by Captain Richard Matson, and saw active service, and the other, commanded by John Ralls, was held in reserve, and never ordered into the

field. During the Mexican War a company of mounted volunteers was organized in the county by authority of Governor Edwards, and placed under command of Captain William S. Lafland, and in May, 1847, was mustered into the United States service and served actively until the close of the war, taking part in some important battles. The company was mustered out in October, 1848. During the Civil War Ralls County furnished troops to both the Northern and Southern armies, the greater number serving under the Federal flag. Ralls County is divided into seven townships, named respectively, Center, Clay, Jasper, Saline, Salt River, Saverton and Spencer. The assessed value of real estate and town lots in the county in 1898 was \$2,980,045; estimated full value, \$6,000,000; assessed value of personal property, including stocks, bonds, etc., \$977,490; estimated full value, \$1,691,598; assessed value of railroads and telegraphs, \$583,774.55. There are 63.61 miles of railroad in the county, the St. Louis, Keokuk & Northwestern branch of the Burlington passing through the county near the Mississippi; the Missouri, Kansas & Texas passing through the northern part, and the St. Louis & Hannibal passing in a southerly direction through the central eastern part, with a branch from New London running toward the southwest to Perry. The number of schools in the county in 1898 was 67; teachers employed, 90; pupils enumerated, 3,944; amount of permanent school fund, \$12,919.71. The population in 1900 was 12,287.

Ramey, Henry M., eminent as a lawyer and jurist, is distinctively an American, descended from families which bore a part in the settlement and development of the Mississippi Valley. He was born February 14, 1844, in Oktibbeha County, Mississippi, son of Daniel F. and Amanda Malvina (Young) Ramey. His father came from one of the sturdy Huguenot families which, seeking that religious and political freedom denied them in the Old World, came to Virginia, dispersing thence westward, his immediate ancestors settling in Mississippi while it was yet a Territory. He was a farmer, who lived a life of usefulness and profitable toil and passed away at an advanced age, leaving his widow, who, at the age of eighty-two years, yet lives on the old Mississippi homestead. Mrs. Ramey was of English descent and was born

in Tennessee. Her father was among the pioneers in the latter named State, and in the rearing of his family endured not only privation, but faced the dangers incident to defending his home against the savages who infested the forests and attempted the expulsion of the white settlers. Henry M. Ramey was the third child and oldest son in a family of nine children. He was reared upon the home farm, and in his youth performed such labor as he was capable of in the corn and cotton fields. His early education was limited to such instruction in the common English branches as was afforded in private subscription schools during a few winter months. Even these meager advantages, the best attainable at that time, he cast aside when he was little more than seventeen years of age to take part in the great Civil War then just opening. His determination was strenuously opposed by his father, who was desirous of his remaining at home and pursuing his studies. He was not to be dissuaded, however, and he joined a party of his young friends who were students in the State Military school at Alexandria, Louisiana, under the presidency of William T. Sherman, the afterward famous general of the United States Army. The young men, enthusiastic in their devotion to the South and its institutions, and despite the opposition of their teachers and parents, met by appointment at Monroe, Louisiana, and organized a military company, which they named the Ouchita Blues, with John McEnery as captain, elected by their votes. Tender of service was made to the Governor of Louisiana, and was declined by him for the reason that the State quota had been already filled. At the same time the Governor suggested that the company go into camp and await another call, and he made proffer of arms and accoutrements necessary for taking the field when opportunity should offer. Impatient of delay, the company went to Lynchburg, Virginia, and offered its services to the Confederate government, and was regularly mustered into the Confederate States Army, April 11, 1861, for three years or during the war, as the Fourth Louisiana Battalion, commanded by Colonel McEnery, promoted from a captaincy. To the battalion was assigned the guarding of the Federal prisoners captured in the battle of Bull Run, and their conveying to Libby prison, at Richmond, Virginia. In



Henry R. R. . . .



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Henry M. Rainey

the winter following the battalion operated under General Floyd in West Virginia, and afterward on the Georgia and South Carolina coasts, an incident of this service being its participation in the battle of Secessionville, on James Island, near Charleston. Later, during the war period, it garrisoned Fort Jackson, below Savannah, and it was afterward transferred to the Department of Mississippi, General Joseph E. Johnston commanding. At the solicitation of his mother, young Ramey secured a transfer to the Fourteenth Mississippi Regiment, composed in part of young men from his own neighborhood, and he was a member of this command thenceforward until the end of the war. He served under General Johnston in the rear of Vicksburg, when that city was surrendered by General Pemberton to General Grant, and also under the same commander in the Tennessee-Georgia campaign, participating in all the engagements from Resaca to Atlanta. He served afterward under General Hood in the operations against the rear of General Sherman's army. In the battle of Franklin, while engaged in a charge on the right of General Cockrell's brigade, he was wounded in the shoulder by a minie ball and was one of ten men of his company who came out of that charge alive. His wound prevented him from taking part in the battle of Nashville, but he soon resumed his place in the ranks, participated in the Carolina campaign under his old commander, General Johnston, and was with the troops surrendered by that distinguished officer to General Sherman at Greensboro, North Carolina, in April, 1865. During all the superb effort of the Confederate Army, covering a period of more than four years of incessant activity, he faithfully and conscientiously discharged every duty devolved upon him, and was fortunate in enjoying perfect health except during a brief disability owing to his wound. Immediately after the restoration of peace he resumed his interrupted studies with renewed interest and determination, and in the course of two years had acquired a liberal English education and a generous store of knowledge of history and literature. For a short time he busied himself in the management of a farm and then made a prospecting tour in Utah and Wyoming. In 1868 he visited St. Joseph, Missouri, which he decided upon as a permanent location. He there secured em-

ployment in a hat store, meantime devoting his spare hours to the study of law, and while thus engaged was fortunate in making acquaintance with the Honorable Henry M. Vories, of that city, a leading attorney at the Missouri bar, who became his steadfast friend and gave intelligent direction to his law reading, besides affording him invaluable instruction. In 1869 Mr. Ramey was admitted to the bar, and he entered upon the practice of law the following year. From the first he was favorably regarded by his professional associates for his close application to and untiring energy in all business intrusted to him, and he soon came to be known as a busy and successful lawyer. In a few years he was engaged in much of the most important litigation, both civil and criminal, in Buchanan and adjoining counties, and for the last quarter of a century he has been recognized as one of the most accomplished advocates and counselors in the Missouri Valley. Early in his professional life his abilities found recognition in his elevation to important positions in the line of his profession. In 1874 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Buchanan County, and in 1876 he was re-elected. At the close of his second term, ending a period of service of four years, in which he had acquitted himself with skill and energy in the enforcement of law and the prosecution of evildoers, he declined further service in that position. In 1889 Governor Francis appointed him judge of Division No. 2, of the circuit court of Buchanan County, and at the ensuing election he received the Democratic nomination for the full judicial term and was elected without opposition, the Republicans declining to nominate a candidate. The record of Judge Ramey upon the bench was highly creditable and won for him well-deserved distinction as a profound lawyer and admirably well-equipped jurist. Uniting an equable temperament, keen analytical powers, high ideals of conduct and of the obligations owing by the individual to his fellow and to the community, lofty conceptions of the responsibilities of his position, and absolute fearlessness in the discharge of duty, he was an ideal judge, and his retirement from the bench was deplored by the eminently capable bar over which he presided. When, at the expiration of eight years' service, he positively declined the renomination, which was equivalent to re-

election, he at once resumed the practice of his profession, which continues to engage his attention, while he is yet in the prime of his physical life, with intellectual powers which have not yet attained their zenith. Possessing those traits of character which inspire confidence and establish a substantial and enduring popularity, and known as an inflexible Democrat and an influential figure in the affairs of his party, he has been frequently solicited to aspire to high public position, but has held aloof from all candidacy save in the line of his profession. His creed and conduct have been as strict and irreproachable in political life as upon the bench, in his profession or in private life. Judge Ramey was married October 4, 1876, to Miss Adele Vegely, whose father, the late Augustus F. Vegely, and mother Adele, came to America from Alsace, Germany, were married in St. Louis, Missouri, and settled in St. Joseph in an early day. Mr. Vegely died in St. Joseph in 1885, and his widow is yet living in that city. To Judge and Mrs. Ramey two children have been born—Henry M., Jr., who is now a member of the bar, and Franklin A., who is preparing himself for commercial pursuits.

Ramsey, Andrew, pioneer, was born in England, of Irish parentage, in 1746, and died in Batesville, Arkansas, in 1813. When a young man he immigrated to America and settled in Virginia, near Harper's Ferry. In 1795, with his family and a number of slaves, he removed to Louisiana, and was granted 640 arpens of land in what is now Mississippi County, though he made his residence in Cape Girardeau, where he enjoyed the intimate friendship of Louis Lorimier, the commandant. His home was the meeting place of the colonists from Virginia and Kentucky. After Missouri became a part of the United States he removed to Arkansas. When the War of 1812 broke out he enlisted, with two of his sons, Andrew and Allen, both of whom were killed in battle, and the father received wounds which caused his death a year later. Through the influence of Andrew Ramsey the first English school west of the Mississippi River was established in 1799, at what was called Mount Tabor, in Cape Girardeau County.

Ramsey, Joseph Jr., railway manager, was born April 17, 1850, in Birmingham,

now a part of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. After pursuing a scientific course of study, he became connected in turn with various railroads in the engineering service, and was rapidly advanced, conducting important construction work on the Pennsylvania Railway, the Baltimore & Ohio Railway, and other great lines. In 1891 he became general manager of the Big Four system, in April of 1893 general manager of the Terminal Railroad Association of St. Louis, and on December 1, 1895, general manager of the Wabash Railway system. During his incumbency of the office of general manager of the Terminal Association, Union Station was completed. A few weeks after he became general manager of the Wabash he was elected to the vice presidency of that company also, and still retains both positions. He also holds executive and directory positions in various other railway corporations. He married, in 1873, Miss Laura Palmer, of Zanesville, Ohio.

Randolph.—See "Renick."

Randolph County.—A county in the northeast central part of the State, bounded on the north by Macon, east by Monroe and Audrain, south by Boone and Howard, and west by Chariton County; area, 311,000 acres. The surface of the county ranges from prairie to undulating hills. A divide passes in a northerly direction through the eastern part of the county, east of which about one-fourth of the county is drained into the Mississippi, while west the streams flow into the Missouri. The greater part of this divide is known as Grand Prairie, the slopes of which on either side decline for some distance, and as the streams enlarge, become more broken and hilly. The East Fork of the Chariton River enters the county at the north, west of the center, and in a circuitous route leaves it south of the center of the western line. Mud and Flat Creeks are in the northeastern part and have a general flow toward the east. Perche and Moniteau are in the southeastern part. Other streams of the county are Dark, Muncas, Silver, Sweet Spring, Middle Fork of Chariton, Walnut and Sugar Creeks. Along Silver Creek the county is hilly, a like condition prevailing along East Fork, Walnut, Muncas and Sugar Creeks. Bottoms from a fourth of a mile to a mile wide are along Middle and

East Forks of the Chariton; along the other streams the bottom lands are narrower. Grand Prairie, east of the center, comprises about one-fourth of the county, and is splendidly adapted for general agricultural pursuits. In the western part of the county are detached tracts of prairie of the highest fertility. The prairies are interspersed with tracts of timber land, bearing growths of the different kinds of oak, hickory, elm, cottonwood, sycamore, birch, linden, black and white walnut, hackberry and maple. The most productive sections are the bottom lands, which are here and there indented by bayous and small ponds, though easily drained. The soil is a black, rich loam, reposing on clay. The timber land has a thin soil and is the best cereal land in the county. About 80 per cent of the land is under cultivation. Bituminous coal is plentiful in the county, and is extensively mined. There is abundance of limestone, sandstone, fire and potter's clay, and considerable brick, tile and sewer pipe and lime are manufactured. The report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics shows, that in 1898 there were shipped from the county: Cattle, 7,826 head; hogs, 28,164 head; sheep, 10,025 head; horses and mules, 1,234 head; wheat, 1,778 bushels; hay, 127,900 pounds; flour, 112,900 pounds; clover seed, 920 pounds; timothy seed, 460 pounds; lumber, 379,264 feet; walnut logs, 6,000 feet; piling and posts, 402,000 feet; cross ties, 14,299; cord wood, 668 cords; cooperage, 117 cars; coal, 171,078 tons; brick, 3,197,750; tile and sewer pipe, 9 cars; lime, 12 barrels; tar, 3 barrels; wool, 62,569 pounds; poultry, 366,157 pounds; eggs, 201,040 dozen; butter, 24,414 pounds; game and fish, 15,853 pounds; hides and pelts, 425,780 pounds; fresh fruit, 4,663 pounds; dried fruit, 5,949 pounds; vegetables, 64,915 pounds; molasses, 163,460 gallons; nuts, 1,170 pounds; canned goods, 465 pounds; nursery stock, 30,600 pounds; furs, 2,468 pounds; feathers, 5,667 pounds. Other articles of export are gravel, ice, potatoes, melons, dressed meats and tallow. Many of the products of the county are marketed and consumed in the cities of Huntsville and Moberly. The territory now Randolph County, before the coming of white men to Missouri, was part of the great hunting grounds of the Missouri tribe of Indians, who were defeated in conflict by other tribes, and when white men first visited the territory

the land was in possession of the Iowa and the Sac and Fox Indians. It is possible that some of the French Canadian hunters and trappers who were on friendly terms with the different tribes, visited what is now Randolph County before the beginning of the eighteenth century, though there is no record of their so doing. The first permanent settlement was made in the territory about 1817. The pioneers were from Kentucky, Tennessee and North Carolina. The roster of the earliest settlers, those who made homes for themselves before the county was organized, contains the names of William Holman, Joseph Holman, Sr., Joseph Holman, Jr., Iverson, John and Hardy Sears, Asa Kirby, David R. Denny, Younger Rowland, John Rowland, Archie Rowland, Sam Humphreys, Rev. S. C. Davis, Rev. James Barnes, James Davis, John Viley, Jacob Medley, Thomas Mayo, Sr., Charles Mathes, Tollman Bell, James Beattie, Charles Finnell, Val Mayo, Charles Baker, Sr., Joseph M. Baker, Charles Baker, Jr., Dr. W. Fort, Jeremiah Summers, John Weldon, William Elliott, Neal Murphy, William Cross, Nat Hunt, Blandy Smith, George Burkhardt, John D. Reed, Captain Robert Sconce, James Goodring, Elijah Hammett, John J. Turner, Joseph Wilcox, James Cochran, Thomas Gorman, Sr., T. R. C. Gorman, Daniel Hunt, William Goggin, Reuben Samuel, Thomas J. Samuel, John Head, Robert Boucher, Joseph M. Hammett, Dr. W. B. McLean, Charles McLean, F. K. Collins, Paul Christian, Sr., Joseph Cockrill and Robert W. Wells. The early timers were energetic, hospitable, not any of them being wealthy, but many of them, by thrift and hard work, combined with economy, accumulated wealth, and by honesty and integrity and merit alone gained prominence in the county and State. Up to 1823 there were no stores nearer than fifty miles (at Old Franklin), and trips for goods to that town, which was then the most important west of St. Louis, were common. Later stores were started at Fayette, and for a time that town was the chief trading point. There were few Indians living in the county when the first settlements were made, though occasionally roving bands would pass through on hunting expeditions, and these trips were occasions for alarm among the settlers, who were fearful of massacres and depredations. Randolph County was organized January 22, 1829, and named

in honor of John Randolph, of Roanoke. The first clerk of the county, as well as of the circuit court, was Robert Wilson, who later became United States Senator. The first sheriff was Hancock Jackson, afterwards Lieutenant Governor of Missouri. The first meeting of the court was held at the house of Blandiman Smith, one mile from where the courthouse now stands. The county court appointed Thomas J. Gorman the first surveyor, Terry Bradley the first assessor and Jacob Medley the first collector. The bond of the collector was fixed at \$600. Now the collector of Randolph County furnishes a bond in the amount of \$90,000. At the first meeting of the court the county was divided into a number of townships, and constables for each township were appointed. Among the first constables was Nathan Hunt, after whom and his brother Daniel, Huntsville was named. For forty years Nathan Hunt was constable for Salt Spring Township. The first circuit court for Randolph County was held at the house of William Goggin, just outside the present limits of Huntsville, the place designated by the General Assembly as the temporary seat of justice. Honorable David Todd was the presiding judge, and Robert Wilson, clerk. The members of the first grand jury were George Burkhardt, foreman; Peter Culp, Ambrose Medley, William Baker, Lawrence Evans, Terry Bradley, Edwin T. Hickman, Francis K. Collins, Levi Moore, Jeremiah Summers, Robert Boucher, Richard Blue, Henry Martin, Thomas Kimbrough, Moses Kimbrough, James Davis, John Bagby, John Dunn, William Upton, Robert Dysart, John Martin and William Patton. Two indictments were returned, one against John Moore for assault and battery, Thomas Moore's wife being the person assaulted, and one against John Cooley for resisting process. Only trifling cases occupied the attention of the earliest courts, actions for debt, cases for gambling, selling liquor without license, etc. March 11, 1830, five Iowa Indians were arrested on a charge of murder. Two days later they were discharged by the grand jury for lack of evidence. There have been only three legal executions in the county. The first was the hanging of one George, a negro, for killing his master, Austin Bruce, early in the fifties. The second was the hanging of a negro for murder in February, 1866, and the third was

the execution of Hayden Brown, early in the eighties, for the killing of his mother-in-law. Among the earliest lawyers to practice at the courts of Randolph County were John Ryland, John B. Clark, Jo Davis, Thomas Reynolds, who was later Governor of Missouri, and Samuel Moore. In 1830 the county court appointed Robert Wilson as county seat commissioner to act for the county in the matter of perfecting the title to property donated to the county for county seat purposes. The commissioners appointed by the General Assembly on the permanent location of the county seat reported December 1830, that they had accepted tracts of land from William Goggins and his wife, Nancy, from Daniel Hunt and wife, and Henry W. Burn and wife. January 5, 1831, Commissioner Wilson reported that the donors had made to the county deeds to the property and the county court ordered that the land be surveyed and laid out in town lots and sold at auction on six, twelve and eighteen months' time. February 3, 1831, the plan for the town was approved, and a few months later a public sale of lots was held. The town was called Huntsville, after Daniel Hunt, one of the donors of the town site, and his brother, Nathan Hunt, and was named after Judge Ezra Hunt, as erroneously claimed by some writers of history. When the town was laid out it was covered with a dense wood, which was gradually cleared away as houses were erected and streets opened up. The first courthouse was built two stories in height, and cost \$2,400. William Lindsay was the superintendent of the building, and the contractor was H. B. Owen. The building was completed in April, 1831, and was used until 1859, when it was replaced by a more pretentious and roomy building, which cost \$9,000. This building served the county until 1880 when it was burned, and a few of the records were lost. In 1881 the present courthouse was built at a cost of \$25,000. The first jail was built in 1832 by Benjamin Hannah. It was of two stories in height, and cost \$900. Since after the railroad was built to Moberly effort was made to have the county seat removed there, and it was voted upon at the general election, but the proposition was defeated. Later, a State law was enacted by the Legislature dividing all the courts of the county equally between Moberly and Huntsville.

ville, and for many years alternate sessions of the probate, circuit and county courts have been held at the two places. In the early days of the county religious services were held at the homes of citizens, and later the courthouse was turned into a house of worship on Sundays. The earliest schools were also held at the homes of settlers. About 1830 the first log schoolhouse was built. During the Black Hawk War many citizens of Randolph County took part against the Indians. During the Mexican War in 1846 a company of 100 men was raised in Randolph County and, under Captain Hancock Jackson, went to Santa Fe. In 1847 the company returned and at Huntsville a grand reception was accorded them. During the Civil War Randolph County supplied soldiers to both the Union and Confederate sides. Randolph County is divided into eleven townships, named, respectively, Cairo, Chariton, Clifton, Jackson, Moniteau, Prairie, Salt River, Salt Spring, Silver Creek, Sugar Creek and Union. The assessed value of real estate and town lots in the county in 1899 was \$4,471,545; estimated full value, \$7,385,845; assessed value of personal property, including stocks, bonds, etc., \$1,383,890; estimated full value, \$2,767,780; assessed value of merchants and manufacturers, \$185,775; estimated full value, \$371,550; assessed value of railroad, \$1,332,193. There are 80.33 miles of railroad in the county, the Wabash passing from the northern boundary, southwardly to the southeast corner, with a line from Moberly west through the central part; the Missouri, Kansas & Texas entering in the center of the eastern part, running west to Moberly, then southwesterly to the county line, and the Chicago & Alton running from east to west through the southern part. The number of public schools in the county in 1899 was 89; teachers employed, 140; pupils enumerated, 9,470; permanent school fund, \$55,000. The population of the county in 1900 was 24,442.

Raney, John F., merchant, was born May 5, 1859, in White County, Illinois, son of William A. and Margueritte C. (Towell) Raney, the first named of whom was a prosperous farmer and a native of Illinois. The son was educated at Endfield, Illinois, and at the Southern Illinois College, pursuing a course of study which he intended to fit him

for the profession of school teaching. He began teaching immediately after leaving school, and for nine years followed that occupation in White County, Illinois. At the end of that time he had saved from his earnings a small amount of money, and with this capital he went to Dexter, Stoddard County, Missouri, in July of 1888, and embarked in the grocery business at that place. Purchasing a small stock of goods to begin with, he introduced into the business new life and activity and new methods, and it began to grow rapidly, and has continued the process of expansion ever since. Writing of him and his business in 1898, a local publication says: "Mr. Raney came to Dexter ten years ago and purchased of John Clark a small stock of groceries for a few hundred dollars, which at that time represented all his wealth, and which had been saved from his salary while teaching, a vocation which he had followed as closely and with as great success as he now pursues his business. It is safe to say that in the ten years he has been here the few hundred dollars he started with have increased more than thirty fold, so that to-day he owns one of the most desirable business sites in the city, has an immense stock and complete line of goods, owns a store room adjoining, which he rents at a good price, a very attractive home in the south part of the city, a number of dwellings which he rents at good prices, and a fine farm three miles from Dexter. This, despite the fact that he has suffered one "burn out" and was out of business almost an entire year on account of being unable to get a building in which to do business. Mr. Raney has always pursued the course of absolute candor and exact honesty and sincerity in all his dealings, and his word is as good as his bond, and his promise to pay is as good as gold. Every recommendation and claim for merit in his goods can be relied upon, and in this is found one of the secrets of his great success." No higher tribute than this can be paid to a business man, and it was one in every way well deserved by Mr. Raney. In politics he is a Democrat, and has taken a somewhat active interest in local political affairs. He has served as a member of the board of aldermen of Dexter, and was a popular and efficient representative in the city council. The only fraternal organization in which he holds membership is the Order of Odd Fel-

lows. July 17, 1892, he married Miss Lucy Welborn.

Rankin, Charles Simcol, merchant, was born July 1, 1807, in St. Louis, Missouri, and died March 24, 1879, at his home in the old town of Herculaneum, Missouri. His parents were James and Marie (Hubert) Rankin, both born of English parents who came to the United States from Canada, and were among the earliest English residents of St. Louis. Mr. Rankin was educated in the schools of the last named city, and in his young manhood formed a partnership with William Glasgow, one of the noted old time merchants of Herculaneum, which was then a town of much importance. After a few years he purchased the interest of Mr. Glasgow in the business which they had carried on together, and continued it thereafter until the end of his life. He was eminently successful as a merchant, and acquired a fortune, of which he made liberal use in advancing all the interests of the community with which he was identified. During the earlier years of his life he was a member of the old Whig party, and after that party passed out of existence he drifted naturally into the Republican party, with which he affiliated to the end of his life. For a number of years he filled the office of county judge, and was an ideal public official. His father, Colonel James Rankin, removed to Herculaneum about the year 1812, and that place was, therefore, the residence of Judge Rankin for a period of sixty-seven years. The family lived at that place eight years before Jefferson County was created a political subdivision of what was then the Territory of Missouri. Both his parents were educated people, and he enjoyed in his youth the advantages which fitted him well to become a successful man of affairs. His earliest training for business was obtained as a clerk in the general merchandising establishment of the pioneer merchant who afterward made him a partner, and it was of this store that he afterward became sole owner. During his long and active career as a merchant a generation grew up about him, and members of successive generations were in turn his patrons. Says one who has written of him:

"The old and the young, the rich and the poor, the widow and the orphan, dealt with him, trusted and confided in his honor and

his integrity, and not one of these generations ever breathed the thought that he had even by mistake done them a wrong. His memory needs no eulogy, wants no monument of marble or granite. He built his own monument in the hearts of the people before whom he went in and out in active business for over half a century, blameless in all his acts toward his fellow men. He was a man of warm and earnest affections in all his domestic and social relations. Devoted to the pursuit of his business and to his family, his pleasure in life was in his home, his business and the society of his friends. He was averse to entering into the perplexing annoyances of public life, though always alive to the duty of a citizen in supporting the policies of government which his judgment approved as the right. An ardent admirer of Henry Clay, he was made the standard bearer of the Whigs of his county in one of those earnest contests which marked the period. His personal popularity well nigh overcame the majority against his party. When the passions of men began to surge about us and to drive on to Civil War, and when men refused to rely on their neighbors and it was necessary to select some one whom all could confide to decide the destiny of the State in the coming war, the people of his county, with one voice, called Charles Rankin and elected him to the convention. There, as everywhere else, he was true to trust—not loud in his professions of patriotism, but firm as the hills upon their base, stood by the Union. In his business relations he was intimate for many years with a great number of the oldest and best merchants of St. Louis. As a member of the board of directors for several years of the St. Louis & Iron Mountain Railroad, he formed pleasant and lasting associations with his fellow directors. All these men of affairs learned to esteem him for the sterling qualities of integrity and honor which marked his character in every department of life. He was a commissioner appointed by the Governor to make the sale of that railroad, and while in the bitterness of a partisan warfare in which men denounced each other in vilest terms, and especially the men who were in any way connected with that sale, no partisan ever became so angered and crazed as to fail in his most fiery heat of passion except Judge Rankin from his denunciatio

In the long years of patient, steady toil, he had woven about him a mantle which the public recognized as being the sacred vesture of an honest man. Disease laid hold upon him, and in a long, long struggle he was slowly overcome, until, wearied and worn, but with mind unclouded and clear, with regret only at the separation from wife and children and friends, with confidence that there awaited him beyond the dark river the realization of the Christian's hope, he willingly sank to rest."

Judge Rankin married first, the third daughter of Colonel David Bryant, who lived to gladden his heart but a few years. The children born of this marriage survived their mother but a brief period. He married for his second wife Miss Sarah Lewis, the only child of Samuel W. Lewis. Of this marriage four daughters were born, who, with their mother, are the surviving members of Judge Rankin's family.

Rankin, Harry, has been identified with the insurance interests of Missouri since 1889. He was engaged in the business at Lawrence, Kansas, prior to his removal to this State. In 1890 he went to Kansas City and became a member of the firm of Kinney, Medes, Crittenden & Rankin. This firm was in existence until 1893, when it became Kinney, Medes & Rankin. Messrs. Kinney and Crittenden withdrew at that time, but the use of Mr. Kinney's name was continued. In 1892 the firm with which Mr. Rankin was connected opened an office in St. Louis, Missouri, and he went there to take charge of it. In 1896 Messrs. Rankin and Medes separated, and Mr. Rankin continued the insurance business alone. He is looked upon as one of the most successful insurance writers in the country. In 1897 he perfected an organization of the millionaire lumber dealers of the Southern States, and the Manufacturing Lumbermen's Underwriters is one of the strongest mutual insurance combinations in existence. The same year he syndicated the large flour millers for the same purpose, and this organization, known as the Millers' Individual Underwriters, is strong and growing. In 1899 he associated with himself Mr. Guy H. Mallam, an old and experienced lumberman, and under him the lumberman business has more than doubled. Mr. Rankin's business in the lines of grain, flour and

lumber is remarkably large and covers almost every part of the United States. He also handles a large volume of marine business, and his name is familiar wherever the affairs of the underwriter are matters of interest.

Mr. Rankin married, in 1884, Miss Ora Good, of Lawrence, Kansas. They have three sons. Politically Mr. Rankin is a Democrat.

Rassieur, Leo, ex-judge of the probate court of St. Louis, was born April 19, 1844, in Wadern, Prussia, and came in 1848 to St. Louis, where he was educated. He served during the Civil War in the First Regiment United States Reserve Corps, and in the Thirtieth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and rose to the rank of major. In 1865 he read law and was admitted to the bar. In 1894 he was elected probate judge. For ten years he was the attorney for the St. Louis school board and for four years was a member of that body and its vice president. He served as president of the St. Louis Gymnastic Society and for thirteen years was president of the Western Rowing Club. He married July 9, 1872, Miss Mary C. Kammerer, born in Wheeling, West Virginia.

Ratafia.—A semidistilled rum made from fruits and molasses or sugar and brought from New Orleans, for which the early settlers of St. Louis appear to have had a special fondness.

Rathbone Sisters.—This order admits to membership the mothers, wives and daughters of Knights of Pythias. It was established in Kansas City in 1890. The third Temple was instituted in St. Louis. The headquarters of the order are in Springfield, Missouri, where the grand chief resides. Its objects and purposes are to care for the sick, comfort the distressed and to strengthen the bonds of friendship and benevolence within the circle of its membership. The different organizations of the order are called "Temples," and there were thirty-six of these in Missouri and three in St. Louis in 1897. The governing body of the order in Missouri is the Grand Temple which meets once a year.

Ratliff.—See "Ethel."

Ravanna.—An incorporated town in Mercer County, ten miles northeast of

Princeton. It was laid out in 1857 by William R. McKinley and was incorporated in 1869. It has a public school, two churches—Methodist Episcopal and Baptist—a newspaper, the "Searchlight"—a cheese factory, hotel and about half a dozen stores and shops. Population in 1899 (estimated), 250.

Ravenel, Samuel Wilson, civil engineer and architect, was born April 12, 1848, in Charleston, South Carolina, and was reared in the historic Parish of St. John's, in Berkeley County, South Carolina. His father was Thomas P. Ravenel, who was born in St. John's, January 24, 1824, and died December 19, 1898. His mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Margaret Wilson, and she was born in Charleston, South Carolina, in 1827. Thomas P. Ravenel was at the time of his death one of the only seven Huguenots of pure extraction in the United States. He was descended from Rene Ravenel, who immigrated to America in 1685, and from whom the lineage is traced to Robert Ravenel, one of the *noblesse* of France in 1473. Elizabeth Margaret (Wilson) Ravenel is descended in the maternal line from the Campbells of Scotland, the Argyle family, and in the paternal line from the Wilsons of Lanarkshire, Scotland, and traces her ancestry through the Chisolms to a Danish Prince. Through the last named line the records go back as far as 1026, proving the family to have been kin to Edward I. and Edward III. of England. Samuel W. Ravenel grew up in South Carolina, and was educated at Pineville Academy and at Wellington Academy in that State. He was a student at Wellington Academy when South Carolina issued its call for sixteen-year-old boys to do service in the Confederate Army, and he responded to this call, which was made in 1864. He served the Southern cause until the close of the war, taking part in the movements against Sherman in his campaign from the coast of South Carolina to Greensboro, North Carolina. He participated in the battles of Averysboro and Bentonville, and in General W. B. Taliaferro's report of the last named battle he was personally mentioned for coolness on the battlefield, and was appointed aide-de-camp on that general's staff, with the rank of first lieutenant. He was paroled with General Johnston's Army, April 26, 1865, at Greensboro, North Carolina. His youthful experi-

ences as a soldier gave him a fondness for military life which manifested itself in later years, and from 1879 to 1882 he commanded the Waddill Guards, of Boonville, Missouri, his captaincy covering the entire term of service of this organization. This company was regarded as one of the best drilled companies in the State, and took first premium in every prize drill in which it contested, with a single exception, and in this case, the prize was missed by only six points. After the war Captain Ravenel engaged in cotton planting in St. John's, in Berkeley County, South Carolina, until January, 1871, when he came to Missouri. Thereafter he was connected with the engineering department of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, following the road as far south as Denison, Texas. In 1873 he was assigned to the engineering corps then in charge of the building of the bridge across the Missouri at Boonville, and had charge of all the stonework and foundations in that connection. In 1875 he engaged in the drug business in Boonville, as a member of the firm of H. C. Miller & Company. In 1878 he was made manager and local editor of the "Boonville Advertiser," and a year later leased the paper, which he edited and published until 1884. In that year he purchased the "Topic," of which he was editor and publisher until 1889. In 1890 he returned to the practice of civil engineering and architecture, which he has since continued at Boonville. At the present time (1900) he is city engineer of Boonville, and has held this position for a number of years. While acting in this capacity he constructed the sewer system of that city, and in 1884 had charge of extensive street paving operations. In 1896 he made soundings and estimates for a wagon bridge across the Missouri River at Boonville. From boyhood up he has been a firm believer in the principles of the Democratic party, and in 1883 he represented Cooper County on the Democratic congressional committee of that district. In 1896 he affiliated with the gold standard wing of the Democratic party, and supported Palmer and Buckner as candidates respectively for President and Vice President. He is an Episcopal Churchman, and for several years was senior warden and lay reader in Christ Church at Boonville. He is a Royal Arch Mason, and for some years served as secretary of the chapter with which he affiliates. October 10

1883, Captain Ravenel married Miss Margaret Kinney, daughter of Captain Joseph and Matilda (Clarke) Kinney. Captain Kinney, whose biography will be found elsewhere in this work, was one of the most noted of the old time river captains and steamboat owners of Missouri. Margaret Kinney Ravenel was born at Boonville, Missouri, May 4, 1862. They are now (1900) owners of a part of the Joseph Kinney estate in Howard County, and reside at the old family home, Rivercene, Old Franklin, Missouri.

Ravenwood.—A town of 400 inhabitants, located on the Chicago Great Western Railroad, in Jackson Township, Nodaway County, about twelve miles east of Maryville. All kinds of business are well represented. A bank with deposits of \$25,000 enjoys the confidence of the community. Two churches, Christian and Methodist Episcopal, South, are strong organizations, while a good school employs three teachers. One newspaper, the "Gazette," covers the field in good shape.

Ray, Thomas Franklin, merchant, was born September 15, 1853, son of James C. and Lucy (Wade) Ray. His early education was obtained in the schools of western Tennessee and Kentucky, the family removing to the last-named State while he was still a small boy. His training for the business of merchandising was obtained in Kentucky, where he was employed as a clerk and salesman in a store near the town of Benton until 1879. He then removed to Corning, in the State of Arkansas, and for some time thereafter he was editor and publisher of a Democratic newspaper at that place. When he discontinued his connection with the newspaper publishing business he became clerk and bookkeeper for a mercantile firm in Corning, and held that position until 1889. In that year he came to Poplar Bluff, Missouri, and established himself in the hardware business as head of the firm of Thomas F. Ray & Brother. In this field of trade he has prospered, and has become known throughout a wide extent of territory as one of the most thoroughly capable and enterprising merchants of southeast Missouri. Since early manhood he has taken an active interest in public affairs and political movements, affiliating with the Democratic party

and contributing his full share to its success in all local and general campaigns. While a resident of Corning, Arkansas, he served at different times as city treasurer and mayor of that city, and since he became a resident of Poplar Bluff he has filled the office of city treasurer there during three full terms. He is a zealous member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and a useful and consistent churchman. He is also a member of the order of Freemasons and Odd Fellows. Mr. Ray has been twice married—first in 1881 to Mrs. Louise Stokeley, who died in 1883. In 1896 he married Mrs. Addie Braswell Jackson.

Ray County.—A county in the western part of the State, bounded on the north by Caldwell, east by Carroll, south by the Missouri River, which separates it from Lafayette and Jackson Counties, and west by Clay and Clinton Counties; area, 353,000 acres. The county is about equally divided into timber and prairie land, the latter predominating in the eastern and northern parts and the former in the southwestern and southern portions. In the central part timber and prairie lands have about an equal area. Creeks and small streams traverse the county in different directions, well watering and draining nearly all portions. The chief stream is Crooked River, which, with its affluents, West Fork, Middle Fork and East Fork, drain the central portions, while the northeastern part is drained by the East and West Forks of Wakanda and Fishing Rivers, Keeney and Rollins Creeks drain the southwestern, while Willis Creek flows through the south central part. Generally the streams are skirted with growths of timber, which cover about 15 per cent of the area of the county, consisting principally of the different kinds of oaks and white and black walnut, hickory, hackberry, sugar maple, ash, cottonwood and other woods. The soil is generally of considerable fertility and productive of good crops when properly cultivated. In the vicinity of the streams and in the prairies it is a dark loam, varying to a lighter color and of less depth on the hills and uplands. Blue grass readily supplants the natural prairie grass, and all the tame grasses, clover, etc., grow well. About 85 per cent of the land is under cultivation. The average yield of the different crops per acre

is, corn, 40 bushels; wheat, 16 bushels; oats, 30 bushels; timothy seed, 3 bushels; clover seed, 2 bushels, and potatoes, 100 bushels. The acreage in fruits is, apples, 3,500 acres; peaches, 100 acres, and small fruits, 400 acres. Corn, wheat, fruit and live stock are the most profitable products. Coal underlies a great part of the county and has been successfully mined for a number of years. There is an abundance of limestone, sandstone and brick clay. According to the report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics in 1898 the surplus products shipped from the county were: Cattle, 17,207 head; hogs, 63,379 head; sheep, 3,270 head; horses and mules, 797 head; wheat, 43,421 bushels; corn, 25,783 bushels; hay, 19,820 pounds; flour, 178,390 pounds; corn meal, 380 pounds; shipstuff, 39,380 pounds; clover seed, 12,210 pounds; lumber, 106,245 feet; walnut logs, 30,000 feet; cord wood, 412 cords; coal, 162,200 tons; sand, 17 cars; wool, 4,750 pounds; potatoes, 30,000 bushels; poultry, 591,601 pounds; eggs, 370,655 dozen; butter, 23,686 pounds; dressed meats, 2,770 pounds; game and fish, 7,901 pounds; tallow, 2,189 pounds; peaches, 129 baskets; fresh fruit, 4,475 pounds; dried fruit, 2,398 pounds; vegetables, 6,438 pounds; canned goods, 5,200 pounds; nursery stock, 9,935 pounds; furs, 2,937 pounds; feathers, 1,549 pounds. Other articles exported were ice, molasses, cider and beeswax. In 1816 a number of families from Kentucky and Virginia located upon land along Crooked River, in what is now the southeastern part of the county. Among those settlers were John Proffitt, Holland and Winant Vanderpool, Isaac Martin, Abraham Linville, John Turner, Isaac Wilson, William Turnage, Lewis Richards and others, nearly all of whom were accompanied by their families. The next few years the immigration to the county was steady. In 1819 the first steamboat up the Missouri River descended as far west as Camden. That year the first school in what is now Ray County was opened by Meadders Vanderpool. By the first of the year 1820 there were nearly a thousand people in the territory west of the western line of Chariton County and north of the Missouri River. Ray County was organized out of the territory of Howard County, November 16, 1820, and was named in honor of John Ray, a member of the constitutional convention

from Howard County. It embraced all Missouri territory west of Grand River to boundary line of the State, and north of Missouri River to the State line. The Land Purchase was then an Indian reservation. Ray County was reduced to its present dimensions December 26, 1836, when Cass and Well County was organized. The first court comprised John Thornton, Isaac Martin and Elisha Cameron, justices; with William L. Smith, clerk, and John Harris, sheriff. The first meeting of court was held in April, 1821, at Bluffton, on the Missouri River, in the tavern of Thomas Rigg, which was used as a courthouse for six years. David T. Rigg was the first circuit judge. Among the attorneys that practiced at Bluffton were George Duff Green, John F. Ryland, Peyton R. Henden, Cyrus Edwards, George Tompkins and Amos Reese. In 1827 the town of Richmond was founded on land owned by John Ward, Isaac Thornton, William B. Martin and William Thornton, who donated a site for a permanent county seat, the location had been ordered by the county court September 24, 1827, after a vote of the people, in which 108 of the 163 votes were cast for the Richmond site. There the county court held its first session, May 5, 1828, at the house of George Woodward. A log jail was built the same year, and a log courthouse the following year. The present brick edifice was begun in 1856 and completed in 1858, at a cost of \$2,500. During the Black Hawk War, in 1832 a company of volunteers was raised in Ray County, and was first commanded by Captain John Sconce, who was succeeded by Captain William Pollard. In 1836 two companies of militia, one under command of Captain William Pollard and the other under Captain Matthew P. Long, were ordered as a part of Brigadier General Thompson's brigade, to serve in the Hetherly War. In 1837 a company consisting chiefly of recruits from Ray County and known as the "Missouri Spies" under Captain John Sconce, did excellent service in the Florida War. A number of members of this company were wounded and a few killed in the battle of Okeechobee, December 25, 1837. Captain Israel R. Hendley, who was first lieutenant in the "Missouri Spies," recruited in 1840 a company for service in the Mexican War. This company became known as Company Second Battalion, Missouri Mounted Rifles.

men, of Colonel Sterling Price's regiment, and under Kearny and Doniphan gained honor for themselves and the county and State from which they were enrolled. Captain Israel R. Hendley lost his life at Moro, New Mexico, June 25, 1847. During the Civil War, Ray County furnished many soldiers to both the Federal and Confederate armies, and on either side there were no braver nor more fearless men. Ray County is divided into eight townships, named respectively, Camden, Crooked River, Fishing River, Grape Grove, Knoxville, Orrick, Polk and Richmond. The assessed value of real estate and town lots in the county in 1899 was \$4,610,267; of personal property, \$2,775,269; of merchants and manufacturers, \$169,740, and of railroads and telegraphs, \$1,239,198. There are 89.75 miles of railroad in the county, the Wabash and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, passing in a southwesterly direction through the southern part, and a branch of the latter system passing diagonally from midway between the center and the north end of the western boundary line in a southeasterly direction, to a point on the Missouri River, east of the center of the southern line, and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad passing diagonally through near the northwestern corner. The number of public schools in the county in 1899 was ninety-nine; teachers employed, 138; pupils enumerated, 7,915. The population of the county in 1900 was 24,805.

Raytown.—A small village in Jackson County, containing a store, church, Masonic hall, etc. It derives its name from the many roads that center there. It was once noted for its skillful physicians. West Fork Baptist Church is in the vicinity, and it is here that the first Sunday school in the county was organized in 1848. Its population is 100.

Rayville.—A hamlet in Ray County, on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, eight miles northwest of Richmond, the post office name of which is Hallard. There are nine business places in the town, including stores, shops, etc. It has a church and a school. Population, 1899 (estimated), 200.

Rea, David, lawyer, and a member of Congress, was born in Ripley County, Indiana, January 19, 1831. When eleven years

of age he came to Missouri, and after receiving a good education studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1862. After a successful practice he was elected in 1874 from the Ninth Missouri District to the Forty-fourth Congress, as a Democrat, by a vote of 11,953 to 10,395 for P. A. Thompson, Republican, and in 1876 was re-elected, serving two terms. After retiring from Congress he resumed the practice of his profession in Andrew County.

Rea, George Henry, merchant, banker and steamboat owner, was born in Charlestown, Massachusetts, April 26, 1816, and died in St. Louis, December 24, 1896. He was reared a tanner and engaged in business in Tennessee. Just before the Civil War he removed to St. Louis, Missouri, and opened a hide and leather store. He afterward devoted himself to banking and steamboating and became president of the Mississippi Valley Transportation Company. He was a director in the Missouri Pacific Railway Company. He is a Republican, and was elected to the State Senate in 1866. For many years he was a member of the board of trustees of the First Congregational Church, and his contributions for religious and charitable purposes were generous in extent and always judiciously bestowed. His wife, Emeline Frisbie Rea, was born March 18, 1823, at Branford, Connecticut. They established their home in St. Louis in 1857, and Mrs. Rea became actively interested in church and charitable work. During the Civil War she was one of those whose sympathies were most actively enlisted in behalf of the Union cause. Since then she has been a leader in the movements designed to better the social and moral conditions in the city. For several years she has been a member of the board of management of the Girls' Industrial Home. Her benefactions have extended beyond St. Louis, to Monticello Seminary, of Godfrey, Illinois, Drury College, of Springfield, Missouri, and various other institutions. She has long been a member of the First Congregational Church. She was one of those who suggested the idea of the Post Memorial Library, at Monticello Seminary. Having no children of her own, she and her husband adopted and reared a son and a daughter, and nearly a score of dependent children. At the present time, 1899, although

she has passed five years beyond the allotted age of mankind, she is still engaged in the good work begun in early life.

Reading Colony.—A colony composed of Catholics from Pennsylvania, who, in the year 1856, under the leadership of Rev. James Powers, Anthony Felix and Owen Reilly, came to Missouri and entered 20,000 acres of land in Nodaway and Gentry Counties for the benefit of immigrants from Pennsylvania, chiefly Irish Catholics. The first members of the colony which was established in Jefferson Township were John McCarty, William Brady, Michael Fagan, Jeremiah Sullivan, Thomas Reilly, Edward Reilly and Patrick Growney. The settlements extended as other immigrants came in, until they covered a wide territory on both sides of Platte River, and the region presents a delightful picture of well cultivated farms, bounded by hedges, with comfortable houses, and showing all the tokens of thrift and prosperity. The village of Conception, with the abbey and convent, is the most conspicuous feature of the colony.

Ready, Thomas Conn, physician, and a distinguished member of the Masonic order, was born July 11, 1828, at Georgetown, Kentucky, only son of Major Henry and Oberia Conn Ready. His mother died when he was eighteen months old, and his grandmother Conn passed away when he was five years of age, making him sole heir to a large fortune, which was dissipated through the mismanagement of the estate. His father married a second time and removed to a farm near Columbia, Missouri. Thomas C. Ready grew to manhood in Missouri, and was educated at the State University during the presidency of the distinguished educator, Dr. John H. Lathrop. After completing his academic studies at Columbia, he went to Transylvania University, in Kentucky, and there studied medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. W. B. Dudley. In March, 1849, he was graduated from that institution with distinction and honor at the early age of twenty-one. He was a man of exceptionally fine personal appearance, and may be said to have been born an aristocrat, being connected by ties of blood with the best families of Virginia and Kentucky. He married Miss Anne Maria Belt, who also came of a

fine family, and who was at the time a reigning belle, noted for her beauty and accomplishments. She was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Madison Belt, of Independence, Missouri. Their marriage took place December 27, 1849, at the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in Independence, Rev. William Ashby being the officiating minister. After his marriage Dr. Ready remained at Independence until 1852, when he abandoned his profession for a mercantile career and removed to St. Louis, then a city of 60,000 population. From that time until his death, which occurred July 31, 1883, he resided in St. Louis. His widow survives him, and now lives at Mexico, Missouri. Prior to the Civil War Dr. Ready was first lieutenant in the old Missouri Guard, and when Camp Jackson was captured in 1861 by the Federal troops under General Lyon he was held as a prisoner of war at the United States Arsenal in St. Louis and paroled. Later he joined the Confederate Army under General Price, and was made captain of a Missouri company. He went with Price on the retreat from Springfield, Missouri, to Pea Ridge, Arkansas, and at the reorganization of Price's army he participated in the hard-fought battle at Corinth, Mississippi, with this command, passing through the conflict unscathed. Mrs. Ready, who joined her husband at Springfield, followed the army all through the South, close enough to the field to hear the terrific cannonading at Corinth, witnessed the great boat fight at Memphis, and had many other interesting experiences. Being a born raconteur, she has since woven many a fascinating tale of these thrilling incidents for the entertainment of her many friends. Through her persuasion, Dr. Ready was induced to resign his commission and leave the army. After this he went to Kentucky, where he was arrested by the Federal authorities, but was released upon taking the oath of allegiance to the government, and returned to St. Louis, where he resumed his business career. A talented and versatile man, he was a constant student of history and general literature, and had marked literary ability. He was the founder and first master of Tuscan Lodge No. 360, of Freemasons at St. Louis, afterward became one of the most well-known members of the order in the West. He was grand lecturer and grand master

the Grand Lodge of Missouri, and affiliated with all the higher branches of Masonry, and had the distinction of being initiated into Oriental Masonry by Rev. Mr. Coleman, who was building a Masonic temple at Jerusalem and had come to this country to raise money to complete the building. No more fitting testimonial to Dr. Ready's worth as a man can be given than the memorial prepared and read by Thomas E. Garrett at the meeting of the Masonic Grand Lodge of Missouri, in October of 1883. This memorial, which was unanimously adopted by a rising vote, was as follows:

"To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Missouri, A. F. and A. M.:

"We are met here in Annual Communication, not only to examine a year's work, but to make records of our skillful and faithful workmen. While wisdom of design, strength of support and beauty of structure give us cause for annual self-congratulation, the designers and builders are passing away; and often, very often, feeling and mourning their loss, we find ourselves asking each other: Who is fitted to fill the vacant places?

"Year after year, when we bring our gifts to the Temple, we miss the kindly face and warm hand-grasp of some long-familiar and well-beloved Fellow Craftsman whom we have known—cunning of work and wise in counsel.

"The Grand Lodge of Missouri has sustained such a loss in the death of M. W. Bro. Thomas C. Ready, Past Grand Master of Masons of this jurisdiction. Thomas C. Ready died at his residence in the city of St. Louis, on the 31st of July of the present year, in the fifty-fifth year of his age, and was buried with the grand honors of Masonry. The formalities of obituaries and told obsequies, while they are the proper ceremonials of public respect, by no means satisfy the sentiment of Brotherly Love—that cement without which the structure of Freemasonry would have fallen to ruins long ago.

"If we truly love our Brother, we must thoroughly know him; and when we lose him we ought to be able to give reasons for our trust in him and affection for him. A set service for the dead is not enough; memory of the individual Brother, and his qualities of head and heart, that won our confidence and advanced him into promi-

nence, crave more. These proceedings are meant as that additional and merited expression of regard and love for our Brother as we knew him; our sorrow at losing him, and honor to his memory.

"Thomas C. Ready was a man above the common order of intellect, and with his gifts of mentality, he combined the graces and emotions of a big, generous heart. He was prepared to be made a Mason in the right place, and he learned Masonry in the right spirit—for love of it. To him the ritual was not merely a systematic network of sounding words and pretty phrases; he looked beneath the surface and recognized the underlying principle as the bed-rock of eternal truth; and the rites and symbolism of our order as illustrative of those grand moral lessons which it is the high mission of Masonry to teach, both by precept and example. He became a perfect ritualist, and, as a smooth and impressive worker in words, he cast the light of a superior intelligence upon the unwritten pages of that sealed and secret book, which, as we know, still remains a mystery to many Masons. He searched the Arcana of Masonry for himself with the zeal of an original explorer, and set his shining discoveries before his fellows, feeling a laudable pride in dispensing light and knowledge. His skill as a master workman brought him prominently before the Craft, and opportunity favored his desire to put his accomplishments to good account. At one period of his career it was his lot to travel much over our Grand Jurisdiction, and many were the lodges benefited by his presence and counsel. He was the father of Tuscan Lodge, No. 360, and this child of his Masonic love and object of his paternal training and care proved his ability, and commended the work of his master hand. The full recognition of his talents and acknowledgement of his services came in his election to the office of grand master, in 1877, and during his term he managed the affairs of the Grand Lodge with success. His ardor in the cause of Freemasonry never cooled, and his fall from the ranks, in useful middle life, has made a breach in our front of past grand masters which, in the nature of things, can not be filled by another. That place is vacant, and we are here to-day in the presence of a painful blank, reminding

us that associations as they were are no more.

"Educated for a profession—physician—he found more congenial pursuits than medical practice, and the fruitful years of his life bore a harvest of good to his fellow beings and honor for well doing, worth infinitely more, and more highly prized by him, than all the rewards and emoluments the world could have heaped upon him.

"Personally and socially, Thomas C. Ready was amiable and winning. He made strong friendships, and bound his friends to him for life. He was gentle and genial in character and disposition, yet he was grounded in principle; had deep convictions, and a firm will to support them. If he erred, his error was sincere; his judgment was open to argument, and he was swift to make due acknowledgements if he had been wrong. In differences of opinion he was manly, and his manhood was before brotherhood, making the bond of the latter doubly strong.

"The religious sentiment was an important element in Thomas C. Ready's culture, and it had a determining influence in shaping the course of his life. Here was another bond of rectitude which tended to strengthen the character and build the just and upright man.

"Thomas C. Ready had all the nature and many of the acquirements which pointed him out and qualified him to become a useful member of the fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons. He was zealous, conscientious, able. He performed every trust reposed in him with fidelity, did his appointed work with cheerfulness and alacrity, was awarded the highest office in the gift of the Masonic order, and acquitted himself with honor.

"What we chiefly wish to record is that Thomas C. Ready was an honest man, which ideal is truly characterized as the 'noblest work of God.' What more can Masonry, and all other human institutions combined, produce? What better has any man ever been? What more can any man ever be? This man, who was our true fellow and brother, found the work he could best do, and did it to the best of his ability. His labor is finished.

"He was prized by us; his example is before us; his memory is dear to us, and the

life he lived so well is a part of the written history of this Grand Lodge.

"Fraternally submitted,

"THOMAS E. GARRETT,

"JOHN D. VINCIL,

"NOAH M. GIVAN,

"Memorial Committee.

Real Estate Exchange.—The Real Estate Exchange in St. Louis, having the attributes of continuance, was organized in 1877, created by the united efforts of the leaders in the real estate business. The Exchange Hall was first located at No. 1006 Sixth Street, near Olive. There was a large court in the rear for its general meetings and where auction sales were made. The first election of officers was held on April 18, 1877, resulting in the selection of the following named gentlemen: President, Theophilus Papin; vice president, E. G. Obear; secretary, Henry Bartling; treasurer, C. Bent Carr. In 1892 it was dissolved, and, after a few months was succeeded by a new organization, with E. S. Rowse as president.

Real Estate in Kansas City.—The real estate business began in Kansas City, then known as Westport Landing, in 1820, when by order of the circuit court of Jackson County a tract of land containing 256 acres belonging to the estate of Gabriel P. Prudhomme was sold to a syndicate of four gentlemen composed of Abraham Fonda, and others for \$4,220. A portion of this land was platted and a very few lots were sold in 1825. Legal complications prevented further sales until 1848, when a reorganized company acquired the property, and after extending the plat of 1839, sold lots aggregating in value \$8,265. In June, 1847, John C. McCoy platted the remainder of the Prudhomme tract, and twenty-three lots were sold July 18, 1847. In September the unsold portion was divided, and with the assets, was apportioned to the seven remaining owners, one-seventh to McGee, one-seventh to McCoy, two-sevenths to Campbell, one fourteenth to Johnson, one-fourteenth to Evans, one-fourteenth to Ragan, and three-fourteenths to Gilliss. In June, 1850, the town of Kansas was fully organized, and in April, 1853, a city organization was effected and thoughtful men began to see its great possibilities. The subdivi-

of new areas of land was "Hubbard's Addition," made November 29, 1855, at which time the number of inhabitants was 478, and the valuation of property was \$54,000. Additions were now made rapidly, three in 1856, seventeen in 1857, nine in 1858 and nine in 1859. In 1857, 527 houses were built, and the population increased to 3,224, with an assessment of \$1,200,000. October 20, 1858, there was a great combination sale of lots to persons who would build, and in 1859 the population had increased to 7,180, and the assessment to \$3,311,730. The same causes that were then making Kansas City a trade center, operated to bring real estate into the market, the line of boats to St. Joseph, to which point the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad had just been completed, being a potent factor. The West Hannibal Land Company, of which William McCoy was president, and Solomon Houck was secretary and treasurer, bought land in the West Bottoms between the State line and the bluffs, and platted it, but few sales were made until after the war. Near the close of the war Case & Balis platted Pacific Place, and L. K. Thacher the Depot Addition. The price of lots at this time was \$6 to \$8 per front foot. Turner & Co.'s Addition extends from St. Louis Avenue to Fourteenth Street, and from the Union Depot to Pacific Place. From its proximity to the Union Depot, in 1868 it became the center of the wholesale implement trade, and the price of lots advanced to \$300 per front foot, but under the inflated values of 1887 they brought such fabulous prices as \$1,000, while immediately opposite Union Depot the price was as high as \$1,500. Some lots in the old town sold at about the same prices. Ashburn's Addition lies between Ninth and Twelfth Streets and Broadway and Baltimore; and the lots there sold in 1865 at \$12 to \$28 per front foot, and advanced to from \$600 to \$1,600. The McGee Addition lies between Main and Holmes Streets and Twelfth and Twentieth Streets; it brought \$8 per front foot and advanced to \$250 in 1887. In 1895-6 appraisers appointed by the Jackson County Court fixed a value of \$195,000 upon sixty-seven feet of ground at the southeast corner of Twelfth and Main Streets, belonging to the Mason estate. In 1869 six acres, between Ninth and Twelfth Streets, east of Tracy Avenue, was bought for \$450 an acre, out of which lots were sold at \$300

each in 1887. Dundee Place, consisting of ninety-eight acres lying between Twelfth and Eighteenth Streets and Virginia and Campbell Streets, was bought by a Scotch Company in 1881 for \$415,000, or \$4,235 per acre. It was platted and the lots sold at \$25 to \$40 per front foot, or at the rate of \$6,250 to \$10,000 per acre. East Dundee Place, comprising an adjoining ten acres, in 1886 sold by the front foot at the rate of \$16,500 per acre. In 1882 land between Ninth and Twelfth Streets and Prospect and Olive Streets brought \$1,400 per acre. Lots sold at first for \$25 per front foot, advancing to \$150 in 1887. The land between Eighth and Twelfth Streets and Holmes Street and Troost Avenue, sold at first for \$5 per foot, advancing to \$300 in 1887. Eighty acres east of Broadway and north of Twenty-first Street, which sold in 1878 at \$450 per acre, was bought at \$10,325 per acre by a syndicate in 1886. Lots in the business centers sold in 1887 at from \$1,200 to \$2,500 per front foot, and in the West Bottoms at from \$600 to \$750; some lots in Turner & Co.'s Addition brought as high as \$1,000. The causes leading to the inflated values were partly real and partly speculative. The real cause was the phenomenal growth of the city along all commercial and industrial lines. This sudden expansion created a demand for buildings far beyond the capacity of the city, resulting in greatly increased rent charges. This stimulated building in the most extraordinary degree, and, as developed later, to a much greater extent than was justified by real demands. This fact was obscured for a time by the presence of a rapidly inflowing population, attracted by the great demand for labor in erecting buildings and in the contemporary construction of the street railway system and other works of importance. Accompanying the great activity in building, was a most remarkable advance in real estate values, stimulated by a spirit of speculation which engaged the attention and means of not only the residents of Kansas City, but of distant investors who participated in the wild rush to become rich rapidly, and it would seem that all ordinary calculation of values based upon actual requirements for legitimate uses, were lost sight of. In other words, what is called "a boom," took place in Kansas City realty during this period. Numerous investment and loan corporations, capitalized at from \$200,000 to \$2,500,000, op-

erating with Eastern and European funds, contributed largely to the conditions of the times, and seventeen of the number disappeared, with serious impairment or utter extinguishment of resources, in the era of liquidation which followed. These were mere money lending enterprises, and most of them extended their transactions over a large scope of tributary country. The local real estate agencies of that same period contributed in a large degree to the substantial development of the city, and with few exceptions their operations were conducted prudently and with the fullest measure of financial integrity. The larger number of these firms are yet in existence. In all, 2,000 agents were engaged in the buying and selling of realty and the aggregate of transactions was enormous, increasing from \$2,021,600 in 1872 and \$4,634,401 in 1879 to \$26,500,000 in 1886. The latter figures are those of recorded transactions in that phenomenal year. Larger aggregate values have been quoted, but are only estimates based upon street deals in which there was no real transfer of property. The growth in commercial lines and the vast concentration of Eastern capital through the trust and investment companies, together with the possibility of Kansas City becoming a successful rival of Chicago and St. Louis in various industries, unduly stimulated the real estate market and inflated prices. Dealing in city lots became a craze, and even men dependent upon small salaries as clerks or mechanics, bought on monthly payments. The time came when dealers had exhausted their purchasing powers and buyers ceased to bid for property at any price whatever. In the reaction fictitious values were obliterated, and much of the highly priced property relapsed to sellers under mortgage proceedings. Since 1892 values have been stable and legitimate. In the growth of the great industrial enterprises of Kansas City, men of means, among them many discerning Eastern capitalists, see opportunity for profitable investments in realty, and are quietly purchasing such property as is offered at reasonable prices, with the effect of creating a stable and gradually advancing market. If there were individual losses during a season of wild inflation the general community was undoubtedly benefited, and the experience derived will prove a safeguard against future excesses.

Real Estate in St. Louis.—A subject so vast in its scope and forming such an important feature of any description of "grand old St. Louis" as a history of its real estate can not receive justice in limited space; therefore, the writer will not attempt to give even an abridged history of operations in this field, but will endeavor to present some of the more important and striking features of the city's real estate development during the past century. After a careful calculation, and not without a full realization of the fact that he will lay himself liable to criticism, he asserts without fear of successful contradiction that cash invested in real estate during the past century with the care and prudence usually exercised in any manufacturing, financial or commercial enterprise, has shown and will continue to show very much greater net results than money honestly invested in manufacturing financial institutions, trades or commerce. Of course, in taking this broad stand, one must eliminate money made in stock jobbing enterprises, and due allowance must be made against tax-dodgers on personal property, as there is no escape of taxation from real estate. Then, too, one must consider the failures in commercial, financial and manufacturing institutions from a variety of causes. The money invested in any financial institution in St. Louis in the past few years has not earned as much money as could have been made by the same set of money with the same amount of money, if it had been placed in real estate properly improved. To analyze and illustrate this proposition would necessitate more space than allotted to the real estate features of this work—is simply suggested as food for thought. Some few illustrations will follow, showing the return made on money invested in real estate during the past century, which will more than prove the correctness of this assertion as a general proposition.

Financial institutions, manufacturing establishments and commercial enterprises declare dividends; money draws its interest and real estate investments, wisely made and judiciously improved, bring a steady income not only in rentals, but through increasing values earn an increment which together have built up fortunes the world over. Neglected real estate, be it the farm, the dwelling, or the business block, gives t

same results as carelessly managed financial, commercial or manufacturing enterprises. Therefore, show us the section of the city that has not earned a fair return on the marketable value of its realty, and we will show you a section in which the property owners have failed to exercise ordinary care and prudence in the improvement of their property to meet the improved and advanced condition of civilization in which they live. The prudent, thoughtful merchant, financier or manufacturer turns to real estate as a final and permanent investment to leave to his family after his death. Why is this so? Simply because each of them realizes that while he may have been successful in his investments, speculations and productions, and ingenious ability, he can not and does not expect to find that same capacity in his wife, daughter, or inexperienced son. Consequently every estate of any magnitude which has held together for two or three generations was anchored by wise, judicious real estate holdings. Carefully analyze this proposition, and its truth will be apparent.

It is a truism that since all wealth is produced from land, land values must be the basis of all values. But the fact may be rid of any taint of theory by making a comparison of the values of real and personal property. The following table does this by showing the assessed values of these two kinds of property in St. Louis since 1864—the latter being the first year in which the figures were recorded separately, so as to be assessable:

YEAR.	REAL ESTATE.	PERSONAL PROPERTY.
1864.....	\$ 53,205,820	\$ 9,853,258
1865.....	73,950,700	13,664,834
1866.....	81,961,610	23,283,600
1867.....	88,625,600	24,282,060
1868.....	94,392,370	22,219,770
1869.....	113,626,410	24,897,070
1870.....	119,080,800	28,888,860
1871.....	123,833,950	34,438,480
1872.....	129,235,180	33,454,390
1873.....	149,144,400	31,134,350
1874.....	141,041,480	31,067,790
1875.....	131,141,020	35,858,640
1876.....	132,785,450	33,655,660
1877.....	148,012,750	33,332,810
1878.....	140,976,340	31,853,440
1879.....	136,071,670	27,742,250
1880.....	135,824,980	27,466,760
1881.....	139,897,470	30,046,280
1882.....	161,679,250	29,900,700
1883.....	161,621,790	29,273,610
1884.....	178,896,650	29,188,400
1885.....	177,057,240	30,996,080
1886.....	185,025,060	32,339,960
1887.....	184,716,810	31,188,960
1888.....	193,650,740	34,126,760
1889.....	193,664,110	33,805,970
1890.....	212,126,230	33,805,970
1891.....	212,314,920	41,324,970
1892.....	239,745,720	45,348,020
1893.....	238,943,770	45,010,990
1894.....	265,344,170	44,968,400
1895.....	281,803,810	49,372,610
1896.....	291,771,020	45,110,460
1897.....	393,978,320	50,379,210
1898.....	303,609,300	

The center of trade is changed almost wholly by the neglect, carelessness or avariciousness of property owners. First, by neglecting to properly improve real estate to meet improved methods of doing business; second, by careless management of the property, and, third, by demanding and exacting exorbitant rents. Thus the district east of Third Street was ruined years ago.

The rise, fall and recovery of land values when centers of trade and population change are well illustrated in the history of Fourth Street, which was a generation ago the fashionable shopping thoroughfare of the growing metropolis. In the first quarter of this century Main Street was the retail market of St. Louis, and residences were on two or three streets west of that. As the city spread to the west, Market Street finally became the retail section, stores of modest size being the rule. Early in the fifties the retail trade began a distinctive move northward on Fourth Street, into what was then regarded as magnificent buildings, and for a generation trade held its place there without dispute. In 1849, for example, Barr's dry goods house, at that time conducted under an earlier title, was started on Market Street, between Third and Fourth Streets. Within five years the firm moved to the southwest corner of Fourth and Olive Streets, where the Laclede office building is now. In 1857 the business conducted under its present title, was moved to the east side of Fourth Street, between Vine and St. Charles Streets, where it remained until 1880, when it moved to the site at Sixth and Olive Streets.

It was during the period from 1870 to 1880 that Fourth Street saw its palmy years as the shopping district of St. Louis; that Barr's, Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney, Kennard & Sons Carpet Company, and other pioneer houses laid the foundation for their present greatness; that the thoroughfare was lined on both sides with dry goods, millinery, notion, carpet and other stores, and that the sidewalks were daily thronged with busy customers.

In 1880 Barr's moved to the present site, when it was regarded as a daring step. But time proved it not only to be a wise, but a successful change. The center of trade had

really shifted. Gradually other retail stores left Fourth Street and went to Fifth, and land values on Fourth declined seriously. Many came to say, in time, that Fourth Street was dead. That was not true; it was only sleeping. Enterprise, coupled with good judgment, reasserted itself, and improvements began to be made. In 1886 the Laclede building was erected; in 1888 the Boatmen's Bank, and successively the Security and Rialto office buildings, and the New Planters' Hotel. The express companies, the trust companies and the banks began to move in. The Collier estate erected, in 1893 and 1895, the two handsome structures between Vine and Washington Avenue, and everybody now recognizes the fact that land values on Fourth Street are on the upward move, and are destined to go higher than ever, and permanently so.

The same may be true of the levee streets, Front, Main, Second and Third. They were once the main business streets of St. Louis. All land values in the city were there. All freight and passengers from steamboats were landed on the levee, and all freight and passengers from the East by rail were brought over on ferry boats to be landed on the wharves. The erection of the Eads bridge marked the beginning of a change: Passengers and tonnage from the East passed the levee by and landed at the old Union Station, at Twelfth and Poplar Streets. Business houses, with modern improvements, began to move further west, and land values have gone down on the levee streets.

To improve real estate values of the district east of Third Street, south of Cass Avenue, and north of Chouteau Avenue, has been a problem that nearly every active, enterprising real estate investor, agent and speculator has endeavored to solve during the past ten or fifteen years. It has been asserted that a large fire, wiping out of existence many of the present buildings, which are inadequate to conduct a progressive, up to date establishment in, would be a blessing in disguise, as in its path new, modern, slow-combustion construction buildings would be erected, and as land values are low in that section at present the buildings would find tenants at a good rental. In order, however, to make the section valuable for general commercial purposes electric railroads for the hauling of freight and passengers should be built on

practically every north and south street that territory.

Such a movement, if attempted, will doubtless meet with opposition upon the part of many who will ultimately be greatly benefited; the mere mention of a railroad is constantly urged against such enterprises; however, electricity is applied as a motive power, whether it be trolley, underground or storage battery system, all serious objections will be overcome. Connections could be made from such railroads to every building in the section; one or more cars could be run into the ground floor of every establishment, loaded and unloaded at the most convenient time; when ready to be moved such cars could be hitched on to the motor car passing, hauled over the road, the various connecting steam railroads, and thus be made ready for transfer to any part of the United States.

Such a railroad has no smoke nuisance, no danger from locomotive sparks, no noise from the puffing of steam engine, nor a likelihood of a train to block the intersecting highways.

It must be borne in mind that within a very short period St. Louis will have a population of more than a million, nor is it wild to predict that before the expiration of the first quarter of the twentieth century a million inhabitants will be within her borders. Increased population requires increased railroad facilities, as well as increased commercial and manufacturing establishments and financial institutions. No property in St. Louis to-day is more conveniently located to the trade center of the city, and an awakening of property owners in this section to a realization of that fact will surely redound to their financial gain. The construction of such roads will prove paying and profitable investments.

How real estate values have grown with the growth of years may be further illustrated

How Values Grow. be further illustrated taking from the official

records the prices at which well known central pieces of property sold in the early days and comparing them with present ratings.

In 1768 Dr. John B. Valleau acquired a certain frontage on the west side of Second Street between Pine and Chestnut Streets, 240 x 150 feet, the southern half of which cost him \$120. Presumably the whole cost

\$240, or \$1 per foot. He died the latter part of that year and the ground was sold at auction, December 11, 1768, to "close the estate." It brought \$50, or a little more than twenty cents per front foot. October 17, 1887, 46 feet and 9 inches by 150 feet of the same property, the lot which is 77 feet and 8 inches north of Chestnut Street, less than one-fifth of the whole, was sold for \$25,000, or more than \$500 per front foot. This last price includes the improvements.

January 6, 1789, the entire block bounded by Main, Market, Second and Walnut Streets, 300 x 300 feet; with three rather dilapidated stone houses, which had been the store houses of Maxent, Laclede & Co., were sold for \$3,000. This was a result of the death of Laclede. The site was, at that time, the business center of St. Louis.

After Laclede's death, in 1778, his mill and the tract of land which belonged to it, and the great farm in the prairie west of it, with the improvements, house, negro cabins, barn, orchards, etc., were sold for \$550. The tract includes what is known as the Mill Creek Valley, and is bounded, in a general way, by Fourth Street on the east, Market Street and Laclede Avenue on the north, Vandeventer Avenue on the west, and Chouteau avenue on the south. The present value of the land, without improvements, is more than \$32,000,000.

What was formerly known as the Bent Place, bounded in a general way by Louisa Street, Arsenal Street, Broadway and the river, was sold in 1807 for \$300. Its value to-day is about \$700,000.

In 1802 the forty-one acres of land known as United States Survey 286, bounded roughly by Cherokee and Piedmont Streets, Broadway and the river, was sold for \$225. It lies opposite Cahokia, and in 1805 John Mullanphy bought it for \$500, and made it the western landing of his ferry to that old historic village. It is worth now more than \$500,000.

August 27, 1818, the entire east side of Sixth Street, from Clark Avenue to Spruce Street, 228 x 135 feet—that is, one-half of the block, was sold for \$800, and seven months later the same property was sold again for \$4,000.

It may be of interest to note the prices as shown by recent transfers:

In September, 1882, the 41 x 104 feet—the

alley, twenty feet wide, had meanwhile been cut through—on the southeast corner of Clark Avenue and Sixth Street, was sold for \$9,000. A half interest in the property, 20 x 104, on the south side of Clark Avenue 61 feet east of Sixth Street, was sold, in August, 1896, for \$3,000. In December, 1885, the 18 x 104 feet adjoining, and next east of this last property, was transferred for \$3,000. In January, 1875, the 36 x 104 feet on the south side of Clark Avenue, 99 feet east of Sixth Street, was sold, with improvements, for \$7,490. In April, 1884, the lot 70 x 104 feet, on the north side of Spruce Street, 65 feet east of Sixth Street, changed hands for \$11,000. December 31, 1869, the lot 26½ x 104 feet next west of this sold for \$5,875, with the improvements, and, finally, the northeast corner of Spruce and Sixth Streets, 33 1-3 x 104 feet, was sold, with the improvements, under a trustee's deed, in October, 1897, for \$10,000.

May 22, 1816, the block of ground bounded by Market Street, Walnut, Fifth, Broadway and Sixth Streets, was sold for \$2,500. It is worth now, without improvements, \$500,000. In the same year the northwest corner of Fourth and Walnut Streets, 144 x 135 feet, was sold for \$600. Its present value is over \$150,000.

In the same year the southwest corner of Fourth and Market Streets, 144 x 135 feet, where the Granite Block is now, was sold by Auguste Chouteau to James Sawyer for the nominal sum of \$251, payable, however, \$1 in cash, \$100 in one year, and \$150 worth of tuition to be given by Sawyer to Chouteau's children.

In the same year the northeast corner of Sixth and Market Streets, 120 x 135 feet, was sold for \$300. Its present value is over \$150,000.

In the same year the north side of Market Street, from Sixth to Seventh Streets, 117 feet front, changed hands for \$500. It would change now for not less than \$350,000.

So, in the same year, the east side of Fifth Street, from Market to Walnut Street, 288 x 135, brought \$742. It would now bring \$350,000, if it were for sale at all.

In 1896 the 199 feet on Fifth Street, at the southeast corner of Market Street, sold, with the improvements, for \$225,000, and the 60 x 127 feet on the northeast corner of Fifth and Walnut Streets, with the improvements, for \$225,000; and the 60 x 127 on the northeast

corner of Fifth and Walnut Streets, with the improvements, sold, in 1897, for \$120,000.

In January, 1817, the block bounded by Market, Walnut, Sixth and Seventh Streets, 288 x 270 feet, was sold for \$1,500. Its present value is \$400,500.

In March, 1817, the 114 x 135 feet on the southeast corner of Fifth and Walnut Streets was transferred for \$300. The transfer now would require \$150,000.

In April, 1817, the 135 x 135 feet on the northwest corner of Fifth and Market Streets was sold for \$300. Its value in 1898 is \$200,000.

In October, 1817, the 114 x 135 feet on the southeast corner of Seventh and Walnut Streets, was sold for \$300.

In February, 1818, the entire frontage on the north side of Market Street, between Eighth and Ninth Streets, 270 x 185½, and the 135 feet fronting on Market Street, on the northwest corner of Seventh Street, was sold for \$450. Eight months later the first tract of 270 x 185½ was sold again for \$500. The present value of the two tracts is \$300,000.

In July, 1816, the northeast corner of Sixth and Chestnut Streets, 114 x 135 feet, sold for \$325. The purchaser carried it for nearly four years, and, in March, 1820, he sold it for \$600. The new buyer sold it four days later for \$1,200. Its present value is more than \$250,000.

In December, 1816, the south side of Pine Street, between Fifth and Sixth Streets, 270 x 114 feet, was transferred for \$640. It is now worth over \$500,000.

In January, 1817, the southwest corner of Fifth and Locust Streets, 114 x 135 feet, where the Mercantile Library building is now, was sold for \$450. The buyer erected two brick houses on the south half and three years later, in January, 1820, he sold that half, 57 x 135 feet, for \$2,100. The entire corner has a value now of more than \$350,000.

In January, 1817, the southeast corner of Sixth and Locust Streets, 114 x 135 feet, was sold for \$350. Its present value is over \$275,000.

In February, 1817, the southwest corner of Sixth and Pine Streets, 115 x 135 feet, on the north half of which the "Globe-Democrat" building now stands, sold for \$300. Its present value is not less than \$275,000.

In May, 1817, the northeast corner of Fourth and Olive Streets, fronting 120 feet on Olive Street, sold for \$350. It could now be bought to-day for \$300,000.

August 5, 1817, the southeast corner of Broadway and Locust Street, 115 x 135 feet, one-fourth the entire block, was sold for \$350. In May, 1887, under a trustee's deed, the 28½ x 115, on the east side of Broadway, 115 feet south of Locust Street, was sold, with the building on it, for \$48,000; and in March, 1889, the lot 20½ x 86¼, on the south side of Locust Street, 115 feet east of Broadway, was sold, with the building, for \$22,500. About the same time a lease for the property was negotiated, running until November, 1896, \$2,100 a year.

In August, 1817, the entire block of ground bounded by Sixth, Seventh, Olive and Locust Streets, 228 feet on Sixth Street, and 270 feet on Olive Street, was sold for \$2,000. A bar store now stands on the eastern half of the block, and that portion was transferred in 1879 with the inferior and really valueless improvements on it then, for \$200,000. In 1879 the 100 x 109 feet on the northeast corner of Seventh and Olive Streets, was leased for ninety-nine years at \$15,000 per year, and ten years later the lease was sold for \$25,000. In March, 1896, a one-fourth interest in the 31 x 113 feet on the southeast corner of Locust and Seventh Streets, was sold for \$40,000, and in April, 1896, the 25 x 113 feet northeast of this was sold by the executor of an estate for \$48,725. The original \$2,000 would not buy one foot front on Olive Street.

In November, 1817, the southeast corner of Seventh and Olive Streets, 115 x 135 feet, was sold for \$318. In December, 1895, the 40 x 58¼ on the south side of Olive Street, 60 feet east of Seventh Street, was leased for ninety-nine years for \$6,000 a year.

In December, 1817, the southeast corner of Fourth and Locust Streets, 120 x 131 feet, was sold for \$350. In May, 1820, a portion of the same lot, 59 feet on Locust Street, 120 feet on Fourth Street, was sold for \$350, and in October of the same year, five months later, the same 59 feet were sold for \$1,000. In February, 1892, 62 x 62 feet on the east side of Fourth Street, 66 feet south of Locust Street, was sold for \$75,000. The original 120 x 131 feet is worth over \$250,000.

In December, 1818, the southwest corner of Sixth and Olive Streets, 114 x 135 feet,

sold for \$300. The deed carried a restriction that the lot should not, within fifteen years, be used as a burying ground. Soon after the transfer was made the panic of 1819 came on. The buyer carried it through six long years of financial depression, and finally resold it in 1825 for the price he had given for it, viz: \$300. It is worth now more than \$400,000.

In January, 1819, the northeast corner of Fifth and Chestnut Streets, 115 x 135 feet, sold for \$1,000. In May, 1886, Mr. D. M. Houser bought the 41 x 127½, just immediately on the corner, under a special commissioner's sale in partition, for \$79,600, and erected on it the present Houser building. The 115 x 135 feet is worth to-day, without improvements, over \$250,000.

In August, 1830, the northwest corner of Sixth and Pine Streets, 115 x 135, sold for \$1,000. In January, 1887, the 54½ x 127½ on the corner, with the improvements, sold for \$200,000. The value of the entire original corner now is \$300,000.

In November, 1819, the southeast corner of Olive and Fifth Streets, 57 x 135 feet, was sold for \$250. In April, 1821, the 57 x 135 feet next south of this changed hands at \$350. The Insurance Exchange building is now on the 88 x 127 feet, and the value of the lot, without the building, is, at the lowest reasonable estimate, \$500,000.

On December 1, 1819, the entire east side of Fifth Street, from Pine to Chestnut Street, was sold for \$1,200. The 40 x 115½ on the south side of Pine Street, 95 feet east of Broadway, where the Western Union building is located, was leased, with the building, in June, 1890, for fifteen years, for \$4,500 a year. The original tract has a value now of more than \$300,000.

In October, 1821, the southwest corner of Sixth and Chestnut Streets, 28¾ x 135 feet, was sold for \$250. In June, 1893, the 47 x 127½ on the same corner was sold for \$140,000. The improvements were not of sufficient value to be regarded as part of the transaction.

In September, 1822, the 57 x 135 feet on the northwest corner of Broadway and Olive Street was sold for \$225, and on the same day the 57 x 135 feet next north of it was sold for \$175, making \$400 for the 114 x 135 feet. In January, 1879, the 28 x 102 feet immediately on the corner, that is, the south half of the frontage, and 102 feet of the 135

feet in depth of the first lot mentioned above, was sold for \$52,000, and, in December, 1880, the same 28 x 102 feet was sold for \$115,000. In October, 1894, the 57 x 102 feet on the west side of Broadway, fifty-seven feet north of Olive Street, was sold, with the improvements, for \$183,700. This is the same fifty-seven feet which was sold in 1822, as noted above, for \$175, but it had only 102 feet in depth in 1894, instead of 132 feet as in 1822.

In March, 1888, 50 x 150 feet on the south side of Washington Avenue, 150 east of Twelfth Street, sold for \$24,222; in 1895, seven years later, the same property sold for \$72,500. There were some improvements, but they formed only a small part of the value of the property. In October, 1877, the 50 x 150 feet next west of the above, that is, 100 feet east of Twelfth Street, sold for \$12,140, and in February, 1896, the same property sold for \$75,000. In June, 1875, the 50 x 150 feet next west of the last cited property, that is, the 50 x 150 feet fifty feet east of Twelfth Street, sold for \$27,500; and, in August, 1897, it sold for \$100,000. In February, 1874, the southeast corner of Washington Avenue and Twelfth Street, 25 x 150, sold for \$10,000, and in September, 1895, the lot next east of it, 25 x 150, brought \$45,000, while, in July, 1897, the two changed hands for \$150,000.

In the next block east the entire frontage on the south side of Washington Avenue between Tenth and Eleventh Streets, 271 x 150 feet, was sold in 1886 for \$250,000.

In October, 1888, the lot on the northwest corner of Olive and Tenth Streets, fronting twenty-five feet on Olive Street, was sold for \$50,000. In February, 1896, the lot next west of it, fronting 25 feet and 2 inches on Olive Street, brought \$22,000. Both these figures include the improvements. In April, 1897, the two lots sold for \$175,000. As the improvements had not increased in value, the increase must, of course, have been in the value of the land.

In April, 1880, the northwest corner of Eleventh and Locust Streets, 121 x 102 feet, was sold under a trustee's deed for \$37,500. In May, 1896, the same property brought \$160,000, with the same improvements.

In February, 1880, the property, 76 x 100 feet, on the southeast corner of Twelfth and Locust Streets, was sold for \$15,000. In

1888 it sold for \$42,700; in 1889, one year later, for \$45,000, and in 1892, for \$68,400.

In February, 1892, the property 110 feet and 4 inches by 100 feet and 3 inches on the northwest corner of Twelfth and Locust Streets sold for \$88,000, and in November, 1896, the same property sold for \$132,000.

The "Lucas Tract," so called because it was purchased from the original grantees by Mr. J. B. C. Lucas and his son, Mr. James H. Lucas, is one which will, in its history, always interest persons who familiarize themselves with the growth of St. Louis real estate values. The tract was bounded, in its general outlines, by Fourth Street on the east, Washington Avenue on the north, Jefferson Avenue on the west, and a line about midway between Chestnut and Market Streets on the south. If the reader will permit seven imaginary lines to run east and west through this tract, dividing it into eight equal strips, the lines being 192 feet and 6 inches apart, he can better grasp the meaning of early values. The lines would divide the tract into the original United States surveys, which were one arpent wide and forty arpens deep—an arpent is reckoned at $192\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

Beginning with the southernmost survey bought by Mr. Lucas, in a general way the land between Market and Chestnut Streets, although this does not describe its exact location, as it lays somewhat at an angle with the streets, and running from Fourth Street to Jefferson Avenue, he paid for this in April, 1808, \$157; for the next 192 feet survey north of this, which brought his possessions up nearly to Pine Street, he traded an equal amount of ground in another locality. For the 192 feet next north, bringing his north line half way between Pine and Olive Streets, he paid, in July, 1807, \$100. For the next survey north, extending his property to Olive Street, there was paid in April, 1808, \$157. For the next 192 feet north he had paid in the preceding January, \$220. This made the northern boundary of the Lucas tract an extension north of what is now Locust Street. It should be borne in mind that all these strips of $192\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide ran from Fourth Street to Jefferson Avenue.

The survey next north lying between Locust Street and what would be Vine Street, if the latter were prolonged west, and it was so prolonged in those days, was sold in 1793

for \$97. Mr. Lucas bought it in January, 1808, for \$220 and sold it during the same year for \$450.

The strip next north, which moved the northern boundary to St. Charles Street, and the next strip between St. Charles Street and Washington Avenue was purchased by Mr. James H. Lucas in March, 1847, for \$3,000, forty years after the other "surveys" were secured.

For this tract of 272 acres we have the official records, therefore, that there was given in cash \$3,854, and in trade a piece of land containing thirty-four acres, in another location.

The tract comprises to-day the business portion of St. Louis, and at a moderate estimate the same land, without buildings, is worth more than \$120,000,000 which, at 5 per cent, would produce an income of \$1,200,000 per minute for every minute in the year, night, day and Sundays.

Panics have their victories no less renowned than war, while the battle of finance and commerce has waged so fiercely on many a stubbornly contested field, real estate has always survived the competition and advanced in values at every point where the assault upon that interest has been most severely felt. This having been the history of the real estate market, panics, like property, are very inconvenient, but no disaster for all that.

St. Louis real estate interests, as those of other great cities have passed through several of these temporarily depressing incidences, but as far as values are concerned every trace of those adverse periods has been obliterated in the steady development of this metropolis since the day in 1764, when Auguste Chouteau established a trading post at the foot of Walnut Street, on the blazed out upon the primeval trees of the forest by Pierre Liguist Laclède, who, by prophetic wisdom, predicted that this location was destined to become one of the greatest cities of America.

At an early date there were no saleable lands. The settlers "squatted" upon such as they chose, without objection; and it was not until 1766, ten years before the Declaration of Independence, that the rights of settlement were regulated by the formal issue of land grants.

Under these primitive conditions the trading post of St. Louis prospered until the Louisiana purchase was completed. The first census was taken in 1806, when there was a population of less than 1,000 people.

Three years later, in 1809, there was a population of 1,400, and then came the first annual assessment for taxes, when real and personal values were placed at \$134,516. Of this amount \$15,000 was assessed against Auguste Chouteau, and, in addition to that he then owned real estate valued at \$61,000 outside of the city limits. It does not appear of record that this land cost him a dollar by way of purchase.

At that time the city limits extended from the river out Biddle Street to Seventh, and south to Cerre Street; thence east to river. Historians tell us that it was about this date, 1809, that the first era of land speculation set in, and that, under the stimulus of immigration, prices went up amazingly.

In 1876 the city boundaries were extended, taking in an area of 385 acres, upon which there were 650 houses, 419 of them frame, and assessed, with the land, at less than \$1,000,000, producing a public revenue of less than \$4,000 annually.

Lucas' first addition, between Market and St. Charles Streets, was platted in the thirties, and Soulard's and O'Fallon's were laid out in 1836. The city limits were extended in 1839, and again in 1841. Following this many other additions were laid out during an interval of fifteen years, until in 1855 the city embraced seventeen square miles of territory, assessed at \$59,609,289.

Stoddard addition was laid out in 1855 by Hiram W. Leffingwell, recently deceased, the founder of Forest Park, and through whose genius Grand Avenue was also established. The auction of Stoddard addition lots was the greatest public sale that had ever taken place until the great auction sale of Tyler Place, June 9 and 10, 1890, when 47,000 front feet were sold at public auction for \$1,129,929 in twelve hours.

Numerous other auction sales were held, and farm property as far out as where Clayton is now situated sold at \$500 to \$1,000 an acre. This was during the wild cat currency period when any kind of property was considered preferable to the State Bank notes. In those times real estate sold at any price asked in any locality. In 1859 the Missouri

(street) Railway, with its cars running out to Twelfth Street, was the only street car line in the city. The Broadway line started the same year, giving an impetus to real estate speculation in those times, before the war, just as rapid transit has had its exhilarating effect upon values within recent years. But the State banks failed, and the greatest panic prior to the outbreak of the Civil War ensued, killing the booms of the early days of Kirkwood and Webster Groves, and correspondingly depreciating the demand for all city property. Prices dropped proportionately, as "the dollars of our daddies" were then the only purchasing power, and were of great value.

Following close upon this panic came the devastating war for the preservation of the Union, bringing its era of inflated greenback currency, when real estate came into demand in 1865, at prices greatly enhanced over the highest values ever placed upon property. In the meantime gold had reached a premium of \$2.93 on the dollar. The people had an abundance of government money. With a recollection of the distress caused by the failure of the State banks, together with an existing doubt as to the final supremacy of the Federal armies, capitalists and tradesmen, contractors and soldiers put their surplus paper money into real estate and home building. Many of our palatial old mansions were built and paid for out of the profits of the war, while prices kept on going higher and higher; the real estate agents being in the field with three or four auctions nearly every day, from 1868 to 1873. The financial crisis of 1873 put a stop to this brilliant epoch in the real estate market of the country, and the people were in the throes of another panic, unlike any that preceded or which has succeeded it. There was a scramble for gold. Securities were practically valueless. A vast amount of money, deferred payments on property purchased, and loans on real estate, became due. Renewals were rarely granted or considered. Creditors clamored for their money. The payment of fabulous interest rates did not appease the gold-hungry people. They were crazy for money, gold, or the greenbacks, which they could demand the government to redeem in gold. Under these conditions collections were forced by foreclosure, and prices went off 50 per cent or more, a great deal of property, both vacant

and improved, having changed ownership for simply the amount of encumbrance that had been placed upon it.

This condition of affairs lasted without much change until the congressional enactment for the resumption of specie payments in 1879, when gold began to circulate, and real estate interests commenced to rally again. There was plenty of work for them and formed a nucleus for the prosperous era that followed to 1893. This latter period of gradual improvement, covering a lapse of nearly twenty years, the pinnacle being reached in January, 1893, is the most interesting era in the development of St. Louis real estate. It commenced about the time of the opening to public traffic of the renowned Eads bridge, and continued for a short time after the Merchants' bridge, the second highway over the Mississippi River, which linked the north end of the city with Madison, over in Illinois. All that St. Louis has to boast of in the way of metropolitan achievements has been acquired since 1873, and infinitely the greatest success has been made within the past twelve years; reconstructed streets, electric railways, modern buildings, most rapid increase in manufactures, wealth and population; all this has come to us since 1885, starting with the first cable road in 1884, when the street railways carried only 30,000,000 people annually, whereas, it is now estimated that 240,000,000 passengers are carried every year within the city's area of forty-four square miles.

A study of the probable future expansion of the city naturally leads to a consideration of its growth in the past. A **Looking Backward.** A hundred years ago St. Louis was a little trading village on the Mississippi River, and the ground now occupied by dwelling houses, and even business houses and factories, was covered with forest trees and to a great extent unexplored. The population was probably between 600 and 700, Carondelet being a separate village with less than 200 residents. St. Louis had no regular limits or boundaries, but its business was transacted on Main and Second Streets, and its dwelling houses were located in the same section.

In 1803 the Louisiana purchase brought St. Louis within the boundaries of the United States. The population was then between 800 and 900, and the town limits can best be

understood from the locations of the business and professional men of the time. Auguste Chouteau resided on Main, near Market; Pierre Chouteau had a store, with residence above, on the corner of Main and Washington Avenue. Ground at that time was not valued at so much per front foot, and a stone wall protected Mr. Chouteau's orchard, which adjoined his store, from stray depredators.

About one block was occupied by Mr. Chouteau and his store, dwelling rooms and orchard. The baking business was monopolized by one Leclerc, whose bakery was on Main, close to where Elm Street now intersects that street. There were three blacksmith shops, all on Main Street, one near Elm, another near Morgan, and the third near Carr. The two village taverns were on opposite corners of Main and Locust Streets. The entire square on Second Street between Pine and Chestnut, east of the present Merchants' Exchange Building, was occupied by the Debreuil family. There were a few straggling houses a block farther up the bluffs, but the town was really confined to an area of some three blocks on the river front.

St. Louis was incorporated as a town in 1809, and its boundaries were then more clearly defined. The north line was between Ashley and Biddle Street, with Cerre Street as the extreme southern limit, Seventh Street was the limit on the west, but the records show that there were more forest trees than buildings beyond Fourth. In 1822 St. Louis was incorporated as a city, with an estimated population of 5,000. All the improvements were still between three or four blocks of the river, and there was no change in the western boundary. There was a small absorption of territory on the north, and the southern boundary was extended to Labadie and Convent Streets. This made the city's area 385 acres, and within its corporate limits there were 419 frame and 231 brick or stone structures, giving a total of 650 houses. More than once during the last half-dozen years as many new houses as this have been completed in St. Louis within a single month. This city's income from taxation during its first corporate year was in the neighborhood of \$4,000, on an assessed valuation which fell a little below the million mark.

The next extension of the city limits was in the year 1839, by which time the population had grown to 16,000, and the assessed valua-

tion to \$8,650,000. Only five city blocks were absorbed by the extension. In 1841, however, a much more extensive addition was made. The northern boundary was extended to a point between Dock and Buchanan Streets, and the southern to Wyoming and Anna. The west line extended from Main, near Dock, to Chouteau Avenue, 100 feet west of Second Carondelet Avenue, and thence along that street to Wyoming. The extension increased the assessed valuation to about \$12,000,000, and the acreage to about 2,600. It took the town of North St. Louis, which extended from the river to Twelfth Street, between Madison and Montgomery; the village of Central St. Louis, and adjoining subdivision, as well as several other additions which have long since lost their identity outside of the title abstracts and legal descriptions.

In 1855 the city limits were again extended, and for the first time Grand Avenue became the western boundary. The same thoroughfare, or rather a line 660 feet beyond it, also furnished the northern boundary, and the southern limits were extended to Keokuk Street. Stoddard addition, dedicated in 1851, was absorbed by this extension, as well as Compton Hill addition, South St. Louis, and fifty or sixty other additions or subdivisions. The area of St. Louis was increased to about seventeen square miles, and the assessed valuation to nearly \$60,000,000.

In 1870 Carondelet became part of St. Louis, the city limits were considerably extended and the assessed valuation extended to \$123,800,000. The imaginary line, 660 feet west of Grand Avenue, continued to be the western limits, and this boundary was still beyond the district actually used for urban purposes.

Six years later the scheme and charter was adopted, with the city limits as they now remain. The area was increased $62\frac{1}{4}$ square miles, and the assessed valuation to \$181,345,560. There has been no increase in the city's nominal area for the last twenty-one years, but the actual area built upon has increased with continuous rapidity, and the assessed valuation has been practically doubled.

Dividing the last twenty years into two decades, it is interesting and instructive to note how the city has expanded during each. Twelve years ago, it will be remembered, the natural termini of street railways running

west were Grand Avenue. The Easton Avenue line had a horse car extension to Rinkerville, the Lindell possessed a "bobtail" single track loop as far as Vandeventer, and the Market Street line ran an extension through the fields to Forest Park. The old Narrow Gauge road ran occasional trains on a fearfully and wonderfully devised schedule through Cabanne out into the country, but the service was too spasmodic to justify, let alone encourage, home building in that section by people engaged in daily business down town. The Olive Street horse cars ran to Grand Avenue only; the Chouteau Avenue line, which now reaches the city limits, stopped a block or two east of Grand Avenue, and other roads which now go into and through the new limits were not even dreamed of.

There was no demand for daily transportation beyond Grand Avenue, because the city practically ended at that thoroughfare. As extensions were built during the closing years of the "eighties," sneering allusions were made to running through "cabbage patches," and enterprises since amply justified were denounced as "speculative" and "half century ahead of the times."

To-day the area actually built up west of Grand Avenue is by measurement greater than that east of it. The houses are less crowded together, but the mileage of streets transformed from lanes during the ten years is an object lesson to the student of real estate and to the man who bases his ideas of future values on the happenings of the past and the certainty of their repetition. In the central section of the extended limits—the West End—the city is practically built up clear to the limits and some blocks beyond it. Here and there vacant lots, and even blocks, can be found, but these are rapidly disappearing and the St. Louisan who wishes to follow Horace Greeley's advice in the selection of a home site will soon have to locate outside the corporate limits, from necessity, if not from choice.

The southwestern expansion has been almost as remarkable. Tyler Place and Dundee Place have been transformed from desert wastes into attractive and well built-up sections. All along the River des Peres subdivisions have grown up in all directions until they have become merged into each other, with the result that there is a continuous

line of improvement several blocks in width, clear out to the southwestern limits beyond Benton, and for eight or ten miles out into the county.

The only large tracts of land within the corporate limits not built up lie in the extreme southwest and northwest portions of the city. Their aggregate area is less than one-third the district built up within the last ten years, and it is only natural, therefore, that the question of a further extension of the limits is becoming a live one. Webster, Kirkwood, Clayton, Ferguson and intervening settlements and subdivisions are parts of St. Louis in everything but name. Steam and street railways bring them within easy access, electric light is furnished in many portions of them from plants in St. Louis, and arrangements are now being made to extend the city water mains so that houses in the most thickly settled portions of the county may be supplied from the St. Louis water-works. Just how soon the extension will be made can not be said, but the date can not be a distant one, and shrewd investors are already being guided accordingly.

There is a marked difference in many instances between the value and price of real estate. In boom towns the price is often many times greater than either the intrinsic or extrinsic value. Future possibilities, mis-called prospects, are unduly discounted, and prices soon reach the inevitable danger mark, with the usual disastrous reaction. In St. Louis the reverse has been the case. There has never been a real estate boom, nor even extensive trading in options. The demand has almost invariably been measured by the activity in building, and exceptional appreciation has almost invariably been caused by impending scarcity. The year 1892 may be cited as an example. Sales during that year aggregated \$62,000,000—an increase of 50 per cent over the total for the preceding twelve months. But during the same year the expenditure upon new buildings exceeded \$20,000,000. The increased demand, with the legitimate increase in price which was the natural accompaniment, was, moreover, the culmination of three years of building activity, resulting in the erection of more than 15,000 structures and the absorption of a lot frontage of 100 miles. National financial conditions have operated against any general advance in prices since 1892, but the giant

strides made by the commerce and manufactures of St. Louis have materially enhanced values of downtown property, and especially of corners, which are now exceedingly hard to obtain. With a restoration of confidence nationally, there will, as a matter of course, be a marked increase in the demand for St. Louis real estate, and the upward movement in prices, only temporarily checked, will be resumed all along the line.

During the year 1892 the demand for new buildings in St. Louis was so great that in order to supply it, thirty-nine miles of street front were built upon, and transferred from the unimproved to the improved column. There was no boom and no unnatural inflation. The demand preceded the supply, and that the latter only in part satisfied the former is evidenced by the continued heavy expenditure in building during the succeeding years of national financial uneasiness. The phenomenal revival in trade and commerce in St. Louis during the year 1897, and the authentic announcement of the proposed removal to it of several large manufacturing and commercial establishments, indicate that the city will continue to grow rapidly, and that a scarcity, rather than an over-supply, of business houses and dwellings may be looked for in the near future.

Sixty years ago 3,725 acres of "commons" east of Twelfth Street were offered for sale by authority of the State Legislature. The aggregate price accepted was about \$450,000, but the municipal records tell us that the purchasers thought they offered too much, and most of them declined to complete. Within the last fifty years the "commons" were again offered and sold at about \$50 per acre; and within fifteen years of these ill-advised sales the value rose to about \$1,000 per acre. Thus were large fortunes made, and the foundations laid for many much larger ones.

It is not necessary to go back fifty, or even thirty, years for illustrations of shrewd buying of St. Louis real estate, with results at once sensational and legitimate. The ground now occupied by Westmoreland and Portland Places could have been bought fifteen years ago for \$2,000 per acre. To-day it is worth more than \$150 per front foot, or over \$30,000 per acre. Owners of homesteads in the Cabanne district in many cases sold out at prices far in advance of their wildest hopes a few years previously, but the purchasers

soon proved that there was method in their apparent madness by more than doubling their money in a few months.

Twelve years ago Easton Avenue property had little or no market, and ground on the old race course track was regarded as suburban in character and of small cash value. There were a few small country stores on Easton Avenue, and a few inexpensive residences, most of them east of King's Highway. The cabling of the Citizens' Street Car Line as far west as that thoroughfare, and the grading of Easton Avenue to the same point brought into immediate prominence a section of the city hitherto completely overlooked by investors and operators. Inside lots which had been for sale at less than \$10 per foot were immediately sought after at \$20 and \$30, and corners which had been offered at \$20 were in demand at \$50. A majority of the purchasers improved their holdings, and prices have continued to advance until inside lots have become legitimately worth from \$80 to \$100 per front foot, with corners very much more. The subsequent extension of rapid transit to the city limits has had an equally marked influence on values, and has enabled far-seeing buyers to make immense profits.

These instances of legitimate and permanent increase in values of residence property are not isolated or exceptional. The population of St. Louis has increased fully 80 per cent during the last fifteen years, and this fact alone has more than justified the enhancement it did so much to produce. In every residence section of the city the improvements have been manifest, more conspicuously so, of course, in desirable localities brought into the market by rapid transit lines.

As already mentioned, the only large tracts of land within the city limits not built up are to be found in the northwest and southwest portions. To the investor the opportunities for making money by means of a small outlay without risk are exceptionally numerous in the southwest. As soon as the projected street railway extensions bring the property into the market, sales by the acre will become matters of history only, and values will promptly double. The end of the century finds the population of St. Louis very close to 700,000, and the next five years will see an absorption of vacant lots fully equal to

that of the five preceding. In other words, history will repeat itself, and there is no reason why the profits of investors in St. Louis realty should not be as large in the future as in the past.

The growth of St. Louis has been even more eloquently demonstrated in the downtown district. We have noted how tenaciously the business section held to the bluffs, and to the four or five streets which ran along them parallel to the river. It took half a century to bring Broadway to the front as a commercial thoroughfare, and when the Federal building was located as far west as Eighth Street much unfavorable comment was created. It is only within the last ten years that Washington Avenue has become a great wholesale street west of Seventh Street, and Twelfth Street has come to the front within a much shorter period. Lucas Place ten years ago was scarcely thought of in connection with business, but to-day some of the largest factories and business houses in the city are located on it. The western movement has been forced forward by the growth of the city's commercial interests. Between 1880 and 1890 the value of the annual manufactured product increased \$100,000,000, and during the last seven years another gain of equal amount has been accomplished. Everything points to still greater advance, and people who a few years ago reluctantly admitted that Twelfth Street would some day become the western limit of the strictly business section, now concede that Jefferson Avenue will before long be spoken of with good reason as "downtown."

The influence of expanding business has been very apparent in downtown values. In the opinion of many who have given the subject careful thought, prices of business sites have not yet approximated figures which in a few years will be looked upon as normal.

FESTUS J. WADE.

Rebekah State Assembly of Missouri.—Formerly known as the Daughters of Rebekah of Missouri, was organized November 17, 1885, at a convention held in Mystic Hall, at Hannibal, sixty-nine delegates being present. It is an outgrowth of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and its annual sessions are held at the same time and place with those of the Grand Lodge. Its objects are to propose and promote suit-

able legislation for the good of this branch of the order, create an interest in the degree, and for social intercourse.

Reber, Samuel, lawyer and jurist, was born in Ohio in 1813, and died at Cincinnati in 1879. He came to St. Louis a well equipped lawyer in 1842, and in 1856 was made judge of the court of common pleas, and afterward became judge of the circuit court. In 1867 he resigned from the bench and engaged in practice. He was a man of fine legal attainments.

Recollects.—A branch of the Franciscan order of monks. The Recollect Fathers were the founders of the Canadian missions. They were expelled when the English took possession of Canada in 1629, and when France again obtained control of the country, Cardinal Richelieu confided the spiritual control of New France to the Jesuits. There was much rivalry between the two religious orders in the early attempts to establish a Christian civilization in the Mississippi Valley, but the Jesuits left a far stronger impress upon the history of this region than their rivals in the field of missionary work.

Recorder of Voters.—A State officer for the city of St. Louis, created in 1878, the recorder being appointed by the Governor, and having ministerial charge of the registration of voters, the custody of ballot boxes, and other arrangements of elections. The office was abolished in 1895 and superseded by the board of election commissioners.

Records, French and Spanish.—See "Archives."

Redell, George H., manufacturer and manufacturer's agent, was born in Alton, Illinois, September 6, 1861. His parents were George Herman and Mary (Oltmann) Redell, natives of Germany. The father was a millwright by trade, and was engaged in the erection of the extensive flouring mills in Alton, then the largest flour manufacturing point in the famous wheat region of the "American Bottom," bordering the Mississippi River. The son, George H. Redell, Jr., was a student in the German Lutheran parochial schools in his native city for five years, and afterward took a thorough course

of instruction in a business college. About 1884 he removed to Joplin and entered the S. C. Henderson wholesale grocery house as a salesman. In 1888 his father became associated with James E. Leeper and Ernest Sonntag in the manufacture of beer and mineral water and ultimately bought out his partners. Subsequently the elder Redell sank the now celebrated Deep Rock Well. He died shortly afterward and his son, George H., succeeded to the property, and gave a larger scope to the business. To him is due the credit for the establishment of the ice manufacturing plant, which, aside from its commercial value, has been invaluable from a hygienic standpoint. Its product is manufactured by the ammonia process from the water of the Deep Rock well, which furnishes from a depth of 1,400 feet an inexhaustible quantity of absolute purity, wholly unimpaired by the contaminating substances thrown off by mechanical operations in the mineral fields. A fountain on the premises, in the heart of the business district, is continually open to free use by the people, through the generosity of the owner. The water is also supplied to residences, hotels and business houses at a cost only sufficient to defray the expense of handling. Mr. Redell is a partner in the Campbell-Redell Grocer Company, which although organized as recently as April, 1899, has already established a large line of trade which is being constantly extended. He is also owner of a valuable mining property which he is operating profitably upon his own account. He has but recently purchased a forty-acre tract at the southern extremity of Main Street, Joplin, which he is about to plat as an addition to the city for business and residence purposes, reserving sufficient ground for a spacious park, which he purposes to lay out with walks and driveways. The street railway, which nearly approaches the location, will be brought to its immediate entrance. Politically he is a Democrat, without political aspirations, and he has never sought or held a public office. He was reared a German Lutheran. Several organizations claim his active interest, as much for their service in the public interest as for the social enjoyment they afford. One is the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of which he is the present Exalted Ruler, and another is the Joplin Club, of which he was one of the founders, and which has been so important

a factor in furthering public concerns, and in giving to the city its rightful position in the commercial and financial world. In both he has been and is an active and efficient member. Other organizations in which he holds membership are the Red Men, the Commercial Travelers and the Travelers' Protective Association. He was married December 18, 1889, to Miss Anna Rant, daughter of Louis Rant, of Galena, Kansas. Mr. Redell is a thoroughly public-spirited man, alive to every enterprise promising general benefit. He possesses indomitable determination and energy, and his aid is recognized as almost insuring the success of any project in hand. In his personal relations he is generous, and in all may be accounted among the benefactors of the community.

"Red Legs."—An organization of Kansas mounted brigands, very daring and active in the border troubles between Kansas and Missouri about the year 1859. The border counties of Missouri furnished the field for their operations, and the property of the people of these counties was a subject for their depredations. They took their name from the red morocco tops of their boots, which they wore outside their pantaloons.

Red Men, Independent Order of.—A secret society formed by members of the Improved Order of Red Men in Baltimore, who withdrew from that organization in 1850. The Grand Tribe of the Independent Order was chartered June 11th of that year, and many subordinate tribes were established throughout the United States. Several tribes were in existence in St. Louis prior to 1880, but soon afterward the order ceased to exist in that city.

Red Men, Order of.—Prior to the Revolution there was a feeling of antagonism to secret societies in the colonies, especially marked as to those societies which were of English origin. At the same time the need was felt of some such organizations to aid the colonists in attaining a higher degree of religious, social and political freedom than was accessible through the ordinary avenues of civil life under the then existing forms of government, and efforts were made to organize associations that were truly and purely American in character. About the year 1763

societies of a secret nature and having customs and ceremonies borrowed from the Indians, came into existence in Massachusetts Colony, which a few years later easily caught the patriot spirit of opposition to British oppression and called themselves the "Sons of Liberty," and it is asserted they were the persons, disguised as Indians, who marched aboard the English ships in Boston Harbor on the night of December 16, 1773, and threw overboard the 342 chests of tea. The order extended to other States and became very strong and active in Pennsylvania, exhibiting patriotic zeal in the War of 1812. After that war it took the name of Red Men, and gave greater prominence to the fraternal and benevolent features, but preserving the Indian dress, ceremonies, symbols and nomenclature, to mystify the uninitiated and hide its identity. In 1833 the Improved Order of Red Men sprang up in Pennsylvania out of the primitive organization, and ultimately displaced it. Applicants for membership must be eighteen great suns (eighteen years) of age, of good moral character, sound in body and must believe in a Great Spirit. The smallest organization of the order is a tribe, and the next a council—all tribes and councils bearing Indian names, after which comes the Great Council in each State, and the Great Council of the United States. The degrees of the order are: First, adoption; second, the warriors, and third, the chiefs. The first tribe in the Missouri reservation was Hiawatha Tribe, No. 1, in St. Louis, instituted in 1858. The Great Council of Missouri was organized on the 16th sun of the Hunting Moon (December 16th), 1858, with seven tribes and 250 members. In 1900 there were 30 tribes in the State, with about 2,500 members. St. Joseph had 7 tribes, St. Louis 4, Kansas City 2, Springfield 2, and there was 1 in each of the following places: Carterville, Joplin, Webb City, Oronogo, Carthage, Savannah, Trenton, Cagle, Kirksville, Weston, Neck City, Stanberry, Duenweg, Gallatin, Plattsburg and Bethany; and there were four councils of the degree of Pocahontas, 2 at St. Joseph, 1 at Kansas City and 1 at Trenton. The number of members in the United States was over 250,000 in 49 States and Territories. The Great Chiefs of the Councils of Missouri were: Great Sachem, John Ahern, St. Joseph; Great Sr. Sagamore, J. L. Hels-

ley, St. Joseph; Great Jr. Sagamore, J. G. Henson, Webb City; Great Prophet, J. Wickenhoefer, St. Joseph; Great Chief of Records, Ben L. Hensley, St. Joseph; Great Keeper of Wampum, William Silverstein, St. Joseph; Great Sannap, J. J. Doyle, St. Louis; Great Mishinewa, Thomas Armstrong, Springfield; Great Guard of Wigwam, C. J. Ringe, Trenton; Great Guard of Forest, W. R. Demster, Kansas City; Great Representatives, Grand Council United States, C. F. Schlappizzi, St. Louis, and J. Wickenhoefer, St. Joseph.

Reed, Morris A.—One of the strong and cultured men of St. Joseph, and also one of the city's leading attorneys, is Morris Adelbert Reed, who is a native of Watertown, New York, and a son of Lewis and Angeline (Spinning) Reed. After a preparatory course, his first educational training was at the Jefferson County Institute, at Watertown, New York. From the institute he went to the Belleville Academy, Belleville, New York, from which he graduated in 1861, shortly after the breaking out of the Civil War. He virtually stepped from the schoolroom to active military life, as in September, 1862, he enlisted in Company A, Tenth New York Heavy Artillery, and was given a commission as second lieutenant. His regiment was at once ordered to the front and assigned, to duty in the defense of Washington. On reaching the field of action, the young soldier was appointed aide-de-camp and acting assistant inspector general on the staff of the division commander. He discharged the duties of these offices until the regiment was sent to engage in active hostilities as a part of General Sheridan's command in his last Shenandoah Valley campaign. His command was next sent to join General Grant in the Wilderness campaign, remaining with the latter until the investment of Petersburg. During his service in the field he was also on staff duty as aide-de-camp. In 1863 he was promoted to a first lieutenantcy. He remained in the service until the end of the war.

Upon the cessation of hostilities he returned to his home at Watertown, New York, and soon thereafter commenced the study of law. He began his reading in the office of Brown & Beach (ex-Governor Beach), and in 1868 was admitted to the bar. Believing that the chances for young men were better, broader and brighter in the West, shortly after

his admission he went to St. Joseph, Missouri, and engaged in the practice of his profession. In 1873 he was appointed register in bankruptcy, and held that office until the repeal of the bankrupt law. He was nominated by the Republican party as its candidate for Congress in the Fourth District in 1882, but as the district was heavily Democratic, his opponent, the Honorable James N. Burnes, was elected. He has served two years as city counselor of St. Joseph, and was urged to continue in the office, but declined reappointment. In January, 1892, he was appointed general attorney of the St. Joseph & Grand Island Railroad Company and its operated lines, and yet holds that responsible position. He is an ardent lover of and an unremitting worker in his profession, and by application and ability he has achieved a most enviable success both as a counselor and an advocate, and has earned also the highest standing as a citizen and a gentleman.

Mr. Reed was married October 15, 1873, to Miss Margie R. Kimbal, of Bath, Maine. They have two children, a son and a daughter. The son on graduating, in June, 1899, from the Ann Arbor Law School, became associated with his father in practice. The daughter ranks, both in vocal and instrumental music, among the thorough and accomplished musicians of St. Joseph.

Reformed Church.—The Reformed Church, as one of the Protestant denominations of Christendom, had its origin in the early part of the sixteenth century. Ulric Zwingli, in 1516, at Einsiedeln, Switzerland, began preaching against what he believed to be abuses and errors that had crept into the Roman Church during the previous ages. He was afterward joined by prominent Swiss, German and French reformers, among whom were Oecolampadius, Leo Juda, Bullinger, Buzer, Farel and Calvin. These men made the word of God their chief source of authority, and would accept nothing as binding upon the church, except what is taught in the Holy Scriptures. In their contention with Romanism on the one hand and Lutheranism on the other, they were compelled to organize the Reformed Church, not as a new church, but as a part of the One Church of Christ "reformed" of error in doctrine and practice. Thus the Reformed Church came

to be the twin sister of the Lutheran in the Protestant reformation of the sixteenth century.

As is well known, Switzerland, Holland, France, a large part of Germany and other countries of Europe accepted the teachings and polity of those known in history as the leaders in the great reformation movement. After various confessions of faith had been formulated and tried, the Heidelberg Catechism was finally produced as a consensus of fundamental truth, in 1563. It was prepared by Zacarias Ursinus and Casper Olivianus, under the direction of Frederick III, then elector of the Palatinate, Germany. This Catechism, without alteration, continues to be the symbol of faith of the Reformed Church of Europe and America. Its heart is the Apostles' Creed, explained, as containing the contents of saving faith. This is followed by an exposition of the Decalogue and Lord's Prayer, as teaching how to live and pray. While the Catechism is pronounced in its views on fundamentals, it is conservative, broad and catholic in spirit, allowing large liberty in matters of minor importance.

The system of government adopted from the first is what is known as Presbyterial—government by Presbyters, or elders and ministers. Its judicatories are the consistory of the congregation; the classis, composed of a number of congregations in a limited district; the synod, made up of a number of classes, and the general synod.

The Reformed Church of the world numbers from ten to twelve million communicants. It is strongest in Switzerland, Holland, France, Germany, Hungary and Australia.

As early as 1747 a coetus or synod was organized in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, under the authority of the Synod of Holland. This relation to the Holland Church continued till 1792, when it was broken off by the revolutionary state of things in Europe. It was then that the coetus became the Reformed Synod of the United States. In 1819 the synod was divided into eight classis. At present there are fifty-six classes, eight district synods, and a general synod, numbering in membership 238,644. The Holland branch is not quite as large. Both churches have the Heidelberg Catechism as their doctrinal confession, but the "Dutch" add the articles of the Synod of Dort (1618), which are strongly Calvinistic.

The Reformed Church in the United States has on its roll 1,046 ministers; contributes annually over a million dollars for church support, and over two hundred thousand dollars for benevolent objects. It is growing in numbers comparatively more rapidly than the population of the United States. It is churchly without being sacerdotal or ritualistic. It follows the church year in its Lord's Day services, emphasizes the importance of the Sacraments as means of grace. It instructs its children and youth in the doctrines and duties of religion, and, when religiously qualified, receives them into the church by confirmation. It, however, recognizes the Christian standing of all orthodox denominations, and receives members from them by letter without confirmation or reprofession.

The Reformed Church of the United States has five theological seminaries, located respectively at Lancaster, Pennsylvania; Tiffin, Ohio; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Sheboygan, Wisconsin, and Sendai, Japan. It also has fifteen literary institutions, the leading ones of which are Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pennsylvania; Heidelberg University, Tiffin, Ohio; Ursinus College, Collegeville, Pennsylvania; Catawba College, Newton, North Carolina; Mercersburg College, Mercersburg, Pennsylvania; Calvin College, Cleveland, Ohio; Women's College, Frederick, Maryland; Allentown Female College, Allentown, Pennsylvania, and Sendai College, Sendai, Japan. There are three principal publishing houses, one at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; one at Dayton, Ohio, and one at Cleveland, Ohio, and three smaller ones. There are four English and several German weekly papers sustained, together with a number of monthly journals, and a Quarterly Theological Review. The General Synod has its board of home and foreign missions, a Sunday school and an orphans' home board. There are two English and one German orphan homes well supported by the church at large; also a society for the relief of disabled ministers and their wives. All the synods have boards of beneficiary education and other benevolent institutions. This old Reformation Church is showing considerable activity along all lines of missionary, educational and benevolent work. Her future for usefulness and success promises well.

The Reformed Church in Missouri dates from the organization of a congregation at

Avenue City, in Andrew County, nine miles north of the city of St. Joseph. Early in the seventies a number of members of the church settled in this county and later organized a church. Other members joined the colony later, and the second congregation, that of St. John, was organized. Later these were united. As the membership of the church increased other congregations were established. According to the report of the thirteenth triennial session of the General Synod, held at Tiffin, Ohio, May 23, 1899, there are in the State fourteen congregations, twelve under the Missouri classis and two under the Kansas classis, located as follows: Hope and St. John congregations at Avenue City; Zoar congregation, Prairie City; Zion and Hebron, Lowry City; Salem and Zion, Potsdam; Salem, St. Louis; Zion and Ebenezer, St. Joseph; Immanuel and Bethesda, Appleton City; Zion, Neosho, and congregations—English—at St. Joseph and Kansas City under the Kansas classis. The total number of communicants is 1,206; communed, 980; unconfirmed, 814; total membership, 3,000.

St. Paul's Reformed Church, in Kansas City, was organized January 14, 1886, with thirty-four members under the lead of Rev. R. Layton Gerhart. He was sent to the city by the mission board of the Eastern synods, with headquarters at Lancaster, Pennsylvania. A lot was purchased on Central Street, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth, and a small but handsome church erected thereon the same year. It was occupied early in 1887, and at the first meeting or organization of the Synod of the Interior in October, 1887, was dedicated. Rev. J. W. Love, then of Wichita, Kansas, preached the dedicatory sermon.

The church was unfavorably located. Internal dissensions arose, and consequently the congregation did not prosper. Rev. Gerhart resigned April, 1888, and was succeeded by Rev. Charles A. Santee, June 30, of the same year. It was found, however, that if the congregation was to grow it must be moved to a more central location. Rev. Santee resigned July, 1892. Then followed a year without a pastor. After this long vacancy, Rev. J. W. Love, D. D., was called by the congregation, and appointed by the home mission board of the General Synod to take charge, and as soon as possible, sell the old site and

relocate the church in a more populous neighborhood. He accepted the appointment and entered upon the pastorate July, 1893. Owing to the stringency of the times it was not so easy to make the change, but it was finally accomplished in 1897. A site was procured at Fifteenth and Penn Streets, and a two-story, commodious brick church edifice has been erected upon it. It was dedicated June 26, 1898, free of debt, except \$4,000, which the mission board loaned the congregation to purchase the site. The whole property is worth fully \$10,000. Dr. Love, the present pastor, has received ninety-one into full membership with this congregation, but owing to death and frequent removals, the net gain has only been forty-eight. Beginning with twenty-three, there are seventy-one on the roll of membership. Though the numerical growth has not been large, yet it is believed the congregation has now entered upon an era of progress and prosperity.

Under the direction of the home mission and Sunday school boards of the Reformed Church in the United States, Rev. John C. Horning, Sunday school missionary, went to the city of St. Louis in the fall of 1897 for the purpose of establishing an English Reformed Church. The first service was held in Cella's Hall, at the corner of Taylor and Delmar Avenues. These services were continued for a number of months. A nucleus of members was gathered. Under the conviction that the success of the enterprise demanded a house of worship, steps were taken toward securing the same in a suitable location. After due consideration the home mission board assumed the purchase of a lot and authorized the erection of a church building. A lot was purchased at the Northeast corner of Maple and Clarendon Avenues December 30, 1898. The corner-stone of the new building was laid May 22, 1899. The chapel was completed in October of the same year, and on the 29th day of that month the opening service was held. The congregation, known as the Maple Avenue Reformed Church, was organized with nine charter members, November 12, 1899. Since that time the congregation has had an encouraging growth. On April 1, 1900, Rev. John C. Horning, under the commission of the board of home missions, assumed regular pastoral charge.

REV. J. W. LOVE.

Register of Lands.—This office no longer exists. It was established in 1841 for preserving the books, records, duplicates and other papers and documents relating to lands donated to the State of Missouri by the United States, or otherwise acquired; and as long as there were considerable bodies of government land in Missouri the office was one of some importance; but after the State had disposed of its lands, and the government lands within its limits were nearly all taken up, there was no longer a need for the office, and in 1891 it was abolished, and the duties and records transferred to the Secretary of State.

Registration of Voters.—A preliminary process to voting. In Missouri it prevails only in cities having a population of 25,000 and over; and the method varies in cities of different sizes. In cities of 25,000 and less than 100,000 population, it is in charge of a registrar chosen by the people and holding office for two years. In cities of over 100,000 population there is a board of election commissioners, composed of three members, appointed by the Governor, one of whom shall not be of the same party with the Governor, and one of whom named by the Governor for the place is chairman. The board appoints a deputy election commissioner who serves also as secretary. The office of the board is in the city hall, and any voter may register there, instead of in his precinct. The election commissioners divide the city into election precincts of about 400 voters each, and thirty days before an election appoint four judges and two secretaries for each precinct, who are a local board of registration, and under whom the voters of the precinct are registered—the books being opened on three days for the purpose—on Tuesday, four weeks before the election; on the Saturday following, and on Tuesday, three weeks before the election. Voters can vote only in the precinct where they are registered, and if they change their residence they must have the change noted on the registry books. A new general registration is made every presidential election year. The board of election commissioners sit as a board of appeals on Friday and Saturday of the week prior to the week of election, and hear and determine appeals from the decisions of the precinct boards.

Reid, John William, was born near Lynchburg, Virginia, June 14, 1820, and died at Lee's Summit. His parents were John Charles and Esther (Austin) Reid. He was the great-grandson of James Reid, the first of that family in America, who came from County Tyrone, in Ireland, in 1731, and settled in Chester County, Pennsylvania. John Charles Reid and his brother, Henry, a well known Presbyterian minister in his day, were the masters of a noted seminary in Lynchburg, Virginia. The first named served during the War of 1812, in Captain Dunnington's company of Virginia Militia. Esther Austin was the daughter of William Austin, of an old Welsh family, who was a captain in the Colonial Militia, and who afterward held a similar commission in the Revolutionary forces. She was also the granddaughter of Robert Alexander, founder of Liberty Hall Academy, now Washington and Lee University, the first classical school west of the Alleghany Mountains. At the age of twelve John W. Reid, the subject of this sketch, was taken to LaPorte, Indiana, where he received an excellent education in the common and classical branches, attending the public schools and having the advantage of private tuition. When he was about twenty years of age he removed to Missouri, where he lived at various times in Saline, Cass, Clay and Jackson Counties. He first taught school and read law, and after being admitted to the bar adopted the legal profession, following it with considerable success. At the outbreak of the war with Mexico he raised a company of mounted volunteers in Saline County, Missouri, and was elected its captain. This company was attached to the forces under General A. W. Doniphan, and took part in the great overland march to northern Mexico. The success which attended the operations of this small expedition was extraordinary, and one might say that to it, and to Kearny's expedition operating on identical lines, were due the acquisition of all territory gained by the United States by conquest prior to 1898. General Doniphan is said to have regarded Captain Reid as the most ambitious and resolute officer in his command, and Hughes' "History of Doniphan's Expedition" corroborates this estimate very fully. Captain Reid was wounded while in Mexico, and left the service when his company was mustered out at New Orleans the

following year. He then returned to western Missouri and resumed the practice of law at Independence, Jackson County. In 1855 he assisted in the revision of the statute laws of the State. He was active in State politics, served in the Legislature, and took a considerable part in the border troubles preceding the Civil War. After being defeated in the previous campaign, he was elected to the Federal Congress in 1860, but resigned his seat in a few months. He was appointed a commissioner to adjust claims against the Confederate government, but probably had little time for the exercise of this function, as he spent a year in the Federal prison in St. Louis, Missouri, and at the end of that time was released on his parole to take no further part in the war. In about the year 1865 Captain Reid located in Kansas City, Missouri, and once more returned to the practice of his profession. As a means of developing the material interests of that place, and perhaps from an inherent tendency in that direction, he interested himself in local politics. While not a candidate for office nor an applicant for public favors, his influence was considerable and always exerted for the best interests of Kansas City. He was largely influential in securing the first bridge and railroad for that place, which probably more than anything else influenced the future development of the then small town. In the later years of his life he gradually abandoned the practice of law and devoted himself to his private affairs. His death, which occurred suddenly at Lee's Summit, Missouri, while he was returning from his farm near that place, was deplored by all who knew him, neighbor and acquaintance alike, and in his demise it was agreed that Kansas City had lost one of her noblest and most influential citizens. Mr. Reid first married Mrs. Flournoy, and one son, John Henry Reid, was born of this marriage. His second wife was the daughter of William M. F. Magraw, of Independence, Missouri, a pioneer in the Santa Fe trade and a man of means and influence. Of this marriage one son, William M. Reid, was born, and is now a business man of Kansas City.

Relief Boat Sent to Flood Sufferers.—In the spring of 1884 the country adjacent to the mouth of Red River and the Mississippi was devastated by a flood which

left thousands of people homeless and suffering for food. On April 1st of that year the relief boat, "General Menard," left St. Louis, loaded with 200,000 rations, consisting of bread and meat, coffee and sugar, all of which was in due time distributed to those for whom they were intended. The secretary of the Red Cross Society also placed on board the boat a quantity of grain for the horses and cattle in the stricken district.

Religious Press of St. Louis.—The first religious periodical published in St. Louis, and probably in the Mississippi Valley, was the "Shepherd of the Valley," Catholic, in 1832, edited by Bishop Rosati. Its history is obscure, and it suspended in 1836. Contemporaneous history makes mention of the "Catholic Banner," weekly, as appearing in 1839, and of its suspension soon afterward. John Mullen is named as the editor and publisher. The "Catholic Cabinet," edited by Archbishop Kenrick, was published from May, 1843, to May, 1845. The "Catholic News-Letter," weekly, first appeared in November, 1845, and ceased to exist April 1, 1848. In 1850 Archbishop Kenrick began the publication of a weekly paper, which he named the "Shepherd of the Valley," out of respect for the memory of the older paper of the same name, and Robert A. Bakewell became editor. In 1854 the paper suspended, and there was no Catholic paper in the English language until 1855, when the "St. Louis Leader" made its appearance, under the editorial management of Dr. J. V. Huntingdon, and finally was discontinued in 1858. In the latter year B. Doran Killian, a strong advocate of Fenianism, began the publication of the "Western Banner," and discontinued it about 1860. In 1865 James Clements instituted the "Guardian." He managed it until 1868, when he discontinued it. The "Western Watchman," weekly, made its first appearance at Edina, Missouri, in 1865, under the management of the Rev. D. S. Phelan. Having refused to subscribe to the "test oath" prescribed by the Drake Constitution, he was imprisoned for a time. In 1867 he was transferred to a St. Louis parish, and took his paper with him. From that day to this his management has been uninterrupted. The "Church Progress and Catholic World," weekly, is a consolidation of two Catholic papers, the titles of which appear as its pres-

ent name. The "Church Progress" was published at Marshall, Illinois, from 1878 until 1888. The Rev. Father C. Kuhlman was editor and publisher. The "Catholic World," of St. Louis, was founded in 1885. In 1887 it was purchased by the St. Louis Catholic Publishing Company, which, in February, 1888, bought the "Church Progress," and consolidated the two papers. Conde B. Pallen is the present editor. The "Review," monthly, was founded in 1894, in Chicago, Illinois, by Mr. Arthur Preuss and Mr. Wm. Kuhlman. Six months later it became a weekly. In April, 1895, Mr. Kuhlman retired, and Mr. Preuss became sole owner and editor, and so continues. In July, 1895, he moved the paper to St. Louis.

The "St. Louis Observer" first appeared in 1833 or 1834, under the editorial management of the Rev. E. P. Lovejoy, a Presbyterian. He became obnoxious on account of his anti-slavery views, and in 1836 a mob threw his press and type into the river, and he removed to Alton. Strictly Presbyterian journals were "The Truth," by James H. Brooks, 1840-3; the "St. Louis Presbyterian," 1843-1862; the "Missouri Presbyterian," 1866, which became the "St. Louis Presbyterian" in 1875, and was removed to Columbia, Missouri, in 1895; the "St. Louis Evangelist," founded in 1875, which became the "Mid-Continent," and in 1897 was consolidated with the "Herald and Presbyter," of Cincinnati, Ohio; and the "Missouri Presbyterian," which is now known as the "Observer," the organ of Cumberland Presbyterianism.

The "Missouri Baptist" was published from 1842 to 1844. The "Central Baptist" appeared in 1868, by the consolidation of the "Missouri Baptist Journal," Palmyra, Missouri, 1866, and the "Baptist Record," St. Louis, 1867, and is yet in existence.

The "Christian Advocate," organ of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, was founded in 1850. For the great part of the time from 1851 to 1890, Rev. D. R. McAnally was editor. The "Central Christian Advocate," Methodist Episcopal, had its beginning at Lebanon, Illinois, in 1852, and was removed to St. Louis in 1856. In 1900 it was removed to Kansas City, Missouri, with the Western Methodist Book Concern. The "Methodist Magazine" was established in 1899.

In 1864 E. L. Craig, a prominent preacher

in the Disciple (or Christian) Church, instituted a religious monthly, "The Gospel Echo." It was consolidated with the "Christian," of Kansas City, Missouri, taking the name of the latter paper. In 1882 the "Evangelist," of Chicago, was consolidated with the "Christian," and the paper has since been known as the "Christian Evangelist," and published in St. Louis.

Although not primarily a religious journal, "Word and Works" is distinctively such in tone, and can not be properly classified except among non-sectarian religious publications. It was established in January, 1888, by the Rev. Irl R. Hicks, as an exponent of his theories and observations on meteorological conditions and probabilities.

The "Jewish Voice," English, is the recognized newspaper representative of the Jews in the Mississippi Valley. It dates to August 29, 1870.

Among miscellaneous English religious publications are the following: "Monthly Bulletin of the Young Men's Christian Association," "The Inland," "Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor," the "Everlasting Gospel," and the "Vanguard," holiness, and the "International Evangel," interdenominational.

The German religious press, in priority of date, is led by "Der Lutheraner," organ of the German Evangelical Synod of Missouri, Ohio and other States, and was founded by the elder Walther in 1844. It is published by the Concordia Publishing Company, which also issues numerous other publications. "Lutherische Zionsbote," founded in 1896, and the "Illustrated Home Journal," are strictly Lutheran journals published by the Louis Lange Publishing Company.

The pioneer German Catholic paper was the "Herold des Glaubens," dating back to 1850, when it was established by F. Saler, and is yet published.

Other religious journals in foreign tongues are "Bote der Neuen Kirche," German Swedenborgian, and "Hlas," Bohemian Catholic.

Renault, Philip Francois, colonist and explorer, was born in Picardy, France, about the year 1678, and died there about 1744. He was the son of an iron founder, and as the principal agent of the Company of St. Phillip he left France in 1719 with 200

artisans to prospect for silver in America. Stopping at the Island of San Domingo, he increased his company by adding thereto a considerable number of slaves. In 1720 he reached Kaskaskia, in the Illinois country, and a few miles above there located Fort Chartres, from which point he prospected the territory west of the Mississippi River, discovering a number of lead mines, one of which, located in Washington County, still bears his name. He was given large grants of land for mining purposes, but failing to find silver he made little effort to develop the mines he discovered. In 1731 he became interested in John Law's Company of the West, and in 1741 returned to France, where he died.

Renick.—An incorporated town on the Wabash Railroad, in Randolph County, six miles southeast of Moberly. It was first settled in 1856, and for some time was called Randolph, which is still the post-office name, though now very rarely used even in the mail service, having been superseded by the present name Renick. It has two churches, a handsome public school building, a flourmill, large wagon and buggy factory, two general stores and five other stores and shops. Population, 1900 (estimated), 400.

Renick, Oscar F., physician, is a native of Lexington, Missouri, son of Leonard H. and Mary W. (Galbreath) Renick. Both were natives of Kentucky, and they were married near Waverly, Missouri. Leonard H. Renick was a son of Henry Renick, and accompanied his father from Kentucky to Missouri in the pioneer days of the State, settling near Wellington, in Lafayette County, eight miles southwest of Lexington, on the Missouri River. He and his father erected the first brick courthouse at Lexington. The Renicks are an old Kentucky family of Welsh ancestry. Henry Renick served in the American Army in the War of 1812, holding a commission as colonel. The Galbreath family, of which the mother of Oscar F. Renick was a representative, was descended from Scotch ancestry, and became quite numerous in America, many of the members in the various generations serving in public office and other positions of trust. Leonard H. Renick died in 1890, at the home of a daughter, in Dodge City, Kansas, at the

age of eighty-three years. His children included the following now living: Alexander B., residing in Oregon; Alfred S., in California; John T. and William H., in Jackson County, Missouri; H. P. and Mrs. Keziah Gilliland, in Warrensburg, Missouri; Mrs. Prudence E. Renick, living near Sedalia, Missouri, and the subject of this sketch. Reared on the farm, Dr. Renick began his education in the public schools near Waverly, subsequently attending the district schools at Lexington, and the old Masonic Academy in that city. Having determined to follow a professional career, after leaving the latter institution he began the study of the science of medicine under the supervision of Drs. Buckingham and Wilcox, of Lexington. After a course of reading under these preceptors he entered the Missouri Medical College, at St. Louis, concluding his studies in the medical department of the Louisville (Kentucky) University, from which he was graduated with the degree of doctor of medicine in 1860. As soon as he had received his diploma he opened an office for the practice of his profession at Wellington, Missouri, where he remained for twelve years. It is a noteworthy fact in this connection that while engaged in practice at Wellington he never was compelled to neglect his professional duties for a single day or night by reason of illness, a record to which few physicians are able to point. After a successful career of twelve years at Wellington, Dr. Renick removed, in 1872, to Butler, where he has since enjoyed an extensive and lucrative practice, rising to the highest rank in the profession which he adorns. He has always kept abreast of the best endeavor in his profession, and to this end he has been for many years a member of the American Medical Association, the Missouri State Medical Society and the Hodgen District Medical Society—having been connected with the predecessors of the latter, the Bates County Medical Society and the Tri-County Medical Society. In the Hodgen society he has served many years as president and secretary, and has also held official position in the State Society. He has been a frequent and valued contributor to contemporaneous medical literature, and at the meetings of the organizations to which reference has been made he has read many papers on topics pertaining to the advance of the profession, which have been published in

medical journals. Dr. Renick served as surgeon in the Union Army throughout the Civil War. At the opening of the war he was made assistant surgeon of the First Missouri Cavalry, commanded by Colonel McFerren, and served in this command, and that of Colonel Philips, until the close of the conflict, being stationed as post surgeon at Lexington and Wellington. Always a Democrat in politics, Dr. Renick has been actively interested in the success of his party, but the only offices of a public nature he has ever consented to fill were those which were in perfect accord with his professional labors. For two terms, of two years each, he served as coroner of Bates County, and ever since its organization he has been a member of the board of health of Butler. Fraternally he is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and in religion is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. He has been twice married. His first wife, to whom he was wedded in 1850, was Sarah E. Renick, of Lafayette County, Missouri. Her death occurred in 1868. In 1870 he married Lucy Henry, of Odessa, Missouri. They are the parents of two children, Prudence H., now Mrs. Joseph Morrison, of Butler, and Joseph H., who resides at home. Dr. Renick is one of the most highly esteemed and influential citizens of Butler. Those in want never apply to him in vain, and enterprises intended to enhance the welfare of the place where most of his highly successful professional career has been followed, receive his hearty co-operation. From every view point he is regarded as a useful citizen.

Renner, William P., merchant, was born October 12, 1844, in St. Louis, Missouri, son of Daniel and Mary (Borrack) Renner, both of whom were natives of Germany. When they first came to the United States, and to Missouri, they settled in St. Charles County. Later they removed to St. Louis, and after remaining there several years removed to Illinois, where the father engaged in farming until overflows of the Mississippi River drove him out of Hancock County. They then established their home at Warsaw, Illinois, where the father died in January of 1884, and the mother a few months later. William P. Renner received a limited education, mainly in the public schools of Warsaw, Illinois. When he was fourteen

years of age he went to Bloomfield, Missouri, and for three years thereafter worked for his brother, Daniel Renner, learning the saddler's trade. At the beginning of the Civil War, in 1861, he went to Cape Girardeau, and during the entire war period worked at his trade in the quartermaster's department of the military post at that place. When the war ended he returned to Bloomfield, and he and his brother Daniel engaged together in the harness manufacturing trade, which they continued until 1875, his brother becoming in the meantime the owner of a drug store. After 1875 William P. Renner continued the drug and harness business thus established at Bloomfield, until the town of Dexter, in Stoddard County, became an important trade center. He then removed the drug business to the last named place and continued it there for some time. At a later date he disposed of his harness business and has since conducted a prosperous drug trade at Bloomfield, in which place he has lived, with the exceptions noted, since he was fourteen years of age. A capable and sagacious merchant, noted alike for his business qualifications and his strict integrity, he has also gained prominence as an official of Stoddard County. In 1882 he was elected treasurer of that county, and filled this important position for two terms. He affiliates politically with the Republican party, and in fraternal circles is known as a worthy member of the orders of Freemasons and Odd Fellows. In 1875, Mr. Renner married Miss Elizabeth Smith, who was born and reared in Stoddard County. Of eight children born to them, five were living in 1900.

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

John Scott, Ste. Genevieve.—Elected August, 1820, and continued until March 4, 1826. Died June 9, 1861.

Edward Bates, St. Louis.—Elected August, 1826, for two years, and died March 25, 1869.

Spencer Pettis, St. Louis.—Elected August, 1828, for two years over Edward Bates, and re-elected August, 1831, for a second term, defeating David Barton, but was killed in a duel with Thomas Biddle, August 27, 1831. Major Biddle was also killed.

Wm. H. Ashley, St. Louis.—Elected October 31, 1831, to fill Pettis' vacancy, and re-elected August, 1832, over Robt. W. Wells, and August, 1835, over James H. Birch—six years. Died in Cooper County, March 26, 1838.

Dr. John Bull, Howard.—Elected August, 1833, for two years. Died in Glasgow, Missouri, in 1863.

Albert Gallatin Harrison, Callaway.—Elected August, 1835, and continued till his death in Fulton, September 7, 1839.

John Miller, Cole.—Elected August, 1836, and continued till 1842. Died in Florissant, March 18, 1846.

John Jameson, Callaway.—Elected October, 1839, and continued until 1844; re-elected August, 1846, two years, and died in Fulton, January 2, 1857.

John C. Edwards, Cole.—Elected August, 1840, two years. Died in Stockton, California, September 14, 1888.

James M. Hughes, Platte.—Elected August, 1842, two years. Died in Jefferson City, February 26, 1861, and buried in Bellefontaine Cemetery, St. Louis.

James H. Relfe, Washington.—Elected August, 1842, and continued until 1846, four years. Died September 14, 1863.

James B. Bowlin, St. Louis.—Elected August, 1842, and continued until 1850, eight years. Died July 19, 1875.

Dr. Gustavus M. Bower, Monroe.—Elected August, 1842, two years. Died November 20, 1864.

Sterling Price, Chariton.—Elected August, 1844, for two years; resigned to raise a regiment for the Mexican War, of which he was elected colonel. Died September 29, 1867.

William McDaniel, Marion.—Elected in 1846, to fill unexpired term of Sterling Price, and died in California in 1853 or 1854.

Leonard H. Sims, Greene.—Elected August, 1844, two years, and died; time could not ascertain.

John S. Phelps, Greene.—Elected August, 1844, and continued until 1858, and died at the Planters' House, St. Louis, November 20, 1886.

James S. Green, Lewis.—Elected August, 1846, and continued until 1850, four years; re-elected in 1856 for two years, and died in St. Louis, January 19, 1870.

Willard P. Hall, Buchanan.—Elected Au-

gust, 1846, and continued until 1852. Died November 2, 1882.

William V. N. Bay, Franklin.—Elected August, 1848, two years. Died at Eureka, St. Louis County, February 10, 1894.

John Fletcher Darby, St. Louis.—Elected August, 1850, two years, and died in St. Louis, May 11, 1882.

Gilchrist Porter, Pike.—Elected August, 1850, two years; re-elected in 1854, two years, and died in Hannibal, November 1, 1894.

John G. Miller, Cooper.—Elected August, 1850, re-elected August, 1852, and died in Salline County, May 11, 1856.

Thomas H. Benton, St. Louis.—Elected August, 1852, two years. Died in Washington, D. C., April 10, 1858.

Alfred W. Lamb, Marion.—Elected August, 1852, two years. Died in Hannibal, May 21, 1888.

Mordecai Oliver, Ray.—Elected August, 1852, two years, and re-elected August, 1854, two years, and died at Springfield, Missouri, April 25, 1898.

James J. Lindley, Lewis.—Elected August, 1852, and re-elected August, 1854, four years. Died in Nevada, Missouri, April 18, 1891.

Samuel Caruthers, Madison.—Elected August, 1852, 1854 and 1856—six years. Died July 20, 1860, at Cape Girardeau.

Luther M. Kennett, St. Louis.—Elected August, 1854, two years. Died in St. Louis, April 12, 1873.

Francis P. Blair, Jr., St. Louis.—Elected August, 1856, two years. Died July 9, 1875.

Thomas L. Anderson, Marion.—Elected August, 1856, and 1858, four years. Died in Palmyra, March 6, 1885.

James Craig, Buchanan.—Elected August, 1856 and 1858, four years. Died in St. Joseph, October 21, 1888.

Samuel H. Woodson, Jackson.—Elected August, 1856, and 1858, four years. Died in Independence, June 23, 1881.

John B. Clark, Sr., Howard.—Elected August, 1856, and 1858, four years. Expelled for disloyalty January, 1861. Died in Fayette, October, 1885.

Thomas P. Akers, Lafayette.—Elected August, 1856, to fill vacancy occasioned by the death of John G. Miller. Died in Lexington, Missouri, April 3, 1877.

J. Richard Barrett, St. Louis.—Elected August, 1858, two years. Seat successfully con-

tested; elected August, 1860, to fill vacancy of F. P. Blair, resigned. Resides in New York City.

John W. Noell, St. Francois.—Elected August, 1858, two years; re-elected August, 1860, two years. Died March 4, 1863.

James S. Rollins, Boone.—Elected August, 1860, and 1862, four years. Died in Columbia, January 9, 1888.

Elijah Hise Norton, Platte.—Elected August, 1860, two years. Resides in Platte City.

John W. Reid, Jackson.—Elected August, 1860, for two years, and in December, 1861, expelled for disloyalty. Died at Lee's Summit, Missouri, November 22, 1881.

Wm. A. Hall, Randolph.—Elected August, 1862, in place of John B. Clark, Sr., who was expelled for disloyalty, and continued till 1864. Died December 11, 1888.

Thomas L. Price, Cole.—Elected August, 1862, in place of John W. Reid, expelled for disloyalty. Died in Lexington, Missouri, July 15, 1870.

Henry T. Blow, St. Louis.—Elected August, 1862, and continued till 1866. Died at Saratoga, New York, September 11, 1875.

Sempronius T. Boyd, Greene.—Elected August, 1862, and again in 1868, two years each. Died in Springfield, August, 1894.

Joseph W. McClurg, Osage.—Elected August, 1862, and continued until he resigned in 1867 to accept office of Governor. Died at Lebanon, Missouri, December 2, 1900.

Austin A. King, Ray.—Elected August, 1862, two years. Died in St. Louis, April 22, 1870.

Benjamin F. Loan, Buchanan.—Elected August, 1862, and continued to 1869. Died in St. Joseph, March 28, 1881.

John G. Scott, Jefferson.—Elected in August, 1863, in place of John W. Noell, deceased. Died; year not learned.

John Hogan, St. Louis.—Elected November, 1864, two years. Died in St. Louis, February 5, 1892.

Thomas E. Noell, St. Francois.—Elected November, 1864, and 1866. Died October 3, 1867.

John R. Kelso, Greene.—Elected November, 1864, two years. Died; could not learn time.

Robt. T. Van Horn, Jackson.—Elected November, 1864, and continued till 1871. **Yet living**, in Kansas City.

John F. Benjamin, Shelby.—Elected No-

vember, 1864, and continued until 1871. Died in Washington, D. C., March 8, 1877.

George W. Anderson, Pike.—Elected in November, 1864, and 1866. Now lives in St. Louis.

William A. Pile, St. Louis.—Elected November, 1866, two years. Died; time and place not ascertained.

Carman A. Newcomb, Jefferson.—Elected November, 1866, two years. Resides in St. Louis.

Joseph J. Gravelly, Cedar.—Elected November, 1866, two years. Died April 28, 1872.

James R. McCormick, Farmington.—Elected November, 1866, in place of Thomas E. Noell, deceased, and continued until 1873. Died at Farmington, May, 19, 1897.

John H. Stover, Morgan.—Elected November, 1867, in place of J. W. McClurg, resigned. Do not know whether he is living or dead.

Erastus Wells, St. Louis.—Elected in November, 1868, 1870, 1872, 1874, 1876, and 1880—twelve years. Died October 2, 1893.

G. A. Finkelnburg, St. Louis.—Elected November, 1868, two years. Yet living, in St. Louis.

Samuel S. Burdette, St. Clair.—Elected November, 1868, two years. Do not know whether he is living or dead.

Joel F. Asper, Livingston.—Elected November, 1862, two years. Died October 1, 1872.

David Patrick Dyer, Pike.—Elected November, 1868, two years. Now lives in St. Louis.

Harrison E. Havens, Greene.—Elected November, 1870, and 1872, four years. Lives in Springfield.

Abram Comingo, Jackson.—Elected November, 1870, and 1872, four years. Died in Kansas City, October, 1888.

Isaac C. Parker, Buchanan.—Elected in November, 1870, and 1872, four years. Died in Indian Territory.

James G. Blair, Lewis.—Elected November, 1870, two years. Is yet living.

Andrew King, St. Charles.—Elected November, 1870, two years, and died in Jefferson City, November, 1895.

Edwin O. Stanard, St. Louis.—Elected November, 1872, two years. Yet lives in St. Louis.

Wm. H. Stone, St. Louis.—Elected No-

vember, 1872, and 1874, four years. Yet living in St. Louis.

Robert A. Hatcher, New Madrid.—Elected November, 1872, 1874 and 1876, six years. Died in Charleston, Missouri, December 1, 1886.

Richard Parks Bland, Laclede.—Elected November, 1872, 1874, 1876, 1878, 1880, 1882, 1884, 1886, 1888, 1890, 1892 (defeated in 1894 by Joel D. Hubbard, Republican), and again elected in 1896 and 1898. Died June 15, 1899.

Thomas T. Crittenden, Johnson.—Elected November, 1872, and again in 1876, four years. Now lives in Kansas City.

Ira B. Hyde, Mercer.—Elected November, 1872, two years. Lives in Princeton.

John B. Clark, Jr., Howard.—Elected November, 1872, 1874, 1876, 1878, and 1880—ten years. Is now living in Washington, D. C.

John Montgomery Glover, Lewis.—Elected November, 1872, 1874, and 1878, six years. Died; can not ascertain year.

John Milton Glover, St. Louis.—Elected November, 1884, and 1886, four years. Yet living in St. Louis.

Aylett Hawes Buckner, Audrain.—Elected November, 1872, and continuously till 1884—twelve years, and died in Mexico, Missouri, February 5, 1894.

Edward C. Kehr, St. Louis.—Elected November, 1874, two years. Yet living in St. Louis.

Charles H. Morgan, Barton.—Elected November, 1874, and 1876, and again in 1882, six years. Yet lives in Barton County.

John Finis Philips, Pettis.—Elected November, 1874, and in January, 1880, to the vacancy caused by the death of Alfred Morrison Lay. He now resides in Kansas City as United States circuit judge.

Benjamin J. Franklin, Jackson.—Elected November, 1874, and 1876, four years, and died in Arizona in 1897.

David Rea, Andrew.—Elected November, 1874, and also in 1876, four years. Yet living in Andrew.

Rezin A. DeBolt, Grundy.—Elected November, 1874, two years. Died in Trenton; time not known by me.

Anthony Ittner, St. Louis.—Elected November, 1876, two years. Resides in St. Louis.

Nathan Cole, St. Louis.—Elected November, 1876, two years.

Lyne S. Metcalfe, St. Louis.—Elected November, 1876, two years. Lives in St. Louis.

Henry M. Pollard.—Elected in November, 1876, two years. Lives in St. Louis.

Martin L. Clardy, St. Francois.—Elected November, 1878, for two years; also two years in 1880—four years. Yet living in St. Louis as attorney for the Missouri Pacific Railway.

Richard G. Frost, St. Louis.—Elected in November, 1878, two years; and also two years in 1880—four years. Died in St. Louis, February 1, 1900.

Lowndes H. Davis, New Madrid.—Elected November, 1878, 1880, and 1882, six years. Died in Huntsville, Alabama.

James R. Waddill, Greene.—Elected November, 1878, two years. Resides in St. Louis.

Alfred Morrison Lay, Cole.—Elected November, 1878, two years. Died December 9, 1879, and was succeeded January, 1880, by John F. Philips, of Pettis, now United States circuit judge in Kansas City.

Samuel L. Sawyer, Jackson.—Elected November, 1878, two years. Died at Independence, March 29, 1890.

Nicholas Ford, Buchanan.—Elected November, 1878, and 1880, four years. Do not know whether living or dead.

Gideon F. Rothwell, Randolph.—Elected November, 1878. Died in Moberly, Missouri, January 18, 1894.

Wm. H. Hatch, Marion.—Elected November, 1878, 1880, 1882, 1884, 1886, 1888, 1890, and 1892—eighteen years. Died in Hannibal, December 23, 1896.

Thomas Allen, St. Louis.—Elected November, 1880, two years. Died April 7, 1882.

Ira S. Hazeltine, Greene.—Elected November, 1880, two years. Died in Springfield, January 13, 1899.

Theron M. Rice, Cooper.—Elected November, 1880, two years. Died in Boonville in 1897.

Joseph H. Burroughs.—Elected November, 1880, two years. Lives at Cainsville, Missouri.

James H. McLean, St. Louis.—Elected November, 1882, to fill vacancy caused by death of Thomas Allen, who died April 7, 1882. Mr. McLean died in St. Louis in 1886.

A. M. Alexander, Monroe.—Elected November, 1888, two years. Died in Paris, Missouri, November 7, 1892.

Alexander M. Dockery, Grundy.—Elected November, 1882, 1884, 1886, 1888, 1890, 1892, and 1894—fourteen years. Elected Governor in 1900.

James N. Burnes, Buchanan.—Elected November, 1882, 1884, 1886, and 1888—eight years. Died in Washington, D. C., January 24, 1889. At a special election February 21st, same year, Charles F. Booher, of Andrew, was elected to fill remainder of Mr. Burnes' term, expiring March 4, 1889, and served about two weeks.

Robert P. C. Wilson, Platte.—Elected for the long term to succeed James N. Burnes, deceased, in the Fifty-first Congress, and in 1890, four years. Yet resides in Platte City.

Alexander Graves, Lafayette.—Elected November, 1882, two years. Resides in Lexington.

John Cosgrove, Cooper.—Elected November, 1882, two years. Resides in Boonville.

John J. O'Neill, St. Louis.—Elected November, 1882, 1884, and 1886, six years. Died in St. Louis, June 8, 1891.

James Overton Broadhead, St. Louis.—Elected November, 1882, two years. Died in St. Louis, August 7, 1898.

Robert W. Fyan, Webster.—Elected November, 1882, and 1890, four years. Died in 1896.

John Blackwell Hale, Carroll.—Elected November, 1884, two years. Resides in Carrollton.

William Warner, Jackson.—Elected November, 1884, two years. Resides in Kansas City.

James P. Walker, Stoddard.—Elected November, 1888. Died July 19, 1890.

James C. Tarsney, Jackson.—Elected November, 1888, and 1892, four years. Now resides in Kansas City.

Richard H. Norton, Lincoln.—Elected November, 1888, and 1890, four years. Resides in Troy.

Frederick G. Neidringhaus, St. Louis.—Elected November, 1888, two years. Resides in St. Louis.

Nathan Frank, St. Louis.—Elected November, 1888, two years. Resides in St. Louis.

Wm. H. Kinsey, St. Louis.—Elected November, 1888, two years. Resides in St. Louis.

Wm. H. Wade, Greene.—Elected November, 1882, two years. Resides in Springfield.

John T. Heard, Pettis.—Elected November, 1884, 1886, 1888, and 1890, eight years. Resides at Washington, D. C.

John E. Hutton, Audrain.—Elected November, 1884, and 1886, four years. Died in Mexico, Missouri, December 28, 1893.

Wm. Joel Stone, Vernon.—Elected November, 1884, 1886, and 1888, six years. Now resides in St. Louis.

Wm. Dawson, New Madrid.—Elected November, 1884, two years. Resides in New Madrid.

Robert H. Whitelaw, Cape Girardeau.—Elected November, 1890, in place of James P. Walker, who died July 19, 1890. Resides in Cape Girardeau.

Seth W. Cobb, St. Louis.—Elected November, 1890, and 1892, four years. Resides in St. Louis.

Samuel Byrns, Washington.—Elected November, 1890, two years. Resides at Potosi.

David A. DeArmond, Bates.—Elected November, 1890, 1892, 1894, 1896, and 1898. Now in service.

Marshall Arnold, Scott.—Elected November, 1890, and 1892, four years. Lives at Benton.

Charles H. Mansur, Livingston.—Elected November, 1888, and 1890, four years. Died in Washington, D. C., April 16, 1895.

Uriel Sebree Hall, Randolph.—Elected November, 1892, and 1894, four years. Resides at Hubbard, Randolph County.

Daniel D. Burnes, Buchanan.—Elected November, 1892, two years. Died at St. Joseph, November 2, 1899.

Champ Clark, Pike.—Elected November, 1892, 1896, and 1898. Now in service.

William M. Treloar, Audrain.—Elected November, 1894, two years. Resides at Mexico, Missouri.

Richard Bartholdt, St. Louis.—Elected November, 1892, 1894, 1896, 1898. Now in service.

Charles J. Joy, St. Louis.—Elected November, 1892, 1894, and 1898. Now in service.

Charles H. Morgan, Barton.—Elected November, 1874, 1876, 1882, and 1892—eight years. Resides at Lamar.

Charles G. Burton, Jasper.—Elected November, 1894, two years. Resides at Nevada, Missouri.

C. N. Clark, Marion.—Elected November, 1894, two years. Resides at Hannibal.

George C. Crowther, Buchanan.—Elected

November, 1889, two years. Resides at St. Joseph.

J. P. Tracy, Greene.—Elected November, 1894, two years. Resides at Springfield.

Joel D. Hubbard, Morgan.—Elected November, 1894, two years. Resides at Versailles.

John H. Raney, Wayne.—Elected November, 1894, two years. Resides at Piedmont.

N. A. Mozeley, Stoddard.—Elected November, 1894, two years. Resides at Dexter.

R. P. Giles, Shelby.—Elected November, 1896; died November 17, 1896, and before the Fifty-fifth Congress met, therefore he never qualified.

James T. Lloyd, Shelby.—Elected at a special election June 1, 1897, to fill vacancy occasioned by the death of R. P. Giles; was re-elected November, 1898, and is now in service.

Robert N. Bodine, Monroe.—Elected November, 1896, two years. Resides at Paris, Missouri.

W. W. Rucker, Chariton.—Elected November, 1898, to succeed Mr. Bodine, and is now in service.

Charles F. Cochran, Buchanan.—Elected November, 1896, and 1898, and is now in service.

Malcolm Strother Cowherd, Buchanan.—Elected November, 1896, and 1898, and is now in service.

James Cooney, Saline.—Elected November, 1896, and 1898, and is now in service.

Charles Edward Pearce, St. Louis.—Elected November, 1896, and 1898, and is now in service.

Edward Robb, Perry.—Elected November, 1896 and 1898, and is now in service.

William Duncan Vandiver, Cape Girardeau.—Elected November, 1896, and 1898, and is now in service.

Marcenas E. Benton, Newton.—Elected November, 1896, and 1898, and is now in service.

John Dougherty, Clay.—Elected November, 1898, two years; vice A. M. Dockery, who declined to be a candidate. Now in service.

Total number of Representatives, without regard to length of service, 159. The following, 72, are now living: Robert T. Van Horn, Geo. W. Anderson, John H. Stover, G. A. Finkelnburg, D. P. Dyer, H. E. Havens, James G. Blair, E. O. Stanard, Wm. H.

Stone, T. T. Crittenden, Nathan Cole, Ira B. Hyde, Carman A. Newcombe, John B. Clark, Jr., John Milton Glover, E. C. Kehr, Charles H. Morgan, J. F. Philips, David Rea, L. S. Metcalfe, H. M. Pollard, Martin L. Clardy, James R. Waddill, Nicholas Ford, J. H. Burroughs, A. M. Dockery, Charles F. Booher, R. P. C. Wilson, Alex. Graves, John Cosgrove, John B. Hale, Wm. Warner, J. C. Tarsney, R. H. Norton, F. G. Neidringhaus, Nathan Frank, W. H. Kinsey, W. H. Wade, John T. Heard, Wm. J. Stone, Wm. Dawson, R. H. Whitelaw, S. W. Cobb, Samuel Byrns, Marshall Arnold, U. S. Hall, W. M. Treloar, C. H. Morgan, C. G. Burton, C. N. Clark, G. C. Crowther, J. P. Tracy, J. D. Hubbard, J. H. Raney, N. A. Mozeley, R. N. Bodine, and the following, who are now members: J. T. Lloyd, W. W. Rucker, John Dougherty, C. F. Cochran, W. S. Cowherd, D. A. DeArmond, James Cooney, Dorsey W. Shackelford, (elected August 29, 1899, vice R. P. Bland, deceased), Champ Clark, Richard Bartholdt, C. F. Joy, C. E. Pearce, Edward Robb, W. D. Vandiver and M. E. Benton.

WILLIAM F. SWITZLER.

Republic.—A village in Greene County, on the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway, fifteen miles southwest of Springfield, the county seat. It occupies the highest point on the Ozark Range in the county. It has a public school, a Baptist and a Congregational Church; a Republican newspaper, the "Monitor;" a bank, a fruit cannery and a mill. Lead and zinc are mined in the vicinity. In 1900 the estimated population was 700. The first building was erected by W. H. Noe.

Reserve Corps.—The United States Reserve Corps of Missouri was organized in May, 1861, and was composed of five regiments of Union volunteers enlisted for three months. The entire force was raised in St. Louis and four-fifths of it was made up of German citizens. When formed into a brigade the commissioned officers of these regiments elected Captain Thomas W. Sweeney brigade commander. It was the intention to station the Reserve Corps in and around St. Louis, but they were ready to take the field when called upon to do so and nearly all these troops did go into active service under General Lyon.

Revised Statutes of Missouri.—A book of two large volumes bound in leather, containing all the general laws of the State. It is called "Revised Statutes," because all the laws of the State published therein are revised, before being printed by authority in this form. A new revision is made every ten years, the last year of the decade, the work being done by the General Assembly at the "revising session," and the results of this revision, published in the new "Revised Statutes of Missouri," show the laws of the State at the date it bears. The laws passed between the revision sessions are published after the close of each session of the General Assembly in a small book known as "Session Acts." In the "Revised Statutes" the laws are arranged in order for convenience of reference, in chapters, articles and sections, the arrangement of the chapters being alphabetical.

Reynolds, Matthew Givens, lawyer, was born November 19, 1854, in Bowling Green, Pike County, Missouri, son of Dr. Stephen J. and Sophronia (Givens) Reynolds. His father was born in Kentucky, and his paternal grandfather was Dr. Michael Reynolds, a surgeon in the British Navy, who came to this country during the War of 1812, and later resigned his commission and settled in Kentucky. His father came from Kentucky to Missouri in his young manhood, and there married Miss Sophronia Givens, who was a native of this State. Matthew G. Reynolds was appointed a United States naval cadet in 1870 and was graduated from the academy at Annapolis, Maryland, in the class of 1874, winning the prize awarded to the best executive officer of his class. He was assigned to duty on the United States frigate "Plymouth," from which he was detached in 1875, to become one of the midshipmen of the United States flagship "Tennessee," aboard of which he made a trip to China. Upon his return to this country in 1876 he was promoted to ensign, his commission dating from July of 1875. He was then transferred to the United States frigate "Wyoming," and served on that vessel until 1877, when he resigned his commission and returned to his home in Bowling Green. Immediately afterward he began reading law under the preceptorship of Messrs. Robinson & Smith, of Bowling Green, and after attending for a time the St. Louis Law School, was

admitted to the bar in 1878. He practiced his profession in Bowling Green for a year and then removed to Louisiana, Missouri, where he became a member of the firm of Fagg, Reynolds & Fagg. Judge Fagg, the senior member of the firm, removed to St. Louis in 1882, and the two remaining partners continued their association at Louisiana for another year under the firm name of Reynolds & Fagg. Their partnership was dissolved in 1883 and for three years thereafter Mr. Reynolds was associated in practice with William H. Biggs, now judge of the St. Louis Court of Appeals. In 1886 he sought a broader field of professional labor in St. Louis and has since practiced in that city, except when discharging public and official duties. His *entree* into public life was made in 1878, when he was nominated for prosecuting attorney of Pike County on the Republican ticket and made an unsuccessful race for that office in a Democratic stronghold. In 1880 he was elected to the Missouri House of Representatives from the eastern district of Pike County, being the first Republican elected to office in that county since 1866. As a legislator he won enviable distinction, becoming recognized as one of the readiest and most forcible debaters of the House of Representatives. In 1884 he was a delegate to the national Republican convention which nominated James G. Blaine for the presidency, and the same year he was the Republican candidate for Congress in the Seventh Missouri District, reducing the normal Democratic majority in the district more than one-half. At a later date he was for two years president of the Missouri League of Republican Clubs, and, while holding that office, did much to advance the cause of his party in this State. In 1891 President Harrison appointed him United States Attorney for the Court of Private Land Claims, a tribunal specially constituted for the determination of titles to land claimed under grants from the Spanish and Mexican governments, in the western and southwestern States and Territories, which, during the last half century passed to the United States from Mexico. Undertaking the protection of the government's interests in this peculiar class of litigation, the millions of acres in this region which have been restored to the public domain and freed from individual claim of title thereto, attest the success of Mr. Rey-

nolds' efforts and his professional ability better than could anything else. So valuable were his services in this connection that he was reappointed to the same position by President Cleveland and still retains it under President McKinley. In 1895 he was appointed by Attorney General Olney and subsequently reappointed by Attorneys General Harmon, McKenna and Griggs, special assistant to the Attorney General in cases appealed from the court of private land claims to the Supreme Court of the United States, and in the conduct of this litigation before the court of last resort he has won added renown as a lawyer. Mr. Reynolds married, in 1880, Miss Mamie K. Fagg, daughter of his former law partner, Judge Thomas J. C. Fagg, who at one time graced the supreme bench of Missouri. Their children are Stephen Clark, Florence, Alice, Mary, Matthew G., Jr., Robert Parker, Lucy Winn and John M. Reynolds.

Reynolds, Robert Major, lawyer, was born in Arrow Rock Township, Saline County, Missouri, January 17, 1863, son of Peter Thornton and Martha (Gilmer) Reynolds, both of whom were also natives of Saline County. Peter T. Reynolds was born in 1830, a son of Cornelius Reynolds, and a descendant of an old family of Virginia. Cornelius Reynolds came from Virginia to Missouri in the pioneer days of this State, and took up land in Howard County, where he developed a farm. About 1830 he removed to Saline County, where he purchased a farm and spent the remainder of his life. His son, Peter T. Reynolds, engaged in farming upon reaching his maturity, but subsequently devoted many years to mercantile pursuits at Arrow Rock, and afterward at Slater. He and his wife were both active members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, in which he served as elder for a long period. Fraternally he was a Master Mason, and in politics he was a staunch Democrat. His death occurred at Slater, Missouri, in May, 1897. He was a man of irreproachable character, of the utmost integrity in his business life, and his fellow men always reposed in him unbounded confidence. His wife, who died in July, 1899, was a daughter of John Gilmer, also a native of Virginia, and an early inhabitant of Saline County. Several of her brothers served in

the Confederate Army during the Civil War. The education of Robert M. Reynolds was begun in the public schools of his native town, and continued in Central College, at Fayette, Missouri. Upon the completion of his literary course he entered his father's store as a clerk, and afterward taught school for three years at Arrow Rock. While thus engaged he began the study of law. In 1889 he was admitted to the bar, and two years later opened an office in Marshall, where he has since remained in practice. Always staunch in his devotion to the principles of Democracy, he has been deeply interested in its welfare, and in return has been honored with public office. From 1890 to 1895 he served as public administrator of Saline County, and in 1894 was elected to the office of prosecuting attorney of his native county, in which he served two terms, or until December 31, 1898. Since his retirement from the last named office he has devoted all his time to his extensive private practice. Fraternally Mr. Reynolds is identified with the Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias. He was married, September 10, 1884, at Arrow Rock, to Sarah L. Eddins, a native of Howard County, and a daughter of the late William Eddins, an early settler, and for many years a prominent farmer of that section. They are the parents of one son, William Thornton. Mr. Reynolds ranks as one of the leaders of the bar of central Missouri. His practice is not limited to any one line, but is general in its character, and the success which has attended him is one of the best indications of his knowledge of the principles of the law and his ability correctly to apply such knowledge in the consideration of the causes which have been intrusted to his care.

Reynolds, Thomas, sixth Governor of the State of Missouri, was born in Kentucky, and while a young man moved to Illinois, where his learning and talents caused him to be elevated to the supreme bench. In 1828 he came to Missouri, and entered upon the practice of law in Fayette, Howard County. He was chosen to the Legislature, where he became Speaker of the House, and afterward he was judge of the circuit court. In 1840 he was elected Governor on the Democratic ticket, over John B. Clark, Whig, the vote being, for Reynolds, 29,625; for Clark, 22,212; Reynolds' majority, 7,413. Toward the close

of his term, after a service which met with general approbation, on the 9th of February, 1844, he took his own life by shooting himself through the head with his rifle. At the breakfast table that morning he had asked a blessing, which was not his habit, and then went to his office in the Governor's mansion, locked the door and closed the shutter, and committed the fatal act by pulling the trigger of his gun with a string, while the muzzle was pressed against his head, the ball entering the forehead between the eyes. When found he was lying on the floor, weltering in his blood. On his writing table was a sealed note addressed to W. G. Minor, in which he spoke of "the slanders and abuse of my enemies which have rendered my life a burden," and "prayed God to forgive them." So far from being an object of unusual attack from his political opponents, he was one of the most popular men in the State. It was supposed he was laboring under a fit of melancholy induced by declining health. It was during his administration, and on his earnest recommendation, that imprisonment for debt, which up to that time had prevailed in Missouri, was abolished. He drew up the repealing act himself, and it was short and plain, one of the shortest laws ever passed: "Imprisonment for debt is hereby forever abolished." Reynolds County was named in honor of him.

Reynolds, Thomas C., lawyer and Lieutenant Governor of Missouri, was born at Charleston, South Carolina, October 11, 1821, and died at St. Louis, Missouri, March 30, 1887. While he was still young his parents removed to Virginia, and it was in that State he received his education, graduating from the University of Virginia in 1842. He then went to Europe and studied in the University of Heidelberg. Returning in 1843, he studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1844. In 1846 he was appointed secretary of the United States legation at Madrid, and at the close of his term returned to this country, and in 1850 located at St. Louis. In 1853 he was appointed United States district attorney for Missouri, and held the office until 1857, when he resigned. It was during the four years he held this office that the quarrel between the Benton and anti-Benton Democrats of Missouri reached its crisis, and as two gifted and ambitious young men who

were foremost in the contest on opposite sides, came, in the natural order of things, to be pitted against one another, it was to have been expected, and indeed it was expected, that they would come in personal collision. These two young men were B. Gratz Brown, on the Benton side, and Thomas C. Reynolds, on the anti-Benton side—the one an emancipationist, free-soiler and federalist, the other a pro-slavery advocate and secessionist by birth, education and conviction. They were both men of courage and honor, and not sparing of invective in their controversy, Brown, editor of the "Missouri Democrat," the free-soil organ, and Reynolds, United States district attorney under an administration in which Jefferson Davis was a cabinet officer, and therefore the recognized champion of that administration in Missouri. The expected duel had to take place, and did take place, the two men meeting on the Illinois shore of the Mississippi River, opposite Selma, fifty-five miles below St. Louis. There was one exchange of shots, and Brown received his antagonist's bullet in the leg, inflicting a painful, but not dangerous wound. Reynolds escaped uninjured. This happy termination of a conflict which it was feared would end in the death of one, if not both these young men, was an occasion for rejoicing among their many friends, for their friends respectively felt that neither could be well spared. The duel ended the personal controversy, and the two men were friends from that day. In 1860 he was nominated for Lieutenant Governor of Missouri on the ticket with Claiborne F. Jackson for Governor, and was elected; and on the day of meeting of the Legislature he issued a letter urging that body to take a decided stand against the coercion of seceded States by the Federal government, and to organize the State militia for resistance to Federal interference. He was inaugurated with Governor Jackson, and presided over the Senate until the adjournment of the extra session in May. After the capture of Camp Jackson he cast his fortunes with the Southern cause, and was deposed by the State convention, and Willard P. Hall made Lieutenant Governor in his stead. On the death of Governor Jackson at Little Rock in 1862 he was recognized by the Missouri Confederate soldiers as the Governor of the State, and when General Price made his last raid in 1864 Lieutenant

Governor Reynolds offered himself as volunteer aide to General Shelby, and accompanied the expedition from beginning to end, participating in its battles and sharing its disasters, and when it was over he published in the "Marshall (Texas) Republican," a review of it, charging its failure to the mismanagement and indifference of its commander. At the close of the war he went to Mexico, where he became friend and counselor to Maximilian. In 1868 he returned to Missouri, and in 1874 was elected to the Legislature, and two years later, he was appointed a member of the United States commission to visit the South American and Central American States and report on the condition of commerce between them and this country. His death was tragic and shocking, being caused by throwing himself down the elevator shaft in the post office building in St. Louis. He seemed to have had a foreboding of such a fate, for he left behind a letter in which he said: "I am troubled by insomnia and frequent nervousness. I suffer from persistent melancholy. My mind is beginning to wander. I have hallucinations and even visions, when I am awake, of materialized spirits of deceased relatives urging me to join them in the other world. Life has become a burden to me. I am now still of sound mind, and I write down this statement, so that should I do anything rash my friends may feel assured that it was in some temporary disorder of my mind. In that event I commend myself to the mercy of God and the charitable judgment of men, soliciting for my excellent and devoted wife the sympathy of my friends." Thomas C. Reynolds was a lawyer of unusual skill and ability, having a recognized position as one of the foremost members of the St. Louis bar. He was a man of great learning, of wide and accurate information, an accomplished linguist and diplomat, a capable legislator and always a most entertaining companion. His temper was kindly, his manner courteous, and in all his relations, public and private, with friends and with foes, he was truthful and sincere.

DANIEL M. GRISSOM.

Reynolds County.—A county in the southeastern part of the State, bounded on the north by Dent and Iron, on the east by Iron and Wayne, on the south by Carter and Shannon, and on the west by Shannon and

Dent Counties; area 528,000 acres. The surface presents an uneven appearance, varying from wide valleys to rolling table lands and high hills. In the valleys the soil is a rich alluvium. The county is drained by numerous streams. The Black River flows from the northwest corner in a southeasterly direction to the center of the eastern border, then it takes a southerly course through the eastern part, joining with the waters of Logan's Creek in the southeast corner. Logan's Creek rises near the center of the western boundary and flows toward the southeast. The principal tributaries of Black River are East, Middle and West Forks. Lost Spring Creek lies in the western part. There are many large springs in the county. The different streams afford splendid water power, and the manufacture of lumber is one of the greatest sources of revenue to the residents of the county. Iron, lead and some copper have been found, but no concerted effort has been made toward the development of the mineral resources of the county. About 1870 in the northeastern part a lead mine was opened, but for want of capital for its working it was soon abandoned. This section is a splendid field for the prospector, and surface indications justify the belief that in the near future mining will be one of the profitable branches of business in the county. The mild climate, the forests and canyons that afford shelter during the winter months, and an abundance of native grasses, makes stock-raising easy and profitable. In all parts fruit trees thrive and bear abundantly. The exports from the county are cattle, hogs, horses and mules, sheep, wheat, corn, grass seed, tobacco, flour, cornmeal, feed, honey, beeswax, wool, poultry, butter, eggs, game, dressed meats, tallow, hides, furs, feathers, lumber, both rough and finished; cross ties, apples, peaches, plums and small fruits and vegetables. Only about 20 per cent of the land is under cultivation, the greater part of the remainder bearing great growths of timber, principally white and black oak, pine, ash, hickory, walnut, maple, and other less valuable woods. The exports of lumber in 1898 amounted to 90,450,000 feet of rough and finished, 40,950 cross ties and 300,000 feet of logs. The first settlement in the section now comprising Reynolds County was made in 1812 by Henry Fry, a Kentuckian, who settled on the Middle Fork of Black River. He

was a hunter and trapper and traded with the Indians, with whom he was on friendly terms. In 1816 Major Henry located near the mouth of Three Forks, and some years later Seth Hyatt and James Logan settled on Logan's Creek. Nearly all of the early settlers were hunters, and gave little attention to farming, growing only sufficient "garden truck" for their individual needs. This section was slowly settled. Until 1830 it was part of Ripley County, then it was attached to Washington, later to Shannon, and was organized as Reynolds County by legislative act, approved February 25, 1845. It was named in honor of Governor Thomas Reynolds, of Missouri. As its boundaries were defined it included a portion of what is now Iron County and was reduced to its present limits in 1857, when that county was formed. The General Assembly appointed Ayres Hudespath, of Washington County; John Miller, of Madison County, and Moses Carty, of St. Francois County, commissioners to locate a permanent seat of justice, and the act designated that until otherwise provided the courts be held in the house of Joseph McNails, at Lesterville. Here the first term of the county court was held in November, 1845, with H. Allen, presiding judge; Marvin Munger, sheriff, and C. C. Campbell, clerk. The courthouse at Lesterville was burned during the war. Then the county seat was changed to Centerville, where another small courthouse was built. This was burned in 1872, and the same year the present courthouse was built at a cost of \$8,000. Reynolds County is divided into six townships, named respectively, Black River, Carroll, Jackson, Lesterville, Logan and Webb. The chief towns are Centerville and Lesterville. The school population of the county in 1897 was 2,721, with 52 public schools and 52 teachers. The Missouri Southern Railroad has twenty-five miles of track in the county, extending from the eastern boundary line in the southern part to fifteen miles north of Ellington. The total assessed value of all taxable property in the county in 1897 was \$1,687,745; estimated full value, \$2,130,000. The population in 1900 was 8,161.

Rhineland.—An incorporated town in Montgomery County, eighteen miles south of Danville, and located on the Missouri, Kan-

sas & Texas Railroad. It is populated with an enterprising and progressive class of Germans. It has two churches, a good public school, a bank, hotel, flouring mill, canning factory, wagon factory, a newspaper, the "Sunbeam;" three general stores, drug store and about a half dozen other business places, including stores and shops. Population, 1899 (estimated), 225.

Rhodes, Cecil B., prominently identified with real estate affairs in Kansas City, was born January 3, 1858, in Auburn, Indiana. His father, Captain M. L. Rhodes, was a native of Indiana, and his mother, Elizabeth E. Harmany, was born in Pennsylvania. Their son spent his boyhood days in his native State and attended the public schools. Having an ambition to start out in the world on his own account, and a belief in the future greatness of Missouri, Mr. Rhodes left his home in 1880 and removed to Lamar, in this State, where he engaged in the real estate and loan business. He was associated with George E. Boling for some time, and the eighteen years spent in Lamar were profitable ones. In 1893 Mr. Rhodes, seeking a wider field for his operations in the business world, located in Kansas City, Missouri, and has since been a resident there and a figure in the commercial world of which the metropolis of western Missouri is the center. In Kansas City he followed the same line of business and engaged in the real estate and loan features of financial affairs. He is at the head of the C. B. Rhodes Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Missouri and carrying on a large and general real estate business in Kansas City and vicinity. Mr. Rhodes represents the interests of several Eastern and outside owners of Kansas City property and is the owner of a number of residence tracts which have been laid out profitably to himself and to the general improvement of the city. Farm lands are also handled by this company, the operations in this department alone being very extensive and covering every portion of Missouri. Mr. Rhodes was married in 1883 to Miss Sallie B. Finney, daughter of Captain W. H. Finney, of Boonville, Missouri. Captain Finney won his military title in the service of the Confederacy during the Civil War, and by a singular coincidence, Captain Rhodes, the father of the subject of this sketch, was an

officer in the Union Army during the same civil strife. Mr. Rhodes, whose name appears in the introductory line, is one of the substantial business men of Kansas City. He is safely conservative in his methods, and yet exercises a degree of energy and force that has brought success and liberal reward. He is a member of several organizations which attest a social popularity that is in keeping with his standing in the business world.

Rice, Jonathan, merchant, was born July 15, 1843, at Bamberg, Bavaria. In 1860 he came to the United States, and in 1861 became a member of the dry goods firm of Rice, Stix & Co., at Memphis, Tennessee. In 1879 the house was removed to St. Louis, Missouri. Mr. Rice has there identified himself with many public enterprises. His wife, AURELIA (STIX) RICE, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, October 12, 1854. She has been active in philanthropic work in St. Louis. Ever since the opening of the Martha Parsons Hospital she has been an active member of the board of directors, and at present is one of its vice presidents. She was first president of the Sisterhood of Personal Service, organized to do personal work among the Hebrew poor, and for four years was at the head of that worthy charity. She is now (1898) vice president of the Associated Jewish Charities of St. Louis. Mrs. Rice is known also as a patron of art, music and literature, and her studies of German and English literature have covered a wide range, and she is the author of several poems and short stories.

Rice, Nathan Lewis, clergyman, was born in Garrard County, Kentucky, December 29, 1807, and died in Chatham, Kentucky, June 11, 1877. He was graduated from Princeton Theological Seminary in 1829, and in 1833 was installed as pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Bardstown, Kentucky. There he established and conducted a seminary for girls and also edited a paper called "The Western Protestant." After resigning his pastorate at Bardstown, he preached in Paris, Kentucky, and later held a public discussion on the subject of "Baptism" with Alexander Campbell at Lexington, Kentucky. In 1845 he took charge of a church in Cincinnati, and in 1850 held a memorable discussion with Archbishop John B. Purcell,

of that city, on the doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church. In 1853 he became pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church of St. Louis, and was identified with Presbyterianism in that city until 1857, when he became pastor of a church in Chicago, and editor of "The Presbyterian Expositor." In 1861 he became pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, of New York City, until 1867. In 1868 he was made president of Westminster College, of Fulton, Missouri. In 1874 he went to Danville, Kentucky, to become professor of didactic and polemic theology in the theological seminary.

Rice, Theron M., lawyer and member of Congress, was born at Mecca, Ohio, September 21, 1829, and died at Boonville, Missouri, in 1897. He was raised on a farm and educated at Chester (Ohio) Academy, teaching school in the winter to pay his expenses at the institution. After completing his education he studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1854, practicing for three years in Mahoning County, Ohio. In 1858 he removed to Missouri and established himself at California, Moniteau County. In 1861 he entered the Union Army and served until 1865, rising from first lieutenant to colonel. After the close of the war he settled at Tipton, and in 1868 was elected circuit judge, serving for six years. In 1880 he was elected to Congress from the Seventh Missouri District as a Greenback-Republican, and served to the end of the term.

Richards.—A town in Vernon County, on the Missouri Pacific and the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railways, seventeen miles northwest of Nevada, the county seat. It has a public school, Baptist, Christian, Methodist Episcopal, South, and Cumberland Presbyterian Churches; lodges of Masons and Modern Woodmen, and an independent newspaper, the "Progress." It is a large shipping point for cattle and stock, especially Poland China hogs. In 1900 the population was 300.

Richards, John Francisco, hardware merchant, was born October 23, 1834, in Bath County, Virginia, son of Walter and Nancy (Mayse) Richards, both of whom were natives of Virginia. The latter's father, Joseph Mayse, was an active participant in the Indian war in Virginia. John F. Richards



Yours Truly
J. F. C.



Yours Truly
J. F. Richards

was educated in the public schools of St. Louis, and attended an academy at Pleasant Hill, Missouri, conducted by Hall & Alexander. He came to Missouri with his parents in 1836, his father dying a year later at St. Charles. The mother lived in Boonville for several years, and died in 1848, at her home in St. Louis. After his mother's death, John F. Richards worked hard for a living and for financial means that would enable him to acquire an education. The years 1850, 1851 and 1852 were spent in a store at Sibley, Missouri, an historic old place that was known to the pioneers as Fort Osage. In 1853 and 1854 he was at Fort Laramie, Wyoming, employed by a trader to transact business with the Sioux Indians. From this experience he drifted to steamboat life and was clerk on the steamer "Isabel," which plied the waters of the Missouri River. In 1854 he returned from the West and was employed in a hardware house in St. Louis until 1857, the firm being Child, Pratt & Company. In the latter year he moved to Leavenworth, Kansas, where he engaged in the hardware business on his own account. His was truly the pioneer house of its kind in that city, and its unpretentious character is best noted in the dimensions of the building, 12 x 40 feet. Mr. Richards was in the hardware business at Leavenworth from 1857 to 1885, and when he left that city and removed to Kansas City he was at the head of the large wholesale and retail establishment of J. F. Richards & Company. He has been in the hardware business continuously since 1854—a record few men attain. In 1875 he established a house in Kansas City near the corner of Fifth and Delaware Streets. The Richards & Conover Hardware Company was organized and incorporated in 1881 and is one of the largest establishments of its kind in the West. Mr. Richards disposed of his interests in Leavenworth in 1884 and removed to Kansas City in the year 1887, after a residence in Leavenworth covering thirty years. In banking circles he holds the position of vice president of the First National Bank of Kansas City, having been identified with it at the time of its organization and a director ever since. He saw short but lively military service during the war, and was with the Kansas troops at the Battle of Westport, which occurred October 23, 1864, as a member of Company C, Nineteenth Kansas Militia. He also participated

in the Battle of the Little Blue, below Independence, Missouri, October 21, 1864, and has good reason to remember the excitement and suffering which attended the memorable raids of General Price and his men. Mr. Richards was president of the school board of Leavenworth and president for a time of the city council of that city, and these are the only public offices that have been held by him. He is a believer in Democratic principles and his fraternal connections are with the Masonic Order, he being a Knight Templar. He was married June 16, 1857, to Martha A. Harrelson, of Sibley, Missouri. She was a daughter of Joseph A. Harrelson, an early resident of Western Missouri. Her death occurred in 1874. To them seven children were born, of whom four are now living: May, now Mrs. John G. Waples, of Denver, Colorado; Helen, now Mrs. J. E. Logan, wife of Dr. James E. Logan, of Kansas City; Walter B., secretary of the Richards & Conover Hardware Company, and Geo. B. Richards, also with the company of which his father is the head. Mr. Richards was the second time married in 1877, to Mrs. L. M. Durfee, of Fairport, New York, formerly a resident of Leavenworth, Kansas. Mrs. Richards has a son, C. H. Durfee, by her first marriage, who is now engaged in the real estate and insurance business in Kansas City. Mr. Richards' family has resided in Kansas City since 1887 at 3100 Troost Avenue. The sons are also married and have their homes in Kansas City. Mr. and Mrs. Richards are surrounded by their children and grandchildren and at their home they dispense a liberal hospitality.

Richardson, James, Jr., merchant and city official of St. Louis, was born January 8, 1855, in Pittsburg Pennsylvania, son of James and Laura (Clifford) Richardson. In 1875 he entered his father's wholesale drug house in St. Louis. When the Richardson Drug Company was organized he became secretary and treasurer and retained that position until the house was destroyed by fire in 1889. Mr. Richardson has since devoted his attention to his private business interests and the management of a handsome estate. In 1895 he was appointed commissioner of supplies for the city of St. Louis, to hold office during a term of four years. He is prominent in the Republican party, with

which he affiliates politically. He married in 1878 Miss Florence Wyman, of St. Louis, and has a family of six children:

Richardson, John C., lawyer and jurist, was born at Lexington, Kentucky, March 26, 1819. Emigrating to Missouri in 1840, he settled at Boonville, where he attained distinction at the bar, and married a daughter of Isaac Lionberger. In 1850 he moved to St. Louis and formed a law partnership with Sinclair Kirtly, and was city counselor in 1851-2. Afterward he was associated with Samuel T. Glover. In 1857 he was chosen judge of the Supreme Court of Missouri, filling the office with ability until 1859, when he resigned and returned to practice, resuming partnership with Mr. Glover. Opposing the sectionalism of the partisans of Lincoln and Breckinridge, and yet unwilling to support Douglas, Judge Richardson, in 1860, became an earnest advocate of Bell and Everett. He died after a brief illness, September 21, 1860.

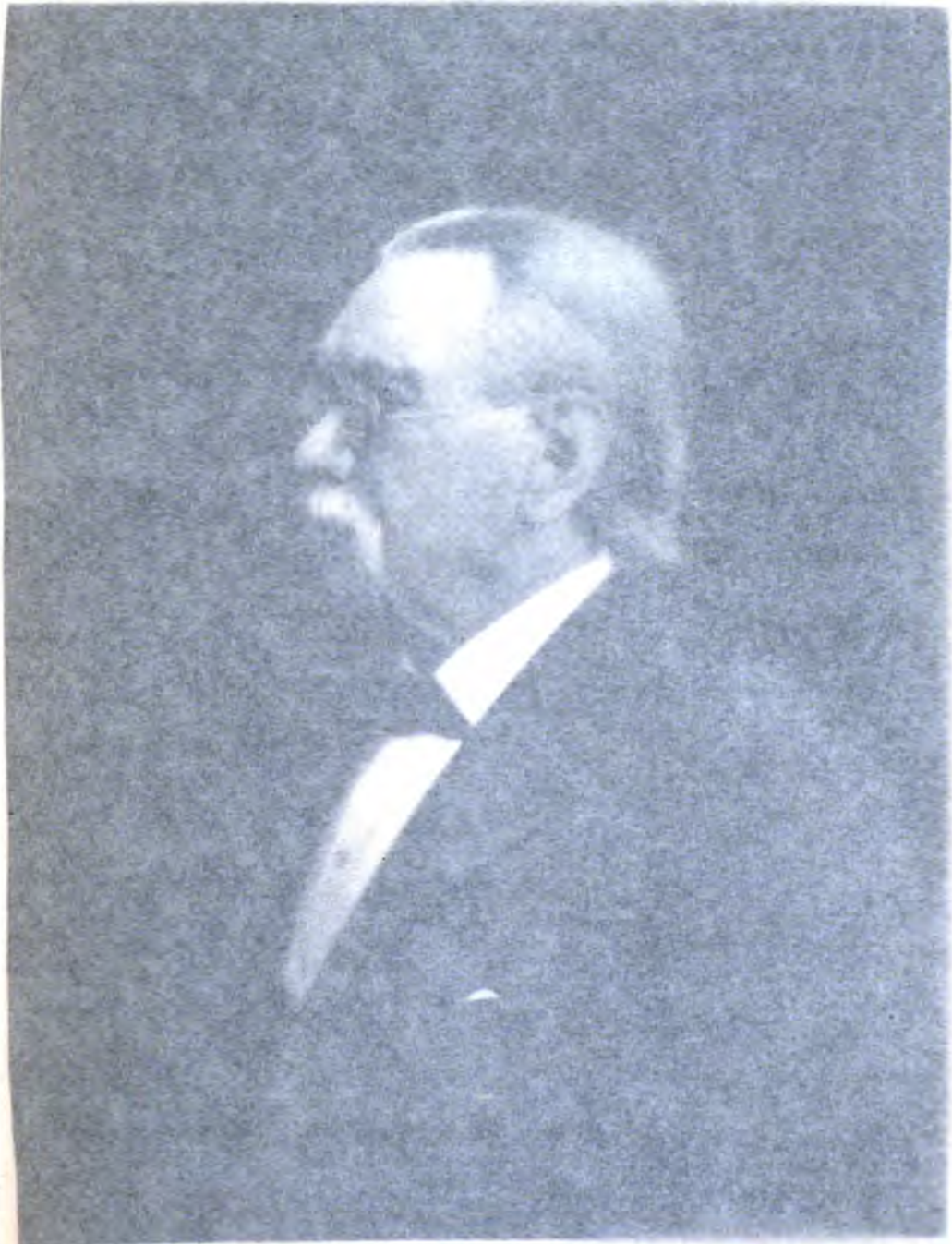
Richeson, Thomas.—The *annus mirabilis* of the nineteenth century was the year that produced Lincoln and Gladstone, Darwin and Tennyson, and a number of other men distinguished, but in a lesser degree. The advent of the subject of this sketch fell just one day beyond the next most remarkable birth-year of the century—the year 1819, when Ruskin and Queen Victoria, and other notables came into the world. It was on the first day of January, 1820, in Amherst County, Virginia, that a baby boy was born to Jesse and Catherine Richeson. From the mingled blood of English and Scotch yeomanry this child inherited the physical vitality that has withstood the wear and tear of eighty-one years, and the mental and moral traits that made “the earnest boy of ten, the self-controlling man of twenty, the helper of men at thirty, the loved of men at fifty.”

After the preliminary years in the public schools and private academies of his native county, young Richeson went to Washington College, in Lexington, Virginia, the institution now known as Washington and Lee University, where he pursued a full and regular collegiate course, graduating with the degree of bachelor of arts in the year 1840.

Aversion to the institution of slavery led him, shortly after graduation, to decide on leaving his native State, where practically all

industry was more or less dependent on slave labor. He concluded that the West offered the best opportunities for earning a livelihood, and accordingly he set out for St. Louis, where he arrived, after a journey that would not in these days be considered a holiday jaunt, on the 27th day of January, 1843. Here he has resided continuously to this day. Looking around for employment he was fortunate enough to come in contact with that worthy Missourian and noble gentleman, Henry T. Blow, who gave him a position in his lead and oil works on the corner of Tenth Street and Clark Avenue. He continued in Mr. Blow's employ until 1850, when the works were destroyed by fire. Rebuilding was followed by incorporation under the name and style of the Collier White Lead and Oil Co., the title being in honor of George Collier, who was a large stockholder. In the organization of the company young Richeson was chosen secretary, which office he held until the president, Mr. Blow, was appointed by Grant as Minister to Brazil, when Mr. Richeson was elected president of the company. This office he filled uninterruptedly and with the greatest satisfaction to all concerned until 1889, when the factory was bought by a New York company, which is now known as the National Lead Company. Thus, in the successive positions of clerk, secretary and president, forty-five years of his business life were given to the management and extension of the lead and oil factory which is still located on the original site. Truly, with this record, Colonel Richeson can not be called a rolling stone. Since the severance of his connection with the Lead and Oil Co., he has been, and still is, vice president of the Evens & Howard Fire Brick Co. He succeeded Henry T. Blow, upon the latter's death, as president of the Granby Mining & Smelting Co., which office he held for several years. Such is a brief summary of his business career. To enter into details, to count the successive steps by which the business of the Collier company was increased ten-fold, would make too long a story.

While the carrying on of any useful business is necessarily a service to the community, still, as the primary object of such work is personal gain, it can not be classed as distinctively a public service. But throughout the whole of his long life much of Colonel



Thomas Rich



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Richeson's time and thought has been given to enterprises that were wholly for the public weal. He was a member of the committee that formed the constitution and by-laws of the Mercantile Library in 1845. Thus, at the early age of twenty-five, his judgment and energy were recognized, and he took his place among the leading citizens of St. Louis. And again in 1865 he was among the little band of public-spirited men who gave time and money to the establishment and maintenance of the Public School (now the Public) Library.

Colonel Richeson never sought political preferment. His reputation for ability and integrity, together with his personal popularity among all classes, made him always an available candidate; but only once did he yield to the importunities of party friends and consent to run for a salaried office. In 1857 he was elected on the Free Soil, or Benton Democratic, ticket as treasurer of St. Louis County. The absolute confidence reposed in him is shown by the fact that his bond of \$300,000 was immediately volunteered by leading citizens. The ability and fidelity with which he discharged the duties of this office added to his reputation, and brought further solicitations from party managers and from citizens irrespective of party. Finally, when pressed beyond the limits of a gracious refusal, he consented to have his name presented for membership in the board of public schools—an office with no emoluments attached, but offering great opportunity for unselfish services. In this body he served fourteen years, from 1866 to 1880. During nearly half this time he was president or vice president of the board. This was a period of remarkable development in the St. Louis public schools, under the able superintendency of Ira Divoll and W. T. Harris. Mr. Richeson's term of service in the school board was coincident with that of Dr. Harris as superintendent; and the latter's projects for the betterment of the schools, among which was the kindergarten system, received the heartiest support of Director and President Richeson. These years included, also, the organizing period of the Public School Library, and during most of the time Colonel Richeson served on its board and for several years as its president.

Though born in the South and of slave-owning parentage, he was outspoken in his

opposition to slavery; and when the final crisis came he unhesitatingly embraced the cause of freedom. He was one of the band of patriots who braved the preponderant public sentiment of their class, and even hazarded death, to save Missouri to the Union. A close personal friend of Frank P. Blair, he gave to him and the other Union leaders able and ardent support. He offered himself for active service in the United States Army, but the medical examiner rejected him because of physical disability, the result of a gunshot wound received while in college. He was, nevertheless, commissioned by Governor Gamble as colonel of the enrolled militia, and rendered valuable and efficient service in organizing that branch of State defense. At this trying time, when confusion and terror took possession of the city to a degree that can be fully realized only by those who lived through it, Colonel Richeson's organizing capacity, his clear, cool head and quick decision, were of immense benefit to the peace of the community and to the cause of the Union.

When political feeling disrupted the old St. Louis Merchants' Exchange, Colonel Richeson naturally went with the contingent that formed the Union Merchants' Exchange. He stands third on the list of its presidents, and is, at this time, the oldest living president of that important body.

Upon his arrival in Missouri the subject of our sketch affiliated with the Benton, or Free Soil, Democratic party, to which he was attached until Lincoln's time. Since then he has remained a firm and consistent Republican, though differing from his party on some of its measures.

He joined the Masonic order in 1842, and is one of the oldest Masons in the State of Missouri. Shortly afterwards he became a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In each order he is a charter member of the lodge to which he belongs, and of the Odd Fellows he is the only charter member now living. In each lodge, also, he has filled every office from the lowest to the highest.

In May, 1848, Mr. Richeson married Mrs. Elizabeth Ruggles (nee McCloud), a native of Boston, with whom he lived happily until her death on December 27, 1870, since which time he has remained a widower, finding an outlet for his strong affectional nature in the

mutual care and the loving companionship of nieces and, later, of grand and even great-grand nieces and nephews.

While a firm believer in and advocate of religion, Colonel Richeson has never joined any church or affiliated with any religious denomination. His creed consists of Christ's "new commandment" and the golden rule, and those who best know him can bear most emphatic testimony to the fact that his conduct squares with his creed in a degree that few men attain to. It is a part of his consistent, lifelong avoidance of notoriety that he has not prominently identified himself with conventional and institutional charities. But no philanthropic cause ever appealed to him in vain, and his personal and private benefactions have been constant and in the true spirit of Christian charity—love of one's fellow-man.

As I finish this sketch the clock ticks out the last hour of the century. Four-fifths of that period has been covered by the life here so briefly and inadequately recorded; nearly sixty years, the whole of adult life, was spent in St. Louis, and to the highest interests of St. Louis the activities of body and brain have been freely, abundantly given. The acquisition of great wealth, which would have been so easy for a man of Mr. Richeson's abilities and opportunities, was always subordinated to proper, or rather the generous, disposal of it. A fortune he has given; another fortune he has lost through inability in early life to realize that his standard of honor did not prevail with other men. And throughout all, the left hand was not informed of the benefactions of the right. But his good deeds have not been limited to liberality with money. There is nothing easier, nothing involving less effort or trouble or self-sacrifice, than to draw a check on an abundant bank account. The writer could fill the space allotted him with a recital of acts, most of them known to none but the persons concerned, which called for sacrifices such as very few men are willing to make; and if all who have known Colonel Richeson during his long life could be summoned as witnesses, the record could be made to fill a volume.

The active habits of a life time will assert themselves. Though possessed of a handsome competency, and though his years have passed the psalmist's limit by more than a decade, Colonel Richeson is to be found at

his office every day during business hours. He may be said to be enjoying a "green old age." But no one can think of "Tom Richeson," as the few remaining friends of his youth call him, or "Uncle Tommy," as his grand and great-grand nieces and nephews affectionately term him—no one can think of him as old. He does not look old, and in heart, in spirit, in generous impulses, he is still a young man—a boy—such a boy as Oliver Wendell Holmes addressed in these well known lines:

"You hear that boy laughing? You think he's all fun;
But the angels laugh too at the good he has done;
The children laugh loud as they troop to his call;
And the poor man that knows him laughs loudest of all."

If friends condemn this feeble attempt at characterization, I admit its inadequacy; if strangers call it eulogy, let it stand at that. "Eulogy" means a "well speaking." No one who knows him can do otherwise than speak well of Thomas Richeson.

"His enemies [if he had any] should say this;
Then in a friend it is cold modesty."

Whatever may have been the faults and failings and shortcomings of his life and character, he can certainly be writ down with Abou Ben Adhem as "one who loves his fellow-man."

F. M. CRUNDEN.

Rich Hill.—A city in Bates County, on the Lexington & Southern and the Fort Scott & Emporia divisions of the Missouri Pacific Railway, and the Rich Hill branch of the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railway, eighty-five miles south of Kansas City and 288 miles southwest of St. Louis. It occupies a position on the richly soiled plateau to the south of the Marais des Cygnes (or Osage) River, surrounded by a highly developed agricultural region, and abounding in coal. The city is laid out in blocks of twelve lots each, with a central alley. The principal streets are of unusual width. It derives an abundant and excellent water supply from the Marais des Cygnes River at a point four miles distant. Distribution is made by the Rich Hill Water, Light & Fuel Company, a corporation of St. Louis capitalists, the plant being a consolidation of the Rich Hill Water Works, the Rich Hill Electric Light Company and the Rich Hill Gas Company. The company derives annually from the city \$4,500 for water and \$2,180 for light. Hook and ladder and hose equip-

ment are used in case of fires. The city hall was erected in 1893, at an expense of \$3,500. An operahouse seats 900 people, and is provided with necessary theatrical scenery and stage accessories. The principal hotel is the Talmage House, built by the Rich Hill Town Company, in 1881, at a cost of \$30,000. The local press is conducted with ability, and has contributed largely to the development of the business interests of the city. The "Mining Review," weekly, was founded in 1880, by Thomas Irish. In October of that year he issued a special edition of 8,000 copies, and the following year another of 25,000 copies, containing an elaborate history of the city and description of its natural and commercial advantages, and these were utilized by railway companies, the State Bureau of Immigration and various business firms. A daily edition, Democrat in politics, is now published in addition to the weekly. Other papers are the "Enterprise," Democratic, founded in 1881; the "Tribune," Republican, and the "Critic," Socialist. There are two banks, the Rich Hill Bank, incorporated in 1880, and the Farmers' and Manufacturers' Bank, incorporated in 1882, with aggregate capital of \$100,000, deposits amounting to \$320,000, and loans amounting to \$245,000. The stockholders represent wealth to the amount of more than \$2,000,000. The material prosperity of the city is derived from the mining and smelting interests. In 1881 the Southwestern Lead & Zinc Smelting Company was organized, and expended \$75,000 for buildings and machinery. This plant has been largely increased and employs 175 men. The mineral is drawn from the southwestern mining fields, conspicuously those in Jasper County. In and about the city numerous coal mines are operated by the Rich Hill Coal Mining Company, the Central Coal & Coke Company, of Kansas City, and by private firms. About 600 men are employed, and the annual product amounts to more than \$300,000. Other industrial establishments are two steam roller flourmills with a daily capacity of 300 barrels, a foundry and machine shop, a carriage factory, an excelsior factory, and vitrified brick and tile works. The educational system comprises three schools for white children and one school for colored children. The buildings are valued at \$24,000, and the bonded indebtedness is \$4,000. There are twenty-one

teachers and 866 pupils. The high school numbers nearly 100 pupils, in three grades. The following denominations own church buildings, all suitable, and some of excellent architecture and construction: Baptist, Christian, Methodist Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal South, Presbyterian, Cumberland Presbyterian, Adventist, Catholic and Latter Day Saints. Fraternal societies include a lodge, a chapter and a commandery of Masons, lodges of Modern Woodmen of the World, the Tribe of Joseph, Knights and Ladies of Honor, Royal Neighbors, Knights of Pythias, United Workmen, Select Knights and a Post of the Grand Army of the Republic. The business houses are of modern construction, and the residence portions contain many beautiful homes. There is a spacious park within the city limits, and another at the eastern outskirts. In 1900 the population was 4,053.

The original Rich Hill was located in 1867 about one and one-half miles northwest of the present city of the same name. E. W. Ratekin built the first house. L. Culbertson opened the first store, and a post office was established. In 1880 Edwin H. Brown, a successful manager of railway and mining enterprises, attracted by the mineral wealth of the Bates County region, effected the organization of the Rich Hill Town Company, of which he became president, with S. B. Lashbrooke, secretary; J. N. Hardin, assistant secretary; F. J. Tygard, treasurer, and W. H. Allen, George Reif, W. L. Heylman and N. R. Powell directors. This corporation bought the greater part of old Rich Hill, which ceased to exist as a town, and platted the original portion of the present city, to which numerous additions have been made. It was organized as a village May 17, 1880, with W. H. Allen, W. Heylman, N. R. Powell, George Reif and Dallas Drake as trustees. It was incorporated as a city of the fourth class February 25, 1881, with T. L. Hewitt, mayor; Samuel Hackett, William Leslie, J. L. Miner and J. C. Skaggs, aldermen; Isaac Bullock, clerk; C. A. Clark, collector; Thomas M. Orr, treasurer; George Templeton, attorney, and R. J. Starke, marshal. J. L. Pace erected the first building on the town site, and J. D. Scott the first store; Dr. W. Allen was the first physician. In 1880 the Rich Hill Bank was founded and erected a handsome edifice, the Town Company built a large hotel, and a

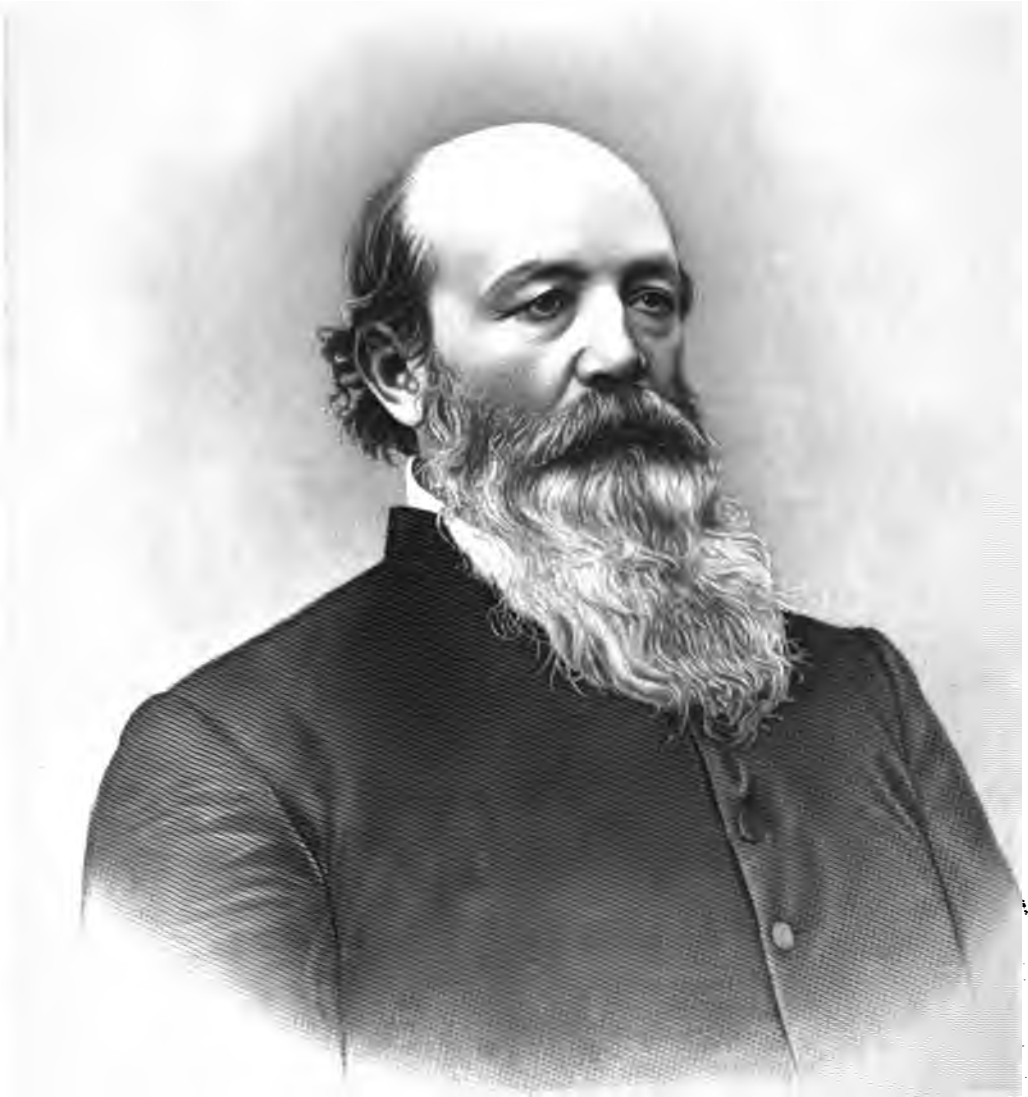
newspaper was established. The only school in the neighborhood was outside the city, and numbered but fifteen pupils. In April, 1881, an election for directors was held, when C. H. Dallas, James Scott, George P. Hucceby, J. L. Miner, Josiah Lane and W. H. Harris were chosen. Judge Josiah Lane was made chairman. The board called an election to vote on a \$4,000 bond issue for building purposes, which proposition was carried, and a two-story edifice was erected. The next year a further bond issue of \$10,000 was voted and used for the building of another and larger schoolhouse. In 1880 were organized the Baptist Church, with C. T. Daniel as pastor, and the Methodist Church, South, with J. D. Wood as pastor, and these congregations erected church buildings soon afterward. In 1881 the Christians founded a church and built a house of worship. A Presbyterian Church was organized with Seth G. Clark as pastor and a house of worship was erected at a cost of \$4,500, and E. J. King preached to a Methodist Episcopal congregation worshipping in the Presbyterian Church. In 1882 was erected a Catholic Church edifice at a cost of \$1,500.

Richland.—An incorporated town in Pulaski County, on the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad, eleven miles west of Waynesville, the county seat. It was founded in 1870. It has a good public school, a private academy, three religious organizations, three fraternal orders, two banks, two flouring mills, sawmill, broom factory, marble works, lumber yard, two hotels, seven general, four grocery, two drug and furniture, hardware and other stores. The town supports one paper, the "Cyclone," Republican, published by Samuel Keller. Population, 1899 (estimated), 1,000.

Richmond.—The county seat of Ray County, and a city of the fourth class. It is located on the St. Louis & St. Joseph Branch of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway, forty-five miles northeast of Kansas City, and sixty-six miles southeast of St. Joseph. It was laid out in 1827 and made the county seat. It was incorporated in 1835 and again in 1857. It is lighted by electricity and has local and distant telephone service. The courthouse was built in 1855. It has a public school building, affording high school in-

struction, provided with a library and a philosophical and chemical laboratory, and a building for colored children. The Woodson Institute is within the city limits. There are nine churches, of which five are occupied by white congregations and four by colored people. The local press comprises three Democratic newspapers, the "Conservator," the "Democrat," and the "Missourian," and a Republican newspaper, the "Republican." There are three banks, a large hotel, a steam flouring mill and numerous stores. In the outskirts are numerous coal mines, which make large shipments. In 1900 the population was 3,478.

Richter, Rudolf, prominent as an instructor in music, was born at Detmold, Germany, in 1856. His father, F. A. Richter, was "Hofkapellmeister," or court conductor, to the court of Detmold and was a musician widely known in his country. His paternal grandfather fought under Blucher, the "Marshal Forward," against Napoleon, and the maternal grandfather was a soldier in this country, having joined the Army of Liberty under General Sam Houston against Santa Anna and his Mexican followers in the War of Texas against Mexico. Rudolf Richter, after finishing the classical course in the Gymnasium, studied music under the renowned Theodor Kullak, receiving careful instruction in piano, theory and harmony, composition and other essential branches, with composition, musical pedagogy, etc., at the "Neue Akademie der Tonkunst," at Berlin, Germany, receiving his diploma "*cum laude*." Having chosen the profession of music as his life work, he began his career as a teacher at Kingston, Ontario, from whence he went to Burlington, Iowa. From there he removed to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he frequently appeared as a solo pianist. In 1885 he removed to Kansas City, Missouri, teaching there eleven years. During that time his abilities as an instructor were especially apparent and his success was abundant and pronounced. His appearance in concerts during his residence in Kansas City were frequent, and he was a most popular solo artist. In 1896 he took charge of the musical department of the Baptist Female College at Lexington, Missouri, and through his efforts the department forged ahead so rapidly that in 1898 it was incorporated as the



J. M. Ridge M.D. Digitized by Google

RICHWOODS

Missouri Conservatory of Music, being a coordinate part of the Baptist Female College, which is one of the strongest institutions of its kind in the State. At this time Professor Richter is at the head of the conservatory, and his able efforts are liberally rewarded by success in a material way and unstinted praise from those who are acquainted with his abilities and tireless efforts in behalf of the advancement of music. Before his removal to this country he had military experience, serving one year and six weeks as second lieutenant of Company Twelve, Regiment Fifty-five, Infantry of the Imperial German Army at Berlin. He is a Republican in politics and was a member of the Presbyterian church. He was married in 1884 to Miss Eva J. Haas, of Houghton, Michigan. With her and two children Professor Richter enjoys a model home life, maintaining a sure hold upon the esteem of his many friends and ever attentive to church and social ties, as well as devoted to the profession in which his talents have been so satisfactorily displayed.

Richwoods.—A hamlet in Washington County, near the Jefferson County line. It was settled about 1830. It has a school, two churches, five general stores, a wagon shop and gristmill. The population is about 290.

Ridge, Isaac M., pioneer physician, and prominently identified with the development of Kansas City, was born in 1825, in Adair County, Kentucky. His ancestors were Welsh and Dutch on the side of the father, and Scotch and French on that of the mother. The American branches of both families were planted in Virginia or North Carolina in colonial days. His parents were William and Sophia (Dillingham) Ridge. The father, a native of Maryland, removed in 1800 to Kentucky, where he married. In 1833 he took up his residence in Lafayette County, Missouri. The son, Isaac M., was educated in a private school and in an academy at Dover, Missouri. At the latter place he read medicine under Dr. I. S. Warren, afterward becoming a student in Transylvania University, Lexington, Kentucky, from which he was graduated with first honors in 1848. June 1, of the same year, he located at what was then known as Westport Landing, now Kansas City, Missouri, and opened an office on the levee. The settlement then numbered

less than a hundred persons, and he was the only physician in the place. He was a member of the Missouri Medical Association, and was elected its president in 1850. He was a member of the American Medical Association, and was elected its president in 1852. He was a member of the Missouri State Bar Association, and was elected its president in 1854. He was a member of the Missouri State Bar Association, and was elected its president in 1856. He was a member of the Missouri State Bar Association, and was elected its president in 1858. He was a member of the Missouri State Bar Association, and was elected its president in 1860. He was a member of the Missouri State Bar Association, and was elected its president in 1862. He was a member of the Missouri State Bar Association, and was elected its president in 1864. He was a member of the Missouri State Bar Association, and was elected its president in 1866. He was a member of the Missouri State Bar Association, and was elected its president in 1868. He was a member of the Missouri State Bar Association, and was elected its president in 1870. He was a member of the Missouri State Bar Association, and was elected its president in 1872. He was a member of the Missouri State Bar Association, and was elected its president in 1874. He was a member of the Missouri State Bar Association, and was elected its president in 1876. He was a member of the Missouri State Bar Association, and was elected its president in 1878. He was a member of the Missouri State Bar Association, and was elected its president in 1880. He was a member of the Missouri State Bar Association, and was elected its president in 1882. He was a member of the Missouri State Bar Association, and was elected its president in 1884. He was a member of the Missouri State Bar Association, and was elected its president in 1886. He was a member of the Missouri State Bar Association, and was elected its president in 1888. He was a member of the Missouri State Bar Association, and was elected its president in 1890. He was a member of the Missouri State Bar Association, and was elected its president in 1892. He was a member of the Missouri State Bar Association, and was elected its president in 1894. He was a member of the Missouri State Bar Association, and was elected its president in 1896. He was a member of the Missouri State Bar Association, and was elected its president in 1898. He was a member of the Missouri State Bar Association, and was elected its president in 1900.



Wm. L. G. ...

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Richwoods.—A hamlet in Washington County, near the Jefferson County line. It was settled about 1830. It has a school, two churches, five general stores, a wagon shop and gristmill. The population is about 200.

Ridge, Isaac M., pioneer physician, and prominently identified with the development of Kansas City, was born July 9, 1825, in Adair County, Kentucky. His ancestors were Welsh and Dutch on the side of the father, and Scotch and French on that of the mother. The American branches of both families were planted in Virginia or North Carolina in colonial days. His parents were William and Sophia (Dillingham) Ridge. The father, a native of Maryland, removed in 1800 to Kentucky, where he married. In 1833 he took up his residence in Lafayette County, Missouri. The son, Isaac M., was educated in a private school and in an academy at Dover, Missouri. At the latter place he read medicine under Dr. I. S. Warren, afterward becoming a student in Transylvania University, Lexington, Kentucky, from which he was graduated with first honors in 1848. June 1, of the same year, he located at what was then known as Westport Landing, now Kansas City, Missouri, and opened an office on the levee. The settlement then numbered

less than 400 people. He was the first physician, and for many years afterward, when numerous others had arrived, he stood alone as a college-graduated practitioner. In discharge of his professional duties he daily traveled great distances on horseback, his journeys reaching into all the adjoining counties and across the river into what was then the Territory of Kansas. He was held in great veneration by the Indians, among whom he accomplished what they regarded as miraculous cures. He received from them the sobriquet of "Little Thunder," on account of his vigorous speech and sonorous voice when his instructions were disregarded. With the increased immigration of 1849 his practice was greatly augmented, and his vigor and endurance were severely taxed. In the midst of the great cholera epidemic of 1849, worn by his exertions and tainted by constant attendance upon the sick, he was attacked by the dreadful disease, and only survived through his great latent strength and indomitable resolution. His only medical aid came from Dr. Charles Robinson, who became the first Governor of Kansas, then journeying to California, who was overtaken at a place on the Santa Fe trail and returned on horseback to visit the stricken man, whom he at once pronounced as already in *articulo mortis*. Dr. Robinson remained with his patient for seventy-two hours and then resumed his journey, leaving medicine for further use. It is pleasing to note that in 1861 Dr. Ridge was enabled to repay the kindness of Dr. Robinson by making an all night horseback ride and saving him from death at the hands of a mob. On recovery, Dr. Ridge gave constant conscientious care to the infected, who included nearly the entire population of the settlement, besides many in the adjoining town of Westport, and in the adjacent country. During a portion of this time his labors were shared by Dr. Oliver Fulton, who finally died, leaving Dr. Ridge practically the sole minister to the sick, he alone performing professional duties fearlessly and continually. For three years succeeding he treated sporadic cases of the same disease. His treatment was remarkably successful, and it is said he never lost a case if called in season and where his directions were implicitly observed. He was similarly successful in treatment of smallpox, and obedient patients avoided disfigurement. He was an all but infallible healer in cases of

pneumonia, his success being attributable to instant and accurate diagnosis and the use of remedies of a somewhat heroic nature from which less experienced and timid practitioners shrank out of fear of temporary inconvenience to the patient. For many years he was the only surgeon, and afterward, when professional fellows and rivals had multiplied about him, he maintained his pre-eminence out of confidence in his masterly skill in operations and his conscientiousness in withholding the knife except when absolutely necessary to save life. When the Civil War broke out he preserved an honest and consistent neutrality. A thorough American and patriot, he could not express a sentiment or commit an act inimical to the government. At the same time ties of kindred and friendship forbade his assisting toward the overthrow of the people of the South. From 1861 until the restoration of peace he was the only physician in constant practice in Kansas City and vicinity, his colleagues having removed for personal safety or to take part in the great struggle. Through the necessities of the times his journeys again became as frequent and long as in the days of his early practice. In his errands of mercy he was almost invariably respected, and was the only man in the city whose going and coming as a civilian was safe. Known to all, on meeting with Federals or Confederates, he was habitually denounced as a sympathizer with their opponents, but usually in a good natured way. He was taken from his home at night and conveyed blindfolded to some lonely spot to render medical or surgical aid, but was always treated with kindness and deference and brought back in the same manner in which he had been taken away. His services were freely bestowed upon all classes and upon the soldiers of both armies. Just before the battle of Lexington he was compelled, under military order, to serve as staff surgeon to General Slack, division commander under General Sterling Price, and in that capacity he attended those disabled in the engagement. He was upon several occasions offered position in the government medical service by President Lincoln through high officials in the West, but as often declined, in his desire to care for his immediate neighbors and friends and to avoid taking either side in the conflict. Immediately after the war he was shot and severely wounded in

the leg by a highwayman, but made his escape. When the repopulation of the city began, after the close of the war, and multitudes of new practitioners flocked in, he received the newcomers with hearty kindness and assisted many to a permanent and profitable establishment. Strong in his convictions and broad in his charity, he at times disappointed friends and provoked critics by taking an unanticipated course in matters of moment. He declined to take active part in the establishment or management of medical colleges, preferring to follow his professional practice, leaving those matters to such as could afford time or were ambitious of distinction. At a recent day he was the only allopathic physician in the city to sign a petition asking for homeopaths a place upon the medical board of the asylum at Fulton. In 1875 he retired from the more active duties of his profession, but continued a city and office practice. In recent years, and at the present time (1900), he is found daily in his office at the Ridge Building, whence he is frequently called to afford aid in extreme cases, or in consultation with active practitioners; these duties he performs in a spirit of friendly consideration for the patient or attending physician, and entirely without pecuniary compensation. His great-heartedness continues to find expression in his readiness to attend charity calls at night, particularly in grave obstetrical cases. During his long residence in Kansas City he has been actively identified with many enterprises of a public nature, and he has contributed in no small measure to its material development. An intimate friend asserts from personal knowledge that he has contributed to various public enterprises \$25,000 in cash, but the total is undoubtedly much larger in amount. He has also, from time to time, donated numerous tracts of land for streets and other public purposes. The Ridge Building, fronting on Main and Walnut Streets, and erected by him, is one of the most spacious business edifices in the city. The Masonic Building, also built and owned by him, is occupied by many leading professional and commercial men and for fraternal society purposes. A Democrat from conviction, he has never cared for political preferment, and has held no public positions save those thrust upon him and accepted as a matter of duty to the people. In 1856 he became the first city



*Yours ever
Miss Gurney*



Yours courteously
M. D. Campbell Ridge

physician, and was held to a long period of service until he peremptorily resigned. During this period he combatted severe epidemics of smallpox and cholera. At another time he served as a member of the city council. He holds Masonry in high regard, and is a veteran in the order, having completed a half century of Masonic life in midsummer, 1899. He was the first resident of Kansas City to be made a Master Mason in 1849, and is a charter member of Kansas City Chapter, No. 28, Royal Arch Masons. He is also a Knight Templar, and has taken all the degrees in Scottish Rite Masonry except the Thirty-third. He is likewise a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. During the Civil War the charter of his chapter was carried away by Kansas soldiers; two years afterward it was returned to Dr. Ridge through the mail, greatly disfigured. It was proposed by a majority of the remaining members to surrender the charter and disband; to this the Grand Chapter demurred, and the body was resuscitated. The historic charter is now hanging in a conspicuous place upon the wall in the chapter room in the Masonic Building. In the troublous times preceding the Civil War, and during that conflict, Dr. Ridge's connection with the Masonic order served him to good purpose, and upon two occasions in the first period saved him from personal injury, if not from death. On one occasion a band of thirty desperadoes sought his life at his own home. At 10 o'clock at night he was found in his barnyard caring for his animals, when he was surrounded and taken to the dooryard, where his wife and son, clad only in their night dress, stood surrounded by a lawless company. In this great emergency Dr. Ridge gave the Masonic sign of distress, which was answered by the commander, a Prussian, almost entirely ignorant of the English language. The Prussian said: "This is not the man to kill," and withdrew his men. Dr. Ridge was then given an opportunity for explanation, when he successfully defended himself against false accusations, and was left unmolested. At another time a colored barber in Kansas City overheard two men devising a plot for the assassination of Dr. Ridge. The barber was a Mason and recognizing one of the plotters as being a member of the order, made to him such representations as to the character of Dr. Ridge and his zeal and integrity as a member of the great

brotherhood as to change his purpose and cause abandonment of the villainous design. Dr. Ridge was married in 1850 to Miss Eliza A. Smart, long since deceased. She was a daughter of Judge Thomas A. Smart, of Kansas City. Five children were born of this marriage, of whom two are deceased. Those living are William E. and Thomas S. Ridge, business men in Kansas City, and Sophia Lee, wife of Robert F. Lakenan, of the same place. These he has cared for with paternal affection, having distributed among them one-half of his large possessions, to their entire satisfaction. In 1882 he married Miss May D. Campbell, daughter of Bartley and Christiana Hamer (Baker) Campbell. Mr. Campbell was one of the most prominent business men of Cincinnati, Ohio, one of the founders of the Chamber of Commerce in that city, and a man whose high integrity was recognized in the verdict of his fellows that his word was as good as his bond. Mrs. Campbell died December 15, 1892, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Ridge. Mrs. Campbell was of the distinguished Hamer family, of Pennsylvania, and a near relative of the famous patriot and general of that name. For many years her home in Cincinnati was one of the prominent and favored centers of attraction for the best social circles of that city. Of remarkable personal grace and beauty, as well as possessed of a highly cultivated musical talent, Mrs. Campbell was long an acknowledged and unquestioned leader and authority in the musical, church and charitable circles of the Queen City. Mrs. Ridge is a lady of culture and high literary attainments, and also an accomplished musician and vocalist. Previous to her marriage she was at once dean of the Musical Faculty in the Christian College and in the State University at Columbia, Missouri. In these positions she was accorded the high distinction of being the most successful instructor in music who had ever served in those institutions. She was particularly successful in training her pupils to clearness of articulation and faultless expression, qualities in which she excelled to a remarkable degree. At the World's Fair at Chicago she was a musical director from the State of Missouri. Her talent as a vocalist has given her prominence in the principal musical centers, and she has frequently been solicited to accept situations in prominent

churches and educational institutions. Upon frequent occasions she sings in Kansas City and elsewhere in aid of churches, colleges and academies or for charitable purposes. She is a member of various literary clubs and organizations seeking the advancement of noble objects. She was one of the organizers of the Federation of Philanthropic Societies, and was a member of the committee from that body which visited Governor Stone and secured the appointment of a woman upon the Board of State Charities; the ultimate result of this movement was the abolition of various abuses in the treatment of the helpless afflicted, and the amelioration of their condition. Notwithstanding the severe exertions incident to so long and active a life, Dr. Ridge maintains himself in superb physical and mental condition, and has habituated himself to a course of conduct based upon a determination to wear out rather than to rust out. Besides his yet continued professional activity, previously mentioned, he is a diligent student, well versed in the best medical literature of the day. He maintains a deep interest in current events and discusses affairs of moment with clearness of expression and originality of thought. In these pursuits he finds in his wife a remarkably sympathetic companion, entering into his occupations with unaffected interest and enthusiasm. His memory is a cyclopedia of pioneer history, particularly with reference to Kansas City and its vicinage, and many of the early events of that region find narration in this work through information derived from him. He finds his principal recreation in the care of his home place, situated in the exact geographical center of Kansas City. This magnificent estate, known as Castle Ridge, comprises forty-two acres, on rolling ground, in part native field and woodland, and in part beautified by the landscape gardener. Upon the grounds are conservatories containing many rare plants and flowers, and a park of domesticated deer. The residence is a stately mansion, which in some of its features testifies to the devotion of its owner to the Masonic order. It is built in the form of a Maltese Cross, and set over its portals are stones bearing various emblems, including those of the Royal Arch and of the Knights Templar. The upper story is fitted up as a music room, and the building is surmounted by an observatory containing a fine telescope, and from

which is afforded an unobstructed view over the entire city and of the landscape in all directions.

Ridgely, Franklin L., was born in Baltimore, Maryland, November 18, 1840. Educated at the United States Naval Academy, at Annapolis, he espoused the Union cause in the Civil War and was appointed a second lieutenant of the Fourth Infantry, Regular Army. After the war he went into the wholesale dry goods business in St. Louis, as member of the firm of Henderson, Ridgely & Co. He was a director in the Citizens' Insurance Company and was vice president of the Wiggins Ferry Company for fifteen years. He afterward succeeded to the presidency of the same company, and was also president of the East St. Louis Connecting Railroad for several years. In 1895 he was appointed by Mayor Walbridge a park commissioner of the city of St. Louis, a position which he still continues to hold. In politics he is a Republican; in church relations, an Episcopalian, and in all respects a public-spirited citizen. October 16, 1862, he married Miss Jane Wiggins, eldest daughter of the late Samuel B. Wiggins. They have three children, Samuel W. Ridgely, Mary Lee Simpkins, wife of Allan T. Simpkins, and Frank E. Ridgely, a graduate of Annapolis.

Ridgeway.—An incorporated village, eleven miles northeast of Bethany, in Harrison County. It has two churches, a school, a bank, flouring mill, newspaper, the "Journal," and about thirty miscellaneous business places. Population, 1899 (estimated), 500.

Rieger, James Chadwick, a prominent lawyer, conspicuous for important public services as mayor of Westport prior to its consolidation with Kansas City, was born September 30, 1855, in Beaufort, North Carolina. His father, Henry Rieger, who was by occupation a machinist and stationary engineer, was born March 30, 1821, in Baden Baden, Germany, and in 1832 came to the United States, finding a home first at Baltimore, Maryland, whence he removed to North Carolina in August, 1843. November 5, 1846, he was united in marriage to Frances J. Davis, born December 20, 1829, in Carteret County, North Carolina, a daughter of Joel Henry Davis, who was of Welsh

descent, a farmer by occupation and in religion a Quaker. They removed in 1871 from North Carolina to Kansas City, Missouri, where they now reside; they are highly regarded as estimable Christian people, whose exemplary lives have been devoted to the proper rearing and liberal education of their eight sons, all of whom are now living. James C. Rieger began his education in his native State. After coming to Missouri he entered the Kansas City high school, from which he was graduated, and afterward took the general scientific course in the University of Michigan. He then began the study of law in the office of Brumback & Traber, of Kansas City, and in April, 1876, was admitted to the bar. He subsequently took a course in the Law Department of the University of Michigan, from which he was graduated in the spring of 1877 with the degree of bachelor of laws, his diploma admitting him to practice in the district courts of the State. He at once entered upon the practice of his profession in Kansas City, and soon succeeded in acquiring a good general practice in the Federal and State courts of Missouri and Kansas. He was for several years attorney for the Bank of Commerce at Kansas City, and for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, as well as for other corporations. His practice is largely in the field of corporation law, covering many large and important interests, a department of the profession for which he has developed unusual aptitude, and in which his knowledge and experience have fitted him to take a high rank. In addition to giving close attention to the duties of his profession, Mr. Rieger has at all times contributed his efforts where municipal interests or good citizenship required. His services as mayor of Westport during the critical period from 1891 to 1894, were of conspicuous usefulness to that community, which through his ability and watchfulness was safeguarded against threatened extravagance and placed upon a secure municipal foundation. In 1889, Westport voted to become a part of Kansas City. Kansas City at once extended its limits to include Westport, which abandoned its separate organization in the belief that it had legally become a part of the former municipality. A considerable number of residents of Kansas City, among them Mr. Rieger, moved into what had formerly been known as Westport, and there built homes.

In January, 1891, the Supreme Court of Missouri decided the extension of the limits of Kansas City to be illegal. This decision left Westport without municipal organization, officers, records or revenue, and wholly unable to provide for its own government. In this contingency the people resident within the limits of the former Westport held an election and chose city officers to whom they could look to restore civil order. At the head of those so selected was Mr. Rieger, who was named for the mayoralty. He was in Florida at the time, and entirely in ignorance of the responsibility imposed upon him. So great was the reliance placed upon his ability and sagacity, that he was nominated and elected entirely without opposition. Returning home he entered upon the duties of the office, and with the aid of an efficient board of aldermen, capable city officials, and cordially supported by the entire mass of citizens, he began the arduous task of placing municipal affairs in good condition. He was at the same time instrumental in inaugurating a system of public improvements which eventually made of Westport a handsome and desirable suburb of the city to which it became attached. The next year he was re-elected, receiving 600 votes out of 700 votes cast. This renewed expression of confidence and imposition of responsibility was contrary to his wishes, but he yielded to the express desire of the people and resumed his task. During his administration he discharged his official duties with great ability and conscientious regard for public interests, encouraging every measure promising for good, and opposing and discouraging all which he deemed detrimental. He vetoed many ordinances, and his reasons were so clear and convincing that his action was invariably sustained with unanimity. Public expenditures were made economically, and during his administration street improvements in Westport cost property owners 10 to 30 per cent less than the same class of work cost in Kansas City. When he retired from the mayoralty the population of the town had increased from 3,000 to 10,000 inhabitants. A year later, shortly before Westport became a part of Kansas City, he was presented with a petition signed by a majority of the voters of Westport requesting him to again become a candidate for mayor, but he declined on account of the exactions of his professional business. Westport contains

some of the most beautiful streets and most elegant residences, and is the home of many of the wealthiest of the citizens of Kansas City, as well as the home of thousands of citizens of more moderate means, who hold Mr. Rieger in high regard for services which have contributed so largely to their comfort and happiness. In politics Mr. Rieger has always been an ardent Democrat and has served for several years upon the city and county executive committees. In religion he is a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and has ever been active in advancing the interests of that body. He was an incorporator of St. Paul's Church in 1891, has served as a vestryman continuously from that time, and has at various times acted as its delegate in conventional bodies. He holds membership in the Masonic order, in the Order of the Eastern Star and in the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. August 27, 1876, he was united in marriage with Miss Lillian A. Meily, daughter of John E. and Rebecca Meily. Mr. and Mrs. Meily are of German descent, who located in Kansas City prior to the Civil War. By industry and frugality they have achieved success in life, and are highly regarded for their excellence of character. To Mr. and Mrs. Rieger have been born four children. Of these, Earle Carteret, a graduate of the Kansas City School of Law, class of 1900, is associated in the practice of law with his father; Minnie Lillian is the wife of William T. Wood, of Hamburg, Iowa, a son of the late Judge Thomas Chalmers Wood, of Lafayette County, Missouri; the younger children are Churchill White, and Henry. Mrs. Rieger is a sincere Christian woman and a true wife and mother. A communicant of the Protestant Episcopal Church, she devotes much attention to its interests and to the charitable causes which it fosters. In her home life the careful, moral and religious training of her children claims her first attention, while her hospitality and kindly consideration for others have won for her the affection of a large circle of friends.

Rigg, Charles H., physician, was born February 14, 1851, in Montgomery County, Missouri, son of Lawrence H. and Margaret J. Rigg. Dr. Rigg's father was brought by his parents to Montgomery County, Missouri, from Virginia, in 1832, when he was ten years of age. The Rigg family came

originally from England. In the maternal line Dr. Rigg is descended from Dutch ancestors, who settled in North Carolina. His grandparents in this line came from North Carolina to Missouri in 1818 and settled in Montgomery County, where his mother died in 1866. His father died in Eden, Indiana, in 1898. After completing his academic education at the high school of Danville, Missouri, Dr. Rigg studied medicine and was graduated from the American Medical College, of St. Louis, in the class of 1878. In later years he took a post-graduate course at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in St. Louis, and received a doctor's degree from that institution also in 1888. The death of his mother when he was but fifteen years of age broke up the family home, and as he was thrown almost entirely upon his own resources thereafter, he belongs to that class of men whom we term "self-made men." He began teaching school when he was eighteen years of age and for several years thereafter followed that calling in Missouri and California, having made three trips to the last named State and lived there in all about five years. While educating others, he was educating himself, and thus fitted himself for professional life. Immediately after his graduation from the American Medical College in 1878, he began the practice of medicine and has since been engaged in it continuously. More than twenty years of professional work has caused him to be recognized in the community which has been the scene of his labors as a highly successful practitioner, a gentleman of superior attainments and a man of high character in all that the term implies. In 1899 Governor Stephens appointed him a member of the commission designated to locate and build Lunatic Asylum, No. 4, which is now in process of erection at Farmington, Missouri. In politics he is a steadfast adherent to the principles of the Democratic party, and his religious affiliations are with the Church of God. His home is at Middletown, Montgomery County, and as a business man and enterprising citizen he is not less widely known and no less esteemed than as a member of the medical profession. September 18, 1883, he married Miss Jeannie D. Slack, who was born and reared in Middletown, Missouri. Mrs. Rigg's father, A. D. Slack, was a native of Derbyshire, England, and her mother was born in Monroe County,

Missouri. The children of Dr. and Mrs. Rigg are Lena D., Charles, Ruth, Zoe and Leah Rigg.

Riley, Henry Clay, lawyer and jurist, was born December 18, 1850, in New Madrid County, Missouri, son of Judge Amos and Lucy Ann (Hamilton) Riley. The elder Judge Riley was born in Daviess County, Kentucky, and his wife was a native of Mississippi. They came to southeast Missouri in 1837 as pioneers, and settled in New Madrid County, where Judge Riley died, February 9, 1890. His family was one of the first Southern families to settle in that county, and throughout his life he was one of the most substantial and influential citizens of southeast Missouri. He was a large land-owner, aided materially in the development of New Madrid County, and served for years as judge of the county court. Judge Henry Clay Riley passed the years of his early youth on his father's farm, and obtained the rudiments of an education in the country schools of that region. He was then sent to the Kentucky Military Institute, located near Franklin, Kentucky, from which he was graduated in 1871. Having decided to adopt the law as his profession, he immediately afterward entered the St. Louis Law School, and received the degree of bachelor of laws from that institution in 1873. His professional life began the same year at New Madrid, where he soon gained recognition as one of the most thoroughly capable, careful and conscientious members of the local bar. In 1884 he was elected prosecuting attorney of New Madrid County, and through three successive re-elections he held that office until the beginning of the year 1893. His able and faithful discharge of these duties attested his fitness for the exercise of judicial functions, and in 1892 he was elected judge of the circuit court for the Twenty-eighth Judicial Circuit of Missouri. In 1898 he was re-elected to this position for a term of six years, and his years of service on the bench gave him well deserved prominence among the able, upright and impartial members of the State judiciary. Outside of those in the line of his profession, the only office which he has held was that of county school commissioner of New Madrid County. In politics Judge Riley is a Democrat, and his views have always been clearly defined and forcibly ex-

pressed concerning public issues on proper occasions. He has not, however, taken an active part in political campaigns, deeming such action incompatible with the position which he occupies. He is not a communicant of any church, but entertains liberal religious views, recognizing all churches as striving for the betterment of mankind, and giving to all his support and encouragement. His fraternal connections are with the Masonic order and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Wielding large influence, by reason of his position at the head of his profession and the purity and rectitude of his public and private life, he has used that influence for the good of the community with which he is identified, and enjoys a large measure of popularity. That his judicial conduct has merited the highest commendation of his constituency is evidenced by the fact that at the close of his first term on the bench he was renominated for circuit judge without opposition. May 9, 1877, Judge Riley married Miss Jennie Howard, daughter of Judge J. H. Howard, who belonged to one of the old and highly respected families of New Madrid County. Their children are Edwin H., Harry C. and Dixie Riley.

Riley, Matilda Evans, art educator, was born March 9, 1849, in Brown County, Ohio. She was educated in the public schools of Ohio, at the Ripley High School, and at the Normal Institute of Buford, Ohio. Soon after the death of her mother she began teaching school, and some time later went to North Middletown, Kentucky, to become a student teacher. She went to Cincinnati in 1866, and taught there until her marriage, in 1871. January 21, 1871, she married Dr. C. M. Riley, of Sunbury, Ohio, and came with him two years later to St. Louis. Dr. Riley's health failed, and, as a consequence, he had to abandon the practice of medicine. Mrs. Riley then, in 1874, entered the public schools of St. Louis as a teacher, and was promoted through the grades of second, first, and head assistant to the position of assistant principal and critic teacher to the teachers of the normal school in their school of practice. In 1887 she became assistant drawing supervisor, and at the end of the first year she was made supervisor of drawing, a position which she has ever since held.

Ringolsky, Issie J., lawyer, was born September 24, 1864, in Leavenworth, Kansas, son of Joseph and Rachael Ringolsky. The father has been a resident of Leavenworth since 1853, and, having acquired a competency during a long and prosperous career as a merchant, is now leading a life of quiet retirement. He was one of the army of "forty-niners" who risked so much on the memorable trip to California in 1849, and worked in the gold fields there for several months. Returning to the middle West, he located at Leavenworth, and has been abundantly successful in his business efforts. I. J. Ringolsky graduated from the high school at Leavenworth in 1882. He then entered the law department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, and graduated from that institution in 1884, and from the department of political science of the university two years later. He was, therefore, well prepared for the profession chosen early in life, and is one of the most thoroughly finished lawyers in Missouri. Immediately after completing his education Mr. Ringolsky removed to Kansas City, Missouri, and has since been engaged in the practice of law in that city. He has always been a consistent Democrat, but has not sought political preferment for himself. He is a member of one of the largest synagogues in Kansas City, is a life member of the Order of Elks, holding membership in Lodge No. 26, of Kansas City, and is connected with the Knights of Pythias. He is also a member of his college fraternity, the Phi Delta Phi, and recently became a Mason, taking the first degree in the early part of 1900. Mr. Ringolsky was married, December 18, 1889, to Miss Josie Loewen, an accomplished and charming young woman of St. Louis, Missouri, and daughter of David Loewen, of that city. Mrs. Ringolsky died October 24, 1896, after being an invalid for five years. She left one son, Sidney I., now seven years of age. The subject of this sketch is looked upon as one of the able members of the Kansas City bar, and has won a sure place in the practice. He has participated in much important litigation, is a clear and forceful speaker, and handles the most intricate cases with great credit to himself and in the best interest of his clients.

Rios, Francisco, commander of the expedition sent to St. Louis by Count Ulloa, in 1767, to establish the Spanish authority in Upper Louisiana. He was accompanied by twenty-five Spanish soldiers—the first that came to St. Louis—and built old Fort St. Charles the Prince.

Ripley County.—A county in the southeastern part of the State, bounded on the north by Carter County, east by Butler County, south by the State of Arkansas, and west by Oregon County; area, 380,160 acres. The surface is irregular, presenting a succession of hills and ridges, interspersed with valleys and bottom lands, in places stretching in long, level tracts for many miles. The Current River, a clear, beautiful stream, courses through the central part from north to south, its chief branch, Big Bailey Creek, flowing from the west in the northern part. The Little Black River flows in a southeasterly direction in the northwestern part, bending along the border of Butler County, then flowing in a southwesterly direction through the southeastern part and into Arkansas, where it empties into Current River. The southwestern portion is drained by the east and west branches of Fourche a Dumas. These streams have many similar tributaries. There are numerous clear, sparkling springs in the county, affording neverceasing supplies of excellent water. The Current River is navigable for light draught boats the greater part of the year, and at different points afford excellent water power. The "flat woods," or dry swamps, lie east of Current River, and are thickly wooded. In its early history the entire county was one vast forest, and remained so until the progressive settler with his axe cleared the land for cultivation. The bottoms are the most valuable for agricultural purposes. The soil is a sandy, dark loam, fertile and capable of growing enormous crops of corn, potatoes and other vegetables. Cotton was a successful crop, and its cultivation received considerable attention until its low price made other crops more valuable productions. In the elevated parts the soil is a gravelly clay, productive of fair crops of wheat and other cereals, the grasses, tobacco, and excellent fruits. Only about 25 per cent of the land

is under cultivation, the remainder bearing large growths of timber, principally pine, which predominates; different species of oak and ash, cedar, black walnut, elm, hickory and dogwood. Iron, lead, silver and copper have been found in the county, but there has never been any systematic exploration for minerals, or quantities of metal found to justify mining to any extent. There is plenty of limestone and building stone in the county. The most profitable industries have been found to be stock-growing and lumbering. Many sawmills are scattered throughout the county, giving employment to a large number of hands. In 1898 the exports from the county included 1,046 head of cattle, 5,654 head of hogs, 1,279 head of sheep, 10,742,900 feet of lumber, 6,000 feet of walnut logs, 264,000 feet of piling, 78,461 cross ties, and 781 cars of cooorage. In addition, there were numerous shipments of miscellaneous produce, including wheat, wool, poultry, eggs, hides, furs and fruits. The territory that now comprises Ripley County was one of the chief hunting grounds of the Indians. Covered with a dense forest, it was the lurking place of game, both large and small. The streams afforded plenty of fish, and it was a paradise for the red men. The first permanent settler was Lemuel Kittrell, who settled near Current River about 1819. About that time a road or trail was marked out from Potosi to Little Rock, and along this road the first settlements were made. Owing to the necessity of cutting down forests in order to have land for cultivation, many of the first comers remained only temporarily. About the time Kittrell settled in the county, William Little and Thomas Pulliam located on land on one of the small tributaries of Current River, and on Current River near where is now Doniphan, George Lee, Joseph Hall, William Dudley, William Merrill, Abner Ponder and a few others laid out farms. Descendants of these families still reside in the county. Ripley County was organized by legislative act of January 5, 1833, and named in honor of General Eleazar W. Ripley. It was created out of a part of Wayne, and greatly decreased the size of the "State of Wayne." By the act creating it, its boundaries were defined as follows: "Beginning in Cane Creek, where the southern boundary line of the State crosses the same, in Range 5 east; thence with the State line

to a point where the same crosses the North Fork of White River, thence running a northwardly direction on the dividing ridge between the head waters of Spring, Eleven Point and Current Rivers and the waters of Osage and Gasconade Rivers to the southwest corner of Washington County; thence east along the township line between Townships 33 and 34 to the Madison County line, thence south with said line to Black River, thence with said river along the middle of the main channel thereof to a point due west of the Cedar cabin, thence with the southwest boundary of Wayne County to the beginning." This vast tract embraced nearly one-fifth of the present State of Missouri. It was gradually decreased by the organization of new counties, and March 10, 1859, was reduced to its present limits by the formation of Carter County. The first county seat was at Van Buren, the present seat of justice of Carter County. The settlement in the section now comprising Ripley County was slow. As late as 1840 the population of the county, then ten times its present size, was only 2,856. Van Buren, the county seat, had but one store in 1837, and a log building where the court met. Later another courthouse was built at Doniphan, which became the county seat. It was burned during the war, when all of the town of Doniphan was destroyed with the exception of a few houses. During the war there was much bushwhacking in the county, and there was scarcely a farm house or building in the county that was not pillaged. Like other sections of the State, when peace was declared, the county was quick to recover from its disasters. A new courthouse was built soon after the war, and is still in use. The population of the county in 1900 was 13,186.

Ritchey.—A town in Newton county, on the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway, twelve miles northeast of Neosho, the county seat. It contains a public school, a Union Church, erected at a cost of \$17,000, occupied by Baptist, Christian, Methodist and Presbyterian congregations; a Masonic lodge, a flourmill, with a capacity of 150 barrels daily; a sawmill and numerous stores. In 1899 the population was 250. It was platted in 1870 by Matthew H. Ritchey, who located there in 1832.

Ritchey, Matthew H., prominent both in public life and as a man of affairs, was born February 7, 1813, in Overton County, Tennessee, and died in Ritchey, Missouri, August 18, 1889. His father, Abel Ritchey, was a native of Virginia, and his mother, Mary (Wasson) Ritchey, was a member of an old Tennessee family. Judge Matthew H. Ritchey, as he was known throughout southwest Missouri, was a self-educated and thoroughly self-made man. Coming to Missouri in 1832 he settled at "The Six Bulls," on Shoal Creek, in Newton County. This place is now known as Ritchey. There he married Mary King, a native of Tennessee. In 1853 he moved five miles further south and founded the village of Newtonia. He became a large land owner and was interested in milling and merchandising. He was also one of the organizers of the Greene County National Bank, at Springfield, in 1868. During the Civil War he served in the enrolled militia of Missouri as paymaster with the rank of major. For many years he took an active interest in politics and at different times he held various important official positions. After serving as county judge of his county he was elected to the Missouri House of Representatives, and occupied a seat in that body several terms. Later he served one term in the State Senate. Until 1876 he was a leading member of the Democratic party in his portion of the State, but thereafter, until his death he affiliated with the "Greenback" party, and in 1878 was its candidate for Congress in the district in which he resided. For many years he was an officer in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and during a long period he was one of the most noted temperance workers in southwest Missouri. He became a member of the Masonic order in 1848 and held official positions of various kinds in the subordinate lodge and chapter at Ritchey. Judge Ritchey's first wife died in October, 1855, and the year following he married Mrs. Mary E. (Frazier) Clark. Of his first marriage ten children were born. Those surviving are: Captain James Madison Ritchey, of Neosho; Martha E., now the wife of Judge C. B. McAfee, of Springfield, Missouri; Amelia A., widow of J. T. Sanders, of Ritchey; Sue M., wife of Dr. J. W. Lamson, of Neosho; Margaret, wife of S. C. Graves, of Newtonia, and Sanford H. Ritchey, of Ritchey.

JAMES MADISON RITCHEY, now vice president of the Bank of Neosho, was born August 8, 1836, at Ritchey, and was educated in the common schools, and at White Oak Academy, in Lawrence County, Missouri. He is the oldest native born citizen of Newton County, now living. Early in the Civil War he entered the secret service of the Union Army, serving therein until September, 1862. Later he enlisted in Company I, of the Seventy-sixth Cavalry Regiment of Enrolled Missouri Militia, which was mustered into service September 17, 1862, he becoming the company's captain. In April of 1863, upon the consolidation of the State troops he became quartermaster. September 19, 1863, he was mustered in as captain of Company K, of the Seventh Provisional Missouri Cavalry, which consisted principally of members of his old command. In August of 1864 this company was transferred to the United States service, and mustered in as Company K, of the Fifteenth Missouri Volunteer Cavalry. He commanded this company until mustered out at Springfield, Missouri, in July, 1865. From October, 1863, to August, 1864, he was in command of the post at Newtonia, and afterward was placed on detached duty at Springfield. For many years Captain Ritchey was interested in the milling and mercantile business at Ritchey and Newtonia. Since 1896 he has resided in Neosho. His political affiliations are with the Prohibition party, and in 1896 he was the candidate of that party for Lieutenant Governor of Missouri. He is past eminent commander of Neosho Commandery No. 57, of Knights Templar, and was a charter member of the first lodge of Odd Fellows at Newtonia, and also of the first lodge of the same order at Ritchey. March 11, 1856, he married Caledonia D. Logan, of Lincoln County, Tennessee, who died in Springfield, Missouri, May 15, 1865. Their children were Henry M., Melton Horace and Matthew Alonzo Ritchey, the last named of whom is dead. November 15, 1866, he married Mattie L. Wills, of Neosho. The children born of this marriage were Mamie Lee Ritchey, now Mrs. F. L. Morrow, and Jessie Mabel Ritchey.

River Auxvasse.—A village on the River Auxvasse, ten miles southwest of St. Genevieve and twenty-two miles northwest of

Delassus, the nearest railroad point. It has a flouring and sawmill, cooper shop, general store, etc. Population, 1899 (estimated), 150.

River Commerce Under Military Control.—On the 10th of December, 1861, owing to the exigencies of the Civil War, the river commerce from the port of St. Louis was placed under military control and surveillance. Under the order which then went into force no steamboats or other craft were permitted to take freight or passengers from that port except those authorized by the major general commanding the Department of Missouri, or the general commanding the district of St. Louis. All officers, pilots and river employes on any steamboat or craft doing business on the rivers to and from the port of St. Louis were required to take an oath of allegiance to the United States government. The object of the order was to suppress and entirely prevent any aid or assistance to, or communication with, any person or persons directly or indirectly disloyal to or in arms against the Federal authority of the United States. Any owner, officer or pilot of any steamboat or other craft who acted contrary to the order was liable to the forfeiture of his steamboat or other craft and her cargo to the Federal government.

River Navigation, Steamboat.—In order to give a fair account of the rise and progress of steamboating, and of the class of men connected with it, it will hardly be necessary to date back of the year 1832, as before that time there were but few steamboats, and these made only occasional trips, such as the "Orleans," from Louisville to New Orleans, in 1811; the "Vesuvius," the "Washington," the "Aetna" and a few others. They were seagoing vessels, and were brought around by sea from the East, with the exception of the "Orleans," which was built on the Ohio River. All of them were more or less experiments, especially as to their machinery, which was low pressure, and their hulls were built of such heavy material that they proved, for the most part, financial failures; and it was not until steamboat-building was regularly inaugurated in the West—at McKeesport, Brownsville, Pittsburg, and Freedom, in Pennsylvania, and at

other points—that steamboating developed into a successful occupation. That was about the year 1832, at which time and thereafter they were turned out by the dozen, or, rather, by the hundred. For a series of years constant improvements were made in their construction, both as to machinery, size, and style of hull and cabin. The first steamboats built were very small, varying in length from thirty to one hundred feet, and in width, from sixteen to twenty feet, but deep like a ship, with but one deck and a roof, where now is the boiler-deck, so-called. They had but one engine, low pressure, and were stern-wheelers. The accommodations for passengers, if any, were on the main deck, with bunks instead of staterooms, as now. In fact, everything was put in together, on the lower deck—passengers, freight and machinery, and not much room for any of them. As low water seasons came around every year, it was found necessary to vary the construction of the boats so as to make them draw less water, and yet carry more freight, and the result was that in the course of five or six years boats were built 187 feet long, and about 30 feet beam, with shallow hold and side wheels, but still with one engine. Improvements continued to be made, and about the year 1836 double engines were put on the boats and another deck was added, and later a "Texas" for officers, and a fine upper cabin, with state rooms, were inaugurated, and the size, width and length of the boats were increased, until they got to be, for the lower river, at least, 350 feet long, the power increasing in proportion, and carrying 3,000 tons. About 1838 all the rivers swarmed with boats of all sizes and capacities. High pressure engines were the only ones used, and everything was done with a rush and a vim that betokened a degree of enterprise such as was never known before. Emigration was flooding the country. There was no United States law regulating the amount of pressure that might be carried in the boilers, and the result was that some reckless engineers, encouraged by their captains, often carried a pressure of 180 to 200 pounds of steam to the square inch in boilers forty inches in diameter, and with a shell not more than three-sixteenths of an inch in thickness, so that many explosions were the result. One of the most dreadful that occurred in those early days—1836—was that of the

"Mozelle," which ran between Cincinnati, St. Louis and Alton. She was the finest boat of her day in point of speed and accommodations, and to "show off" in starting from Cincinnati, full of passengers, she ran above the city, and as she passed down, with an enormous pressure of steam, she exploded every boiler, throwing arms and legs and other parts of human bodies, and scalded remains in every direction. The boat was literally torn to pieces; nothing but debris and rubbish were left to tell the tale, the number killed being variously estimated at between 250 and 300. The frequency of these so-called accidents was so common up to 1839 that Congress finally took the matter in hand, and required engineers and pilots to take out a license after a thorough examination as to qualifications, thereby reducing, in large part, casualties from both marine and machinery accidents. From time to time other restrictions and safeguards were added, such as government lights and signals established to designate which side the ascending and descending boats should take. Before that time many such signals had been improvised by the captains and pilots, notably by Captain Sellers, but they had never been made effective by law. Hundreds of incidents of accidents and disasters might be woven into this necessarily abridged account of steamboating. Looking back at them with nervous horror, what was then considered only enterprise, is now clearly seen to have been sheer recklessness.

Prior to the enactment of the laws regulating the pressure of the steam to be carried in boilers, and various other restrictions, wonderfully quick time was made by some of the finest steamers on the lower Mississippi, and it is doubtful if, with all the latest improvements in the development of steamboats, faster time has ever been made between the ports of New Orleans and St. Louis and other points than at that early day. For example, the steamer "J. M. White," Captain Converse, in 1844, made the trip from New Orleans to St. Louis, in three days, twenty-three hours and twenty-three minutes. In 1872 the "Robert E. Lee," Captain Cannon, claimed to have made the same trip in three days, eighteen hours and thirty minutes, but she had many advantages in her methods of getting fuel and other things. Among the many early boats running regularly in the

St. Louis and New Orleans trade were the "Rolla," "Vandalia," "Alton," "Autocrat" and "St. Louis," and there were afterward built a great number of boats. The largest, the "St. Louis," built in the city for which she was named, in 1848, was expected to be very fast, as she had great power, with seven boilers, 34-inch cylinders, and ten feet stroke, but owing to a great mistake in her model, which was on the flat-iron wedge pattern, making her bury in, rather than rise on, the water, she never came from New Orleans to St. Louis in less than seven days, whereas, it had been thought by her builders and part owner, Captain George Taylor, that she could make the trip in three days and a half. She was 360 feet long, 45 feet beam and 10 feet hold. Captain Taylor dragged along, discouraged, without making any money out of her, until he finally sold her to the writer of this sketch, who ran her to New Orleans through a bad cholera season, in 1854, getting fabulous prices for freight, and taking great risks, while nearly all other boats were laid up. From 1836 to 1860 was the harvest time for steamboats, during which time innumerable packet companies were established and flourished, there being then no railroad competition. Among these were the Louisville & Cincinnati Packet Company, which operated many splendid steamers, such as the "Jacob Strader," a low-pressure boat; the "United States," the "Telegraph" and other fine steamers. They still held their own, even after the railroads were built alongside of them. Captain Tom Sherlock was its commanding spirit for several years. The line often met with terrible competition, but always overcame it. There was also a splendid line of steamers that ran from Wheeling to Cincinnati, for a number of years, under the auspices of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, but, proving a bad investment, they were discarded. This line was composed of the "Tom Swon," the "Baltimore," the "Virginia," and others, all long black-snake boats, with great power and very fast. There were also Pittsburg and Cincinnati, and Cincinnati and St. Louis packets, which were more or less subject to discontinuance on account of low water. Next to the Louisville and Cincinnati line was the St. Louis & Keokuk Packet Company, under the presidency of Captain John S. McCune, who was at its head for many years, say, from 1840 to 1870. This

was a favorite trade, and many steamboatmen had their eyes on it, but the known determination and fighting qualities of the president of the company kept many of them out of it. Several attempts were made to wrest the trade from McCune, but in a fair fight they always proved unsuccessful. However, as other lines were established, reaching further up the river, they naturally interfered with the Keokuk line proper, and finally, between them and the railroads, which were springing up everywhere, the grand old St. Louis and Keokuk line succumbed. Among the best boats forming the line were the "Kate Kearney," the "Andy Johnson," the "Quincy," the "Hannibal," the "Jennie Deans," the "Louisiana" and many other fast and fine boats which ran regular trips, set a fine table, and had splendid accommodations in every way. Captain Philips was the caterer for this line. The Alton and St. Louis trade also had some very fast boats in it, among the fastest being the "Altona," built in 1853, and run by the writer. She was 232 feet long, had 32 feet beam, 7 feet hold, five 5-flue boilers, with engines 36½ inches in diameter, and 10-foot stroke, with a 36-foot water wheel, and 16-foot bucket. She made the best time from St. Louis to Alton, twenty-five miles, in one hour and thirty-seven minutes, under Captain Lamothe, and on several occasions came down within an hour, often beating the Chicago & Alton trains into the city. She paid for herself in one year, and was finally sold to the Chicago & Alton Railroad, soon afterward sinking in the bend below the present waterworks, at the "Chain of Rocks." The "Luella," Captain W. P. Lamothe, was the first fast boat built for the Alton trade and plied there for many years, at the time the fastest boat running above St. Louis. Then the "Tempest" and other boats took her place. With the railroads as competitors, the "Baltimore," "Reindeer" and "Winchester" also plied between Alton and St. Louis and sank while engaged in that trade. The Illinois River had several lines of boats. At one time there were thirty-eight of them, among which were the "Prairie State," Captain Baldwin; the "Ocean Wave," Captain March, and the "Prairie Bird," besides the boats of the Naples Packet Company, with Captains Gould and Rogers. There were also packets running to Galena, Dubuque and St. Louis.

Among the early boats were the "War Eagle," Captain Bob Riley; the "St. Croix," Captain Bersie; the "Time," Captain Hooper, who afterward moved to Salt Lake and became a Mormon; the "St. Paul," Captain Bissell; and many others. In 1849, the time of the gold fever hegira, there were sixty-eight fine boats engaged in the Missouri River trade, among which were the "James H. Lucas," the "Polar Star," Captain Brierly and Clerk—afterward Captain—Blossom, and the "Martha Jewett." During the years 1849 and 1850 the writer has seen and counted 162 steamers at St. Louis at one time, and it is melancholy now to state that he has seen the wharf, within the past year, entirely deserted, with not a single boat lying at it. All this is the result of more than one cause; the first is the incompetent manner in which the river improvements have been carried on, without deepening the channels of the rivers. Another is that the railroads cut across the country and thereby save time with both freight and passengers, as well as saving all insurance, and running at all seasons of the year. Then steamboatmen have never entirely mastered the science of building boats suitable to the trade as to draft of water, and the consequence is that, in the fall, when trade is most active, the water is low and the boats must lie at the bank or on a bar. The insurance companies were partly to blame for this, as they were constantly "harping" upon building the boats heavily timbered, and still charged twelve cents per annum insurance. With the development of railroads came the decline of steamboating, and the result was that so long as the commerce of the West was carried on by the steamboats, which were owned at home, the profits were retained and invested at home, and, in those days, went far toward building up St. Louis, and other Western cities where the building of boats was carried on, and where steamboat owners and captains lived. But when railroads were projected they were built largely on credit, and the money with which they were constructed was largely borrowed from the East or from London, and bonds issued therefor, which, of course, bore interest twice a year; and the result has been that the people of the West have become "hewers of wood and drawers of water" for Wall Street and London, and the entire West is being "milked" twice a year out of at least half of

the earnings of her roads, which, like absentee Irish landlordism, is constantly depleting the country. In fact, to that extent at least, the West is doing business on borrowed capital, which is always disastrous.

Some of the men who had charge of the old-time steamers deserve most favorable mention. For splendid manners and gentlemanly deportment, none stood higher than Captain J. C. Swon, who commanded one of the "J. M. Whites;" and later, the "Alexander Scott;" with Captain Sellers as pilot, and Dick Kennett as partner-pilot. Captain Sellers' remains lie in Bellefontaine cemetery, beneath a monument ordered by himself, the design representing him at the pilot wheel. His partner, Dick Kennett, was blown up on the steamer "Warner," below Memphis, not long after Sellers' death, and his body was never found. Indeed, these two men were so closely bound together by the ties of friendship and association that after the death of Sellers, Kennett lost all interest in everything in life. They were both noble men, and a credit to their profession. Captain George Taylor was a very large man, with a voice like a fog-horn, and could be heard giving his orders for miles up and down the river. He was the captain of several steamers, the big "St. Louis" being one, and the "Belfast," built for the New Orleans trade, being the last. Captain Newman Robirds was another, and his brother, Oby Robirds, was always with him as engineer and owner. They built the "John Simons," a very large three-decker, expecting her to be a great success, but she drew too much water, and they finally traded her to Captain Charlie Church, of Memphis, for a cotton boat, and she made money as a packet between Memphis and New Orleans. The steamer "Mayflower" was built in 1854, at Brownsville, Pennsylvania, for Captain Joseph Brown, by Samuel Walker, the builder of the fast "White," at a cost of \$286,000. She was the finest boat that ever ran in the St. Louis and New Orleans trade, and, probably, had more good points than any other steamboat of her day, with fine cabins, large capacity for freight (2,500 tons) and passengers and a middle or separate deck for deck passengers. Before she had been in the service a year she was burned by the "George Collier" landing alongside of her, while afire, so as to save her own passengers. In 1861

Captain Brown was running a boat called the "Louisiana," and happened to be in New Orleans when the United States flag was pulled down from the customhouse. That evening he started the "Louisiana" for St. Louis, flying light, and with such passengers only as were anxious to get away while they could. Trouble was expected in getting past Napoleon, and when the boat got abreast of that point, off went one of their cannon, which the Confederates had planted along the river bank. The boat was landed, and 400 men jumped on the guards and made for the bar, cleaning it out in about thirty minutes. Then the next thing was to decide as to whether to confiscate the boat or let her go on to St. Louis. The discussion was getting very hot, with a preponderance in favor of confiscation, when the captain mounted a table in the cabin and said: "Gentlemen, this boat belongs to St. Louis, and I am part owner, with slaves on board, and if you want Missouri to go out of the Union, with the other Southern States, I would advise you not to confiscate her property." They talked it over for some time, and finally released her, but said: "Damn the Cincinnati boats; we will confiscate every one of them;" and they did, as fast as they came up. Captain Tom Leathers was a splendid specimen of a man, standing six feet three or four inches in height, and stout in proportion, respected by everybody, and popular in the New Orleans and Vicksburg trade. Henry D. Bacon was another. He was captain of the steamer "Hannibal," would not run on Sunday, and so laid by on Saturday night at 12 o'clock, and stayed at the bank until Sunday night at the same time. He afterward married a daughter of Daniel D. Page, and went into the banking business with his father-in-law, finally moving to San Francisco, where he died. Captain Gould, still living in 1898, built many fine boats, the "Imperial" being the finest and fastest, but she was never put to her highest speed. The last boat built and run by him was the "Halliday." He is the oldest steamboat man now living in St. Louis. Captain James B. Eads, who built the big bridge and constructed the jetties, was once second clerk for him. He published a splendid book of 750 pages, entitled "Fifty Years on the Mississippi." Captain R. J. Lackland, now president of the Boatmen's Bank, was another "old-timer," and is an

honored representative of the long-ago boatmen. Captain Ward, of what was once the Northern Line, is a hale old boatman, and has a fine record as captain and boatstore man. Captain Thorwegan, of the "Chouteau" and "Providence" Excursion Company, is still "on deck," and as popular as ever. Captain "Jim" Goslee was long a favorite captain on the river, and one of the finest boats owned by him was the "Autocrat."

The steamer "Eclipse" was the finest boat that ever ran in the Louisville and New Orleans trade. She was built and commanded by Captain Sturgeon, was fast and fine in every way, was 360 feet long, but drew too much water, and, like almost all the other fine and fast boats, made no money, being unable to run in low water. The Atlantic & Mississippi Steamship Company was inaugurated by the stocking of twenty-eight steamboats into a line about the year 1866, after the war—the finest line ever consolidated on the river. But the boats were put in at too high a valuation, which was paid, in large part, in stock, and amounted to \$2,500,000, leaving the company in debt over \$800,000. Owing to the impoverishment of the South after the war, with trade paralyzed, the company could not pay out, and the boats were finally sold at auction. The present Anchor Line is the outgrowth of the Atlantic & Mississippi Steamship Company, and has been more or less of a success, but the halcyon days of steamboating are over, and no more does the darky stand on the fore-castle as the boat swings out from shore, and with a small flag waving over his head sing:

"She's a bully boat; she's got a bully crew,
And a bully captain too;
Let her go! Our work is done;
And now we'll rest and see her run," etc.

In the early days of steamboating everything—loading, wooding and work of every kind—was done with a vim, to the song of a leader, the whole crew joining in the chorus. Now, every movement of the officers and crews shows that they have lost heart, and what was once a regular "holiday business" has nothing left but drudgery of labor, to be done merely for the eking out of a livelihood. No longer does the palatial steamer, obeying every turn of the wheel, like a thing of life, with a band of music and flags flying, dance up to the landing, and deposit her way-freight or passengers; then out and away again, like

a bird of passage, leaving behind her a surging, boiling passageway, as if some "Leviathan of the Waves" had just gone by. Changes and improvements must and do come, but who could have imagined that the fast and palatial steamer, with her splendid promenade deck, her magnificent state-rooms, and her luxuriant table and service, would ever have been displaced. All these are about making their exit, to be superseded by the "lightning express," which dashes across land and stream, and stops at almost every door, at the appointed time.

JOSEPH BROWN.

River St. Louis.—This was the name given to the Mississippi River in Anthony Crozat's charter, granting him exclusive privilege in all the commerce of the Province of Louisiana.

River St. Philip.—This was the name given to the Missouri River by French explorers, and it was so designated in the charter granted to Anthony Crozat.

Rivers of Missouri.—The State of Missouri is affluent in streams. The mighty river whose name it bears, forms its western boundary for a distance of 250 miles, and then flows through it from west to east, bearing south, in a course of 435 miles, following the windings; and the Mississippi forms its entire eastern boundary between it and the three States of Illinois, Kentucky and Tennessee, a distance of 475 miles; these two great rivers washing the State in a total length of 1,160 miles, all navigable. But it has also thirty-six other streams large enough to be called rivers, nearly all of them flowing chiefly within its limits. The largest of these are the Osage, which flows 300 miles in Missouri; the Gasconade, 150 miles; the Grand, 140 miles; the Platte, Chariton, Nodaway, Big Tarkio, Nishnabotna, One Hundred and Two, Little Blue, Lamine, Salt, Fabius, Fox, St. Francis, Little, Big, Current and Meramec. These are each 50 to 100 miles long. The State has within its limits 3,300 miles of rivers, 1,400 miles navigable for steamboats.

Rives County.—See "Henry County."

Rives Court House.—See "Clinton."

Rixey, Thomas Pierce, late Commissioner of Labor Statistics and Inspection, was born November 9, 1849, in Culpeper County, Virginia. His parents were Thomas R. and Ellen L. (Perry) Rixey, both natives of that State, and of Scotch-Irish ancestry. Both paternal and maternal grandfathers saw service during the Revolutionary War, the latter as colonel. The father, who was a large planter, died in Virginia in 1881; the mother came to Missouri in 1896 to make her home with her eldest son, T. P. Rixey. While on a visit to Platte County, at the home of an only brother, George W. Rixey, she died in 1897. The purity of the Christian character exemplified in the lives of the father and mother became a rich endowment to the surviving children, Thos. P. Rixey, Geo. W. Rixey and Mrs. Virginia Eastham, of Culpeper, Virginia. The son was, in his early years, a student in a military academy in his native county, under the management of Colonel Lightfoot, who closed his school to enter the Confederate Army, in which he attained distinction in the artillery arm of the service. Young Rixey then attended Richmond College for a short time, and his education was in a large degree self-acquired. He taught school and farmed until he was twenty-five years of age, when he entered upon a course of law reading under James Barbour and Judge Grimsley, both jurists of great ability and high repute. In 1879 he was admitted to the bar of his native county. In 1880 he removed to Missouri, locating at Jonesburg, in Montgomery County, where he practiced successfully until 1885, when his health failed, and he sought outdoor employment as conducive to his recovery. He became mainly occupied in work growing out of his connection with Odd Fellowship. For about six years he was State agent for the Odd Fellows' Mutual Aid Association, of Missouri, and from 1891 to 1897 he was grand lecturer of the order. At various times during this period he occupied nearly every position in the Grand Lodge, and was grand master in 1890. He was also Representative from Missouri in the Sovereign Grand Lodge of the World for four years, and for some time chief of staff of the Patriarchs Militant, the uniformed branch of the order. In 1898 he became secretary of the Inter-State Good Roads Association, and also secretary of the Good Roads Association

of Missouri, and in these positions was highly successful in furthering the purposes of the organizations named. Through his efforts, in addresses and published papers, a deep interest was awakened in the subject of road improvement, leading to much needed and reasonably efficient legislation.

In February, 1899, while holding the position of sergeant-at-arms of the "Major Committee" in the investigation of the municipal offices of St. Louis, he was appointed Commissioner of Labor Statistics and Inspection of Missouri by Governor Stephens, being selected from among more than thirty well-supported competitors. This department, of comparatively recent creation, has become of great importance to all industrial interests throughout the State. Its very complete reports, tables and maps, are a mine of information upon the agricultural, mineral, manufacturing and other resources of the State. The Commissioner has advisory powers in cases of disagreement between employers and employes in trades and manufactures, and has often averted serious trouble by disinterested arbitration and friendly adjudication. Mr. Rixey is the author of the law creating a board of arbitration, as well as factory inspection, and of the law to establish State Free Employment Bureaus in cities of 100,000 population and over. Offices have been opened in St. Louis, Kansas City and St. Joseph designed to meet the wants of employers seeking help, and of employes seeking employment. In the St. Louis office, in one year, out of 10,000 applications by clerks, mechanics, laborers and domestics, more than 60 per cent found employment. The Kansas City office was not established until November, 1899, the St. Joseph office in January, 1901. There is no more needed or more generally commended governmental institution in the commonwealth, and to its purposes Commissioner Rixey brought a real enthusiasm and conscientious devotion. His term of office expired in 1901. Politically he is a staunch Democrat, and has always been active and conspicuous in party concerns. He was a member of the State convention which elected delegates to the convention which nominated Cleveland for the presidency, and which nominated Stone for Governor. He was also a member of the Montgomery City convention of 1892, which was marked by a seven



*Thomas Paul
Co.*



Wm. A. ...
...

days' deadlock between Honorable R. H. Norton and Honorable Champ Clark for Congress. He is a member of the Methodist Church, South; he has acted as steward and trustee of the church at Jonesburg, as superintendent of its Sabbath school, and has been a delegate in annual conferences. Besides his connection with the Order of Odd Fellows, he holds membership with the Masons, Knights of Pythias and the Elks. He was married, October 31, 1871, at Forest Grove, near Culpeper, Virginia, to Miss Sallie B. Daniel. Her maternal grandfather organized the First Baptist Church in Culpeper County, and was imprisoned under a crown warrant for preaching non-conformity. Her father, Alpheus Daniel, served in Pegram's battery of the Confederate Army, and was killed in the Seven Days' Battle, near Richmond. She died November 15, 1876. Three children were born of her marriage. The first, Alpheus, died an infant, and Blanche died at three years of age, one week later than her mother. Sallie Daniel Rixey is now making her home with her grandmother in Virginia. Mr. Rixey was again married, November 2, 1880, at Jonesburg, Montgomery County, Missouri, to Miss Frances Mason, daughter of Alfred Mason, a leading business man of Warren County, who died in the early part of the Civil War, leaving her mother, Mrs. Sallie A. Mason, with ten children to raise and educate, who survived her daughter six months, dying at the home of T. P. Rixey in 1898. Frances Mason Rixey, wife of T. P. Rixey, died February 3, 1898, in the city of St. Louis. She was a woman of fine literary ability and great purity of character, a devoted Christian, a tireless worker in church and Sunday school circles. The high standing and prosperity of the Methodist Church, South, at Jonesburg, of which she was so long a member, was largely due to her energy and perseverance. She was also prominent in fraternal work, being a member of the Good Templars for years, also having held the position of grand chaplain, and being grand warden of the Rebekah branch of Odd Fellowship at the time of her death. Six children were born of the marriage of Thos. P. and Frances M. Rixey. Louise E. is a student in Forest Park University, St. Louis; Milton Mason is stenographer and clerk in the Free Employment Bureau in St. Louis; William Thomas attends school in St. Louis;

George Foreman and Dyer Gladstone are in school at Jonesburg, and Helen Anna is with her uncle, Dr. James M. Foreman, in the same place. With more sorrow in his life than comes to most men, Mr. Rixey preserves an equable disposition and a sincere desire to advance the interests of society, and improve the condition of those whom fortune avoids. Outside of his official duties Mr. Rixey has constantly given his assistance to everything to advance the interests of his State and the orders to which he belongs. He was the author of the law, when grand master, creating that magnificent tribute to fraternity, the Odd Fellows' Home at Liberty, Clay County. He was a member of the World's Fair Louisiana Purchase Committee, which appeared before Congress and succeeded in procuring \$5,000,000 appropriation for celebrating the most important event in the history of the United States, which will take place in St. Louis in 1903. Mr. Rixey is one of the most polished and eloquent speakers and lecturers in the State, having delivered addresses and lectures in nearly every county in Missouri, in some of them many times, as well as filling many engagements outside the State. With talent for almost any public position, and often solicited to become a candidate, he has constantly held aloof from seeking offices regarded as political, and involving political questions and practices. Official positions he has always regarded much in the same light as he does the benevolent features of the order which he represented during many years, and the labor which it involves as having a more important purpose than reward or distinction. With such conceptions, and in such places, his life is a ministry of good to his fellows.

Roach, Cornelius, editor and secretary of the State Senate, was born in Jersey County, Illinois, August 9, 1863. His parents were David and Mary (McGillicuddy) Roach, both of Irish birth, who came to America in childhood, the former to Connecticut and the latter to Massachusetts. In 1862 they removed to Illinois, where the father is yet living; the mother is deceased. The son, Cornelius, was reared upon the parental farm and began his education in the district schools. He subsequently graduated from the high school in Jerseyville, Illinois, and later

from Jones' Commercial College in St. Louis, Missouri. During his spare hours, extending through some years, he gave assiduous attention to the private reading of law, but never applied for admission to the bar. In 1880 he began school teaching, and after having had charge of various district schools, was called upon to take charge of the high school at Jerseyville. The thoroughness of his education, and his ability as an instructor, found pleasing recognition in this appointment, this school being among the most advanced in Illinois, and the one in which he had been a pupil but a few years before. He occupied this position for the unusual period of eight years, retiring to make his residence in Carthage, Missouri. In 1889 he purchased the Jasper County "Democrat," in that city, which he has conducted with signal ability from that time, bringing it into recognition as one of the leading and most influential journals in the State. He served as secretary of the Jasper County Democratic central committee from 1889 to 1898, and in 1896 was made chairman of the Democratic executive committee of the Fifteenth Congressional District. In 1893 he was elected secretary of the Missouri State Senate, and displayed such ability in the discharge of the duties of that important position and became so popular with the members of the body which he served that he was re-elected in the successive Senate sessions of 1895, 1897 and 1899. He has been frequently a delegate to the Representative District, Congressional District and State conventions. In many important campaigns he has addressed large assemblages, and is held in high regard by his party as an able and vigorous platform advocate of its principles. He holds membership in the Knights of Pythias, and is a Past Chancellor in that order. He was a charter member of Carthage Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and was elected secretary of that body at its institution in January, 1900. He was married June 13, 1889, to Miss Anna McClure, of Jerseyville, Illinois, who died in 1895, leaving three children, Alice Romaine, Pauline and Nadine Roach. Mr. Roach was again married June 8, 1897, to Miss Elizabeth Millard, a daughter of C. R. Millard, of Rolla, Missouri, now a silver mine operator in New Mexico. A daughter, Elizabeth, has been born of this marriage.

Road and Canal Fund.—This is a State fund made up of the proceeds of 3 per cent of all sales of United States public lands sold in the Territory and State of Missouri, which by the act of Congress of 1822 were to be paid over to the State and used for the construction of roads and canals, three-fifths on works within the State and two-fifths under the direction of Congress, on works leading to the State. The receipts are small—only \$597 in 1897 and \$228 in 1898. The money is equally divided between the counties.

Roads and Trails.—Most animals have trails or roads along which to travel. The rabbit has its path, the deer aims to pursue the same route between distant points. Knowing this and the route which the deer would follow, the hunter would start his hounds, while others would occupy stands along the route to wait and shoot the deer as he passed.

The buffalo also has well marked and beaten roads. One of these I have seen on Salt River bluffs, Ralls County, fifty feet wide and five feet deep for a distance of several hundred yards, and it can be traced for fifteen miles south to Elk Lick.

At two places in Mitchell County, Texas, I have seen buffalo paths worn in sandstone a foot deep. A path on Champion Creek passes down a steep rock slope with a width of seven inches and with foot tracks within the path eight inches deep and fourteen inches long, and with steps two feet from center to center. Another path on Lone Wolf Creek, five miles from Colorado City, is one foot wide and ten inches deep and having tracks nearly three feet apart and four inches between the foot tracks. At both of these places the paths lead to water holes.

The Indians had their trails, narrow, but often more distinct than many roads since made. A few of these old trails yet remain, and some are now replaced by wide roads along the same route. The early hunters partly followed the Indian trails, and their first roads were but "trails."

In north Missouri an old trail in early days occupied by Indians and bee hunters can be traced along the high ridges at intervals from one mile east of Huntsdale, on the Missouri River, to Moberly and thence along the dividing ridge between the waters of Chariton and those flowing to the Mississippi quite into Iowa. This is the route the old bee

hunters pursued in early days to gather honey on the Upper Chariton. Some have said that "Chariton" means the river that flows through the bee country.

Moses Austin, who came to Missouri in 1797 and began to mine lead near Potosi, was soon awake to the necessity of good roads and in a few years had a road opened from Potosi to Herculaneum, and also urged the importance of having a road from Potosi to Boone's settlement, on the Missouri, which later was accomplished.

The Council of Upper Louisiana, which consisted of the Governor

Our First Roads. and the three judges, possessing similar powers to a Legislature, on June 20, 1808, passed an act to have a road laid out from St. Louis to Ste. Genevieve and New Madrid, and on March 6, 1809, the Secretary of the Territory returned to the court of common pleas a plat of the road ordered. The court approved the same and ordered the road to be cut out. This was probably the first legally authorized road west of the Mississippi River. The council that ordered the road to be surveyed consisted of Governor Meriwether Lewis and the three judges, J. B. C. Lucas, Otto Shrader and John Coburn.

As population increased and distant points became more important, well marked roads were begun. One of the earliest marked roads in North Missouri was the "Boone's Lick" road, extending from St. Charles to Boone's Lick, in Howard County. Its route passed through Warrenton, Danville, eight miles north of Fulton and six miles north of Columbia. It was later legalized as a State road, its western end often known as the St. Charles road. The Salt River road extended from St. Charles, via Troy and Bowling Green, to Palmyra. In St. Charles County it had two branches uniting twenty miles from St. Charles. Later there were other important and well worn roads, as that from St. Louis to Springfield, Jefferson City to Georgetown and Independence, Warrensburg to Pleasant Hill and Independence, etc.

The importance of roads from place to place has always been recognized, and from the

State and County Roads.

time that Missouri became a State, for forty years, much of the time of the Legislature was occupied in passing acts to authorize

State roads. This took up so much of the Legislature's time that the matter of roads was finally turned over to the county courts. State roads authorized by the Legislature were sixty feet wide and passed through more than one county. County roads were forty feet wide and confined to the county. For State roads three commissioners were appointed, who appointed a surveyor to survey and mark out the road; the commissioners directed and approved what was done; the citizens along the route then cut out and worked the road.

Achilles Broadhead, the father of the writer, was one of the three commissioners to select the route for a State road from St. Charles to Mexico, between the years 1840 and 1850. F. W. Rowland was the surveyor. The road was surveyed, afterward cut out and is still in use. This road passes through Truxton and Middletown.

In 1823 and the early part of 1824 a State road was surveyed, beginning at the Iron banks on the Mississippi River, thence through Benton, Cape Girardeau, Jackson, Fredericktown, Potosi, Harrison's Iron Works, Jefferson, Columbia, Fayette to Chariton on the Missouri River, 300 miles. William Haines, Colonel N. S. Burkhardt and James Logan were the commissioners, and Major A. S. Langham, the surveyor.

About 1848 the subject of plank roads began to be agitated in Mis-

Plank Roads. sissippi. In 1850 or 1851 the

Legislature passed a general law regarding plank roads. Thomas Allen was chairman of the committee on internal improvements. Probably the first plank road built in Missouri was from Ste. Genevieve to Iron Mountain, about twenty-five miles. This was in 1852. W. R. Singleton was the engineer. Other plank roads were constructed in Missouri about the same time, or prior to 1856, but after that I believe there were no more built, and those already constructed were repaired with gravel and became gravel roads, and some of them toll roads. Plank roads were built in Boone, Pike, Ralls, St. Louis, Marion, Ste. Genevieve and St. Francois Counties.

In 1819 stages ran from St. Louis, via Edwardsville and Vincennes

Early Mail Routes. to Louisville, Kentucky, once a week, taking three days for the trip. Mail was conveyed from

St. Louis to St. Charles three times a week.

In 1821 post routes were established by Congress between the several towns or county seats of Missouri—from St. Louis to Franklin, 154 miles; from Franklin via Arrow Rock to Mount Vernon and Fort Osage; from Franklin to Boonville; from Smithton to August Thrall's; from Alton to Louisiana, Missouri; from St. Louis to Vincennes and Louisville; from St. Charles, via Clark's Fort, Stout's Fort and Clarksville to Louisiana; from St. Michael's to the seat of justice of Wayne County; from Jackson, Missouri, to the seat of justice of Wayne County; from St. Louis to Bellefontaine, Portage des Sioux, to the seat of justice of Lincoln County; from Potosi to Bellevue and Murphy's. A few years later post routes were established from St. Charles to Fulton and Columbia; from Columbia to Boonville, via Thrall's to Fayette.

In 1833 mail routes were from St. Charles, via Naylor's store, Hickory Grove, Lewiston, Jones' Tanyard to Fulton, 95 miles, twice a week with stages; from Fayette, by Chariton, Grand Pass, Petite Osage bluffs, Tabo, Lexington and Independence 120 miles by stage once a week; St. Charles, Dardenne, Femme Osage, Marthasville, Pinckney, Loutre Island, to Middletown, seventy miles by stage once a week; St. Louis, Manchester, Labadie, Union, Gasconade, Holloway's to Jefferson, 132 miles, once a week; Jefferson, Marion, Pisgah, Boonville and Franklin, fifty-three miles, once a week; St. Charles, Wellsburg, Eagle Creek, Troy, Auburn, Buffalo Knob, Bowling Green, Frankfort, New London, Hannibal, Hydesburg to Palmyra, 100 miles with stages, twice a week; Auburn, by Waverly, Clarksville, Louisiana to Bowling Green, fifty miles, once a week; New London, Florida, Monroe C. H., Middlegrove, Huntsville, Mt. Airy to Fayette, 100 miles, once a week; Chariton, Keytesville, Richmond, Liberty to Independence, 100 miles, once a week; St. Louis, Fenton to Richwoods, fifty-seven miles, once a week; Palmyra, La Grange, Canton to Des Moines River, forty-nine miles, once a week; Bowling Green, Shamrock, Whetstone, Fulton, seventy miles, once a week; Independence to Shawnee, fifteen miles, once a week; Troy, Pendleton's, Pinckney, Newport, Union, fifty-three miles, once a week; Wells-

burg, Monroe, McQueen's to Clarksville, forty miles, once a week. On these various routes mails were taken both ways. These routes became in time well traveled roads and most of them were well worn before railroads appeared.

In 1820 General Atkinson had a wagon road opened out from
United States Roads. Council Bluffs to Chariton under charge of Lieutenant Fields, its length 250 miles.

In May, 1823, a military road was opened from Council Bluffs, Iowa, to Liberty, Missouri. This was done by United States soldiers under Captain J. S. Gray with twenty-four soldiers of the Sixth Regiment, United States Infantry, in forty days, between January 1st and February 10th. Nineteen log bridges were built of round logs with log pen abutments and covered with poles and split timber. These were built over the streams 35 to 85 feet long and 15 to 20 feet high. Canoes were built and placed at the fords of the Nishnabotna, Nodaway and Platte, and a few other streams. Before 1820 the road known as the Cumberland road had been commenced, beginning at Cumberland, Maryland, and extending westward to Wheeling, Virginia.

In October, 1820, the commissioners for laying out the national road, from Virginia to the Mississippi River, began their labors at the Ohio River. The act of Congress authorized the road to begin at Wheeling, Virginia, and named the west bank of the Mississippi River between St. Louis and the mouth of the Illinois River as the western terminus of the road. The commissioners were under oath to lay out the road between these points or stations in a straight line or as nearly so as the nature of the ground would admit and as should be deemed expedient and practicable. The latitude of the points on the Ohio and the Mississippi being ascertained, the course of the road must be as straight as the condition of the ground and watercourses would permit. No deviation could be made in order to pass through seats of government of any State. The latter proposition was rejected by the Senate. The road passed through Cumberland, Wheeling, Columbus, Ohio, and Vandalia, Illinois (the latter then the capital of Illinois). Examinations were made for a continuation of the route from Vandalia westward to Jefferson

City, one north of the Missouri, the other on the south side. The distance from Vandalia to Jefferson City was found to be 176 miles. This extension was never built. In 1829 surveys were made from Vandalia westward. In 1834 a bill passed both houses of Congress making appropriations for a continuance and completion of the road, but was vetoed by President Jackson. This provided for \$200,000 to be expended in Ohio; \$150,000 in Indiana; \$100,000 in Illinois, and \$660,000 east of the Ohio. The road west of the Ohio was known as the National Road. Work was then being done on the road in Illinois and probably a little was done later.

Pursuant to an act of Congress approved March 3, 1825, Major George C. Sibley, of St. Charles, Missouri; Benjamin H. Reeves, of Howard County, and Thomas Mather, of Illinois, were appointed by the President of the United States as commissioners to mark out a road from the western boundary of Missouri to Santa Fe, New Mexico. Joseph C. Brown, of St. Louis, was appointed surveyor. Benjamin H. Reeves, of Howard County, Missouri, had just been elected Lieutenant Governor of this State, which office he resigned in order to accept the post as one of the commissioners for the Santa Fe route. The commission set out from Fort Osage (now Sibley, Missouri,) on the 17th of July, 1825, arriving at the boundary of New Mexico September 11th, where they expected to meet the commissioners from Mexico, but not meeting them Major Sibley proceeded to Santa Fe with a small party. He arrived at San Fernando de Taos October 30th, but it was June 30, 1826, before he received any authority from the Mexican government to act, and then permission was only given to examine, but neither to mark out nor work a road. But on August 20th the survey was begun at San Fernando, run through and connected with the survey of the previous year. Their table of distances begins at Fort Osage, 15 miles below Independence, or 25 miles east of the west line of Missouri. The distances were Council Grove, 139 miles; Diamond Spring, 155 miles; Arkansas River, latitude 38 degrees 11 minutes, longitude 98 degrees, 255 miles; Mexican boundary, 37 degrees 47 minutes, longitude 100 degrees, 416 miles; Lower Cimarron Spring, 477; Middle Cimarron

Spring, 514; Upper Cimarron Spring, 553; Canadian River, 668; Foot of Mountains, 710 miles; Summit, 727 miles; San Fernando de Taos, 745 miles; Santa Fe 810 miles, or 795 miles from Independence.

When Sibley went forward to Mexico, Reeves and the others returned, correcting the route on their way, and Reeves stated that they met with no difficulty for want of wood and water, that a most excellent route could be had and that nature had opened it.

On August 10, 1825, the commission effected a treaty with the Osages by which the Indians granted the right of way for the road forever through their lands, and for this they were paid \$800. The place where the treaty was made was in a grove, now the seat of justice of Morris County, Kansas. Major Sibley in his report says that some persons have since spoken of Council Grove as a place where Indians had always met in council, but that is erroneous; that it was so named by the commission, and that a big white oak was selected on which the name of the place and distance from Fort Osage should be marked. A man of the party, John Walker, commonly called "Big John," cut and marked the letters. "Big John" also discovered a fine spring which has since been named for him. He brought water to Major Sibley and asked what to name the spring, Major Sibley at once said "Big John Spring." He cut its name on a tree near by. A creek two miles east of Council Grove is called "Big John's Creek." Diamond Spring was discovered August 11, 1825, by Benjamin Jones, a hunter of the party. Sibley speaks glowingly of the spring as the "Diamond of the plains." Here Big John also marked its name on an overhanging elm. It is sixteen miles southwest of Council Grove.

G. C. BROADHEAD.

Roanoke.—This is one of the oldest towns settled in Randolph County and lies partly in Randolph County and partly in Howard County, the dividing line between the two counties running through the town. It is incorporated. It has about fifteen stores and shops covering almost all lines of mercantile business. It also possesses probably the most unique opera house in Missouri. The peculiarity of this opera house lies in the fact that it is built (purposely) directly on the county line between the two counties above

named, and as a result it lies in two different counties, two different State senatorial districts and two different congressional districts. At election times it serves as a public voting place and is occupied by the separate sets of judges and clerks who act for the said political subdivisions, one set of judges and clerks having their seats at the windows on the north side of the room and the other set having their seats at the windows on the south side. This room is also used as the courthouse of the town. When a case is tried there, the venue of which lies in Randolph County, the magistrate and the jury and parties interested occupy the north side of the opera house; when the venue of the case lies in Howard County the court meets on the south side of the house. Population in 1899 (estimated), 400.

Roaring River.—Is in the southern part of Barry County, and takes its name from the wonderful spring in which it has its origin, and which furnishes its whole supply of water. This spring comes up in a sort of cave under an overhanging bluff, and flows away in a beautiful stream twenty-five feet wide and twelve inches deep, into White River. The spring is very deep. Local tradition asserts that it has been sounded 300 feet. In early times the water rose up and was poured out in great volume, and with a roaring sound, which gave the name; but when the dam was built which now confines the water in a deep reservoir over the spring to be used for turning a mill, the roar ceased and has never been heard since.

Robb, Edward A., lawyer, circuit judge and member of Congress, was born at Brazeau, Perry County, Missouri, March 19, 1857, son of Dr. Lucius F. Robb. He attended the public schools, Brazeau Academy, Fruitland Normal Institute and the State University, graduating in the law department of the university in 1879, after which he located at Perryville. He was elected prosecuting attorney of Perry County in 1880, and re-elected two years later. In 1884 he was elected to the Legislature, and in 1886 was re-elected. In 1889 he was appointed assistant Attorney General of the State, and held the position for four years. In 1896 he was elected as a Democrat to Congress, and in 1898 was re-elected, receiving 20,601 votes,

to 18,314 for J. H. Reppy, Republican, and 702 for J. B. Dines, People's.

Robert, P. G., clergyman, was born in Richmond, Virginia, December 16, 1827. He was educated at the Richmond Academy, in the private school of Dr. Socrates Maupin, and at the boarding school of Rev. George A. Smith, at Clarens, near Alexandria, Virginia. After leaving school he clerked for a time in Colonel Walter D. Blair's grocery, in Richmond, and subsequently in the counting room of J. D. Mayben, who was a large dealer in Virginia and Kentucky tobacco. In 1846 he determined to enter the ministry, and was ordained to the diaconate at Christ Church, Alexandria, July 12, 1850, by Bishop Meade. He was advanced to the priesthood by Bishop Johns, December 18, 1851. After serving for a time as assistant rector of St. James' Church, of Richmond, Virginia, he was sent by Bishop Meade to Meherrin Parish, of Greensville County, and took charge of that parish, as rector elect. He remained there eight years, and while there married, October 5, 1854, Miss Elizabeth Scott. From 1858 to 1861 he was rector of Christ Church, of Smithfield, Isle of Wight County, and St. Andrew's Southwark Parish, of Surrey County. On the breaking out of the Civil War Mr. Robert was commissioned chaplain in the Confederate States Army, and served in two brigades until he was surrendered at Appomattox Courthouse, April 9, 1865. After the war he taught school for a year, and then went to Little Rock, Arkansas, upon the invitation of Bishop Lay. He was rector of Christ Church for three years, coming to St. Louis from there in 1869 to become rector of the Parish of the Holy Communion, which he has since served.

Roberts, Edward James, merchant, was born in Charlotte County, Virginia, November 14, 1817, and died at Robertsville, Missouri, January 11, 1899. He was the eldest of four children of Thomas and Nancy (Pourtwood) Roberts, who were descended from old English families that settled in America early in the eighteenth century. Thomas Roberts was a volunteer soldier in the War of 1812, and was a son of John Roberts, a prominent land holder in Charlotte County, Virginia, who married Nancy, the daughter of Thomas Pourtwood, also a

prominent Virginian. E. J. Roberts received his early education in a private school of his native State, and, with his parents, removed to Missouri in 1831, settling in Franklin County. Always of a studious nature, his spare moments were spent in diligent study, and arriving at manhood he was well equipped with such knowledge as assured him success. He cultivated principles of industry and economy, and developed high business qualities. Gradually by his own perseverance, and unaided in his efforts, he accumulated extensive land holdings and carried on farming on an extensive scale. When the St. Louis & San Francisco road (then the Atlantic & Pacific) was built, he laid out the town of Robertsville, and in 1860 engaged in the mercantile business, which he continued at Robertsville and Catawissa, Missouri, up to 1885. He was noted for his integrity, and from early youth having lived in the neighborhood in which he died, he enjoyed the respect and confidence of all who knew him and had an extensive acquaintance throughout Franklin and Jefferson Counties. He was a member of the Masonic order—a Master Mason—and was an exemplary member of the order. His politics were Democratic. He never sought any office, though at the solicitation of his many friends he filled the position of township collector for many terms, and for many years was postmaster at Robertsville. In all affairs that he deemed beneficial to his county he was an active worker. Mr. Roberts was interested in financial institutions in St. Louis. By his economy and good business judgment he amassed a large fortune. March 28, 1847, he was married to Miss Anna M. Robertson, a native of St. Louis County. She died in December, 1852. Only one child, Mary F. Roberts, a daughter, survives, and she resides on the homestead at Robertsville. Their son, JAMES EDWARD ROBERTS, was born in Franklin County, November 16, 1852, and died November 22, 1886. He was educated in the public schools of that county, at the Christian Brothers' College, in St. Louis, and at the University of Missouri, at Columbia. When he was eighteen years old he became associated with his father in business, and continued to be a participant in the conduct and management of their joint affairs until his death. For a number of years he was manager of the flouring mill at Robertsville,

and also had charge of his father's extensive farming interests. An excellent business man and a courteous, genial gentleman, he was much esteemed, and his death at an early age was mourned by a large circle of friends. He affiliated politically with the Democratic party, and at times took a somewhat active interest in local and State campaigns. He was a member of the Masonic order and was much beloved by the members of that brotherhood with whom he was brought into contact. November 12, 1879, he married Miss Eliza H. Daniel, of Robertsville, and a daughter born of this marriage, Mary Frances Roberts, is now the wife of Paul Winton, a member of the St. Louis bar.

Roberts, Matthew R., merchant, was born June 22, 1861, in Independence, Missouri. His parents were Preston and Agnes (McGargill) Roberts. The father was a distinguished man and a most estimable citizen. Matthew Roberts received his preliminary education in the common schools of his native town and then entered Harvard College, from which he was graduated with the class of 1880, with the degree of bachelor of arts. He was also a student in the Jesuit College, at St. Mary's, Kansas. After finishing his education he was engaged with his father in various enterprises, including agricultural pursuits, cattle raising and other branches of business. In 1891, in company with his brother, Preston Roberts, he established the hardware house of Roberts Brothers, in Independence, and this establishment has grown to be one of the most prominent commercial institutions of that city. He is a Republican in politics, and is one of the most influential men in his party. In 1891 he was a candidate for treasurer of Jackson County, Missouri, receiving the nomination by acclamation. In 1897 the Republicans of Independence nominated him to represent the First ward of Independence in the city council, and he received a complimentary vote that any candidate might well have been proud of. In his religious views Mr. Roberts is a Catholic. He was married, October 4, 1887, to Miss Nannie Weston, daughter of Robert Weston, of Independence, Missouri. The part Matthew Roberts has played in the development of western Missouri and the advancement of her various interests has not been an unimportant one. While associated

with his father he assisted in the promulgation of several enterprises that were calculated to add to the public good, and in many ways has given proof of keen business sagacity, preserving withal a strict integrity that has won for him an enviable reputation and given him a secure place in the esteem of the people.

Roberts, Preston, Sr., a promoter of great enterprises, and one of the most prominent men of western Missouri, was born March 23, 1825, in Steubenville, Ohio, and died November 14, 1898, at his home in Independence, Missouri. He was the son of Matthew and Jemima (McGee) Roberts. The father was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, in 1801, and the mother was born in Scotland in 1805. Matthew Roberts was a merchant and government mail contractor. He died in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1858. Robert McGee, the father of Jemima McGee, emigrated from Scotland when she was a child, and, being a farmer, located on a farm in Jefferson County, Ohio, where he resided at the time of the daughter's marriage. Preston Roberts received an education in the common schools of his native town, finishing his studies in the college at that place. In 1844, at the age of nineteen, he entered his father's office as general manager of stage routes, and was thus engaged for four years. In 1848 he left Steubenville and went to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he purchased an interest in the steamboat "Bacon," and filled the position of clerk on board for about four months. He then purchased a larger interest in the boat and was promoted to the office of captain. The first through boat line from New Orleans to Montgomery, Alabama, via Mobile, was started by Mr. Roberts, and he enjoyed a profitable trade. In 1851 he sold the "Bacon" and had a boat built especially for his new route, naming the craft the "Alabama." Interests in two other boats were purchased by him and they were all run in the same trade, his realization of returns under the heavy expenditures accompanying the ventures proving satisfactory. In 1856 he went to Pittsburg, and there had constructed a boat for the Pittsburg-St. Louis trade. He continued in that until the summer of 1857, when the new interests were sold and he returned to the business of carrying mails, securing some of the most desirable contracts

in the southern and western States. In the list was a contract covering the postoffices on both sides of the Missouri River from Jefferson City to St. Joseph, Missouri, and from the southern terminus of the Iron Mountain Railroad to Little Rock, Arkansas. The lines were thoroughly equipped and the business was profitable until the outbreak of the Civil War, when it suffered the fate of so many other branches of industry and enterprise. In 1858, soon after he had secured the mail contracts referred to, Mr. Roberts came to Missouri and located at Independence. In 1861 he purchased the interest of Hall & Porter in the Santa Fe mail route, and operated that line successfully. He also established an express line to Pueblo and Canon City, Colorado, and was one of the first to make the hazardous trip over this route. In 1864 he, with others, subscribed the stock and opened the First National Bank of Independence, Missouri. He was made president, and held that office until the bank ceased business in 1878. He also served as vice president of the McCoy Bank, of Independence, and was engaged in the mining business in Arizona and Colorado. In 1890, with his son, Matthew Roberts, he constructed two bridges across the Arkansas River, one at Pine Bluff and the other at Russellville, Arkansas. He was interested in large contracts with the government for transporting supplies across the plains. In all of his undertakings Mr. Roberts was abundantly rewarded by success, and his liberality in giving to public enterprises was in proportion to the financial returns which followed the many business projects in which he was engaged. He contributed liberally toward the creation of a public library in Independence, and was always ready to support the worthy cause and philanthropic movement. In 1874 he became interested in the Wyandotte, Kansas City & Northwestern Railroad, and was largely instrumental in extending the line from Kansas City to Lexington, Missouri. He was elected president of the road in 1876, and gave to the company's affairs the same careful effort which had characterized his previous management of important enterprises. Mr. Roberts had large land holdings in Missouri and Kansas, and his possessions were diversified and substantial. He was a devout Catholic and a liberal supporter of the church. He was mar-

ried, October 1, 1851, to Miss Agnes McGargill, of Washington County, Pennsylvania, and to them twelve children were born, all of whom, eight sons and four daughters, are now living. The death of this good man cast a cloud of sorrow not only over the community in which he lived and where he was so highly respected, but over a great territory where his successes were familiar to the business world and his noble character and clean methods were known.

Roberts, William B., dentist, was born May 30, 1873, in the town of Council Grove, Morris County, Kansas, son of P. S. Roberts, a well known lawyer and real estate operator, who was prominent in the early history of the county in which the son was born. The elder Roberts was for some years after they were thrown open to settlement, the agent for the Kaw Indian lands. The mother of Dr. Roberts was born Mary E. Maxey, and she was the daughter of Rev. W. B. Maxey. Dr. Roberts was reared in Council Grove and obtained his academic education in the public schools of that city. His father died in 1887, and, he being the only son, the care of the family devolved in large measure upon him, although he was then but fourteen years of age. Thereafter he looked after various family interests, and especially the education of his sister, younger than himself. In 1888 he entered the office of Dr. A. O. Corey, of Council Groves, as a dental student, and studied four years under his preceptorship. Later he took a course at the Kansas Dental College and was graduated from that institution in 1896. In 1895 he removed to Eldorado Springs, Missouri, and began the practice of his profession there in association with Dr. E. C. Taylor, of Humansville, Missouri, spending half the time in each place. This business relationship was dissolved in April of 1896, and Dr. Roberts continued his practice alone in the inland towns of Cedar and Vernon Counties. In September of 1897 he passed an examination before the State board of dental examiners of Missouri and received his certificate from that board. In July of 1899 he removed to Carterville, Missouri, and has since practiced successfully in that city. He is a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. In June of 1892 he became a member of Coun-

cil Grove Camp No. 345, of the Modern Woodmen of America, and held successively the offices of escort and banker in that camp. Later he transferred his membership to Cedar Camp, No. 3,295, of which he was chief forester. At the present time (1900) he affiliates with Redwood Camp, No. 4755, and is chief forester of that camp. He was a charter member of the Court of Honor, at Carterville, organized in November, 1899, and was elected worthy chancellor of this lodge. He was also a delegate to the State Supreme Court of the order, which was in session at Moberly, Missouri, February 14, 1900.

Robertson, Charles Franklin, second bishop of Missouri, was born in the city of New York, March 2, 1835. His father, James Robertson, was a merchant of that city, where his family had been resident for several generations. The future bishop was educated at private schools, with a view to following his father into commercial pursuits; but a short experience convinced him that a business life would not prove congenial, and when about twenty years of age, he entered Yale University. At Yale he distinguished himself as a conscientious student, and was graduated with honors in 1859. By this time he had become strongly attracted to religious life, and he turned to the church as affording the sphere of duty most satisfying to his aspirations. He entered the general theological seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in 1859, completing the theological course in 1862; and on the 29th of June of that year he was ordained deacon. On October 23, 1862, he was advanced to the priesthood by Bishop Potter. His first charge was St. Mark's Parish, Malone, N. Y., which he held until 1868, discharging the duties of his office with exemplary diligence and great success. While rector of St. Mark's he married, in 1865, Miss Rebecca Duane, great-granddaughter of James Duane, a member of the Continental Congress, first mayor of the city of New York after the Revolution, and one of the few laymen who were members of the convention which, in 1784, organized the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States. On September 1, 1868, he was called to the rectorship of St. James' Parish, Batavia, N. Y., and two days afterward was elected bishop of the diocese of Missouri. He was consecrated in Grace Church, New

York, on October 25th, and on November 1st arrived in St. Louis.

At the time of Bishop Robertson's election the diocese of Missouri was coextensive with the State. In the 68,000 square miles of its territory there were not a thousand miles of railroad. There was no mode of reaching interior towns save by wagon or on horseback. Large sections of the State had recently been devastated by Civil War, and party feeling still ran high. In this vast diocese there were only seventeen parishes and six mission stations supplied with clergy, and four vacant parishes. The total number of communicants was less than 2,000; the majority of the parishes were overwhelmed with debt, and the people were poor. To cope with these discouraging conditions the new bishop brought executive ability of a high order, a stout heart and faith in God. He visited every parish and mission in the State during the first year of his episcopate, some of them twice, and established new missions wherever he found a knot of church people, or a promising field unoccupied. Wherever he went he brought order out of confusion, and inspired the people with energy and hope. Debts were gradually paid off; churches were built; the church became established throughout Missouri. At the close of his eighteen years' episcopate the number of churches and missions in the diocese had increased to eighty-five, the clergy to fifty-one, the communicants to 6,500, and the current revenue of the church had trebled. The general interests and institutions of the diocese, of all of which he was *ex officio* the head, felt the same access of vigor from his broad views and business ability. New buildings were erected for St. Luke's Hospital, and the foundation of its endowment was laid; a diocesan school for girls was established, and put in charge of a church sisterhood, and became a successful training school of church women; the Missionary Host, composed of the Sunday school children and their teachers, was organized, and, under his enthusiastic fostering, developed into the most efficient auxiliary of the missionary work in the diocese; the St. Louis city mission was established, of which the well equipped St. Stephen's Mission, on Rutger Street, is the eldest offspring. The church's work in the other cities of the diocese received a similar impulse from his

energetic counsels and ready assistance. He carried the same energy and good sense into the councils of the House of Bishops, of which he speedily became an influential member, and was honored with a full share of the labors connected with the administration of the general institutions of the church. In all movements for the betterment of moral and social conditions and promotion of good citizenship he was deeply interested. He was vice president of the St. Louis Social Science Association, and of the National Conference of Charities and Corrections. Good citizenship was an important part of his religion. The only recreation he permitted himself was original research in various departments of knowledge, chiefly in the history of the discovery and settlement of the Mississippi Valley, to which he made important contributions, some of the more notable of which were the "American Revolution and the Mississippi Valley" (1884); "The Attempt to Separate the West from the American Union" (1885); "The Purchase of the Louisiana Territory, in its Influence on the American System" (1885). He was a friend and patron of learning to the full extent his busy life permitted. He was an active member of the Missouri Historical Society, a corresponding member of the New England History and Genealogical Society, and of the historical societies of Virginia, Wisconsin, Maryland, Kansas and Georgia. In recognition of his learning and contributions to knowledge, he was honored by the universities, receiving the degree of S. T. D. from Columbia College, New York, in 1868; D. D. from the University of the South, Sewanee, Tennessee, in 1883; and LL. D. from the University of the State of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri, in 1883.

The toil and anxieties incident to the visitation and government of so vast a diocese were known to be too much for one man's strength, and in 1885 Bishop Robertson had begun to show symptoms of physical weakness. At that time also the diocese was greatly agitated over an ecclesiastical trial, which developed sensational features and aroused angry passions. The clamors and animosities of that trial and its unhappy ending proved a severe strain on a vitality already impaired. Nervous exhaustion supervened, which a short rest failed to relieve; and after an illness of several weeks the

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Geo. Robertson



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bishop died, on May 1, 1886, in the fifty-second year of his age, and the eighteenth of his episcopate. The demonstrations of respect which marked his obsequies showed that he was held in high esteem by all classes of his fellow-citizens, irrespective of creed; while the resolutions adopted by the diocesan convention, the standing committee, and the vestries bore uniform testimony to the kindly courtesy, fidelity to duty and righteousness of government, which were the most patent facts of his life and character.

Bishop Robertson was a man of modest and kindly disposition, fortified with much native dignity of character and a profound conviction of the greatness and sacredness of his office. He was deeply religious and utterly self-sacrificing. In manner somewhat austere, he was tender in his dealings with all who claimed his sympathy. He was scrupulously particular in the observance of his appointments, whether with the obscure mission in the backwoods or the wealthy city church; and it is pathetic to recall at what a cost of physical toil this punctuality was purchased in those days of imperfect facilities for travel. In his churchmanship he was equally removed from ritualism and from liberalism, but tolerant of both when he believed them to be the honest expression of conscientious convictions. As a preacher, while he lacked those rhetorical graces which attract the multitude, he was very impressive, his sermons being thoughtful and well-worded and sometimes eloquent, and always delivered with the earnestness of one who believed he had a message to the consciences of men. As an organizer and dispatcher of business he had few superiors on the episcopal bench. He was well endowed with those qualities of head and heart which mark the faithful pastor and able administrator, and his short episcopate gave an impulse to the spiritual and material interests of the church in Missouri, which will continue to be felt for many years to come.

Robertson, George, lawyer and president of the Missouri Bar Association, was born in Mahaska County, Iowa, June 2, 1852, son of James Register and Margaret (Barkley) Robertson. James Register Robertson was born in Washington County, Tennessee, January 22, 1822, and was a son of George Robertson, a soldier in the War of

1812, a native of North Carolina, descended from a Scotch-Irish family from Ulster, Ireland, which settled in America long before the Revolutionary period. Joseph Robertson, the father of the last named, was a native of Pennsylvania, who went to North Carolina with Daniel Boone and was a soldier in the War for Independence. Among the battles in which he was a participant were those of Cowpens and King's Mountain. In the latter engagement the Robertsons played an important part, many of that name winning a place in history for their bravery. The Robertson family were active in the organization of the Watauga Republic, an early effort in America to protest against the tyranny of the Government of Great Britain. This republic, after the signing of the Declaration of Independence, became the State of Washington, then the State of Franklin, then Tennessee. For a detailed account of this republic and the active part taken in its organization the reader is referred to the "Annals of Tennessee," by J. G. M. Ramsey, and to the biographical sketch of General James Robertson. Many of the soldiers of the War of 1812 were rewarded with land warrants. The one awarded George Robertson was located in Mahaska County, Iowa, by his son James Register Robertson in 1851. His wife, Margaret Barkley Robertson, was born in Green County, Tennessee, December 25, 1836, daughter of Samuel Barkley. Her parents died in her infancy and she was reared by her grandfather, Wm. Barkley, a man of prominence, and for many years the high sheriff of the county. The Barkley family of Tennessee belong to the early Berkley family of Virginia, but the Tennessee branch changed the spelling of the name from Berkley to Barkley. Deciding to improve the land granted his father, and his own by inheritance, James R. Robertson removed to Iowa. It was hard to make the new land bear profitable crops, and Mr. Robertson added to his income by teaching school. George Robertson, the son, spent his boyhood days on his father's farm and received the rudiments of education in the public schools in the neighborhood. In 1865 they disposed of their Iowa farm and returned to Tennessee, where they remained for a time. After returning westward they took up their residence in Randolph County, Missouri, in 1867. There George Robertson com-

pleted his common school education and then entered Woods' Academy, at Moberly, Missouri. He then went to the State normal school at Kirksville, where he took a partial course and then commenced teaching school. For four years he taught school in Audrain County, then entered the law office of Judge W. O. Forrist, at Mexico, to complete his legal reading, which he pursued while teaching school. In October, 1876, he was admitted to the bar at Mexico. The following year he commenced practice there and has since continued with brilliant success, gaining a reputation that extends beyond the limits of the State. He has held many public offices, and all duties imposed upon him have been discharged with fidelity and such ability as to merit the confidence of all. He was city attorney of Mexico for three terms, serving through the years 1877 to 1880. From 1880 to 1884 he was public administrator of Audrain County, and in 1885 he was appointed by Governor John S. Marmaduke, prosecuting attorney of the county to fill out an unexpired term. For six years he was a member of the school board of Mexico and accomplished much toward advancing the schools of that city. In 1899 he was appointed by Governor Stephens a member of the board of managers of the Colony for the Feeble Minded and Epileptic, but after holding the office less than a year resigned. In public affairs he has always been foremost, and his public-spiritedness has contributed greatly to the prosperity of Mexico. He is one of the owners of "Woodlawn Place," one of the most beautiful additions to the city. He is one of the chief promoters and organizers of the Mexico Building & Loan Association, is a director in and since its organization has been the attorney for the same. Mr. Robertson has been attorney for the Wabash and Chicago & Alton Railways for a number of years, but resigned his position with the latter in 1900. As a lawyer he is ranked among the foremost of Missouri, and has been the attorney in numerous important cases. A case which he carried to the courts at his own expense and was sustained by the Supreme Court is Thompson vs. Bunton. Under the old vagrant law Thompson, a negro, had been arrested, convicted and was about to be sold at public auction to the highest bidder for a certain term of months, which practically meant an unlimited

period of slavery. In the *habeas corpus* proceedings following, Mr. Robertson as Thompson's attorney, carried the case to the Supreme Court and secured a decision declaring that the law under which Thompson was convicted and sold was in violation of the Constitution of the State and of the United States prohibiting human slave trade. Many years he has been an active member of the Missouri Bar Association, and has been chosen its president. Mr. Robertson is a member of the Democratic party. In 1890 when the party disagreed on the financial issue, he espoused the cause of those who adhered to the sound money doctrine. He was the acknowledged leader of the Democrats in Missouri. He was a delegate at large from Missouri to the national Democratic convention at Indianapolis and was also a member of the National Democratic State Convention. Prior to that he served as a member of the ninth district Democratic congressional committee. Mr. Robertson is a Master Mason, a Royal Arch Mason, a member of the Temple of the Mystic Shrine and a member of the society of Sons of the Revolution. He is a man of strong personality, his countenance bearing the marks of firmness, straightforwardness and lofty principles. His general appearance is that of a robust, well-preserved man, who has led a temperate and regulated life and guards well against the excesses that the active lawyer and business man are too often burdened with. He is a frank orator, though never presuming to soar in eloquence, rather depending upon his common sense plainly expressed, so that his hearers cannot well misconstrue his meaning. In friendly conversation he is an interesting talker, void of all hypocrisy, is open and frank, and lacks the artfulness which enables the average diplomat to conceal what he feels, but does not care to express. George Robertson is an open book to his friends and to his enemies—both know where he stands. The following estimate of Mr. Robertson by a friend from the "Lawyer and Bar of Missouri" is a faithful picture of his character: "The distinguishing characteristics of the life of George Robertson, those of almost every man, can be expressed in a few words. Persistency, courage and integrity—these are the ruling attributes

character. In addition to the many virtues, such as energy, fidelity and generosity, which characterize the lives of all good citizens, he possesses these traits to such a degree that they dominate his life and mark the man. They are the resultant of two forces—natural temperament and environment. From childhood he has been possessed of a strong will, an aggressive disposition and ambition to succeed. The circumstances of his life were such that he had to make his way unaided and alone. The success which he coveted was of the highest degree, and his struggle to accomplish it developed those great traits of tenacity of purpose, indomitable courage and love of justice without which no success can be substantial or enduring. The fields of law and politics became attractive to him early in life and have furnished a splendid arena for the development and display of his powers. While he is, perhaps, best known in his community as a successful practitioner of the law, he is at the same time a devout student of political philosophy and is deeply learned in the theory and history of government. This is his mental pleasure ground. There is nothing truer than that a man may be fairly judged by the character of the pleasure he seeks. Knowing as I do the nature of the books and associates to which this man turns in his leisure moments for pleasure and diversion, I have no hesitancy in saying that the ruling passion of his mind is the love of the study of the government, which is little more than the science of justice. For a long time he has been a special student of the origin and history of our Federal Constitution, and has gone to the various sources of information on that subject. He is familiar with the conditions out of which the Constitution sprang, and the objects and motives which inspired the men who gave that instrument to the world. He knows the unseen foundation of our social fabric. The Constitution was the pole star in one of the critical periods of his career. When the Chicago platform of 1896 was adopted he felt constrained to sever his connection with the regular organization of the Democratic party, with its ties and affiliations, because he felt that platform, in its last analysis and logical results, to be an attack on constitutional government in this country. Democracy had been dear to him, not on account of its organization, but its

principles, and when the time came to decide between the two, he did not hesitate to adhere to what he considered the true principles of the party. In the political arena, as at the bar, he defends his position with a directness and force that makes him dear to his friends and terrible to his enemies."

Mr. Robertson was married September 3, 1879, to Miss Laura Hiner, of Mexico, Missouri. Five children have been born to this union. They are Madge, David H., George T., Laura and James Graham Robertson. Mrs. Robertson is a daughter of the late Captain David A. Hiner, of Mexico, for many years well known as a steamboat captain in the Mississippi and Ohio River trade, and who performed gallant service in the Civil War as pilot in the Mississippi squadron. He was a son of Captain David Hiner, of Cincinnati, one of the most prominent river men when steamboating was at its zenith. He served in both the Mexican and Civil Wars, and at the fight of Pittsburg Landing piloted the "A. O. Tyler." He was the pilot of the same boat in her battle with the ram "Arkansas" at the mouth of the Yazoo River, when the ram was destroyed and he was severely wounded in that fight. Mr. and Mrs. Robertson and their children reside in one of the handsomest homes in Mexico, where, surrounded by his family and his books, the most contented hours of Mr. Robertson are spent.

Robidoux, Antoine, Indian trader, was born in St. Louis in 1794, and died in the city of St. Joseph, Missouri, in 1860. He was a sprightly youth and entered very early upon a life which was full of romance and adventure. At twenty-two years of age he accompanied General Atkinson on his expedition to the Yellowstone region, and at twenty-eight he went to Mexico. There he remained fifteen years, marrying while a resident of that country an attractive and wealthy Mexican lady, who returned with him to the United States. In 1840 he settled near the site of St. Joseph, and in 1845 went from there into the Rocky Mountain region on a trading expedition. Caught in an unusually severe storm on that occasion, he suffered greatly, lost many of his horses, and would doubtless have perished himself had he not been rescued by a relief expedition sent out by his brother Joseph. In 1846 he accompanied General

Phil. Kearny as guide and interpreter to Mexico, and in a battle with the Mexicans received three lance wounds, from which, however he recovered. Returning to Missouri in 1849, he lived at St. Joseph until 1855, when he returned to New Mexico. Later he lived for a time in Washington City, and then returned to St. Joseph, where he spent the remainder of his life.

Robidoux, Joseph, merchant and trader, and the founder of the city of St. Joseph, Missouri, was born in St. Louis, August 10, 1783, of French-American parentage. He was trained to the fur trade and as early as 1800 made his first trip up the Missouri River in search of a favorable location for a trading post. At that time he stopped on the site of the city of St. Joseph, but a little later moved on to Council Bluffs, and established his trading post there. As agent of the American Fur Company he spent the next four years traveling and trading among the Indians of the West, and at one time pitched his tents on the site of Chicago. Returning to St. Louis, he then built a store there, and it was in the building which he occupied as a dwelling house and tavern that the first Territorial Legislature of Missouri met, in December of 1812. In 1843 he removed to western Missouri, and laid out the city of St. Joseph. He died there in 1868.

Robidoux Landing.—The name by which the pioneer settlement was known prior to the incorporation of the village of St. Joseph, in July, 1843.

Robinson, Daniel Bullard, railway president, was born August 26, 1847, in St. Albans, Vermont. His first employment was with the Vermont Central Railroad Company. Years later he filled successively the positions of assistant superintendent and general superintendent of the New Orleans & Mobile Railway, and was then called upon to undertake the building of the Sonora Railroad. From 1883 to 1886 he was in charge of the construction of the Mexican Central Railway, and then returned to the United States to become general manager of the Atlantic & Pacific Railway.

In 1887 he became general manager of the Colorado Midland Railway. In 1892 a broader field opened for him in connection with the

Santa Fe system, and he left the Texas to become vice president of that great corporation. In 1896 he accepted the presidency of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Company, and this connection brought him to St. Louis, which has since been his home. He married, in 1871, Miss Ella Perkins, whose father was then superintendent of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad. His children are James B. and Harry Robinson of St. Louis, and Mrs. Lena Robinson Thompson, of Chicago.

Robinson, Hamline Elijah, educator and book collector of Maryville, Missouri, was born April 22, 1845, at Brattleboro, Vermont. His parents were Elijah and J. (Brown) Robinson. The father was born in Jamaica, Vermont, in 1817. Both of his grandfathers served in the Revolutionary War, and a distinguished line of ancestors dates back to days when the country was struggling in its period of formation and which people of to-day are proud to be able to trace with lineal accuracy. Elijah Robinson was a Methodist minister for forty years, and died at Evansville, Wisconsin, in 1887. The mother of H. E. Robinson was also a native of Jamaica, Vermont, the date of her birth having been 1826, and she was able to claim Revolutionary ancestry on both the paternal and maternal sides of her family. She was a very devout woman and a fruitful life, filled with good works, came to a peaceful end in 1881, while the family home was at Evansville, Wisconsin. The subject of this sketch is of the eighth generation of the Robinson family, and is a descendant of George Robinson, who settled in Dedham, Massachusetts, in 1656. In 1720 the family moved to what is now Webster, Massachusetts, and spread into Thompson, Connecticut, moving to Windham County, Vermont, in 1798. H. E. Robinson was educated in the common schools of his native State and in a seminary at Evansville, Wisconsin. He has always been a close student of literature and the science of government, and in these respects when he has a surely established reputation as one of the great book collectors of the State and of the entire country, he still continues to pay much attention to these subjects and possesses a large number of valuable volumes touching the branches which grow out of them. He lived with his parents in Brattleboro, Vermont.



William E. R.
Maryville



Samuel E. Robinson
Maryville, Mo.

boro, Proctorville, St. Johnsbury and other towns in Vermont, and the removal west was made in 1855. The family settled in Cherry Valley, Illinois. In the spring of 1856 he went to Milton, Wisconsin, and this was followed by short terms of residence in Evansville, Wisconsin; Milwaukee and Whitewater. He served his country during the Rebellion as a member of Company F, Sixteenth Wisconsin Infantry. After the war he surveyed for a line of railroad, drove a stage in Iowa and taught school in Wisconsin. There was a diversity of pursuits that was beneficial. It gave the young man a wide experience and made possible an insight into human nature of almost every sort, proving of untold value to one whose greatest pleasure in life is to study the contents of books. Mr. Robinson studied dentistry in Boston and engaged in journalistic work in Charleston, Massachusetts. He removed to Maryville, Missouri, in 1870, where most of his life has been spent in the newspaper work as editor of the Maryville "Republican," which has grown to be one of the most influential weekly journals in the West under his capable direction and prudent guidance. Mr. Robinson has accumulated by his own exertions what is perhaps one of the choicest and largest private libraries in the State, containing over 5,000 volumes. It is general in character, the tastes of the collector having been very catholic. In sets of authors it comprises choice editions of Dickens, Scott, Thackeray, Charles Lever, Captain Marryat, Charles Lamb, Hood, De Quincy, Bulwer, Hobbes, Dugald Stewart and many others. Of early English drama there is a very complete collection, the works of Shakespeare and his successors for one hundred years being nearly all present in collective editions, as well as such collections as "Dodley's Old Plays," etc. Of the best American authors there are sets of Emerson, Holmes, Howell, Whittier, Irving, Cooper, Bryant, Brown and others. Of the "Incunabula" there are some choice specimens of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, and a large selection of the English literature of the seventeenth century. A choice copy in three folio volumes of "Fox's Book of Martyrs," black letter, is very noticeable. One of the productions of the Venetian press of 1500, with the famous printer's mark of "The Cat and Mouse," of John Baptist Sessa, is a beautiful specimen

of early printing. Books on occult subjects have been a particular fad with Mr. Robinson, and this department embraces about 500 volumes. Most of these are exceedingly rare and a privately printed catalogue of these books was issued by Mr. Robinson in 1897, 100 copies having been printed. In bibliography and the history of printing this library probably contains over two hundred volumes. In 1898 Mr. Robinson issued one hundred and fifty copies of a little brochure entitled "Five Centuries of Printing," and in 1899 he issued one hundred copies of "Philobibliion on Richard Grant White." In Missouri history and books relating to Missouri and Missourians, Mr. Robinson has always taken a great interest and has several hundred volumes in that department. He is well informed on such matters, especially in the bibliography of the question, and has in manuscript much matter which may some day see light. The library is a workshop for the ardent lover of all literature, and Mr. Robinson spends every spare hour with the rare volumes which he values so highly and with those which enable him to keep pace with the affairs of letters of the present day. Politically he has filled positions of trust and importance. In 1882 he was city collector of Maryville, Missouri. He was appointed member of the State board of charities by Governor Stephens in 1897, and was reappointed in 1899 for a term of six years. Mr. Robinson keeps in close touch with his brother newspaper men of Missouri, and in 1896 served as president of the Missouri Press Association. He has also been president of the Missouri Editorial Republican League, and was a delegate to the National Editorial Association in 1892 and ever since. At all times Mr. Robinson has been a Republican. He has been a delegate to various State and other conventions, and received strong support in 1896 for the nomination as Secretary of State. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and is secretary of the board of trustees of the First Methodist Church of Maryville, Missouri, having served in that capacity for ten years. Mr. Robinson has been a member of the Knights of Pythias since 1868. He was Chancellor Commander of Tancred Lodge, of Maryville, in 1883, and was Chancellor Commander of Vesta Lodge, Maryville, in 1893. He has been a member of the Grand Army of the

Republic since 1868, was Commander of Sedgwick Post, of Maryville, in 1892, and was a delegate to the national encampments of 1893, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898 and 1900. Mr. Robinson was married December 25, 1871, to Miss Florence Annetta Donaldson. Mrs. Robinson was born in Schoharie County, New York, and her ancestors participated in the stirring events attending the Revolutionary War. To Mr. and Mrs. Robinson three children have been born: Nellie, born September 23, 1872; Charles, born October 19, 1873; Florence, born January 16, 1884. These young people are possessed of records which show that five of their great-great-grandfathers were in the Revolutionary Army.

Robinson, Joseph Finis, physician and superintendent of the State Insane Asylum at Nevada, was born near Knobnoster, Johnson County, Missouri, February 15, 1847, son of Jehu and Julia Ann (Oglesby) Robinson. His father was a native of Tennessee, and came of an old and honored family of that State. In 1818, at the age of six years, Jehu Robinson accompanied his father, Joseph Robinson, to Saline County, Missouri, where the father settled on a tract of land and at once engaged in agricultural pursuits. He and his family were among the earliest of the pioneer inhabitants of that section of the State, and Mr. Robinson, being possessed of ability above the average of those times, was naturally regarded as a leader in his community. During the early Indian wars he received a commission as colonel in the State troops, and commanded a regiment in numerous engagements brought about by the depredations of the red men. In 1835 or 1836 he located in Johnson County, and was one of the chief organizers of the first Cumberland Presbyterian Church in that part of the State. The first house of worship built by the congregation was erected on his farm, and for many years he held the office of elder. The Rev. John Morrow, whose name is well known in the pioneer history of Missouri, was one of the earliest pastors of that society, and perhaps the first to serve in that capacity. Mr. Robinson was also a recognized leader in the ranks of the Democratic party in those pioneer days, and continued as such until after the country had become more thickly populated and the county government had

been organized. He was judge of the County Court of Johnson County for a considerable period, and a man of great influence in his community. His death occurred in Henry County, Missouri, in 1886. His wife, Dr. Joseph F. Robinson's mother, was born in Kentucky in 1820, and is a daughter of Tarlton Oglesby, a member of one of the noted old families of the Bluegrass State. She died August 14, 1900, at the age of nearly eighty years, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Sallie B. Reynolds, in Henry County. Dr. Robinson obtained his elementary education in the common schools of Johnson and Boone Counties, Missouri. In 1865 he entered the Missouri State University, and was graduated from the normal and scientific departments in 1870 with the degree of bachelor of science. Three years later his *alma mater* conferred upon him the degree of master of science. After leaving college he taught school for one term of six months. In 1871 he matriculated in the St. Louis Medical College, which he attended two consecutive terms, after which he located for the practice of his profession in Henry County. In 1875 he went to Philadelphia and took a course in the Jefferson Medical College, of that city, being graduated in that year with the degree of doctor of medicine. Resuming practice near Windsor, in Henry County, after his graduation, he continued his professional labors there until his election to the responsible office of superintendent of the State Insane Asylum at Nevada. In the meantime, however, and in 1878, he had taken post-graduate courses in the Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, and Bellevue Hospital Medical College, in New York. In 1887, during the administration of Governor Marmaduke, he was named as a member of the first board of managers of the Nevada asylum, serving in that capacity for a period of six years, during the last three of which he was president of the board. In 1893, during the administration of Governor Stone, the board elected him to his present office, in which he has continued to serve to the present time (1900), and his term of office will not expire until October, 1904. During the administration of Dr. Robinson the capacity of the institution has been increased from 540 to 850 patients, but without the necessity of special appropriation of moneys on the part of the State. The increased accommodations



Wm. D. Miller



A. F. Robinson M. D.

are due entirely to the economic administration of affairs by Superintendent Robinson, and were made possible by reserving from the funds appropriated for the yearly maintenance a considerable amount per annum which, in many institutions, would have been wasted through injudicious management. Originally, the cost of the asylum represented a per capita expenditure (to make room for 540 patients) of about \$625; during Dr. Robinson's administration the capacity has been increased so as to provide for the welfare of nearly 850 patients, without in any manner affecting their well-being or comfort. This change in the management represents a saving to the State of about \$200,000 through the comparatively insignificant expenditure of \$8,000 or \$10,000 in fitting up and utilizing apartments in the building not intended for that purpose originally. This fact alone speaks volumes for the economy of the administration of the present incumbent. Not only is this true, but the present regime has also been characterized by a great increase in the average of recoveries on the part of those sent to the asylum for treatment. Late biennial reports show that from 54 to 58 per cent, based on the number of patients received and treated each year, are discharged restored, an exhibit more satisfactory than that of any similar institution in the United States. Superintendent Robinson has remained in office through the administrations of four Governors, though in most States political influence very frequently results in a rapid succession in the office. He is now the only official continuously connected with the asylum, who was an original appointee of Governor Marmaduke, under whose administration the institution was erected. Dr. Robinson has always remained firm in his allegiance to the Democratic party, though he has never sought or held political office of any kind, always devoting himself closely to his chosen calling. Though his parents were devout adherents to the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, he has been a member of the Baptist Church since he was a youth of seventeen years. He has been identified with Masonry for many years, and has attained the higher degrees in that organization. He was one of the charter members of the Blue Lodge at Cold Springs, Johnson County, Missouri, now located at Leeton, and

has always retained his connection therewith. He is a Sir Knight in O'Sullivan Commandery No. 56, of Nevada, a member of Ararat Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Kansas City, and also a member of the order of Elks at Nevada. In 1889, while he was engaged in the general practice of his profession at Windsor, he became one of the promoters and organizers of the Farmer's Bank, located in that place, and for four years served as president of the institution. Dr. Robinson is a great lover of fine stock, and is credited with being one of the best judges of horses in Missouri. For many years he has owned and conducted one of the most successful stock farms in the State, though since the time of his election to his present position he has left the practical management of the property to others. This farm is located near Windsor, in Henry County, Missouri, famous for its blue grass and clover, and is known throughout the entire United States as the producer of some of the best horses ever sent out of Missouri. It was established in 1884 as the "Meadow Stock Farm," and still bears the splendid reputation it established sixteen years ago through the efforts of its founder. Dr. Robinson was married, November 14, 1878, to Miss Linnie A. Sipe, daughter of Dr. Jacob and Harriet E. (Fewel) Sipe, of Warrensburg, Missouri. Mrs. Robinson was born near Windsor, Henry County. Her mother was a daughter of M. C. Fewel, a native of North Carolina, and a pioneer of Henry County. Dr. Jacob Sipe, her father, for many years was a practicing physician of Henry County, and during the Civil War was commissioned as surgeon in the Confederate Army. He was captured by the Federals during an engagement in this State, and confined in prison at Rolla, in Phelps County, where his death occurred. Mrs. Robinson was educated at the Methodist College, at Lexington, Missouri, and the Normal School at Warrensburg, of which she is a graduate. She is a lady of many rare graces of character, well fitted to adorn any circle of society. It is fitting to say of Dr. Robinson that while he occupies a position of eminence as a physician and surgeon and as an expert alienist, he stands equally high as a man outside of his professional career. He is possessed of a cheerful disposition, is broad-minded and liberal in his views, and these traits have en-

the young man purchased a small lot of cheap goods and a team of oxen and started across the plains. The plan was that he was to sell as much of his stock as he could and divide the profits with his employer. Unfortunately, however, nearly every person who undertook the perilous trip to the gold fields had provided himself with enough supplies to last a year or more, and the proceeds of the sale amounted to a sum that was disappointingly small. Theodore received practically nothing for his trouble. Leaving nothing for himself, he sent the proceeds to his employer and made up the amount that winter in mining. Those were unhappy days for the young man, an experience so full of tribulations that often the heart grew sick and hope almost failed. In 1855 he returned to Missouri, intending to go back to California a short time later, but on arriving at home he learned that his father had recently died in Texas, leaving a second wife with three children to take care of and extremely limited means with which to provide that support. Then it was that the true manhood of Theodore Robinson was made manifest. In order that he might assist his stepmother and those made dependent upon her, he took a two-horse team and wagon and drove from St. Joseph to Houston, Texas, and brought his father's family to St. Joseph. He struggled heroically for more than a year to support this family, but found that he could not do it properly on his limited salary. Isaac Curd, an old friend, saw the effort the unselfish young man was putting forth, and he came to Theodore's assistance by offering to furnish a stock of goods which might be taken to a country town. Maryville was the place chosen, and from August, 1857, until the day of his death, May 28, 1894, he was actively engaged in business enterprises in the seat of government in Nodaway County. In 1873 he became connected with the Nodaway Valley Bank, which was established in 1868. Mr. Robinson was made cashier and James B. Prather was the president. After the death of Mr. Prather, Mr. Robinson became the president, and served the bank in that capacity until the day of his death. His son, James B. Robinson, was made cashier of the bank at the time the elder Robinson took the presidency, and James now fills the office of president of what is one of the strongest financial insti-

tutions in northwest Missouri, with credit to himself and to the untarnished reputation made by the head of the family. These changes were made in 1891, the year of Mr. Prather's death. When the death of Theodore Robinson made the office of president vacant and James B. was given that place of trust and responsibility, John T. Welch was elected cashier of the bank. This position Mr. Welch held until 1898, when he resigned and was succeeded by Fred P. Robinson, who has given evidence of the possession of the sterling traits of character which made his distinguished father's life a success and his older brother's business reputation of the highest merit. Theodore Robinson, himself deprived of early advantages on account of poverty, appreciated the value of an education, and probably took a more active part in educational affairs than any other man in Nodaway County. For twenty years he was a member of the school board of Maryville, and was one of the best friends and most ardent supporters the system of free schools ever had. Mr. Robinson's political views were Democratic, although he voted according to conscientious dictations, and cast ballots for Presidents Lincoln and Grant. He was a faithful member of the Christian Church, and was a prominent Odd Fellow. Mr. Robinson was married, October 9, 1859, to Miss Rebecca J. Ray, daughter of James Ray, a prominent resident of Nodaway County. Mrs. Robinson is a member of an old and honored Kentucky family. To Mr. and Mrs. Robinson seven children were born. Those surviving are James B., president of the Nodaway Valley Bank; Fred P., cashier of the same institution, and Jennie I. Robinson.

Robinson, Waltour Moss, judge of the Supreme Court of Missouri, was born November 28, 1850, near Paris, Monroe County, Missouri. His parents were Waltour and Ann (Moss) Robinson. The father was a native of Virginia. He came to Missouri as a young man, and became enterprising as a merchant and in general business. The mother was born of Kentucky parents, shortly after their removal to Missouri. The son, Waltour M. Robinson, attended the public school at Paris, and was for three years afterward a student in William Jewell College, where he took a liberal academic



W. H. C. P.



W. W. Robinson

course. In 1874-5 he attended the Union College of Law of the Chicago and Northwestern University, from which he was graduated in 1876, with the degree of bachelor of laws. He was admitted to the bar at Paris, and removed to Webb City, where he entered upon practice in January, 1877. In 1883 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Jasper County, and was re-elected in 1885. During the years he occupied this position he made his home in Carthage, upon the close of the last term returning to Webb City. From 1890 to 1892 he was city attorney of Webb City. In 1892 he was elected to the circuit bench, taking his seat in January, 1893, for a term of six years. In 1894 he was elected a supreme court judge, whereupon he resigned the position he then occupied, and in January, 1895, removed to Jefferson City, which he has since made his home. In his present high position he is recognized as a man of high legal attainments, studious in his habits, of deep discernment and keen discrimination, thorough and clear in the examination of cases coming before him, and courageous in enunciation of his opinions. While a resident of Jasper County he became interested in mining properties, and has become one of the wealthy mineral land proprietors of the district. At one time he was personally interested in the operation of mines upon the extensive and valuable Midway lands, when they yielded more largely than any others in the county. He yet owns the realty, upon which are many highly productive mines, with extensive plants operated by companies and individuals under leasehold rights. He recently sold for a large price the St. Joseph Land & Mining Company tract. Judge Robinson is an earnest Republican, and in former years was known as an aggressive leader and a striking figure in the most heated political campaigns, in which he participated as a speaker with energy and impassioned eloquence. Since entering upon the discharge of judicial duties he has held aloof from practical politics, and was not even present in the convention which nominated him for his present high office. He holds connection with the Baptist Church. He was married, in Bloomington, Illinois, October 12, 1881 to Miss Jennie Reynolds. The children born of this marriage are Ralph, at the present time (1899) a student in the Western Mil-

itary Academy at Alton, Illinois, and Addie, who is attending the public school in Jefferson City. Personally Judge Robinson is a man of high character, excellent social qualities, and an enterprising and successful manager of large affairs. While during the greater portion of his life antagonistic to the majority of his community in a political way and earnest in enunciation of his principles, his admirable personal traits commanded such respect and admiration that his popularity remained unaffected.

Robinson, William P., Jr., railroad manager, was born February 23, 1860, at Hannibal, Missouri, son of William P. and Martha Robinson. In his boyhood he attended the public schools of his native city, and afterward completed a course in the Upper Canada College, at Toronto, Canada. From early days when he first began to plan as to his future course in life he had conceived an earnest desire to engage in railroad business, and upon the completion of his education he took the first opportunity which was presented to make a beginning in a calling which had impressed itself so deeply upon his attention. That opportunity came from his own seeking after employment in 1870, when he was eighteen years of age. It was a humble place he found, that of office boy in the general freight office of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad, at St. Louis, Missouri. Many young men would have considered themselves belittled by the drudgery attaching to the place and the insignificance of the wage which the service brought. But young Robinson had a higher inspiration. He regarded the work upon which he had entered as a part of the education necessary for his advancement in the calling he had determined to follow as his life employment, and diligently, but without unseemingly self-assertion, he gave his best efforts to the services required of him from day to day, and each day found something added to his store of knowledge of practical railway concerns. His industry, fidelity and aptitude did not escape the attention of his superiors, and he was advanced from time to time, and from desk to desk, until he acquired the ability to discharge every duty devolving upon the department in which he was engaged. His promotion came in February 1, 1882, when he was sent to the New

York City office of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway Company, in which employ he was engaged. There, after a short period of service in a subordinate capacity, he was appointed general Eastern agent, a most important position, upon which depended almost entirely the immense traffic patronage emanating from that great center of commerce and destined for the great region of the West. His success in this position was conspicuous, and there were other railway companies desirous of securing his services. April 1, 1883, he was called to the high responsible post of New England agent for the New York, West Shore & Buffalo Railway, at Boston, Massachusetts. This position he held until September 11, 1885, when he accepted appointment as contracting agent for the Chicago & Atlantic Railway, at Chicago, Illinois, and remained in this service for one year. From September 1, 1886, to September 1, 1888, he was agent of the Erie Dispatch Company, at Chicago, Illinois. September 1, 1888, he was appointed general freight agent of the St. Joseph & Grand Island Railroad, at St. Joseph, Missouri, and remained in this service for two years. September 1, 1890, a most substantial promotion came to him in his appointment to be general manager of the St. Joseph & Grand Island Division of the Union Pacific Railway, with his office at St. Joseph, Missouri, and February 1 following he relinquished this to become assistant to the general manager of the Erie Dispatch Company, at Chicago, Illinois. January 1, 1892, Mr. Robinson was made general manager of the St. Joseph & Grand Island Railway Company, a position which he still occupies. In the record of Mr. Robinson as a railway official it is particularly to be noted that from the first day he entered a railroad office until the present time there has been no interruption of service. The day he left one position was the date of his entering upon another, and his changes from post to post were continually in the line of advancement. There could be given no more ample evidence of his entire fitness for the duties committed to him, and the simple fact assures the solidity of his reputation as one of the most thoroughly accomplished, practical railway officials in the country. Personally Mr. Robinson is a most affable

gentleman, and his genial traits of personal character have been of great advantage to the corporations which he has been called upon to represent from time to time. Even in business, principals are largely measured by the personal conduct of their agents, and in the history of Mr. Robinson the interests committed to him could not have been intrusted to more capable hands.

Mr. Robinson was married, October 27, 1886, at Roseville, New Jersey, to Miss Lottie S. Currier. They have no children.

Rocheport.—A town whose name signifies "point of rock," situated in the northwest corner of Boone County, on the Missouri River, and at the mouth of Moniteau Creek. The town was laid out December 15, 1832, by Lemon Parker, Abraham Barnes, John Ward and William Gaw. Until the construction of the North Missouri and other railroads it was a favorite landing and shipping point, commanding a prosperous trade, and became a town of 1,000 or more inhabitants. As early as 1820 Arnold's warehouse was established there, and was much patronized. The Lewis and Clark expedition stopped at the bluff at the mouth of Moniteau Creek in June of 1804, and made note of "the painted rocks" facing the river. Carey Peebles and Larkin Bennett were the first merchants of Rocheport, and in log houses sold cotton goods, sugar, coffee, shoes, whisky and other staples of that day. The first steamboat to land at the site of the town was the "R. M. Johnson," in 1819. The largest political convention held in the history of the State up to that time met in Rocheport in June, 1840, under the auspices of the Whigs. In its palmy days the town not only enjoyed a large trade as a shipping point, but had many large dry goods and other stores and warehouses for the purchase and prizing of tobacco, but had also beautiful residences, a number of fine church buildings, a public school building, a horse-power ferry boat, a steam flouring mill, etc. Its business and population have since much decreased, yet it has now several good stores, a good school building, a steam flouring mill, several churches, a hotel, bank, newspaper, etc. It is on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, is a terminus of the Columbia

Turnpike, and is thirteen miles west of Columbia. Its population in 1890 was 631.

WILLIAM F. SWITZLER.

Rocheport Convention.—The largest and most interesting Whig convention ever held in Missouri was held at Rocheport, Boone County, in June, 1840, and was the product of the "Log Cabin and Hard Cider" campaign of that year, which resulted in the election of General William Henry Harrison, President. Whiggery never had much of a footing in Missouri, but the Whigs of Central Missouri caught the "Tippecanoe" contagion of 1840 and did themselves and their State honor by the amplitude of their preparations and the splendor of their hospitality on this occasion. The Rocheport convention lasted for three days, being held in a beautiful sugar maple grove east of the town where the great concourse of people, assembled from the surrounding counties and St. Louis, was addressed by speakers, among whom were Fletcher Webster, son of Daniel Webster; Chilton Allen, of Kentucky; Colonel A. W. Doniphan, James H. Birch, Abiel Leonard, James S. Rollins, Colonel John O'Fallon, George C. Bingham and James Winston.

Rocheport, Fight Near.—On the 23d of September, 1864, a government train of fourteen wagons in charge of Captain McFaddin, with seventy men of the Third Missouri State Militia, was moving from Sturgeon, in Boone County, to Rocheport. At sunset it halted a few miles northeast of Rocheport at a pond near the roadside, and, while the animals were being watered, the escort was surprised and attacked by a force of guerrillas under "Bill" Anderson and Todd, and routed, leaving eleven Federal soldiers and three negroes dead on the ground. The guerrillas carried off such supplies of ammunition, clothing and commissary stores as they wanted, and burned the rest with the wagons.

Rochester.—A town of 300 inhabitants, in Andrew County, on the Platte River. Levi Thatcher was the original owner of the present site of the town. The first laying off was made in 1848 by James Barnes. In 1853 an addition was made by John Spencer, Daniel Underwood and William Caldwell, and in

1858 another by Samuel F. Nichols. It has a flouring mill with a capacity of fifty barrels a day, a number of business houses and three church organizations, Methodist, Cumberland Presbyterian and Christian.

Rock Fort.—See "Moniteau County Mounds."

Rock House Prairie.—A prairie, through which the road from Clay County to Blacksnake Hills passed. The Indians had built a mound of rocks in the form of a house on a ledge of rocks. This was no doubt a memorial of some great event in Indian history where tribes had assembled in the plain, and each Indian had placed a stone on the pile in token of some solemn covenant.

Rockport—The county seat of Atchison County, located in Clay Township, on Rock Creek, about ninety miles northwest of St. Joseph. It was laid out in April, 1851, by Nathan Meek. The first house in the place was built by A. G. Buddington and used as a general store. The first drug store was opened by Dr. William Buckham; the first practicing physician was Dr. J. Y. Bird; the first blacksmith was William Sickler; the first hotel was that of Thomas Akens, and the first bank was that of Durfee, McKillip & Co., opened in 1870. In December, 1855, the town was incorporated, and the first mayor was Thomas M. Rash and the first marshal George E. McCleery. In February, 1872, there was a second incorporation taking in Nuckols & White's Additions, and under this A. F. Tiffany, J. D. Dopf, James Buckham, C. Schneider and L. Sanders were declared trustees, and in April following Daniel Snyder was chosen chairman of the board. In May, 1878, Rockport was incorporated as a city of the fourth class, J. P. Lewis, chairman of the board of trustees, acting as mayor till April, 1879, when McKillop was elected. The first church in the place, Methodist Episcopal, was built in 1857. The town has eight stores, the Bank of Atchison County, with capital and surplus of \$32,000 and deposits of \$53,400, six churches, Christian, Methodist Episcopal, Baptist, German Lutheran, Methodist Episcopal, South, and Presbyterian, a two-story schoolhouse, North Star Lodge, No. 157, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Zeru-

babel Royal Arch Chapter, No. 59, Adoniram Council, Royal and Select Masters, Rockport Lodge, No. 125, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Northwest Lodge, No. 134, of Ancient Order of United Workmen, Rockport Legion, No. 12, Select Knights. In the year 1900, the Rockport school had eight teachers, 357 enrolled pupils, 200 volumes in the library and the estimated value of the school property was \$20,000. The assessed value of the property of the town was \$442,482. Population (estimated) 1,100.

Rock Salt.—Wetmore's "Gazetteer of Missouri," published in 1837, gives an account of rock salt being discovered in Marion County about 1833. William Muldrow, while sinking a well on the grounds of the Marion College, twelve miles west of Palmyra, it is stated, cut through a sixty foot bed of rock salt eighty feet below the surface. This salt was of such a quality that he used it at his table. From the salt springs near by the early settlers secured their supplies of salt by evaporating the water.

Rock Town.—The nickname of Iberia, in Miller County, so called from the many bare rocks fringing the town.

Rockville.—A village in Bates County, on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway, eighteen miles southeast of Butler, the county seat. It has two school buildings, one erected at a cost of \$4,000; a Methodist Church, also occupied by Presbyterians and Baptists; a Democratic newspaper, the "Reflex;" an independent newspaper, the "Gimlet," and a flouring mill. In 1899 the population was 800. It was platted in 1868 by William L. Hardesty, and was incorporated in May, 1878. In the vicinity are quarries of excellent white sandstone, which is extensively shipped. An iron bridge of fifty-foot span crosses Panther Creek at the town.

Rockwood, Charles Ainsworth, who for many years occupied a position in the ranks of the medical profession of the State of Missouri, to which comparatively few men have attained, not excepting those who have risen to eminence in medicine and surgery in the larger cities of the State, was born in the City of New York February 10, 1846. He was the son of William H. and

Susan G. (West) Rockwood. The former was born in Vermont, descended from old New England stock. The latter was a daughter of John G. West, in whose office the great American editor, Horace Greeley, learned the trade of printer. On account of the ill health of his wife, William H. Rockwood left New York City in 1856 and removed to Marengo, Marion County, Illinois, at which place he and his wife both died, leaving a family of five children, the subject of this memoir being the fourth child and second son. His early days were spent upon the home farm, and it was this life which bred in him those sturdy traits of character which became so conspicuous in his later career. At the early age of sixteen years he rented the homestead of his father and for some time conducted it in a manner which evidenced his marked ability for the conduct of affairs. While engaged in the operation of the farm, he also found time to attend the schools of that vicinity, principally that at Woodstock, Illinois, under the direction of the Rev. R. K. Todd. Not satisfied, however, with the comparatively meager advantages offered by this institution, which would have been deemed sufficient to most young men similarly situated, and determined to take up the study of some profession in which he could find a broader field for the display of those talents which he possessed, he concluded to begin reading medicine. Applying to Dr. James Northrop, one of the leading practitioners of that section, he pursued a course of reading under the supervision of the latter. After this preparatory course he matriculated in Rush Medical College, of Chicago, taking the full course of lectures and being graduated in 1867 with the degree of doctor of medicine. As soon as he had received the long-coveted diploma, he opened an office for the practice of his profession at Afton, Union County, Iowa. While enjoying a profitable and constantly increasing patronage in that place he was stricken with typhoid fever, which left him in such an enfeebled physical condition that he deemed it unsafe to attempt to continue his labors in that climate, where the winters were severe and liable to permanently impair his constitution. Consequently he returned to Illinois and located at Sandwich, DeKalb County, where he remained until 1870. In the latter year he removed to Nevada, Missouri, where he continued the practice of his profession



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C. A. Rockwood

1880

until the time of his death. At no time during his useful career did he engage in partnership, but always preferred to carry on his profession alone. Ardently devoted to his calling he never sought public office, though frequently besought to become a candidate for Mayor of the City of Nevada. The only office he ever consented to fill was that of representative in the city council, to which he was elected repeatedly as the nominee of the Democratic party, but receiving the support of large numbers of voters of the opposite party. As a member of the municipal legislature he invariably favored such measures as would prove beneficial to the community at large and not alone to the party to whose principles he adhered, for though a lifelong Democrat, he was liberal in his views, broad-minded, and in no sense a partisan where local interests were at stake. For many years he was assistant surgeon of the Missouri Pacific Railway under Dr. John W. Jackson, the chief surgeon. Though one of the busiest men in Nevada, Dr. Rockwood took time to interest himself in the affairs of several secret and fraternal organizations. In Masonry he had attained the degrees of Knight Templarism, and in Odd Fellowship and in the Knights of Pythias he had filled the principal chairs. For many years he was an active member of the American Medical Association, whose meetings he attended whenever he found it practicable to do so. Numerous papers on subjects pertaining to the science which he made his life work were prepared by him for the benefit of other members of the profession, who were glad to avail themselves of his long and varied experience in the treatment of diseases. Outside of his professional duties Dr. Rockwood had other interests. He built the Rockwood Hotel, located on the north side of the courthouse square in Nevada, which at one time was famed as the leading hotel of Vernon County, if not of a much greater territory. This hotel building, still standing, is one of his principal monuments, of a tangible form, in the city, in the upbuilding of which he was a potent factor for an extended period. Dr. Rockwood's demise was most untimely, interrupting an unusually brilliant and useful career in its prime. While attending to his professional duties, which for some time had been of a most laborious character, he was suddenly stricken with paralysis, as the result of the

rupture of a blood vessel in the brain. Everything which the best of medical skill could devise was done, but he never rallied from the shock, though retaining his mental faculties up to within two days of his death, which occurred on the fiftieth anniversary of his birth, February 10, 1896. He left to mourn his death his wife and two sons, Reginald M., a graduate of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy, class of 1899, now druggist at the State Insane Asylum at Nevada, and Charles Ainsworth, Jr., who is attending school at Nevada. Mrs. Rockwood, before her marriage, was Miss L. Belle Berry, a native of Winchester, Illinois, and a daughter of Dr. Lucien Berry, who removed to Nevada with his family in the fall of 1871, residing there from that time until his death, which occurred in 1891. In closing this brief memoir of Dr. Rockwood it should be said of him that while he occupied a position of eminence as a physician and surgeon, he held an equally high position as a man, outside of his professional career. Of cheerful disposition, broad-minded, liberal in his views, charitable and generous, he endeared himself to those with whom he came in contact in his daily walks of life. His unexpected death was a great blow to the community, and a direct personal affliction to hundreds of persons who still hold his memory in affectionate regard.

Rocky Mountain Fur Company.—

An unchartered association of fur traders, composed of the friends of General William H. Ashley, which carried on a profitable business between the years 1820 and 1834. After his retirement, those who had been in his service, among whom were Sublette and Bridger, famous old-time fur traders, went into partnership under the name of the Rocky Mountain Fur Company. The members made their home in the field of operations, and did their business through agents in St. Louis. It went out of existence about 1834, after the American Fur Company passed into the hands of Pierre Chouteau, Jr.

Roe, Samuel Alaga, physician, is a son of Rev. William M. and Lulu E. (Christy) Roe. His father, a native of Kentucky, is a son of James Roe, also a native of that State and a son of James Roe, who was born in Virginia and settled in Kentucky at an early day, becoming a pioneer of that State. Dr. Roe's

mother is a sister of Dr. J. M. Christy, mentioned at length elsewhere in this work. His grandfather removed to a farm in Grundy County, Missouri, in the fall of 1856, accompanied by his son, William M., who was born in Kentucky, March 31, 1849. After attending the common schools the latter entered the University of Kentucky at Lexington, concluding his studies in Bethany College at Bethany, West Virginia, where he prepared himself for the Christian ministry. For twenty years thereafter he filled various pulpits, preaching at Pleasant Hill, in Cass County, Clinton, Bowling Green and Hannibal, Missouri. In recent years he has been in charge of the telephone system in Butler, Missouri, but is still filling two appointments in the Christian Church. His family consisted of three children, Dr. S. A. Roe, Ina V. Roe and Zelma Alice Roe. The second named is a graduate of Butler College, class of 1900. Dr. Roe was born in Aullville, Missouri, September 28, 1876. After attending the common schools he pursued a two years' course in Strother Institute, at Perry, Missouri, after which he spent a year in the preparatory department of the Missouri State University. In 1894 he was graduated from the Hannibal High School, in 1897 from the Missouri Medical College at St. Louis, and in 1898 from the New York Homeopathic Medical College. During his studies in New York he took a special course in the New York Ophthalmic Hospital, from which he was graduated in 1898. Since that time he has been engaged in practice in Butler with his uncle, Dr. J. M. Christy.

Rogers, Alfred Harrison, president of the South West Missouri Electric Railway Company, and primarily founder of that excellent system, was born February 2, 1858, at LeClaire, Iowa. His parents were Robert H. and Mary Jane (Caldwell) Rogers, the father being a native of Pennsylvania, who settled in Iowa in early days, and was a member of the Legislature of that State when Iowa City was the capital. The elder Rogers was the founder of LeClaire, where he established large lumber interests, and built the first steam sawmill west of the Mississippi River. He died in Kansas City, Kansas, in River. He was descended from Scotch-Irish ancestors, who settled in Pennsylvania about 1700. His lineal ancestors were noted

for brilliant military services during the Revolutionary War. His paternal great-grandfather, Andrew Rogers, was lieutenant in a company from Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, commanded by Captain James Rogers; a brother, and two other brothers were privates in the same command. On the maternal side Robert H. Rogers was descended from Timothy Green, a colonel in the French and Indian Wars, who served at Fort Duquesne, Pittsburg and Ticonderoga; and also from Colonel William Allen, who commanded a regiment from Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, and participated in many notable battles, including those of Long Island and Trenton, in the latter of which he was wounded. Mary Jane Caldwell, wife of Robert H. Rogers, was a native of Kentucky, and is now living in Kansas City, Kansas, at the advanced age of eighty-one years. Her ancestors were among the pioneer citizens of the city of Piqua, Ohio. Their son, Alfred Harrison, received his early education at LeClaire, Iowa, and Leavenworth, Kansas, graduating from the high school in the latter place when he was sixteen years of age. He was desirous of entering Yale College, but having no knowledge of Greek, a requisite for matriculation, he privately undertook the study of that language while keeping up his high school work, and by indefatigable industry during night hours succeeded in accomplishing a task usually consuming three years in the incredibly short period of eight months. He then entered Harvard College, when little more than sixteen years of age, and graduated with the class of 1878, when twenty years old, taking honors in philosophy which were specially mentioned in his diploma. He then began the study of law with Colonel E. L. Bartlett, at Kansas City, Kansas, but before completing it engaged in a lumber, grain and milling business with his brother, at Spring Hill, Kansas. While thus occupied he continued his law studies, and was admitted to the bar at Olathe, Kansas, in 1880, but never undertook practice. In 1882 he left his brother and went to Wyandotte, where he established the Bank of Wyandotte, which he managed until 1885. Having sold this business, he was engaged for one year as clerk in the Citizens' National Bank, Kansas City, Missouri. In 1886 he became cashier of the Bank of Springfield, and occupied this position for two



W. H. Poy.



The Editors of the

Mr. Paget

years, leaving it in 1888 to organize the Springfield Savings Bank, with which he was connected until 1893, when he sold his interest in that institution, and in 1894 removed to Joplin. In 1889 he built the street railway between Webb City and Carterville, two and one-half miles in length, and operated it with mules from September 1, 1890, until March 1, 1893. In the latter year was effected the organization of the South West Missouri Electric Railway Company, in which accomplishment he exercised the directing and controlling influence. From the institution of his original line he had foreseen the possibilities of electricity as a motive power, and had held steadily in view a purpose to extend it to the principal points in the Missouri-Kansas mining district. The attainment of his hope and the accomplishment of his purpose is found in the present extensive interurban railway system, noted for its superb physical condition, admirable equipment and masterful management. (See "South West Missouri Electric Railway.") In executive management Mr. Rogers displays the highest qualities, and his industry and sagacity are recognized as the master force throughout the system and in every detail. In addition to these large concerns, Mr. Rogers is interested heavily in mining properties. His principal interests were in the joint holdings of Minor & Rogers in mineral lands at Aurora, Missouri, which were sold in May, 1899, to the Boston-Aurora Zinc Company, the sale being the largest ever made of similar property. The tract comprised eighty acres and brought \$10,000 per acre. He is a director in the Joplin National Bank, and a partner in the Rogers & Nix Wholesale Grocery Company, which he assisted in founding in 1898. In politics he is a Republican. He is a member of the Missouri Society of Colonial Wars, and of the Missouri Society of the Sons of the Revolution, deriving his membership from the services of his distinguished ancestors. He was married, in May, 1881, at Phoenix, New York, to Miss Katherine Coburn, daughter of James Coburn, an architect and builder. She was educated at Syracuse, New York. Four children were born of this marriage, of whom one is deceased. Those living are Harrison C., Robert H. and LeClaire Rogers, two of whom are now (1899) being educated in the

Joplin schools, and one (Harrison) in a military school in New York.

Rogers, John Aloysius, manufacturer, was born March 1, 1854, in Pawtucket, Rhode Island, son of John and Jane (McPherson) Rogers. His father, who was a native of Belfast, Ireland, immigrated to the United States in 1852, and first located in Fall River, Massachusetts. Removing soon afterward to Pawtucket, he entered the employ of the Brown-Sharpe Company, a noted manufacturing company of Providence, Rhode Island. In 1856 he removed with his family to Peoria, Illinois, and settled on a farm. After obtaining a practical education in the common schools of that neighborhood, John A. Rogers, the son, learned the trade of foundryman at Peoria. In 1877 he went to Joplin, Missouri, and was there engaged by W. S. Harmony, the pioneer foundryman of that place, to conduct his plant for two years. At the end of that time he removed to Neosho, and in company with his father-in-law, Charles Van Riper, purchased the machinery of the old foundry there, which had not been in operation for five years previously. Remodeling this plant and practically creating a new foundry, he engaged at first in the manufacture of mining machinery almost exclusively. The enterprise was started on a small scale, with a capital of \$6,000, and the development of the business has been proportionate to that of the mining industry in southwest Missouri. In 1894 Mr. Rogers purchased the interests of Mr. Van Riper in this manufacturing plant, and since that time he has been sole proprietor of an industry which is one of the most important in the great mining region of Missouri. In addition to the business which he now controls, Mr. Rogers has been interested in other enterprises calculated to form an important feature in the development of the richest section of the country west of the Mississippi River. For twenty years he has been interested in lead and zinc mining, and he is the owner of valuable tracts of land in Newton County. In 1887 he was manager of the company which constructed the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railroad, and built, equipped and operated that section of the road extending from Joplin to Splitlog. He is a mining expert of high repute, and

for some time has been a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers. Mr. Rogers was reared in the faith of the Church of Rome, and is still a communicant of that church. January 28, 1878, he was married, at Joplin, Missouri, to Miss Agnes Van Riper, daughter of Charles Van Riper, who came of one of the old Knickerbocker families of New York, founded in the New Netherlands in the early part of the seventeenth century by an Amsterdam merchant who came to America under the auspices of the Great Dutch West India Company. Mr. Rogers' family consists of three sons and one daughter. Their names are Charles Buel Rogers, John Francis Rogers, Ellis Rogers and Helen Rogers.

Rogers, John Cassell, physician, is a native of Missouri, born in Marion County, in 1846. He is a son of William and Fanny (Rogers) Rogers, both natives of Kentucky. The father, descended from a Virginia family, when a young married man removed to Missouri in 1828, locating in Marion County, near Philadelphia. The mother, born Rogers, bore no recognizable relation to the family of the same name to which her husband belonged. Their son—named for Dr. John Cassell, a native of Baltimore, Maryland, a large landed proprietor and influential man in Missouri in the early days, and their intimate friend—was reared upon the home farm, and attended a neighborhood school. In 1863-4 he was a student in the Missouri State University, taking parts of elective courses forming the equivalent of a liberal academical education. After reading medicine under the tutorship of Dr. Archibald Young, at Columbia, Missouri, he entered the St. Louis Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1869. He at once entered upon practice at Lee's Summit, in Jackson County. He met with marked success, and during a long and exceedingly active career was regarded with the utmost favor and confidence by a large portion of the best people in that region. He intermitted his practice for ten months in 1875 to take a post-graduate course in the Medical Department of the New York University. In 1882 he was elected coroner of Jackson County, and occupied that position until 1884, discharging his duties with conspicuous ability. Upon his election he removed to Kansas

City, and opened an office for general practice and surgery. In both departments he is regarded as highly capable, conscientious to a degree which wins the confidence of his patients, who rest in assurance of his real devotion to their interest, unmixed with desire for startling originality or mere experimentalism. He is a well regarded member of the American Medical Society, of the State Medical Society, of the Academy of Medicine, of the Jackson County Medical Society, and of the Kansas City District Medical Society, which he assisted in organizing, and he has been an occasional contributor to various medical journals. While deeply interested in all pertaining to his profession, he has persistently refrained from accepting positions in medical college faculties. He is a Democrat in politics. His connection with fraternal organizations is restricted to the Masons and United Workmen. Dr. Rogers was married, in 1874, to Miss Dora Couch, of Platte County, daughter of William M. Couch, a capitalist and farmer. She was educated in the Christian College, Columbia, Missouri. Mrs. Rogers died in 1877, leaving a daughter bearing her name, who is a young lady living at home.

Rogers, Joseph, was born October 8, 1842, in Jackson County, Missouri. His father, Winslow Rogers, was born in Kentucky January 2, 1816, and is still living. His mother, who was Nancy Webb before her marriage, was born in Claiborne County, Tennessee, in 1821, and died June 2, 1896. The member of the Rogers family who first came to Missouri was Thomas, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. He was a native of Culpeper County, Virginia, and his father served with the Colonial troops in the War of the American Revolution. He was born in England, was a practical iron-worker and caster in the furnaces and was at one time employed at the Spottswood Iron Works, in Spottsylvania, Virginia. Thomas Rogers served in the War of 1812 as a recruiting officer in Virginia. He married Penelope Chancellor, of Chancellorsville, whose ancestors were the founders of that city. About 1816 they removed to Kentucky, settling in Oldham County, about eighteen miles from Louisville. In 1836 they removed to Missouri and located on a farm six miles east of Independence, the old homestead being still

in the ownership of the descendants. Thomas Rogers died in 1863, having survived his wife ten years. Penelope Chandler Rogers was a physician and had a large practice in this State. Winslow Rogers has always made farming his occupation and has been successful in raising live stock. He has been faithful to the principles of Democracy, but has never sought public office. He has been a member of the Christian Church for forty years. He was married in 1840 to Nancy Webb, whose father, Joseph Webb, came to Missouri in 1829. Mr. and Mrs. Rogers had four sons and four daughters. Joseph Rogers is the oldest of the eight children. He was given a good common school education and has added to the information gleaned from books by practical study of timely affairs and extensive readings. After the Civil War he returned to the old home farm near Independence and has resided near there during the years which have passed since that time. The size of his splendid farm has been increased until at this time (1900) he has about 700 acres. September 20, 1861, Mr. Rogers enlisted in Captain Kemper's company of the First Missouri Brigade under Colonel Henry Reeves. His military service, however, was under several commanders. He was at the battles of Rock Creek, Pea Ridge and Lone Jack, and was with the Hayes command in the minor engagements fought in southern Missouri. He was with Collins' famous battery of Shelby's Brigade for over a year. Being captured at Little Rock in 1865, his military career came to an end with that unpleasant experience. Mr. Rogers has served as school director and road overseer in Jackson County, but has never entertained political aspirations. He is a Democrat and has always adhered to that political faith. In 1872 he united with the Baptist Church, has been a deacon in the church for over a year and is serving his second term as superintendent of the Sunday school. He was married November 17, 1870, to Miss Martha Frances Hatton, daughter of Noah Campbell Hatton, of Jackson County, Missouri. Noah C. Hatton was born in West Virginia, October 23, 1808, and removed to Jackson County, Missouri, in 1834. Since that time he lived in or near Independence until his death, which occurred September 8, 1899. He joined the Salem Baptist Church in 1837 and was a great

worker in the good cause. Mr. and Mrs. Rogers have been the parents of six children: Lizzie H., died March 13, 1898, at the age of twenty-five years; Lillie D. was born December 10, 1874, and died April 28, 1892; Walter Gilbert, born February 22, 1877, lives at home; Noah Winford, born October 23, 1879, lives at home; Joseph Harry died November 3, 1891, aged seven years; Jesse Francis was born June 22, 1888, and is attending the public schools. The father of these children, patriotic in his motives and devoted to the interests of his home and State, enjoys the highest respect of his friends and neighbors and merits the esteem in which he is held by them.

Rogers, William B., soldier, legislator and editor, was born February 8, 1835, in Fayette County, Ohio, son of Joel and Priscilla (Beals) Rogers. His parents were poor and during the early life of the son the father was engaged in agricultural pursuits in Ohio. Later he came to Missouri and died in Grundy County at the age of eighty-six years in 1895. Such education as William B. Rogers received he obtained in the public schools of Ohio and Indiana. While meager in character, the knowledge thus obtained fitted him for the process of self-education, and experience and observation have made him a man of superior attainments in later years. At fourteen years of age he began helping to support his father's family and was thus employed until about the time he attained his majority. In 1856, when there was a great influx of immigration into Illinois, Iowa and Missouri, he came West and sought a home in Iowa. After a time, however, he drifted to Missouri and settled in Mercer County. From 1856 to 1861 he taught school in Missouri and then responded to the demand for troops to suppress the secession movement in this State. He first enlisted for six months in the Mercer County Battalion of Missouri Militia and served in that battalion during the early months of the Civil War. From 1862 to 1864 he was sheriff of Mercer County, and in that capacity did much to restore order in that portion of the State. In the years last named he was made colonel of the Forty-fourth Regiment of Enrolled Missouri Militia, but later raised Company D, of the Forty-fourth Missouri Volunteer In-

fantry, which entered the United States service, and accepted the captaincy of this company. He served in this capacity until the close of the war, when he was mustered out in St. Louis. The engagements in which he took part during the war were those of Columbia, Spring Hill, Franklin, Nashville and Spanish Fort, south of Mobile. After the war he returned to Mercer County and embarked in the mercantile business at Ravenna. He continued this business four years, disposing of it in the latter part of the year 1869. Immediately thereafter, he went to Grundy County and purchased the "Republican" newspaper, now a prosperous "daily," of which he is still editor and publisher. As a staunch Republican and the editor of a Republican newspaper, Colonel Rogers has been a participant in many campaigns and has rendered valuable services to his party. In 1868 he was elected a member of the Missouri Senate and served one term of four years in that body with credit to himself and his constituents, declining a re-election. He was a director and promoter of the Chillicothe & Des Moines Railroad, which is now a part of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific system. The development of the resources of northwest Missouri has always been an object of his solicitude, and both through his newspaper and by private effort he has contributed materially to the advancement of that portion of the State in which he has lived for more than forty years. A Baptist churchman, Colonel Rogers has been very active in advancing the interests of that church. He was a trustee of Grand River College when that institution, which is now at Gallatin, was at Edinburg, and he has given largely to the church and its educational and other institutions. He affiliates with fraternal organizations as a member of the Masonic order and the Grand Army of the Republic, and he is a past commander of Colonel Jacob Smith Post, No. 72, of the last named organization. April 14, 1863, he married Miss Cinthia A. Buren. The children born to them have been Mrs. Carrie R. Clark, now a widow; William B. Rogers, who died when fifteen years of age, and Noble Giotto Rogers, now professor of Latin in the Trenton High School. Professor Rogers was born in 1876 and graduated from DePauw University of Indiana. He is well known both as educator and writer.

Rogersville.—An incorporated village in the southwestern corner of Webster County, on the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railroad. It was founded upon the building of the railroad to that point. It has a good school, two churches, a bank, a flouring mill, hotel and about a dozen other business houses. Population, 1899 (estimated), 300.

Rolla.—The judicial seat of Phelps County, located on the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad, 110 miles from St. Louis. It is a city of the fourth class. It was founded in 1860 upon the completion of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad (now the St. Louis & San Francisco) to that point. During the Civil War it was occupied by Federal troops and became a noted place of refuge for Federal sympathizers who resided in the South. It has fine county buildings, the courthouse costing about \$30,000. The Baptist, Catholic, Christian, Episcopal, Presbyterian and Methodist Episcopal denominations have churches there, also two churches for colored people. It has elegant and commodious public school buildings, and is the seat of the Missouri School of Mines and Metallurgy, a branch of the State University, having a building which cost \$150,000, and a library embracing more than 3,000 volumes. The city has an excellent electric lighting plant, well graded streets, an opera-house, two banks, three flouring mills, planing mill, woolen mill, wagon and other factories, two good hotels, three newspapers, the "Herald," Democratic, published by Charles L. Woods; the "New Era," Republican, published by F. E. Taylor, and the "Phelps County Democrat," by Ray F. Rucker. There are about seventy other business houses representing all lines of mercantile business and the various trades. There are in the town lodges of Masons, from Knights Templar down to the blue lodge, Knights of Pythias, Odd Fellows, Ancient Order of United Workmen and lodges of other orders. The city is connected with neighboring towns by telephone. Population, 1890, 1,592; 1899 (estimated), 3,000.

Rollins, James Hickman, United States Army officer, was born in Columbia, Missouri, April 29, 1841, the eldest son of the late Major James S. and



James H. ...
A. D. ...



James H. Rollins
U. S. Army

Mary E. (Hickman) Rollins. The father was a native of Kentucky. In early life he removed to Missouri, and became one of its most distinguished citizens. As a Representative and Senator in the General Assembly at various times and as a member of Congress, his services were of vast advantage to the State, particularly in the development of railway and educational interests. The legislation which he inaugurated and carried to success, with his liberal personal contributions in its aid, in behalf of the foremost educational institution in the State, caused him on a notable occasion to be entitled, "Father of the University of Missouri" by the board of curators. The mother is yet living in Columbia, highly regarded by the entire community for loveliness of character, deeds of kindness and liberal benefactions to the distressed and suffering. The son was educated in the Columbia public schools. He then entered the United States Military Academy at West Point, from which he was graduated June 17, 1862, and was commissioned the same date as brevet second lieutenant in the Fourth United States Artillery, and was promoted to second lieutenant, Second Artillery, July 24, 1862. April 27, 1863, he was transferred to the ordnance department and commissioned first lieutenant. March 13, 1865, he was breveted captain for faithful and meritorious services during the Civil War, and promoted to captain July 5, 1867. His service was most arduous. Immediately upon graduation he was assigned to duty as instructor of artillery and infantry tactics at the Military Academy. June 25, 1863, he was placed on service in Watervliet Arsenal, at West Troy, New York. In February, 1864, he became assistant to the chief of ordnance in the ordnance department at Washington. In November, 1864, he was assigned to duty at the United States Arsenal at St. Louis, Missouri. During the months of July and August, 1865, he was at Springfield and Chicago, Illinois, receiving ordnance and ordnance stores from Illinois troops preliminary to their being mustered out of service. He was again placed on duty at the St. Louis Arsenal, where he remained until July, 1871, being in command during the latter six months. From that date he was in command of the United States Arsenal at Augusta, Georgia, until November, 1873, when he was placed on duty at the Water-

vliet Arsenal, West Troy, New York, there remaining until 1883, when he was placed on the retired list on account of disability incident to long and active service. He then retired to his elegant home in Columbia, Missouri, which he and his family made a center of cultured social life and generous hospitality. He mingled with the people of the city with unaffected cordiality and the courtesy of a true gentleman. His well stored mind and rare conversational powers made him a delightful companion, and his society was sought by the brightest minds in the city. His geniality colored his entire life, and he entered readily into every concern promising advantage to the community or benefit to the deserving and distressed. To all public enterprises he gave a sincere advocacy which impelled others to assistance, and contributed of his own means generously and unostentatiously. To the interests of the University of Missouri, so munificently aided by his father and grandfather, he was particularly devoted, and in its service he bestowed effort and means, the Rollins Athletic Field, in particular, being liberally aided by himself and his brothers. His personal benefactions were rarely known but to himself and the beneficiary, but his heart was so warm and his sympathies so tender that the call of suffering never went unheeded. In his religious life he was an Episcopalian, sincere and devoted. His Christian character was manifest in his daily walk and conversation. His interest in the material concerns of his church impelled him to great liberality in its support and to the quiet and conscientious discharge of every duty which came to him. He naturally shrank from prominence in religious concerns, but when his parish called him to act as vestryman and warden he modestly took up the burdens laid upon him. He was married, November 2, 1864, to Miss Eulalie Bowman, an amiable and cultured woman and a most worthy companion to her distinguished husband. Her parents were Colonel A. H. Bowman, United States Army, and Mary Louise Bowman. Captain Rollins died February 5, 1898, in St. Louis, whither he had gone shortly before for special medical treatment. A disability which had necessitated his retirement from the army had steadily sapped his vigor, and he realized that his end was not far removed. Before leaving home he

had arranged all his affairs, and when the last moment came it found him prepared. February 7th the funeral took place from his home church in Columbia. The active pallbearers were United States soldiers from Jefferson Barracks, and the honorary pallbearers included the most distinguished men of the city. The Missouri University Cadets led the procession, and the university faculty attended in a body. The church would not contain the throng assembled to do honor to the memory of the distinguished citizen, and the grounds were thronged with the concourse. The high esteem in which he was regarded found expression in fervent tributes by the vestry of the Calvary Episcopal Church, by the Missouri University Club, of which he was a charter member and generous patron, by various other bodies, and by the city press. In honor of the memory of husband and father, Mrs. Rollins and her children erected a spacious and beautiful church edifice upon a lot provided by Calvary Episcopal congregation. The consecration ceremonies took place June 6, 1899. The Rt. Rev. D. S. Tuttle, D. D., officiated, assisted by the rector, the Rev. W. Henry Watts, and the Rev. Henry Mackay, of Boonville. Bishop Tuttle delivered the discourse, in which he paid a fervent tribute to the memory of Captain Rollins as a man and Christian. His concluding words were: "Soft and sacred shall grow the memories of him as we serve God within these walls. Sorrow for the dead shall have in it no embitterment, but sweet peacefulness instead. The thanks of the living shall run along the years in freely flowing waters that are deep and strong and glad. 'Thank God,' is said, and shall be said, for him who lived, and him who died, and that through his death from those who loved him, came to us this sacred parish gift."

Rollins, James Sidney, lawyer and statesman, distinguished for extraordinary public services, was born April 19, 1812, at Richmond, Kentucky, and died at Columbia, Missouri, January 9, 1888, in the seventy-sixth year of his age. His parents were Anthony Wayne and Sallie Harris (Rodes) Rollins. The father was a native of Pennsylvania, a graduate of Jefferson College, in that State, and an eminent physician; he was son of Henry Rollins, born in County Tyrone, Ire-

land, who immigrated to America during the Revolutionary War, enlisted in the Continental Army, and fought in the battle of Brandywine. The mother, a lady of refinement and beautiful character, was a native of Madison County, Kentucky. The son, James Sidney, was educated at Washington College, Pennsylvania, and the University of Indiana, at Bloomington, graduating from the latter institution in 1830 with the highest honors, and as valedictorian of his class. His parents having removed to Boone County, Missouri, he followed them after his graduation, taking charge of the large farm upon which they had located. During the same time he read law under the instruction of Judge Abiel Leonard, of Fayette. During the Black Hawk War, in 1832, he acted as aide-de-camp on the staff of Major General Richard Gentry, and was actively engaged for six months on the Des Moines River, deriving from this service the title of major. He then entered the law department of Transylvania University, at Lexington, Kentucky, from which he was graduated in 1834. Among his classmates were Lewis V. Bogy and John C. Miller, both of Missouri, who subsequently served in Congress, the former as Senator, and the latter as Representative. He then returned to Columbia, Missouri, and entered upon a law practice which was successful and gained him distinction from the outset. In 1836 he was leading counsel for Conway, a negro, indicted for the murder of Israel Grant. His defense was masterly, and his plea before the jury was a gem of eloquence, exciting the admiration of the bar of the State. For some years, without abatement of effort in his professional work, he was associated with his law partner, Thomas Miller, in the ownership and management of the Columbia "Patriot," a Whig newspaper. In 1836 he was a member of the first railroad convention held in the State, at St. Louis, and as chairman of a committee in which his colleagues were Edward Bates and Hamilton R. Gamble, he drafted the memorial to Congress praying for a land grant in aid of construction. This marked the beginning of a life of great usefulness. In impulse and thought, the public well-being was his greatest desire, and the people whom he sought to serve, recognizing his sincerity and ability, afforded him their confidence and support. In 1838, at the age of twenty-six years, he was



James T. Kellie



James S. Rollins

elected to the Legislature. To this time that body had failed to locate and establish a State University as contemplated in the act of Congress making a land grant for that purpose nearly twenty years previous. Moved by a desire to advance the cause of education, and hoping to advantage his own county, he introduced and secured the passage of a bill for location in that one of six central counties named which would provide the largest building fund, and afford the greatest advantages. He now devoted his effort to win the prize for his own county of Boone, and for months he did little else than address the people upon the subject. A wonderful interest was created, and a popular subscription of \$117,900 was made, including a liberal contribution of his own. This sum, and his able presentation of its material advantages, made Columbia the university seat. He was returned to the Legislature in 1840, and in 1846 was elected State Senator, in both positions devoting his energies untiringly to the development of the State through railway building and river improvement. He was also the leading advocate for the establishment of the insane asylum at Fulton. In 1844 he was a delegate to the national Whig convention, and went before the people in support of Henry Clay for the presidency. In 1848 he was unanimously chosen as the Whig candidate for Governor, and made a vigorous canvass, receiving the largest vote ever cast for a candidate of that party, but was defeated by Austin A. King, the Democratic nominee. In 1854 he was again elected to the Legislature, where he opposed slavery extension. In 1857 he was again the Whig candidate for Governor to fill the unexpired term of Governor Trusten Polk, elected United States Senator, and was defeated by Robert M. Stewart. The majority against him was but 334, and many maintained that an impartial count would have shown his election. In 1860 he was elected to Congress on the Bell and Everett ticket, defeating John B. Henderson on the Douglas and Johnson ticket. Both candidates engaged actively in the canvass, and an unusually large vote was polled. He was re-elected in 1862, defeating Krekel, Republican, by 4,903 majority. During his congressional service he displayed practical wisdom in his methods, and at times thrilled his hearers with the brilliancy of his oratorical powers. During his first term he served on

the committees on commerce, and on expenditures in the War Department, and during the second term on the committee on naval affairs. He was a staunch Unionist, and gave hearty and efficient support to every measure for the suppression of the rebellion. He introduced a bill for railroad and telegraph construction from the Missouri River to the Pacific Coast, under which, with added amendments, the Union Pacific, Central Pacific and Kansas Pacific Railways were built. Upon the passage of the bill providing for agricultural colleges in the various States, through donations of public lands, he received from Senator Morrill, its author, a letter acknowledging that but for his intelligent and able support it would have been defeated in the House. Under the provisions of this measure Missouri received 330,000 acres, and founded the agricultural college at Columbia. He also advocated in an able and eloquent speech, which was widely published, the thirteenth amendment to the constitution, abolishing slavery, although at the time he was probably the largest slave owner in his district. In 1864 he declined candidacy for re-election, to give his attention to long neglected business interests. In 1866 he was again elected to the Legislature, receiving nearly the total vote cast. In this session his prominence as a leader devolved upon him much labor and grave responsibility in formulating and securing the enactment of measures necessitated by the changed conditions consequent upon the abolition of slavery, and the abnormal status of a great class which had borne arms against the government. He was deeply interested in perfecting the common school system, and in the restoration of the university, which had suffered severely during the war. He introduced and brought to passage the bills for rebuilding the President's house, destroyed by fire, and to establish a normal department of the university, the latter being stoutly opposed. In 1868 he was again elected to the Senate, much against his desire and personal interest. In this session he introduced and secured the passage of the bill establishing an agricultural and mechanical college in connection with the university; and advocated and aided in the passage of the bills establishing normal schools at Kirksville and Warrensburg, providing for aid to Lincoln Institute, and establishing the insane asylum at St. Joseph. In

1872 he was presented to the Democratic State convention for the nomination for Governor. On the first ballot he received a larger vote than any competitor, but in the end a compromise candidate, Silas Woodson, was chosen. Major Rollins had been unable to take part in the canvass before the people owing to the long-continued illness of a daughter, who afterward died. This marks the close of his political life, in which he might have continued had he been so inclined. He maintained interest, however, in the local concerns of his county and city, rail, plank and turnpike roads, improved streets, electric lights, waterworks, banks, churches and schools, some of which he had projected, and all aided, with effort and means. In the years which followed, frequent evidences came to him of the high esteem in which he was held by those who knew most of his life work. In May, 1872, at a meeting of the board of curators of the University of Missouri, a resolution was unanimously adopted, declaring that James S. Rollins "has won the honorable title of *Pater Universitatis Missouriensis*, and that the thanks of this board are hereby tendered to him for his great efforts to promote the prosperity, usefulness and success of this institution." The adoption of the resolution was moved by Professor Edward Wyman, of St. Louis, and addresses in line with its sentiment were made by members of the board and others. The title bestowed upon Major Rollins was merited. Reduced to money value, the sums he had secured from individuals, and through legislation, for the university, including six scholarships endowed by himself, have amounted to \$508,261, and bring an annual interest return of over \$60,000. In addition to this he was the author of legislation which insures the permanency and inviolability of this and other funds, amounting in the aggregate to nearly \$1,500,000. April 19, 1886, his seventy-fourth birthday anniversary, he resigned his position as a member of the board of curators, of which body he had been president for nearly a quarter of a century, and in his letter of acceptance Governor John S. Marmaduke wrote: "It is a matter of history that to you, more than to any one else, is due its (the University of Missouri) foundation, its location, its organization, and its growth and advance to its present position of extended usefulness; and its perpetu-

ity, already assured, will transmit your name through the histories of countless future ages. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church, active and generous in all its works. He was married June 6, 1837, to Miss Mary E. Hickman, of Columbia, who yet survives, with the following of their children: Laura R., wife of Irvine O. Hockaday; Captain James H.; Mary, wife of John H. Overall, of St. Louis; George Bingham; Curtis Burnam; Florence, widow of the Rev. Joseph R. Gray, and Edward Tutt. A son, James Hickman, of the United States Army, died February 5, 1898, at the Southern Hotel, St. Louis, where he was temporarily stopping for medical treatment. Major Rollins was tall in stature, lithe of form, and courteous and pleasing in address. He was cultured and highly educated, ready with fact and argument, yet without assumption of superiority. As an orator he was impressive and eloquent; his voice was musical, his gestures graceful, and withal so natural that art was not to be imputed. As a legislator for State and nation, he was honest and incorruptible; his love for his country, and devotion to its highest interests, was devoted, even passionate. His conception and conduct of public affairs marked him as a profound and sagacious statesman. In his personal life he was of kindly disposition, more ready to commend than to condemn; compassionate and tender-hearted, his benevolences were many, liberal and unostentatious. He was in all relations a model Christian gentleman.

Roman Catholic Total Abstinence and Benevolent Society.—This society was organized in 1848, by Rev. John Higginbotham. Its benevolent feature is the cause of its coherence and the explanation of its usefulness. In 1898 it numbered eighty members, the youngest of whom was sixty-nine years of age. All the Catholic temperance societies in Missouri, Illinois, Iowa and Kansas have sprung from it, and in St. Louis it has about twenty-five auxiliary societies. The old organization has raised for the benefit of orphans and for different churches \$125,000.

Rombauer, Roderick E., lawyer and jurist, was born May 9, 1833, in Selestó, Hungary, son of Theodore and Bertha Rombauer. It is probable that the founders of

the Rombauer family in Hungary went to that country from Germany during the latter part of the Arpad dynasty, which came to an end in 1301. There is traditional evidence that these early representatives of the family settled in upper Hungary, and in that region most of those bearing the name still reside. In early annals the name appears as Romppauer, and the first authentic records throwing light on its history date from the beginning of the seventeenth century. These records are found in the archives of the city of Locse, in the form of a written report by a Romppauer, as member of Congress, to his constituency. For centuries the Rombauers have been recognized as belonging to the nobility of the district in which they lived, and the father of Roderick E. Rombauer was a member of the Department of Industry, and chief of a division in the Hungarian revolution of 1848-9, in which the patriot, Kossuth, won undying fame. He was also in charge of the factory of arms and military stores during the revolutionary period. Exiled from his native land in 1849, he came to the United States in 1850, and died in 1855 in Davenport, Iowa. His widow died in 1897, at the advanced age of eighty-seven years, in Alameda, California. Judge Rombauer received a classical education in graded schools in Hungary, and enjoyed the advantage of several years' residence in Budapest. He was eighteen years of age when he came with his mother to this country, in 1851, and for two years thereafter they resided in Iowa. The family then came to St. Louis, and soon afterward Roderick E. Rombauer entered the employ of the then Northern Cross Railroad, now part of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, as assistant engineer, with his headquarters at Avon, Illinois. He was engaged in the engineering work incidental to the construction of that railroad until 1856, when he began the study of law under the preceptorship of Judge Lawrence, afterward chief justice of Illinois. Later, he matriculated in the Dane Law School of Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, and graduated in 1858. He was admitted to the bar in Boston, December 15, 1857, and after his graduation from the law school returned to St. Louis, and was admitted to the bar of Missouri, May 19, 1858. Beginning the practice of his profession at once in that city, he has since engaged in it continuously, ex-

cept while serving as a volunteer in the Union Army during the Civil War, and in later years on the judicial bench. He enlisted in the First Regiment of Missouri Volunteers as a private soldier in 1861, and rose to the rank of captain in the First Regiment of the United States Reserve Corps of Missouri. He was elected judge of the Law Commissioners' Court of St. Louis in November of 1863. In 1867 he was appointed a judge of the circuit court, and in 1868 was elected to that office by the people. Upon the expiration of the term, in 1871, he resumed the practice of law, and for ten years thereafter enjoyed a large and lucrative practice, having no partnership connections during that time. In 1881 David Goldsmith became associated with him as a partner, and they continued in practice together until 1884, when Judge Rombauer was elected a member of the court of appeals. He was a member of this court thereafter until January, 1897, his term of service on the appeals bench covering in all a period of twelve years. During this period many of the most important cases which have occupied the attention of St. Louis courts were passed upon by this tribunal, and Judge Rombauer became recognized as one of the ablest and most accomplished of Missouri jurists. He declined repeatedly to become a candidate for the supreme bench, although the nomination was tendered to him when the Republican party, with which he has always affiliated, controlled the State. Splendid mental and legal attainments, analytic powers of a high order, strict impartiality and unimpeachable integrity have been among his distinguishing characteristics as a jurist, and as a practitioner of the law he has also taken high rank among Western lawyers. While he has never been a pronounced partisan and during his long career on the bench refrained from any active participation in politics, he has been orthodox in his Republicanism, and has been a member of that party ever since he became a voter. His religious affiliations are with the Unitarian Church. He married, in 1865, Miss Augusta Koerner, of Belleville, Illinois, second daughter of Governor Gustavus Koerner, of that State. Three sons and three daughters born of this union are now living; the sons being Theodore G. Rombauer, born in October, 1866, and Edgar R. Rombauer, born July 3, 1868, both now members of the St. Louis bar; and Alfred B.

Rombauer, born September 17, 1869, now a mining engineer in Butte, Montana; and the daughters: Bertha S. Rombauer, born August 11, 1872; Sophie M. Rombauer, born October 13, 1874, and Irma Rombauer, born August 30, 1884.

Rosati, Joseph, Roman Catholic bishop, was born in Sora, Italy, January 30, 1789, and died in Rome, September 25, 1843. He became a member of the Lazarist order and studied philosophy and theology in their seminary of Monte Citorio, Rome. Bishop Dubourg, of New Orleans, invited him to come to the United States, and he accepted, landing in Baltimore on July 23, 1816. After spending nearly a year in Louisville, Kentucky, he came to St. Louis on October 17, 1817, designing to found a Lazarist college, but, after consultation with Bishop Dubourg, it was decided to establish the institution in the Barrens, Perry County, Missouri. Here Father Rosati and his brother Lazarists erected a rude building with their own hands. It was ready to receive students in 1819, and he was appointed its first superior, at the same time filling the chairs of logic and theology. From this beginning was developed St. Mary's College and Seminary at the Barrens, which afterward took high rank. He was made superior of the Lazarists in the United States in 1820, and in 1823 rebuilt his seminary on a larger scale. The same year he obtained a colony of Sisters of Loretto to take charge of an academy and a home for Indian girls. In March, 1824, he was made coadjutor of Bishop Dubourg, and in 1827 he was appointed bishop of St. Louis, which had been erected the previous year into an episcopal see. He was also for some time administrator of the diocese of New Orleans, and retained the post of superior of the Lazarist order up to 1830. He co-operated with the Jesuits in founding St. Louis University and the House of Novices at Florissant, and introduced various sisterhoods. By his aid and patronage St. Louis Hospital, said to have been the first of its kind in the United States, was established, and the cathedral was built under his supervision and consecrated by him in October, 1834. In 1840 he sailed for Europe, and on his arrival in Rome he was appointed apostolic delegate to Hayti. On his return to Rome the Pope expressed his approval of

the diplomacy of Bishop Rosati, who prepared to sail for the United States, but he fell sick in Paris and was advised by his physicians to go back to Rome, where he died shortly after his arrival. He was succeeded as bishop of St. Louis by Rt. Rev. Peter Richard Kenrick.

Roscoe.—A village in St. Clair County, eleven miles southwest of Osceola, the county seat. It has a public school, and Baptist and Christian Churches. In 1899 the population was 225. The original village was on the Osage River, and at one time had a population of 600. The residences were brought back to the bluff, about 1868, the year in which the village was incorporated.

Roseberry.—A station at the junction of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific, and the Clarinda Branch Railroads, located about a mile east of Burlington Junction in Nodaway County.

Roseberry, M. G., lawyer, was born in Illinois, and located at Maryville, Missouri, in 1859. He soon rose to eminence at the bar, and also to influence as a friend of popular education. He was for a time in partnership with A. P. Morehouse, afterward Lieutenant Governor of Missouri. In 1868 he was elected to the State Senate, and served with distinction, being the author of the bill giving the swamp lands of the State to the several counties in which they were located. In 1870 he founded the "Maryville Republican."

Rosecrans, William S., soldier, was born at Kingston, Ohio, December 6, 1819, graduated at West Point in 1842, and afterward served as assistant professor in the military academy for four years. In 1854 he resigned his position in the army, but when the Civil War came on in 1861 he offered his services as volunteer aide to General McClellan. He served with distinction in West Virginia, and afterward fought and won the battle of Iuka, Mississippi, in October, 1862, and the battle of Stone River, in Tennessee, in December of the same year, but in June, 1863, he fought and lost the battle of Chickamauga. In January, 1864, he was appointed to the command of the Department of Mis-

souri, and organized and directed the operations to meet the Price raid into the State in the fall of that year. At the time of the commencement of the raid, there were comparatively few Federal troops in the State—about 6,500 mounted men, with a limited force of infantry distributed over a large area, holding the important points, and operating against the guerrilla bands. The gallant and successful defense of General Ewing at Pilot Knob, with the delays which attended the Confederate movement in consequence of that repulse, enabled General Rosecrans to secure re-enforcements from Illinois and the South. The Confederates had contemplated a march on St. Louis, but when they reached a point within fifty miles of the city they discovered that the preparations for its defense were too thorough to make an attack safe, and, therefore, turning to the west, they marched on Jefferson City. But General Rosecrans had taken the precaution to strengthen the garrison there under General Brown, with all the troops in north Missouri and those from the Southwest; and when General Price, on the 6th of October, drew up in front of the State capital, he found a condition of things that would have made an assault dangerous in the extreme. Accordingly, while a part of his army maintained position before the city, the main body, with the train, moved off to the west, and from this time on, it was a retreat and a pursuit until the Confederate Army, broken by repeated defeats and demoralized, escaped to Arkansas. After the war General Rosecrans settled in California, and under the first administration of President Cleveland he was appointed Register of the Treasury.

Rosedale.—A town of 400 inhabitants in Benton Township, Andrew County, on the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad. The first owner of the site was Sylvester Lanham, who pre-empted it in 1842. It was laid out in 1869 by John G. Gaemlich, and incorporated in 1884. It has a flouring mill with a capacity of forty-five barrels a day. There are in the place a lodge of the Odd Fellows and a Grand Army of the Republic Post. The Rosedale Bank has a capital and surplus of \$12,200, and deposits of \$35,000.

Ross, George Albert, educator, is a native of Missouri, and was born in Gentry

County, September 14, 1868. His parents were John A. and Martha R. (Howell) Ross. The father was born June 27, 1830, on Cape Breton Island, son of John J. and Jane S. (Moore) Ross, who were born on adjoining farms in Nova Scotia, December 4, 1806, and August 24, 1807, respectively, and were married January 1, 1827. They removed to the United States, settling in Ohio, whence they removed in 1844 to Gentry County, Missouri, and there made their homes until the death of John J. Ross, September 12, 1888, and the death of John A. Ross, December 21, 1897. The mother was born November 7, 1847, in Gentry County, Missouri, daughter of Judge James M. Howell and Rebecca (Jamison) Howell. Judge James M. Howell and Rebecca (Jamison) Howell were married in 1840 in Union County, Georgia. He was a native of Grayson County, Virginia, and emigrated to Missouri in 1838; when Gentry County was organized he was appointed sheriff and at the next general election he was elected to succeed himself. His wife, the mother of Mrs. Ross, was born in Knox County, Kentucky. John A. Ross was a thrifty farmer and stockraiser. Until 1887 he lived on his farm in Gentry County, Missouri, four miles northeast of Stanberry, and then removed to that town, where his widow, Martha R. Ross, now resides. Their son, George A. Ross, attended a district school until he was sixteen years of age, and then entered the Stanberry Normal School, where he remained for three years, mastering the commercial, teachers' and scientific courses. For four years following he was a student at William Jewell College, at Liberty, Missouri, taking the complete mathematical course, and graduating in 1893 with the degree of bachelor of arts. After he had been engaged as a teacher for four years he became a graduate student in Columbian University, at Washington, D. C., from 1897 to 1899, and in June, 1898, received from that institution the degree of master of arts. Early in his student life he had evinced a particular fondness for mathematics, and he became remarkably proficient in that science. In 1893 he was appointed professor of mathematics in Grand River College, at Gallatin, Missouri, and rendered excellent service in that position until 1895, when he was called to the presidency of Clarksburg College, at Clarksburg, Missouri. In 1896 he found a

broader field for his effort and influence, and in the line of his own peculiar talent, by appointment to the position of professor of mathematics in Hardin College, at Mexico, Missouri, which he occupied pleasantly and successfully until 1897, when he obtained a leave of absence in order to enter upon special studies as previously narrated. In June, 1899, he resumed his duties in Hardin College, but in the capacity of vice president. In this position, while charged with no small measure of managerial responsibility, he finds large and peculiarly interesting opportunity for usefulness in that branch of education which holds so much interest for him, and to which he is so eminently adapted. Professor Ross is held in high regard in the educational circles of Missouri for his ability and personal worth, and he is an influential personality in various leading educational bodies.

Rothville.—A hamlet on Yellow Creek in Yellow Creek Township, Chariton County, and on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad. It has a bank, a flouring mill, a church, school, and six stores and a few repair shops. Population, 1899 (estimated), 200.

Rothwell, Gideon F., lawyer and member of Congress, was born in Callaway County, Missouri, in 1836, and died at Moberly, Missouri, January 18, 1894. He graduated at the State University, studied law and followed the practice of it until 1878, when he was elected to Congress from the Tenth Missouri District, as a Democrat, receiving 14,793 votes, to 10,875 for H. M. Pollard, Republican, and 5,632 for Broaddus, Greenbacker.

Rothwell, Will A., attorney-at-law, is a native Missourian, having been born in the famous "Kingdom of Callaway," on the fourth day of January, 1863. He is the only son of Dr. William Anderson Rothwell and Mrs. Sallie C. Rothwell. He comes from a fine old family which has long been prominent in Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri. The earliest Virginia member of the Rothwell family was Claiborne Rothwell, of English line, who settled in Albemarle County in the Old Dominion in Colonial days, where he resided until his death. He lived near Monti-

cello, the home of Thomas Jefferson, and served as a soldier in the Revolutionary War on the side of the Colonists struggling for liberty. He was the great-great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch. Thomas Rothwell, son of Claiborne Rothwell, was born in Albemarle County, Virginia, in 1776, and married Miss Mary Ann Fitch, who was born in the same county in 1777. He lived in Albemarle County until 1821, when he moved with his family to Garrard County, Kentucky, where he died in 1835. His eldest son, Fountain Rothwell, grandfather of Will A. Rothwell, was born in Albemarle County, Virginia, on the 27th day of April, 1799. When he was seventeen years old he went to Florida as a surveyor, and there served under "Old Hickory" Jackson in the war against the Seminole Indians. Returning from Florida, he settled first in Madison County, Kentucky, and thence moved a little later, in 1820, to Garrard County, Kentucky, which remained his home until his death, which occurred March 4th, 1884. On February 7th, 1822, he married Jane Roberts, who was born in 1803, and who was the daughter of Nehman Roberts, a soldier in the Revolution who lost an eye by an explosion at the battle of Cowpens. He came from the Dan River region in North Carolina, and was of French extraction. Fountain Rothwell's second son, Dr. William Anderson Rothwell, father of Will A. Rothwell, was born in Garrard County, Kentucky, March 14, 1832. He located in Callaway County, Missouri, in 1850, where he studied medicine under his uncle, Dr. John Rothwell, his father's brother. Later he returned to Kentucky and entered the Louisville Medical College, at which institution he completed his medical course in 1854. He then returned to Missouri and took up the active practice of his profession, which he continued for more than forty years afterward. On the 3d day of April, 1856, he was married to Miss Sallie C. Rothwell, his cousin, daughter of Dr. John Rothwell, of which union the subject of this sketch was born, the only other living child being Mrs. Nora Rothwell Watts, wife of Mr. H. E. Watts, traveling passenger agent of the Wabash Railroad Company. Dr. W. A. Rothwell died at Moberly, November 30, 1895.

Will A. Rothwell was educated in the public schools of Huntsville and Moberly, his father having moved from Callaway County



Miss A. H.



Miss A. Rothwell

to the first named town in October, 1868, and on September 9, 1872, from there to Moberly. He graduated from the Moberly high school June 4, 1880, in the first class graduated by that school, and was the valedictorian. During the two years that followed he was a teacher in the Moberly high school. In September, 1882, he entered the Missouri State University, at Columbia, graduating from that institution in the academic class of 1885, his diploma bearing on its face the inscription, "First rank with distinction." During his senior year at the university he began the study of law as his chosen profession, and on returning to Moberly he entered the law office of Honorable G. F. Rothwell, where he continued his legal studies. In 1886 he was admitted to the bar by the late Judge George H. Burkhardt. Honorable G. F. Rothwell, who was an uncle of Will A. Rothwell, was a lawyer of great ability and wide reputation, and was a member of Congress from the former Tenth Missouri District. Another uncle of Will A. Rothwell, in Missouri, was the late William R. Rothwell, D. D., president for some years of William Jewell College, at Liberty, Missouri; also Dr. T. P. Rothwell, of Mexico, Missouri. After being admitted to the bar Will A. Rothwell opened an office at Moberly and soon became numbered among the most progressive and successful of the younger members of the Missouri bar. In public affairs he has always taken an active part. In January, 1889, he was appointed one of the secretaries of the revision commission which revised the Missouri statutes, the other secretary being Honorable R. F. Walker, afterward Attorney General of Missouri. This work occupied his time and close attention for a year. In 1890 he was elected city attorney of Moberly, and re-elected in 1892, serving in all four years in that position. During this time he secured the co-operation of the middle class cities of Missouri in a movement, including two general conventions, which had for its object the making of a complete code of statutes for the government of such cities. He is the author of the Missouri laws governing cities of the third and fourth classes, enacted in 1893 and 1895, respectively, by the Legislature, and practically wrote and compiled those laws, which work was accomplished with so much thoroughness that but few amendments have ever been found desirable.

In the autumn of 1894 he was elected Representative of Randolph County and took his seat in the Legislature January 2, 1895. He served in the regular term, and also in a special session called by the Governor, with decided credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents. This was the first Republican House in the Legislature of Missouri since the re-enfranchisement of the Democrats after the Civil War, and Mr. Rothwell was the recognized leader of the Democratic minority during the time he was in the Legislature. In 1896 he declined a renomination to the Legislature, and was elected that year to the office of prosecuting attorney of Randolph County. He was re-elected to this position in 1898. During his tenure in this office he had charge of many important cases and legal matters for the State and county, all of which were conducted to a satisfactory termination. He was appointed by the Governor, in 1895, as one of the board of managers of the State Reform School for Boys, at Boonville, and served on the board two years, resigning when he entered upon the duties of the office of prosecuting attorney. In June, 1900, he was nominated by the State Democratic convention at Kansas City as one of the two presidential electors-at-large for the State of Missouri, but was obliged to decline the position on account of his already holding one office at that time. As an attorney Mr. Rothwell is continually rising in the plane of his profession. In the many notable cases in which he has taken part he has been highly successful and has gained the respect and confidence of his brother members of the bar and the public at large. In the different political offices which he has held he has in every case performed the duties imposed upon him with a fidelity and ability that placed his work beyond criticism. He is one of the most popular young men, not alone of his home section, but of the entire State. Socially he is one of the most genial of men. He is a close reader in a wide range of literature, and possesses a large library of the finest works in English and foreign tongues, to which he is constantly adding volumes with the discriminating taste of a connoisseur. He was married November 23, 1898, to Miss Carita Cope, daughter of Colonel G. F. Cope, a retired banker and mine owner of Helena, Montana, who has recently removed to Cali-

foria. Mr. Rothwell is a member of the Masonic Order, is a Knight Templar, a member of Tancred Commandery No. 25, of Moberly, and belongs to Ararat Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Mystic Shrine, at Kansas City, Missouri. He is also a member of a number of other orders, in which he has held positions of prominence. In politics he has always affiliated with the Democratic party.

Round Table, The.—This club, one of the most delightful and useful of the social clubs of St. Louis, was organized June 10, 1882, at Porcher's, on Ninth and Olive Streets, the intention being to bring into relations the younger representative men in the principal lines of business. To furnish opportunity for carrying out these objects, the members dine together six times each year and "enjoy a free interchange of opinion on subjects connected with social, intellectual and business progress." The dinners of the Round Table are elegant affairs, and the variety of interests and professions represented lend a characteristic vivacity and freshness to the proceedings. The post-prandial discussions are introduced by essays prepared by persons of national or local eminence selected by the executive committee. These discussions embrace a wide range of subjects of current interest, social, scientific, artistic and commercial. There are sixty-five names on the roll of membership; all men of prominence in their respective businesses or professions.

Rountree, Joseph, a Greene County pioneer, was born April 14, 1782, in North Carolina. He married Miss Nancy Nichols, with whom, in 1819, he removed to Maury County, Tennessee, where he made a farm, and also taught school. In December, 1830, he journeyed with his family to Greene County, Missouri, using a six-horse wagon, a two-horse wagon and a cart drawn by two oxen, for the transportation of his wife, seven sons and two daughters, and their household effects. The distance was about 500 miles, and was traveled in about thirty days; but the party were delayed for two weeks on account of ice in the Mississippi River. January 16, 1831, Mr. Rountree made his location and began the building of his cabin, and on this site he passed the remainder of his days.

He was deeply interested in education, and was teacher of the first school on the site of Springfield; in later days he exerted his influence and contributed liberally of his means toward the establishment of such schools and academies as were necessitated by the increasing population. He took an active part in the organization of the county, and at various times served as justice of the peace and county judge. He was a man of strong character and the highest integrity; he and his wife were noted for their hospitality, and were honored by all who knew them. In 1865, when well advanced in years, he was the victim of a dastardly assault by a soldier, who wounded him in the shoulder with a revolver bullet, and made repeated attempts to shoot him through the head. His life was only saved by the inefficiency of the weapon and the arrival of a rescuing party. He suffered for a long time, but finally recovered. His assailant was tried by court-martial and sent to the penitentiary for ten years. Mr. Rountree lived to the age of ninety-three years, his wife dying some years before him. In February, 1900, two of his sons were yet living at Springfield; Captain Lucius A., aged eighty-six years, served with distinction during the Civil War, and afterward against hostile Indians; Marzavan Jerome, aged eighty years, was then occupying the position of city treasurer; he had previously served as mayor, justice of the peace and county judge.

Rowell, Clinton, lawyer, was born in Concord, Essex County, Vermont, November 12, 1838. He completed his scholastic education at Dartmouth College, and soon after leaving college came west, and, after reading law in Bloomington, Illinois, was admitted to the bar of that city. In 1866 he became a member of the St. Louis bar and began his professional career with David D. Fisher. He later became head of the firm of Rowell & Ferriss, Franklin Ferriss being his partner, among the ablest of Western law firms. A member of the Mercantile Club and Merchants' Exchange, he has kept in touch with the great business interests of the city, with the general trend of development, and the most intelligent sentiment of the people concerning matters of public import and importance. In 1893 he was sent to Washington as one of the representatives of

the business and financial interests of St. Louis to appear before a committee of Congress and urge the repeal of the silver purchase clause of what was known as "the Sherman law." He married, in 1868, Miss Carrie M. Ferriss, and has two children.

Royal Arcanum.—A secret society, with fraternal and mutual benefit features, incorporated under the laws of Massachusetts in 1877. The first council was organized in Boston on June 27th of the year above mentioned, with nine members. Its objects are the cultivation of fraternal sentiment, the extension of moral and material aid to its living members, and to make provision for the care and maintenance of the widows and orphans of deceased members. November 1, 1897, the membership of the order in fifteen of the United States and the Provinces of Ontario and New Brunswick, Canada, was 195,000. In each of the States in which the membership of the order is 1,000 or more a governing body, known as the Grand Council, is in existence, and there were in all in the United States and Canada twenty-one of these Grand Councils in 1897. Representatives from these councils compose the Supreme Council, or central governing body, which, in 1897, had its headquarters in Boston, Massachusetts. The collection of what is known as the Widows' and Orphans' Benefit Fund of the order is controlled exclusively by the Supreme Council. The Grand or State Councils are composed of representatives elected by the subordinate councils, which have charge of the work of the order in their immediate vicinities, and which are the agents of the Supreme Council in the collection of the Widows' and Orphans' Benefit Fund, above referred to. Missouri Council, instituted June 17, 1878, in St. Louis, was the first subordinate council organized in this State. The Grand Council of Missouri was instituted December 12, 1883. The eighth annual session of the Supreme Council was held in St. Louis in 1895. Soon after the great tornado of 1896 a notable entertainment was given under the auspices of the order at Music Hall for the benefit of its members who had suffered through the destruction of their homes and property. At the beginning of the year 1900 there were thirty-seven councils, with 6,570 members, in Missouri; in St. Louis twenty-two councils, and one in

each of the following places: Springfield, Boonville, Ferguson, Kansas City, Kirkwood, Lebanon, Old Orchard, Sedalia, Carthage, St. Joseph, Crystal City, West Plains. From the founding of the order down to April, 1900, it had paid out in death benefits an aggregate of \$57,424,266; in the year 1899 it paid out \$6,083,451; in the State of Missouri it paid out in 1899 \$150,000, and in the State of Missouri it had paid out from the beginning to the end of 1899 \$1,325,000.

Royal Fraternal Union.—A fraternal and benefit order, which had its origin in St. Louis, February 25, 1897, under a perpetual charter from the State of Missouri. At the close of 1897 there was one council in St. Louis, with a membership of about 200. Seven councils were in existence at the same time in the State outside of St. Louis. The principal offices of the order are located in St. Louis.

Royal Tribe of Joseph.—A fraternal and beneficial order, instituted at Sedalia, Missouri, in 1894. Pleasing ritualistic features and judicious benefit arrangements served to popularize the order, and it soon extended its membership throughout Missouri, Kansas, Illinois and Nebraska. The only lodge in St. Louis in 1897 was St. Louis Lodge, No. 7, organized in 1894, and having a membership of 100.

Royce, William Kingsbury, merchant, was born at Lafayette Grove, Ogle County, Illinois, February 4, 1846. His father, Norton B. Royce, was a native of Ohio, and his mother, whose maiden name was Eunice Dexter, was born in Herkimer County, New York, a representative of the family of which Mrs. William J. Bryan is also a member. One of the paternal ancestors of Mr. Royce was one of the early Governors of the State of Vermont. Norton B. Royce began his business career as a merchant at Bucyrus, Ohio. While still a young man he removed with his wife to Illinois, settling in Ogle County, where for a time he operated a farm. About 1851 he moved to Janesville, Wisconsin, and engaged in farming. There he and his family remained for fifteen years. The education of the subject of this biography was begun in the public schools of Janesville, and there ended with a course

in the high school. During the last year of the Civil War the students of the Janesville high school, of whom he was one, organized a company which volunteered its services to the government. They elected one of their professors to the captaincy and soon the organization was mustered in as a part of the Fortieth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. They were assigned to service as a part of the Army of the Mississippi, and for about six months, or until the cessation of hostilities, were stationed at Memphis, Tennessee. Soon after his return from the war he removed with his parents to Austin, Cass County, Missouri, where he assisted his father in the establishment and management of a general store. When the business had become thoroughly organized Mr. Royce once more went to Chicago, where he concluded a course in Eastman's Business College. This was in 1867. Upon his return home he reached Pleasant Hill, but his money having given out at that point he walked the remainder of the way to his home, a distance of twenty-five miles. Until 1869 he continued to act as manager of his father's store, but in that year he bought out the business. His father then opened a hotel at Pleasant Hill, which he conducted until his death, a few years later. His mother died in 1868. For fifteen years the subject of this sketch remained in business at Austin, in the meantime purchasing land in that vicinity until he became the possessor of a fine farm of 900 acres. Upon retiring from the mercantile business he operated this farm for a year or two. In 1881 he was attracted to Rich Hill, then in its infancy, where for two years he made important investments in real estate. In 1883 he removed permanently to that city, where he established himself in the mercantile business and looked after his rapidly increasing real estate holdings. On the lots he had purchased he had erected stores or residences, according to their location, thus becoming one of the actual builders of the town. In 1895 his store was destroyed by fire between the hours of 2 and 4 a. m. While the ruins of the conflagration were still burning Mr. Royce dispatched a representative to Kansas City with instructions to purchase an entire new stock of goods. These were at once shipped to Rich Hill, arriving the following day. Securing a new location, he moved in with that portion of his stock which

had been saved from the fire, and by his prompt action succeeded in continuing his business without the interruption of a single day. In 1883 Mr. Rogers established a branch store at Tucson, Arizona, under the firm name of H. B. Dodge & Co., with his father-in-law as a partner. This interest he held for about three years. To Mr. Royce is due the credit of active participation in the promotion of several of the railways of Missouri. Foreseeing the destiny of Rich Hill, and the necessity of increased railroad facilities to that and other points, he was the first to suggest the organization of what is now the Pittsburg & Gulf Railroad. Soon after locating in Rich Hill he went to Kansas City and interested several capitalists in a project for a railroad to run south to Rich Hill and Fort Scott. He paid the entire expense of the first engineering work over the line, and for the first two years of its history he was identified with it as a director. At this time the road was surveyed and the right of way had been secured as far south as Rich Hill. Upon the retirement of Mr. Royce from the directorate, the company, of which Samuel Scott, of Kansas City, was the first president, was reorganized as the Kansas City, Nevada & Fort Smith Railway Company, and afterward as the Pittsburg & Gulf. He was also interested in the organization of what was known as the Kansas City & Southern Railway Company, formed to take up the line of the Lexington & Southern at Blue Springs, thence to run south through Lafayette, Cass, Bates and Vernon Counties to Rich Hill and Fort Scott. The company secured the right of way over the grade of a road which had been projected some time before but never built; the road was surveyed, all the contracts for work had been let, the bonds printed and contracted for by English capitalists and a day set for their delivery in London through their agent there, when the news came that the St. Paul Railroad had defaulted on the payment of its interest. A general railroad panic followed, and before the country could recover from its effects the project in which Mr. Royce had been one of the prime movers went down. Had the failure of the St. Paul Road been averted for three or four weeks the road would have been built, for so successfully had the plans been pushed that all the necessary condemnation proceedings had been carried out, and even the men em-

ployed by the contractors were encamped along the route waiting for the material to arrive that they might begin the work. Besides the important part he took in these two ventures, Mr. Royce was interested in securing the right of way for the branch of the Missouri Pacific Railroad extending from Rich Hill to Fort Scott. In consideration of their services, Jay Gould, then owner of the road, gave to the Rich Hill committee, of which Mr. Royce was a member, all the town site privileges along the line. Mr. Royce bought the town site of Richards, laid out lots and within a short time sold sixty-seven of them to persons desiring to locate there. He still has large holdings there, besides his real estate possessions in Rich Hill. In January, 1900, he organized and incorporated the New Century Mining Company, which owns valuable zinc properties at Joplin, and of this company he is president. He is also the possessor of valuable silver and copper mines in Arizona. He was one of a company of three men who purchased 320 acres of rich coal lands located south of Rich Hill, eighty acres of which were sold to the Rich Hill Coal Mining Company. He is still a half owner of the 240 remaining acres in that tract. Fraternally Mr. Royce is identified with the Knights of Pythias and the Woodmen of the World. Though he has always been a Republican, since 1896 he has affiliated with the silver wing of that party, and was a supporter of William Jennings Bryan. He was married at Austin, Cass County, to Irene Nash, a native of Ohio. She died, leaving a son, Ira, who is now manager of one of the leading departments of the Jones Dry Goods Company at Kansas City. In June, 1872, Mr. Royce married Alice Moore, a native of Iowa. The children born to this union have been as follows: Blanche, who died in childhood; Edgar A., engaged in business with his father; Victor, deceased; William D. and Ralph P., who were students in the graded schools of Rich Hill in 1900.

Roy's Branch.—A creek flowing into the Missouri River above St. Joseph. Joseph Robidoux in 1826 pushed the nose of his keel boat into this creek and thus began the history of Buchanan County.

Rozier, Edward A., lawyer, was born December 9, 1857, in Ste. Genevieve, Mis-

souri, son of Edward A. Rozier. He was educated at the State University of Missouri, and studied law under Judge Jesse B. Robins, of Ste. Genevieve. He was admitted to the bar in April of 1878. He was elected prosecuting attorney of Ste. Genevieve County in 1886, and was twice re-elected. In 1897 he was elected mayor of Ste. Genevieve, and held that office until March of 1898, when he removed to St. Louis to accept the position of United States district attorney for the eastern district of Missouri, to which he had been appointed by President McKinley. He is now filling this office, and is also a member of the law firm of Bryan, Richards & Rozier. May 3, 1881, Mr. Rozier married Miss Anna M. Carlisle, daughter of James H. and Constance Carlisle, of St. Louis.

Rubey, Thomas L., who has been prominent as educator, legislator and man of affairs, was born September 27, 1862, in Lebanon, Laclede County, Missouri. In his boyhood he lived for several years with his grandparents in Monroe County, and during that time he worked on a farm a portion of each year and during the winter months attended school at Paris, three miles distant from his home, to which he walked every day. Later he attended the public school of Lebanon, and in 1880 entered the State University at Columbia, from which institution he was graduated in the class of 1885, being awarded the Stephens medal as the best orator in his class. After his graduation he accepted the position of superintendent of public schools at Lebanon and had charge of the educational interests of that city for a period of five years thereafter. During this time he also served as school commissioner of Laclede County and in this connection very materially improved the educational facilities of the county. He gained high repute as a teacher, and was called from Lebanon to Rolla, Missouri, where for five years he filled a position in the State School of Mines. During his career as an educator, he took an active part in all meetings of the State Teachers' Association, and is numbered among those who have done most to advance the educational interests of Missouri. In 1897 Mr. Rubey removed to La Plata, Macon County, Missouri, where he has since been engaged in business. His career as a public man may be said to have begun in 1890, when

he was nominated by the Democrats of Laclede County for member of the Missouri House of Representatives. Although his father is a Republican and inherited tendencies would naturally have inclined him toward that party, he became a believer in the principles of Democracy in his youth, and in his young manhood entered upon an active championship of those principles. When nominated for the Legislature he made a gallant and active canvass of the county, and notwithstanding the fact that that county was strongly Republican, he was elected by a good majority. When the regular session of the Legislature convened he was made chairman of the house committee on education, and at once came into prominence as a faithful and conscientious guardian and promoter of the educational interests of Missouri, from the district school to the State University. Through his efforts a number of bills were passed by that General Assembly which provided for the betterment of the country schools in various ways. He also reported favorably from his committee the bill which proposed to give to the State University as a permanent endowment fund \$640,000 which had been returned to the State by the Federal government on account of expenditures made by the State during the Civil War. His labors in behalf of the passage of this bill were indefatigable, and Missouri's great university owes him a debt of gratitude in this connection. At the special session of the Legislature, held in 1892, Mr. Rubeys was chairman of a special university committee. This committee was composed of fifteen members and to it were referred all matters pertaining to the removal of the university, a question which had been raised on account of the partial destruction of its buildings by fire. This was a crucial period in the history of the university, and Mr. Rubeys proved himself a true friend of his *alma mater* and of the city in which he had passed the years of his college life by stoutly resisting the efforts made in the interests of other cities to secure a change of location. His efforts in this direction and those of his colleagues who were like minded, resulted in the rebuilding of the university at Columbia, and the wisdom of this action has since become apparent to all the people of the State interested in its educational progress, without regard to their places of residence. While he was most con-

spicuous perhaps as a champion of popular education during his career as a legislator, he was in all respects a useful member of the General Assembly. While he favored the taxing of franchises and regulation of the affairs of such corporations as railroad companies, express companies, telegraph companies and similar corporations, he was conservative in his views and carefully avoided the advocacy of propositions which would embarrass the general business interests of the State and work injustice to either corporations or individuals. After his removal to Macon County he continued to take an active interest in public affairs, and in 1900 was put forward as a candidate of that county for State Senator to represent the district composed of Boone, Macon and Randolph Counties. At the ensuing senatorial convention the claim of Macon County to the senatorship was recognized, as was also the fact that she presented a candidate well worthy of the honor and admirably qualified in every way to represent the interests of the district in the upper branch of the General Assembly. The choice of the convention was ratified by the people of the Ninth Senatorial District by a large majority, and Mr. Rubeys has entered upon his second term of service as a legislator, with broadened experience and greater capacity for usefulness. Mr. Rubeys married Miss Fannie Horner, daughter of John P. Horner, who was for many years an honored citizen of the city of Columbia.

Rucker, Alvin, clergyman and merchant, was born September 13, 1823, in Flemingsburgh, Fleming County, Kentucky, son of James and Julia (Lloyd) Rucker. His parents, who were married in Virginia, removed from that State to Kentucky, and in 1835 from Kentucky to Illinois. Alvin Rucker was the eldest son of eight children. He was reared on a farm and obtained a common school education in the towns of Rushville and Huntsville, Illinois. When he was eighteen years old he began farming on his own account and followed that occupation until 1840. In 1843 he united with the Methodist Episcopal Church in Schuyler County, Illinois, and turned his attention to fitting himself for the Christian ministry. After being licensed to preach he went to Van Buren County, Iowa, and there took charge of his first church. In 1845 he was admitted to the

Iowa Conference of the Methodist Church and had charge of a circuit in Jefferson County, Iowa, until the fall of 1846, when he was transferred to the St. Louis, Missouri, Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Immediately afterward he was appointed to the Crooked Creek circuit under the jurisdiction of the St. Louis conference and preached to the people of that circuit one year, 1847-8, at the close of which he was ordained a deacon by Bishop Andrew. He then located and purchased a farm in St. Francois County, near Doe Run, which he occupied and cultivated until 1852. In that year he removed to Farmington and became junior member of the merchandising firm of Arnold & Rucker. At the end of another year he sold out his interest in the store and resumed ministerial work, being appointed pastor of the Benton circuit in Scott County, Missouri. He was ordained an elder in his church a year later by Bishop Pierce and was assigned to Wesley Chapel Church of St. Louis. During the years 1855-6 he filled a pastorate at Cape Girardeau and was then assigned to Potosi circuit, in Washington County. Benton circuit, in Scott County, was his next assignment, and he remained there until 1861, when he again became connected with a merchandising establishment in Farmington. He was later a member of the firm of Matthews & Rucker and in 1868 bought his partner's interest in the store which they had conducted together. The same year he was appointed postmaster at Farmington by President Andrew Johnson, and held that office for two years. Thereafter until 1882 he gave his entire attention to merchandising. He then sold out his general store and established himself at Farmington in the drug business, which he has since conducted successfully. For twelve years he has served as a notary public and for six years he acted in a public capacity as chairman of the Democratic executive committee of St. Francois County. For more than fifty years he has been a member of the Masonic fraternity, and for fifty-six years he has been a minister of the gospel, although in later years he has only occasionally filled the pulpit. Mr. Rucker has been twice married, first in 1847 to Miss Angeline Clay, daughter of E. Clay, an early settler and prominent citizen of St. Francois County. One child, a son, was born of this union. This son, Valentine C. Rucker,

who died in 1868, and who was a young man of rare promise, was editor of the "Farmington Herald" at the time of his death. After the death of his first wife, Mr. Rucker married, in 1884, Mrs. Mary A. Reeves, of Waverly, Tennessee, who is a daughter of Green and Mary (Hampton) Primm, and a relative of General Wade Hampton, of South Carolina.

Rev. Mr. Rucker has been an earnest, energetic man ever since he attained his majority, and has taken an active interest in matters of church and State. He has been noted for adhering firmly to his convictions. By untiring industry and close application to business he has accumulated a competency, which will maintain him comfortably in the decline of life.

Rucker, William W., lawyer and member of Congress, was born near Covington, Virginia, February 1, 1855, and in 1861 was taken to West Virginia, where he was educated at the common schools. In 1868 he came to Missouri and taught school in Chariton County, studying law and preparing himself for the bar in the meantime. In 1876 he began the practice of his profession. In 1886 he was elected prosecuting attorney, and twice re-elected, serving for three terms, and in 1892 was elected judge of the circuit court of the Twelfth circuit, and served until 1898, when he was elected to Congress from the Second Missouri District, as a Democrat, receiving 20,768 votes to 15,627 cast for W. C. Irwin, Republican, and 499 for H. Tudor, Populist.

Ruediger, Adolph, manufacturer, was born August 14, 1848, in Aichen, in the Grand Duchy of Baden, Germany, and died at Cape Girardeau, Missouri, August 12, 1899. He was educated in the schools of his native country and came to the United States in his young manhood. At Lafayette, Indiana, he married Miss Marie Knapp, who was a native of Hemsbach, Baden, Germany, and after a year's residence at Lafayette they removed to St. Louis, Missouri. The last named city was their place of residence until 1876, when they went to St. Charles, Missouri, residing there for three years and then removed to Belleville, Illinois, where Mr. Ruediger became superintendent of the Star Brewery, with which he was connected for four-

teen years thereafter. He was also one of three gentlemen who established the Belleville distillery, and during his residence at that place he was a director of this corporation. Both the distilling and brewing business flourished under his management, and although he had little means when he came to this country, it was not many years thereafter before he became prominent as a man of affairs. In 1892 he removed to Cape Girardeau, Missouri, and organized a company which purchased what was known as the Henninger brewery. Mr. Ruediger became president and general manager of the new corporation, and under his direction a large and prosperous business was built up. He was the principal stockholder of the corporation as well as its president from the date of its establishment until his death. As his means increased he became interested in various other enterprises and was a large investor in the swamp and timber lands of southeast Missouri, which he spent large sums of money in improving, thus greatly benefiting the entire region in which his operations were carried on. His unswerving integrity, correct business methods and genial good fellowship drew about him a large circle of friends, and he was much esteemed by all who knew him. In politics he was a Democrat, but his partisanship never prevented him from giving his hearty support to the candidate best qualified for the office sought. Reared in the faith of the Catholic Church, he adhered to its tenets throughout his life, but was liberal in his religious views and cheerfully gave his support to all enterprises of a charitable character without regard to their sectarian connections. To Mr. and Mrs. Ruediger three sons were born, namely, Theodore A., Oscar F. and Walter Ruediger, all of whom reside with their mother at Cape Girardeau.

Ruff, Robert Burns, lawyer, was born at Winchester, Illinois, July 29, 1869, son of John A. and Lucy Ann (Norris) Ruff. His father was born near Edinburgh, Scotland, and came to America with his father, James A. Ruff, at the age of three years. The last named was a nephew of Robert Burns, the Scottish bard, for whom the subject of this biography was named. Upon coming to the United States, James A. Ruff located near Hagerstown, Maryland, where his son,

John A. Ruff, was educated, grew to manhood and was married. Like his father, he engaged in the manufacture of silks early in life and also operated a line of steamships plying the waters of Chesapeake Bay. While still a young man he removed to Audrain County, Missouri, where for several years he was engaged in the manufacture of wagons. Subsequently he resided about twelve years at Winchester, Illinois, conducting a farm there. Removing to Roodhouse, in the same State, he continued farming there until March, 1881, when he settled in Missouri, purchasing a farm in Marshall Township, Saline County. The remainder of his life was spent in Saline County, where he became an extensive land holder, his interests including, besides several fine farms, some valuable business property in Marshall. Mr. Ruff was commissioned as captain in a Missouri regiment in the Federal Army early in the Civil War and served until its conclusion. Fraternally he was an Odd Fellow, and in religion was identified with the old school Presbyterian Church. His death occurred in March, 1897, at the age of sixty-three years. His wife died in 1895. Robert B. Ruff, their son, was educated in the public schools of Roodhouse, Illinois, and the Marshall high school. After the completion of his studies he devoted two years to the management of his father's farm. He then entered the office of Scott & Cooney, in Marshall, and read law under their direction, was admitted to the bar in 1891 and at once began practice in Marshall, for some time in partnership with J. S. Chiswell. His career has been highly successful. Always a Democrat, he was elected city attorney by that party and served two terms, from 1894 to 1898, resigning his office in the latter year in order to devote his time to his rapidly increasing private practice. He has always been actively interested in politics and has served as chairman and secretary of the Democratic central committee of Saline County. While he enjoys an extensive general practice, he has made his best record as a criminal lawyer, having defended more men accused of murder than any of his contemporaries. Among the important murder trials in Saline County in which he has acted as counsel for the defense have been that of Frank Mason, accused of murder in the first degree for killing his father-in-law, Ferdinand



Truly Yours
W. A. Rule



Truly yours
W. A. Paul,

Schwartz, in 1896, in which the defendant was acquitted; that of James Kirby, for murder in the first degree for killing William Hughes, in which he also secured an acquittal; James W. Ming, accused of murder in the first degree in March, 1900, for killing Emmett Craddock, in which he secured a verdict of acquittal on the grounds of insanity, and that of Thomas Q. Purcell, accused of murder in the first degree for killing Charles C. Bailey, in which the verdict was imprisonment for thirty years, after a trial continuing two weeks. The latter was one of the most important murder trials in the history of Saline County, the popular clamor for the infliction of the death penalty being overwhelming. Mr. Ruff also has a large corporation practice, in which his efforts have been attended with abundant success. He is the owner of several farms and much valuable business property in Marshall. Fraternally he is identified with the Odd Fellows and other secret orders. He was married June 11, 1891, to Elizabeth E. Holmes, a native of Saline County and a daughter of Andrew M. Holmes. They are the parents of three children, Mary Ellen, Robert Burns, Jr., and John Andrew Ruff.

Rule, William Ashley, banker, was born September 3, 1858, in St. Louis, Missouri. His parents were Orville G. and Margaret (Ashley) Rule. The father was born in St. Louis and was a life long resident of that city. For several years he was engaged in the business of contracting and subsequently became a member of the St. Louis Shot Tower Company, one of the oldest establishments of its kind in the country. He was the manager of this important concern and was an active, aggressive business man. While seated at the desk at which he had sat for forty years he was suddenly claimed by death in October, 1884. His wife was a native of Virginia and removed to Missouri at an early day. William Kennett Rule, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a pioneer resident of St. Louis and the family is, therefore, one of the oldest and most highly honored in Missouri. William A. Rule received his education in the public and high schools of St. Louis. His first experience in the world of business was his employment as collector for the East St. Louis Transfer

Company, his employer being R. P. Tansey, later president of the St. Louis Transfer Company. Mr. Rule entered the Hibernian Bank as messenger, but this institution failed and he was received in similar capacity by the Third National Bank of St. Louis. He had been struggling against poor health, but the odds were overcome and the young man's rise was rapid. When he left the Third National Bank he had attained the position of exchange teller. This place he resigned in May, 1887, and accepted the position of chief clerk in the National Bank of Commerce of Kansas City. In 1889 he was elected second assistant cashier of that bank, and in January, 1895, was promoted to the responsibilities of cashier, a position which he holds at this time. He is a director and stockholder in the bank and is regarded as one of the most reliable men of finance in Kansas City. Mr. Rule has always stood for the best interests of his home city and is one of the indefatigable workers in every movement that has a tendency toward her advancement and improvement. Ever ready to give all possible assistance, his services and counsel are frequently sought. When a committee on ways and means was appointed in 1899 for the purpose of securing the National Democratic convention of 1900 for Kansas City, Mr. Rule was made treasurer of the committee, and throughout the fight was one of its most tireless workers. Kansas City was victorious and the members of the committee thereby won the sincere gratitude of the successful city and interested territory. He is one of the incorporators of the Kansas City, Mexico & Orient Railroad, an incorporation that filed papers in 1900 for the purpose of advancing a railroad project that promises to be of great importance. Mr. Rule is the treasurer of the organization. He is a member of the Kansas City and Country Clubs, is a director in the Kansas City Driving and Driving Park Clubs, is a member of the order of Elks, and holds official positions in various social and commercial organizations. Politically he is a Gold Democrat. He was married December 21, 1880, to Miss Lizzie Harrison, daughter of John D. Harrison, of St. Louis. Mr. and Mrs. Rule have three children, all of whom are enjoying the comforts of one of Kansas City's most elegant homes.

Runnels, Moses Thurston, physician, was born December 26, 1849, in McKean Township, Licking County, Ohio. His parents were Edwin and Lydia (Eaton) Runnels. The father was a native of Vermont who removed to Ohio with his parents while quite young; he was a man of unusual ability and force of character, and accumulated large means in farming and sheep raising. The mother was a native of New York. The son, Moses Thurston Runnels, was reared upon a large farm and began his education in the common schools near his home. He subsequently attended school at Oberlin, Ohio, for about four years, and then began the study of medicine under the tutorship of his brother, Dr. O. S. Runnels, at Indianapolis, Indiana. In 1874 he completed a thorough course in the Cleveland Homeopathic Hospital College, from which he was graduated in 1874 as a most distinguished pupil. During his first term he was awarded the first prize of \$60 for the best Clinical Reports, and was one of two chosen as prosectors to the chair of anatomy for two years, in a competitive examination on anatomy where about 100 students engaged in the contest. He was also class valedictorian at the commencement. In June, 1874, he entered upon practice at Franklin, Indiana, where he remained for eighteen months. Here he was highly successful, accumulating large returns and selling his business on most advantageous terms to another homeopathic physician. His position here was assured, but he was ambitious of further advancement in his profession, and he went to New York City, where he attended Bellevue Hospital Medical College and the New York Ophthalmic Hospital College, graduating from the latter in April, 1876. He then associated himself with his brother, Dr. O. S. Runnels, at Indianapolis, Indiana, and was associated with him until October, 1884, when he disposed of his interest in their practice to his brother, and again went to New York, where he studied for six months in the New York Polyclinic School. In June, 1885, he located in Kansas City, Missouri, where he is now engaged, taking rank with the foremost of his profession. He now occupies the position of professor of the principles and practice of surgery in the College of Homeopathic Medicine and Surgery of the Kansas City University, to which he was elected in 1898; president of the Constan-

tine Hering Medical Society, which he organized in 1899 for the students and teachers of the College of Homeopathic Medicine and Surgery of the Kansas City University, and consulting surgeon to the Metropolitan Street Railway, to which position he was appointed in June, 1898. His professional attainments have received marked recognition by various prominent bodies. For six years he was secretary of the Indiana Institute of Homeopathy, and in 1884 he was its president. In 1880, under appointment by the Governor of Indiana, he represented that State in the quarantine convention at New Orleans. From 1882 to 1885 he was a member of the Board of Health of Indianapolis, and in the latter year he was elected to honorary membership in the Indiana Institute of Homeopathy, and in the Kansas State Homeopathic Medical Society. He became a member of the American Institute of Homeopathy in 1875, and chairman of the bureau of gynecology in 1892. From 1886 to 1889 he was secretary of the Missouri Institute of Homeopathy, and in 1890 he was elected president. He was chosen president of the Missouri Valley Homeopathic Medical Association at Kansas City in 1895. He has written many papers upon professional and sanitary topics, all eminently practical, and forming a most valuable addition to medical literature. Most important, as viewed in relation to the end attained through it, was a paper on "Soil and Water Pollution of Indianapolis," read in 1880 before the Indiana Institute. This grew out of a year's labor, during which time he expended a considerable sum in procuring analyses of waters from various portions of the city by the foremost analysts. In the year covered by his investigations, the death rate arising from zymotic or preventable diseases, was 33 per cent, and he demonstrated that the increase beyond the normal mortality was largely due to easily preventable causes, soil and water pollution. His papers upon this subject, accompanied by elaborate tables and illustrations of organic life existing in the water, appeared in full in the city press, attracting the attention of all concerned in the well-being of the city, and the general expression was voiced by George C. Harding, editor of the Indianapolis "Saturday Review," who said in a leading editorial: "Dr. Runnels is entitled to the credit of having aroused pub-

lic attention to the necessity of procuring a better supply of potable water than that furnished by the waterworks or wells of the city. Dr. Runnels began his investigations a year ago, and has kept persistently hammering at the subject until he has compelled the board of health to take action, and forced the directory of the waterworks to announce their willingness to make better arrangements for supplying the city." His other important papers have been "Drugs and Public Health," 1881; "Impure Water and Its Dangers," 1882; "Retrospect and Prospect," his presidential address before the Indiana Institute of Homeopathy, 1884; "Recent Progress in Abdominal Surgery," 1885; "Uterine Displacements, Their Causes and Treatment," 1886; "Physical Degeneracy of American Women," 1886; "Accurate Diagnoses in Uterine Disease," 1888; "Health and Study," president's address before the Missouri Institute of Homeopathy, 1890; "Gonorrhoea in the Female," 1889; "Puerperal Infection," and "Gonorrhoea and Sterility," 1893; "Success and Failure in Surgery," 1895; "Some Obstructions to Medical Progress," 1896; "Uterine Cancer," and "The Physical Status of Pregnancy," 1897; "Tumors of the Breast," "Umbilical Hernia," an address on Constantine Hering before the College of Homeopathic Medicine and Surgery of the Kansas City University, 1899, and an address on "The Influence of Diet and Habits on the Liver," read before the Missouri Valley Homeopathic Medical Association at St. Joseph, October 5, 1899. He is examining physician for the Illinois Life Insurance Company of Chicago, the Franklin Life Insurance Company of Springfield, Illinois, the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Insurance Company of New York, the Des Moines Life Insurance Association of Des Moines, Iowa, and the Northwestern Life Association of Minnesota. In politics he is a Free Silver Republican, and in religion a Congregationalist. He is an active member of the Expansion Club, a literary body on the East Side of Kansas City. He was married in Indianapolis to Miss Emily Lamb Johnson, daughter of a leading lawyer of Rockford, Illinois. She is a highly cultured lady, and was for ten years teacher of mathematics in the Indianapolis high school. Three children have been born of this marriage, Edith, who died in 1883, at the age of four years; Ralph Wil-

lard, aged eighteen years, for three years a student at Drury College, Springfield, Missouri, and Annie, aged thirteen years, a student. Dr. Runnels is recognized throughout the Missouri Valley as eminent in his profession, and a man of broad general information, deeply interested in all concerns contributing to the well-being of the community.

Rural Free Mail Delivery.—This is the free delivery of letters and other mail matter at the doors of houses, in country districts, as such delivery is made in cities—and it marks an important step in the development of the postal service of the United States. It had its first experiment in the year 1896, when forty-four routes were established in twenty-nine States, three of them being routes from Cairo, Randolph County, Missouri, the experiment having the support of a special appropriation by Congress of \$40,000. The trial was attended by such satisfactory results that Congress appropriated \$150,000 for further experiments the following year, and \$300,000 the year after. With the aid of these liberal appropriations and of the experience already acquired, the service was extended to 383 routes in forty States. Free rural delivery had prevailed in Great Britain, France, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Switzerland and Belgium, long before, and the success attending it in those countries suggested the policy for this country. But it encountered many obstacles, some of them in official quarters, and some from the people themselves. In 1893 the house committee on postoffices and postroads condemned it, as a scheme impossible of execution, which "would require an appropriation of at least \$20,000,000 to inaugurate it," and the same year the Postmaster General declared in his report that "the department would not be warranted in burdening the people with such a great expense for such an object." In 1894 Congress made a small appropriation of \$10,000 to test the scheme, but the Postmaster General had so little faith in it that he declined to expend the money, and stated that "the proposed plan of rural free delivery, if adopted, would result in an additional cost to the people of about \$20,000,000 for the first year," and he did not think the enterprise justified such an expenditure. When in the year 1895, Congress increased the appropria-

tion for a test to \$20,000, the Postmaster General declared that free rural delivery was altogether impracticable. Nevertheless, he added, if Congress should see fit to make the appropriation available for the year 1896 he would give the enterprise a fair trial. Congress did make the appropriation available, and doubled it to \$40,000—and the first experiment with forty-four routes was made. The results were a surprise to the department. The expense was not nearly so great as had been anticipated, and the popular appreciation of the scheme was as encouraging as it was unexpected. Petitions from all parts of the country where the new service had been given a fair trial began to pour in upon the department, and special agents were appointed to look into the claims presented, and lay out new service where the conditions were favorable. The working of the system varies with the conditions in different places. In Carroll County, Maryland, the service was attended by remarkable success from the first. Four carriers were put on the routes, sixty-four miles in length in the aggregate, covering an area of sixteen square miles, and embracing a population of 700. The cost to the government was \$1,375 a year, including pay of postal clerk, driver and care of horses and wagon. It performs the service heretofore rendered by eight fourth-class post officers and four star route carriers, the cost of which was \$1,600 a year. The experiment of three routes from Cairo, Randolph County, Missouri, did not work smoothly at first, and in June, 1898, not quite two years after it was begun, it was reorganized and the routes reduced from three to two, those portions of the routes leading over impassable roads were struck out, and other territory accessible by good roads added, so as to give a larger number of patrons on the two routes than had been served before on three. The result, as stated by the assistant postmaster general in his report for 1899, was that "the Cairo rural free delivery service is now showing good results and is appreciated by the people. The amount of mail handled is increasing and the delivery will soon pay its way." Routes have since been established at other places in Missouri—one of twenty-four and a half miles length from Chillicothe, Livingston County; a service of three carriers covering thirty-four miles of route from Higginsville, and one route of

seventeen miles from Lexington, both in Lafayette County; one route of twenty miles from Lee's Summit, Jackson County; one of twenty-two miles from Maryville, Nodaway County, and one of twenty-one miles from Nelson, Saline County. The special agent for Missouri reported favorably in 1899 on all these routes, except the two from Cairo, Randolph County, and there are reasons for believing that the service will shortly be extended to other parts of Missouri, and be made to cover entire counties where the roads are uniformly good. The service is performed by carriers in a wagon, or buggy, and these vehicles in some cases, are marked, "U. S. Mail, Rural Delivery Route No. —." The carriers are usually men; on two of the routes in 1900 they were girls, and it is officially reported of them: "They are as unflagging in their devotion to the service as the men, and as efficient." Carriers are paid \$400 a year, and give bond for \$500. A route ought to be about twenty-five miles, over which a daily service is had. It is the custom for persons living on the route to be served to put up a letter box at some convenient place on the side of the road, where the carrier can reach it without getting out of his vehicle. Sometimes, at a road crossing, or fence corner, several boxes, each with the owner's name, will be set up. Sometimes the boxes are locked, in which case the carrier carries a duplicate key. The carrier will take from the boxes letters and other pieces of mail, and so become a receiver as well as a deliverer of mail. He will also sell stamps and postal cards, though it is advised that persons on the route keep a supply of these on hand, as the carrier may not always be able to wait while the cards are being written on. The service is greatly facilitated by noting the time of arrival of the carrier, which varies but little, and being ready for him. Another device suggested is to have a piece of red cloth fastened inside the box, so that the end of it can be hung out to inform the carrier that there is mail inside to be sent to the office. This saves him the time and trouble of frequently opening the box when there is nothing for him in it. The First Assistant Postmaster General, Perry S. Heath, in his report for 1899, acknowledges the very valuable aid given the development of the rural free delivery service by the State Granges of Patrons of Husbandry and other



J. J. Russell



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similar bodies. The chief opposition to the service, heretofore, came from fourth class postmasters, star route contractors and the keepers of small country stores about the post office. The advantages of the service in a community are moral and material, and beneficial. There is less going to the village or town and less drinking; it encourages the reading of newspapers and magazines, and the habit of writing; it reveals the need of improved roads and stimulates a community to enterprises for securing them; and it is asserted that it is almost invariably attended by an increase in the value of lands. Any rural community of 100 families, accessible by a good roads with branch roads, may secure free delivery by sending to the First Assistant Postmaster General a petition signed by the heads of families, giving the number of persons in each family. The petition should state the nature of the country, whether densely or sparsely populated, the principal avocations of the people, the character of the roads and the distances, under existing conditions, that each patron has to travel for his mail; and it should be accompanied, when possible, with a rough map of the proposed routes. The petition ought to be sent to the Representative in Congress or to a United States Senator from the State, with a request to recommend the service and forward the paper to the Post Office Department. The department will then send a special agent to the locality to map out the route, or routes, select the carriers and establish the service.

DANIEL M. GRISSOM.

Rush Hill.—An incorporated city in Audrain County, on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, five miles from Laddonia. It has a church, a school, three general stores, a drug store, wagon shop and blacksmith shop. Population, 1899 (estimated), 225.

Rushville.—An incorporated town in Buchanan County, laid out in 1847 by Perman Hudson and James Leachman. Five railroads pass through the town, which has a population of 300.

Russell, Joseph James, lawyer and legislator, Charleston, Missouri, was born August 23, 1854, near Charleston, Mississippi County, Missouri. He was a son of Joseph T. and Patience A. Russell, who were

natives of Maryland, descended from leading families of that State. They removed in 1835 to the State and county in which their son was born. Joseph J. Russell made the best possible use of the educational advantages which were afforded him from his earliest school years. After finishing the course laid down in the public school, he entered Charleston Academy, and pursued his studies with such diligence and thoroughness that before he had attained to his majority he was well equipped to enter upon the study of law, and when he was but twenty-two years of age passed an examination creditably and was admitted to the bar, notwithstanding the fact that his reading had been private, and without assistance beyond that afforded him by a legal friend in spare moments. Although recognized as entirely capable, and having entered upon practice, his ambition to be more thorough led him to turn aside from the active professional career he had entered upon, to enroll himself as a student in the law department of the State University at Columbia, from which institution he was graduated in 1880 with the high honor of being valedictorian of his class. This signal success in acquiring an education, literary and professional, was not achieved without much self-denial and close economy, for from the beginning to the end he was without means, save such as he was able to earn through his own labor, supplemented by small loans made to him by friends who honored him for his earnest endeavor, and had faith in his future. The reward which came to him was not long deferred nor meager. He speedily built up a remunerative practice, while honors in social, business and political life followed rapidly. In 1880 he was elected prosecuting attorney for Mississippi County, and he discharged the duties of that important office with such signal ability that on the expiration of his term, in 1882, he was re-elected, and this time without opposition. In 1884 he had the distinguished honor of being chosen as a presidential elector, and during the campaign he made a vigorous canvass and addressed many of the most important meetings held in the State. At the end it was his proud privilege, as a member of the electoral college, to cast his vote for the first Democratic President elected in more than a quarter of a century. In 1887 he was elected to represent his county in the

Missouri House of Representatives, and he was re-elected in 1889. In the first session he was called upon to act as Speaker, *pro tempore*, while in the second, which was a revision session, he was elected to the speakership. His legislative service was distinguished by marked ability. In committee deliberations his views were held in high respect. On the floor he was known as a clear, logical and forcible debater, while as Speaker his broad knowledge of parliamentary law, and his clearness, promptness and fairness in rulings, gained for him the warm approbation of his political friends, and the respect of his political opponents. As is to be inferred from this record, he has ever been a Democrat, taking an earnest pride in his loyalty to the party of his choice. At the meeting of the Missouri State Bar Association held in Kansas City in 1900, Mr. Russell was made president of that association for the ensuing year. Having by his success in his legal practice acquired a handsome competency, his influence has been manifest in the financial concerns of the community in which he lives. In 1887 he assisted in the organization of the Charleston Bank, was elected to its vice presidency, and filled the position uninterruptedly from that time until near the close of the year 1900. The former president died at that time, and Mr. Russell succeeded to the presidency of the bank. In his religious life Mr. Russell is a consistent member of the Baptist Church, and a liberal supporter of all its material concerns. He is a member of the order of Knights of Pythias, and in Masonry he is a Knight Templar, and holds membership in Moolah Temple of the Mystic Shrine, of St. Louis. He was married to Miss Belle Groath, of Cape Girardeau, Missouri, July 27, 1884, at the Southern Hotel, in St. Louis. Their home life is happy, and they rank among the first in the community in which they live, in influence and usefulness.

Russell, Thomas A., lawyer and jurist, was born at Huntington, West Virginia. He was educated at the State University of Missouri, and then began his law studies under the preceptorship of his brother, Colonel F. T. Russell. After his admission to the bar he established himself in practice at Kansas City. In 1864 he removed to St. Louis, and has since been a prominent mem-

ber of the bar of that city. For four years he was a member of the public school board of St. Louis, which he served as vice president, and at a later date he was appointed a judge of the St. Louis Circuit Court by Governor Stone, the occasion being the creation of three additional judgeships at that time. He is a member of the First Christian Church, and politically he affiliates with the Democratic party. Judge Russell married Miss M. L. Lenoir, a granddaughter of General Lenoir, of North Carolina, who was an officer of the Continental Army.

Russellville.—A town in Cole County, on the Lebanon branch of the Missouri Pacific Railway, seventeen miles southwest of Jefferson City. It has Catholic, Methodist and Presbyterian Churches; a graded school occupying a building costing \$4,000; a bank, and the "Rustler" newspaper, the only journal published in Cole County outside of Jefferson City. In 1875 the new Masonic and Odd Fellows' Hall building was destroyed by a tornado, and in 1883 nearly all of the business houses were burned. All have been replaced with modern structures. The population in 1890 was 120.

Ruth, Harvey Isaac, was born September 24, 1865, in Berks County, near Reading, Pennsylvania, son of Isaac and Elizabeth Ruth. Both his parents were natives of the Keystone State. The elder Ruth was a man of means and throughout his life was mainly engaged in caring for various investments and property interests. He and his wife died in 1871, within a month of each other, leaving a family of eight children. Harvey I. Ruth, who was then six years of age, was reared by his uncle and aunt, who manifested the most kindly interest in him and bestowed upon him paternal care and affection. He was educated in the public schools and at the State Normal School at Millersville, Pennsylvania, and at Williston Seminary of East Hampton, Massachusetts, where he took a scientific course, giving special attention to engineering. Leaving school in 1883 he was sent to Poplar Bluff, Missouri, as manager of the Poplar Bluff Lumber & Manufacturing Company, which operated an important industry employing a large number of men. He continued to manage this manufacturing plant successfully until 1897, when he turned

his attention mainly to operations in real estate. In 1899 he embarked in the wholesale lumber business, with which he has since been identified, being at the same time president of the Ruth & Mengle Realty Company. He is also president of the Fraternal Opera Company, of Poplar Bluff. In politics he is a Republican, and he is a member of the fraternal order of Knights of Pythias. In September of the year 1888, Mr. Ruth married Miss Effie Frank, of Carlinville, Illinois. Their children are Mary, Edith, Nellie and Harry Isaac Ruth.

Rutledge.—An incorporated village in Scotland County, on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, fifteen miles south of Memphis. It was laid out upon the building of the railroad. It has a graded school, three churches, one bank, large roller flour-mill, two hotels, and about thirty-five other business places, including well stocked stores and shops. It is important as a shipping point for cattle and hogs. Population, 1899 (estimated), 700.

Ryan, Frank K., lawyer, was born in Norfolk, Connecticut, read law in St. Louis, and in 1870 was admitted to the bar in that city. Immediately afterward he began practicing. Recognized as one of the leaders of the Democratic party, he has served as land commissioner of St. Louis during the administrations of Mayors Britton and Overstolz, and has filled other positions. During the presidential campaign of 1880 he served as chairman of the Democratic State executive committee of Missouri. As a popular orator he is well known both in St. Louis and throughout the State, and he is one of the members of the local bar most in demand as an after-dinner speaker.

Ryan, Patrick John, Roman Catholic archbishop, was born February 20, 1831, in the town of Thurles, in the County Tipperary, Ireland. His early education was obtained at the Christian Brothers' School in Thurles, and from there he went to Dublin, where he commenced his classical studies. In 1847 he entered St. Patrick's College, of Carlow, as an affiliated subject of Most Rev. Peter Richard Kenrick, then presiding over the diocese of St. Louis. In 1852 he came to the United States and to St. Louis. He was made professor of English literature in the

Carondelet Theological Seminary. In 1853 he was ordained to the priesthood, and in 1855 he became rector of the Cathedral, performing the duties of that position until 1860, when he began the erection of the Church of the Annunciation and of the parochial school connected therewith. When the Civil War began, while retaining his position as pastor, he was appointed by Archbishop Kenrick spiritual adviser of the unfortunate men in the Gratiot Street prison, and later, on recommendation of General Blair, was appointed one of the chaplains of the prison by the authorities at Washington. This last appointment, however, he declined, feeling that he could do more good among the Confederate prisoners as a simple priest. After his ministry at the Church of the Annunciation he was transferred to the Church of St. John the Evangelist, where he remained until his official departure for Philadelphia, in 1884. New York University conferred upon him the degree of doctor of laws the same year, and he received this degree also from the University of Pennsylvania. Upon the occasion of the eighteen hundredth anniversary of the crucifixion of St. Peter, Archbishop Kenrick made a tour of Europe, and Father Ryan accompanied him. He returned to St. Louis with his already liberal mind broadened by a year of travel, and immediately afterward was appointed vicar general of the diocese. He was administrator of the diocese later, while the archbishop was in attendance at the ecumenical council, and still later, when the archbishop applied to Rome for a coadjutor, Father Ryan was selected for that position. The title of Bishop of Tricomia was conferred upon him and he was consecrated on the 14th of April, 1872. He visited Rome again in 1883, and it was on this occasion that his elevation to the archiepiscopal dignity was announced, under the title of archbishop of Salimina. In 1884 he was recommended by the congregation of the propaganda and approved and appointed by the Pope as archbishop of Philadelphia. His departure from St. Louis was mourned by all classes of people, and an address tendering him a public reception was sent to him by a committee of representative citizens.

Ryland, John F., lawyer and judge of the Supreme Court of Missouri, was born in Virginia in 1797, and died at Lexington, Mis-

souri, September 10, 1873. While a boy, his father removed to Kentucky, where he attended Forest Hill Academy, and had the advantages of a good education. After leaving the academy he opened a private school, which he conducted for a time. He then studied law in the office of Judge Hardin, and, after obtaining his license, came to Missouri, in 1819. He practiced law first at the St. Louis bar, but while still a young lawyer removed to Lexington, Missouri, and made that place his permanent home. His legal qualifications and controversial abilities were

of an unusually high order, and he soon came to be regarded as one of the best jurists at a bar which has ever been one of the most fortunate in Missouri, in its advocates and judges. In 1852 he was elected judge of the supreme court, and held the position with honor until 1858. Judge Ryland was an active Freemason, and for a time held the post of grand master in Missouri, enjoying an honorable name in that ancient organization, as well as the fame of a just and good man, and Christian, among the people of the State.

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Sac River.—Has its beginning in the East Fork, which rises in Greene County, and the West Fork, in Lawrence County, uniting in one stream, which flows 150 miles through Cedar and St. Clair Counties into the Osage.

St. Alphonso's Convent of Redemptorist Fathers.—The Redemptorist order in the Catholic Church has two provinces in the United States, eastern and western, the Very Rev. Daniel Mullane, of St. Louis, being the provincial of the western province. Before the order was established in St. Louis the Redemptorist Fathers gave a mission at the Cathedral, which was attended with such success that Archbishop Kenrick proposed to them the establishing of a house in St. Louis. In 1865 they gave a mission at St. Mary's Church. The result was the purchase of a lot on Grand Avenue near the St. Charles rock road—and there the noble and beautiful edifice known as the "Rock Church" was built. The corner-stone was laid on the 3d of November, 1867, and on the 4th of August, 1872, the church was dedicated by Archbishop Ryan. On the 10th of June, 1874, the St. Louis house was raised to the dignity of a rectorate, with Rev. W. V. Meredith as first rector. In 1882 the corner-stone of the parish school was laid and a building erected at a cost of \$45,533. In 1883 the Sisters of Notre Dame took charge and the school was opened with nearly 400 pupils.

St. Andrew's Society.—A benevolent association formed September 31, 1839, com-

posed of natives of Scotland residing in St. Louis. John S. Thompson was first president of the society, and T. T. Stewart first secretary.

St. Ange de Bellerive, first military commandant and acting Governor of the post of St. Louis, was born in Canada about the year 1705. At the time the treaty of Paris went into effect in the Illinois country, the Illinois settlements were under the French government, he being at that time in command at Fort Chartres. In the exercise of these governmental functions he was subordinate to M. D'Abbadie, Director General of Louisiana, who resided at New Orleans, then the seat of government of the province. In 1765, in obedience to the orders of his superiors and in the name of the King of France, he delivered to Captain Sterling, the accredited commissioner of His British Majesty, formal possession of the Illinois country, and soon afterward withdrew with his troops from the territory which had passed under British control. He came at once to St. Louis, at a time when the infant settlement had begun to feel the need of some governmental authority, and his recognized character and ability caused him to be endowed by the people with the authority that legitimately belonged to a Governor under the French colonial system in America. The temporary government which he established went into effect January 2, 1766, and was maintained until May 20, 1770, at which date Don Pedro Piernas succeeded him by appointment of the

Spanish government. While he governed without authority from the Spanish crown, he appears to have acted in harmony with the Spanish officials of the Province of Louisiana, so far as they chose to exercise any authority during his administration. He died at the home of Madame Chouteau, December 27, 1774, and was buried in the parish graveyard on the following day. His remains were removed from this cemetery along with those of the members of the Chouteau family, and they now rest in the Chouteau family lot. Pierre Laclède Liguist was named by St. Ange as the executor of his will.

St. Ann's Foundling Asylum and Widows' Home.—This institution in St.

Louis, the first asylum for abandoned infants opened in the United States, was commenced May 12, 1853. Its founder was Archbishop Kenrick, who obtained from the Mother House at Emmetsburg, Maryland, four Sisters of Charity, who began their work in a small house on Eleventh and Marion Streets, the site of the House of the Guardian Angel. It is in charge of the Sisters of Charity. The institution is nonsectarian. The sisters receive annually about 350 infants, these are of both sexes, their ages ranging from one day to five years.

The Maternity Hospital is intended for young women whose previous character has been good and whose reception will save the honor of the family. It is also intended for married women, who can receive in this hospital professional attention not possible in their own homes. Poor and homeless widows over sixty years of age are received and cared for in the widows' department.

St. Catherine.—An incorporated village in Linn County, on the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, sixteen miles southeast of Linneus, the county seat. It was founded in 1857. A woolen mill and flouring mill were established there, but for some years have not been operated. There are a church, school, hotel and four stores there. Population, 1899 (estimated), 250.

St. Charles.—The county seat of St. Charles County. It is situated on high ground, on the north bank of the Missouri River, twenty miles from its confluence with the Mississippi River, and twenty-three miles

northwest of St. Louis. It is on the Wabash Railway, which enters the city over a steel bridge crossing the Missouri River, connecting it directly with St. Louis, and on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway. Here was made the first white settlement after that at St. Louis, and five years later, in 1769, by Louis Blanchette, surnamed Chasseur, a French hunter, who named the location Les Petites Cotes, or Village des Cotes, meaning the Little Hills. When the Louisiana Territory was ceded to Spain, he was made post commandant, and he changed the name to St. Charles, in honor of Don Carlos, the Spanish monarch. His residence, the government house and prison, which he erected, were situated on a small stream, later known as Factory Branch, within the block now bounded by Water, McDonough and Main streets, and the river. The colony which located here was entirely French. Each villager was granted a house lot 120 x 150 feet, and a tract for cultivation 1 arpent wide and 40 arpens long, containing 34 acres. In addition 14,000 arpens were granted as "Commons," to provide fuel and pasturage. Similar grants were made by the Spanish government until the Territory was acquired by the United States, when much dispute ensued as to title, until, in 1812, by act of Congress, all grants made prior to December 20, 1803, were confirmed. Blanchette died in 1793, and was succeeded by Charles Tayon, whose descendants yet live in the neighborhood. In 1802 Tayon was succeeded by James Mackay, who was commandant until the end of the Spanish rule, and officially represented the French government when the Territory came into possession of the United States. During this period the growth of the settlement had been slow. In 1781 there were six or seven families, and the number but doubled during the next ten years. In 1801 a public meeting was held on a Sunday to consider the desirability of fencing the "Commons," and twenty-three persons took part, these presumably being heads of families. In 1803, the Fourth of July was observed at the house of Timothy Kibbey, who presided, with Francis Saucier as vice president. This was probably the first celebration in the Territory. October 13, 1809, the village was organized under Territorial law, Alexander McNair and Dr. Reynal being the first trustees. In 1812 the village is described as consisting of about 100 houses,

on a street one mile long, on the river bank. Among these was the home of Thomas Kibbey, the first brick house built in the county, said to have had its gable end thrown down during the New Madrid earthquake period. Another building was a stone tower, which was afterward used as a jail. There is no record of municipal business after 1812 until 1818, when Charles Phillips, Osborn Knott, Charles Tayon, James Morrison and Baptiste Bragiere were elected trustees, and some of the names afford evidence that the influx of American immigration had begun.

Records are scant until 1849, when the original city charter was passed by the General Assembly, and May 7 Ludwell E. Powell was elected mayor; Thomas W. Cunningham, Thomas Ruenzi, William M. Christy, Sir Walter Rice, Louis Gerneau, Edwin D. Bevitt, councilmen; Alexander Chauvin, register; John Hilbert, marshal; Antoine Lafavre, treasurer, and Isaac W. Copes, assessor. The General Assembly, by act passed at its first session, in St. Louis in 1820, constituted St. Charles the capital city, and that body convened there in June, 1821, in special session, and adopted a solemn public act giving assent to the conditions of the admission of Missouri as a State in accordance with the Clay resolution, whereupon President Monroe issued his proclamation announcing such admission as complete. November 5 the General Assembly again convened in what is officially known as the second session of the First General Assembly. The sessions were held in the second story of a building on Main Street, which was provided free of rent. The legislators reached the town on horseback and boarded at private houses or the few small hotels, paying \$2.50 a week. They were dressed in home-made cloth or buckskin leggings and hunting shirts. Their footwear was of their own making, rough shoes, or buckskin moccasins. They generally wore caps made of the skins of raccoons or wildcats. Governor McNair alone wore a fine cloth coat and a beaver hat. There were many evidences of illiteracy among the pioneer lawmakers, but they were intent upon improving existing conditions, and among their early enactments were charters for academies and colleges. At this session Governor McNair announced the admission of Missouri as a State, as proclaimed by President Monroe. The General Assembly closed

its last session in St. Charles on January 21, 1826. The House and Senate journals for the session of 1821 were from the press of Robert McCloud, "Printer to the State." He was a step-son of Joseph Charless, Sr., one of the founders of the "Missouri Gazette," out of which grew the "St. Louis Republic." McCloud opened a printing office in St. Charles in 1819, from which he issued the "Missourian," said to be the first newspaper west of the Mississippi River, after the "Missouri Gazette" at St. Louis. It was the State organ so long as the State capital remained in that place, and shortly after its removal to Jefferson City the paper lapsed. The Assembly journals for 1823 bear the imprint of Nathaniel Paschall, and those of 1825, Duff Green, both purporting to be printed at St. Charles. Religion came with almost the first of the French immigrants. There is good evidence that the origin of the Catholic Church of St. Charles Borromeo dates to 1792. The Presbyterians came next, with a membership of twelve under the pastorate of the Rev. Timothy Flint, organized by the Rev. Salmon Giddings, August 30, 1818. In 1830 the Methodist Church had its beginning, chiefly through the efforts of Mrs. Collier. In 1836 the Rev. P. R. Minard, of St. Louis, organized Trinity Episcopal Church. The German Methodist Church was organized in 1847 by the Rev. F. Horstman, of the Illinois Conference. The German Evangelical Lutheran Church and St. Peter's German Catholic Church were instituted in 1848. The Evangelical Lutheran Immanuel Congregation, springing from an older church on the Boone's Lick road, was instituted in 1849. In 1868 St. John's German Evangelical Church grew out of a peaceable separation from the Frieden Gemeinde, organized in 1836, three miles from the city. St. Paul's Evangelical Protestant Church dates back to 1865, and the Franklin Street Baptist Church to 1871. Education claimed attention soon after the establishment of the church. In 1797 Madame Rigauche taught a school for girls, using the French language, and James Chauvin taught in English in 1801. In 1818 Madame Duchesne essayed the establishment of what is now the Academy of the Sacred Heart, and in 1828 it was substantially founded. In 1830 St. Charles College and Lindenwood College had their beginnings. There is no record of a public school until 1843, and it numbered but forty pupils.

From its establishment St. Charles has been one of the most prosperous business cities in the State. Its first commerce was carried on by keel boats. May 15, 1819, the first steamboat, the "Independence," arrived from St. Louis, and shortly afterward, until supplanted largely by railway, the river was the channel of trade. Its manufacturing interests include the St. Charles Car Works, organized in 1872, employing 1,500 men, with a weekly pay roll of \$13,000; three flourmills, three brick and tile works, two breweries, and furniture, box, tobacco and other factories, woolen mills and meat-packing houses. There are three substantial banks, electric light and telephone service, excellent waterworks and an efficient fire department. The newspapers are the "Banner-News," daily and weekly, Democratic; the "Monitor," daily and weekly, Republican; the "Cosmos," weekly, Independent; the "Demokrat," weekly, Democratic, and the "Republikaner," weekly, Republican. There are fifteen churches of various denominations. The educational institutions include three public schools and a number of parochial schools, the Academy of the Sacred Heart, Catholic; St. Charles College, Methodist, and Lindenwood College, Presbyterian. There are prosperous lodges of the leading secret and benevolent orders. Odd Fellows' Hall and the operahouse are handsome buildings, with large seating capacity. In 1900 the population was 7,982.

St. Charles Borromeo Church.—The first church instituted in St. Charles. It grew out of the work of the Catholic priests who came to minister to the early French settlers. In the time of Governor Blanchette there was a rude church built of upright logs, which he replaced with a frame building, on the northwest part of Lot No. 28, on Second Street, near Jackson Street. The records of the church show that Peter Beland was baptized July 21, 1792, and that John Baptiste Provost and Angelique Savaugers were married September 25th, same year. The officiating clergyman at the former ceremony was the Rev. Peter Joseph Didier, acting pastor. From 1798 to 1804 the Rev. F. Lussen ministered, and afterward for some years the church was served by priests from St. Louis and Portage des Sioux. The Rev. Joseph Marie Dunand, a Trappist, was pastor from

1809 to 1815. In 1823 Father Van Quickenborne, a Jesuit, and superior of the missions in the St. Charles region, came with a number of priests. In 1827 he built what was long known as the old stone church, on the corner of Second and Decatur Streets, and it was consecrated by Bishop Rosati, October 12th. In this work he was ably assisted by the pastor, Rev. P. J. Verhaegen, a divine who came to be venerated for his high attainments and consecrated effort. He was afterward president of St. Louis University, superior of missions, vicar general and administrator of the diocese of St. Louis. In 1844 he became provincial of the Jesuits in Maryland, and later the first president of St. Joseph's College, at Bardstown, Kentucky. In 1851 he again returned to St. Charles, remaining until 1857, when he was occupied for a year as professor of theology in the St. Louis University, besides delivering Sunday evening lectures in the Church of St. Francis Xavier. On his last return to St. Charles he resumed his duties as superior and pastor, serving until his death, July 28, 1868. He was succeeded by the Rev. J. Roes, under whose pastorate, and after four years of effort, the fine church edifice now standing was built. It was consecrated by Bishop Ryan October 13, 1872.

St. Charles Bridge.—A railway bridge spanning the Missouri River at St. Charles. Work was begun in August, 1868, and it was opened for traffic May 29, 1871. It was at the time the longest bridge of its pattern in the United States, and carried the longest suspension span of the kind in the world. It consists of four suspension truss spans, each 305 to 321½ feet in length, with viaduct approaches, all of iron, making an extreme length of 6,535 feet. It is without a draw, standing sufficiently high to admit the passage of steamboats at any stage of water. It was erected for the St. Charles Bridge Company, organized by St. Charles and St. Louis capitalists, at a cost of nearly \$2,000,000. Its construction was attended with immense difficulty. Eight river foundations were driven, to a depth varying from fifty-four to seventy-six feet, through alternate layers of quicksand, great boulders and submerged drift logs and debris. At this point the river has a rise and fall of forty feet, and its current at flood speed is eight to

ten miles an hour. Its history is marked with three great disasters. November 11, 1870, while the building was progressing, and the workmen were elevating to its place a mass of metal weighing more than four tons, the hoisting apparatus broke, and it fell a distance of forty-two feet. Nineteen men were killed, and a number were severely injured. November 8, 1879, a span gave way, precipitating into the river a train of eighteen freight cars, killing five men. A similar accident occurred December 8, 1881, when a train of thirty-one freight cars went down, the engineer being killed and two men injured. The wrought iron in the structure was afterward replaced with steel, and has since shown no weakness. The bridge has been owned and operated by the Wabash Railway Company for many years.

St. Charles College.—A classical, literary and scientific coeducational institution at St. Charles. In 1830 Mrs. Catherine Collier, a widow, came from New Jersey with her two sons, and engaged in dairying and store-keeping at that place. She was a zealous Methodist, and in 1830 built upon her own grounds a small church, the first house of worship of her denomination in St. Charles. She was instrumental in establishing a pay school in the same room, which was so successful that she determined upon making it permanent. Her son, George, favored the plan, and the two provided the grounds and building at a personal cost of \$10,000. A charter was secured in 1835, the first granted in the State, and St. Charles College opened the same year, under the presidency of the Rev. John F. Fielding, with three assistants. Mr. Collier contributed to the college about \$50,000, including the payment of the president's salary for some years. At his death he left an endowment fund of \$10,000, conditioned upon the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, contributing a like sum, which was provided, and the college came under its control. The institution prospered until the Civil War, when its doors were closed, and it passed into other hands. It was restored to its rightful owners under a decision of the Supreme Court, about 1866, and since that time has been conducted on the original plan.

St. Charles County.—A county in the eastern part of Missouri, bounded on the

north by Lincoln County and the Mississippi River, on the east and south by the Missouri River, and on the west by Warren and Lincoln Counties. It is irregular and wedgelike in shape. The extreme length is about forty-two miles, and the greatest breadth, at the western boundary, is twenty-four miles. From the western line the ground stands high and rolling, breaking into ridges in places, with intervening lowlands, to a point two and one-half miles northwest of the city of St. Charles, six miles from the Mississippi River and one mile from the Missouri River. The highlands or bluffs, covered with timber, terminate here, and from them are projected two mounds, symmetrical in form and similar in size, 150 feet in height, without tree or shrub. These the French pioneers named *Les Mamelles*, meaning the breasts. From this point is visible a beautiful expanse of level alluvial lowlands, bearing the richest vegetation, stretching away twenty miles and terminating in a point at the confluence of the two largest of American rivers, which enclose it. The county contains numerous streams. The Femme Osage, fed by numerous tributaries, flows into the Missouri River. All others of consequence drain into the Mississippi River. These include Dardenne Creek, Peruque Creek and Cuivre River, which is fed by Big Creek, Indian Camp Creek and McCoy's Creek. The county contains 345,600 acres, a large proportion being crop-bearing and of unsurpassable fertility. The lowlands are rich, dark loam over a stratum of sand, with dark clay beneath, portions of which have been under cultivation nearly 100 years without fertilization, and have produced successive crops of wheat and corn, without rotation, for more than thirty years. The highlands are covered with a soil which sustains an ample indigenous growth of bluegrass. The products are wheat, corn, oats, barley, broom-corn, tobacco, hemp and hay. Peaches, apples and other fruits are abundant and of excellent quality. Grapes are grown to advantage, and the vineyard product affords large returns. Hogs and cattle are raised in great numbers, and near the best of markets. Under the soil is found a good quality of limestone, which is utilized for building purposes and in burning lime. The best native trees—oak, hickory, ash, elm, walnut, lind and cottonwood—grow luxuriously. The

county comprises five townships. Portage des Sioux is the easternmost, embracing the point of land between the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, with the islands, which are never stable, but increase or diminish in extent, or appear and disappear, with each flood season. St. Charles lies to its southeast. Dardenne occupies the central portion, extending from river to river. Femme Osage is in the extreme southwest. On its north is Callaway, and north of that is Cuivre. All except Callaway have repeatedly suffered loss of land by the encroachments of the rivers, and, again, the waste has been repaired by alluvial deposits through the same agency.

The first white settlement made outside the post of St. Charles (which see) was by Daniel M. Boone, who was probably the very first American to make a home in what is now the State of Missouri. He located in 1795, in Darst's Bottom. Later the same year came his father, Daniel Boone, and his brother-in-law, Flanders Callaway, from Kentucky, and Samuel Griffith, from New York. David Darst came from Kentucky in 1798. These were followed by the Bryans, Grants, Bigelows, and others, most of whom settled near the Femme Osage. They were a hardy class of Anglo-Americans, of sturdy physique and great force of character, who left a permanent influence for good. They were also a prolific race. There were many families of ten children, and some of thirteen to fifteen. Isaac Fulkerson was the father of ten, and one of his sons became the father of fifteen. This class also settled about Portage des Sioux. The settlements elsewhere in the district were distinctively French and Canadian. The earliest received land grants under the Spanish government, most of which were subsequently confirmed by Congress. In 1812 each settlement built a fort for defense against Indians. Among these were Boone's Fort, in Darst's Bottom; Howell's Fort, on Howell's Prairie; Pond Fort, near Wentzville; White Fort, on Dog Prairie; Kountz's Fort, west of St. Charles; Zumwalt's Fort, near O'Fallon, and Castle's Fort, near Howell's Prairie. Until 1815 the settlers were kept in constant alarm, and there were numerous encounters with the Indians. The most serious of these was in the latter year, when Captain James Callaway, with a company of St. Charles County Rangers, pursued a party of marauding Indians, and he, with

four of his men, James McMillen, Parkes Hutchinson, Francis McDermid and A. Gilman, were killed in an ambuscade. About 1815 a large immigration set in, principally from Kentucky and Tennessee, and this was greatly augmented in 1820, when the public lands were formally opened. In 1833 began the large German influx. These two classes became predominant, while the French immigration had entirely ceased.

In 1803 Governor Harrison authorized a court of common pleas for the district of St. Charles, and the first term was held in January, 1805, in the house of Dr. Reynal, on the site of the present courthouse, with Francis Saucier as chief justice and Daniel Morgan Boone, Francis Duquette and Robert Spencer as associate justices. Rufus Easton was Attorney General, Mackay Wherry was sheriff, Edward Hempstead was clerk and Dr. Reynal was coroner. The first grand jury was appointed by this court. An assessment, made by Sheriff Wherry, found the population of the district to be 765, including fifty-five slaves. In 1812 the district became St. Charles County. Its limits were not accurately defined, but it was held to include all American territory north of the Missouri River and west of the Mississippi River within the territorial limits of Missouri. In 1816 Howard County was formed from the western part of St. Charles and St. Louis Counties, Cedar Creek being the dividing line between the two former. In 1818 Montgomery and Lincoln Counties were formed, and St. Charles County, from whose territory eighteen counties were ultimately formed, was reduced to its present dimensions. David Barton was the first circuit judge, sitting from 1815 to 1818, and William Christy, Jr., was circuit clerk. The first county court convened February 26, 1821, Biel Farnsworth, Robert Spencer and John B. Callaway sitting as justices under appointment by the Governor, occupying rooms in Peck's Block. William Christy, Jr., was clerk, and Joseph Evans, James McCall, Everard Hall and Howard F. Thompson were admitted to practice as attorneys. In the first Territorial General Assembly, in 1812, the members from St. Charles were John Pitman and Robert Spencer, in the House, and James Flaugherty and Benjamin Emmons in the Council. Their influence in that body was

dominant, and they were known as "The Irresistible Four." The members of the State Convention of 1820 were Benjamin Emmons, Nathan Boone and Hiram H. Baber. In the first General Assembly of the State of Missouri, in 1820, Benjamin Emmons represented the county in the Senate, and Joseph Evans, Uriah J. Devore and William Smith in the House. Under the apportionment St. Louis County had but two members in the latter body. The population of the county, as ascertained by census taken under legislative authority, was 3,309 whites, 11 free negroes and 733 slaves. During the Mexican War Captain David McCausland organized a company which saw service on the Platte River, protecting the settlements against the Indians. The company was attached to a regiment commanded by Colonel Powell, a practicing physician, who had been county clerk and circuit clerk, and was afterward county judge of St. Charles County. In the Civil War the county was constantly under Federal control, largely due to the services of Colonel Arnold Krekel's regiment of Home Guards. Including this regiment, it furnished about 2,000 soldiers to the Union Army, while not more than one-fifth this number entered the Confederate service, the only organized body being Captain Johnson's company from the northern part of the county, which served under General Sterling Price. The railways traversing the county are the Wabash, the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, the St. Louis & Northwestern, and the St. Louis & Hannibal. The population in 1900 was 24,474. In wheat production it was second in the State in 1899 with a yield of 1,404,186 bushels. Other farm products were: Corn, 1,729,344 bushels; oats, 432,638 bushels; hay, 20,725 tons; tobacco, 11,900 pounds; wool, 31,500 pounds; neat cattle, 5,020 head; hogs, 13,284 head.

St. Charles County Rangers.—The first company organized in St. Charles County and the Lincoln and Warren settlements for service against the Indians in 1813. The officers were James Callaway, captain; Prospect K. Robbins, first lieutenant, and John B. Stone, second lieutenant. The company made a march as far as Rock Island, Illinois, where they found a large force of Indians and were obliged to return, closely pursued. There was constant skirmishing,

and several were wounded. In 1815 Captain Callaway commanded a company made up in the same district and known by the same name. His lieutenants were David Bailey and Jonathan Riggs. The company sustained a serious defeat in the battle of Loure Creek (which see).

St. Charles' Presentment against Congress.—July 19, 1819, while the admission of Missouri as a State was before Congress and the Free-Soil element in that body were seeking to exclude slavery, the grand jury of St. Charles County, over the signatures of its members, made the following presentment: "We, the undersigned grand jurors, from the body of the County of St. Charles, Missouri Territory, and summoned to attend the sitting of the circuit court for the county aforesaid, beg leave to present to the honorable court that we deem it our privilege and duty to take notice of all the grievances of a public nature; that amongst the various duties assigned us, we do present that the Congress of the United States, at the last session, in attempting to restrict the people of Missouri in the exercise and enjoyment of their rights as American freemen in the formation of their State constitution, assumed an unconstitutional power, having the direct tendency to usurp the privileges of our State sovereignties, privileges guaranteed by the declaration of American rights, the Constitution of the United States, the treaty of cession and the blood of our fathers who achieved our independence."

St. Clair.—A town in Franklin County, on the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway, fifty-two miles southwest of St. Louis. It was settled in 1849 by B. J. Inge, who called it Travelers' Repose. In 1855 the name was changed to St. Clair. It has Congregational, Methodist and Colored Baptist Churches, two schools, a flourmill, a lead smelter and a large department store. It is a large shipping point for zinc and lead from adjacent mines. In 1890 the population was 208; 1899 (estimated), 500.

St. Clair County.—A county in the southwestern part of the State, ninety miles southeast of Kansas City, bounded on the north by Henry County, on the east by Benton and Hickory Counties, and on the west by

Bates and Vernon Counties. Its southern line is irregular, and touches the counties of Cedar, Polk and Hickory. Its area is 690 square miles; nearly three-fourths of the land is under cultivation and in pasture. July 1, 1899, 3,325 acres of public land were open to entry. The surface is undulating prairie, and broken woodlands. The county is abundantly watered. The Osage River enters the central west and flows eastwardly to Osceola and thence to the northeast. Its principal tributary is Sac River, which enters the county near the central south and discharges into the Osage near Osceola. The Osage receives Big Monegaw Creek from the northwest, the Peshaw, or Big Clear Creek, from the southwest, and Little Weaubleau Creek from the southeast. Coon and Brush Creeks flow into Sac River from the southeast. There are numerous fine springs, the most noted of which are the Monegaw Springs. The soil is a black loam, with excellent subsoil, and is exceedingly fertile. Timber is abundant and includes walnut, cherry and cedar, as well as the more common woods. Underlying the county are coal, lead, zinc and iron, which remain undeveloped; and excellent limestone and sandstone, which are quarried in some localities. In 1898 the principal surplus products were: Corn, 87,791 bushels; oats, 10,318 bushels; flax, 20,368 bushels; corn meal, 54,000 pounds; ship-stuff, 97,900 pounds; timothy seed, 12,050 pounds; poultry, 513,247 pounds; eggs, 190,622 dozen; cheese, 172,990 pounds; vegetables, 60,095 pounds; cattle, 7,364 head; hogs, 33,172 head; sheep, 5,015 head; wool, 4,500 pounds; hides, 31,663 pounds; lumber and logs, 46,300 feet; cross ties, 19,976. There were 111 public schools, 162 teachers and 6,420 pupils; the permanent school fund was \$44,184.79. Railways are the Springfield-Kansas City branches of the St. Louis & San Francisco, and the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis, passing southwardly through the eastern part of the county, and the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway, touching the extreme northwest. The county seat is Osceola. Other important towns are Appleton City, Lowry City and Collins.

The first white man of whom there is record was Jacob Coonce, a hunter, who came in 1827. In 1831 he built a cabin, the first in the region, near the Sac River, about three miles northeast of the present site of Roscoe.

This he soon abandoned to make his home on Brush Creek, in the southern part of what is now St. Clair County. In 1833 Ebenezer and William Gash located on Coon Creek. The Culbertson brothers, Isaac, Joseph and Ira, settled near by in 1835, and later the same year James and Robert Gardner settled farther southeast in the Coon Creek neighborhood. Other early settlers were Daniel, Joseph and Calvin Waldo, on the Sac River, south of the present site of Osceola. Calvin made his home in the big bend, where he opened a store, the second in what is now the county. In 1834 Joseph Montgomery located on the Osage River, south of the Monegaw Springs. He was one of the first county justices and became a State Senator and surveyor for Cedar and Dade Counties. The same year came to the same neighborhood Jesse, Charles and Lindsey Applegate. Charles and Lindsey put up a small watermill. Jesse was a surveyor, and did much surveying for the United States. The first settlers on or near the present site of Osceola were Daniel Perrin, Jonas Musgrove, Philip Crow, Reuben S. Nance and Ashby Peebly in 1835, and Dr. Pleasant M. Cox, with his brothers, William and Joseph, in 1836; Richard P. Crutchfield later the same year. All were from Kentucky or Tennessee. Nance was county surveyor from 1841 to 1861. Among the settlers of that day was Littleton Lunsford, a "hard-shell" Baptist preacher, noted for his wonderful command of language and fervid oratory, though an uneducated man. The development of the county will be found at greater length in connection with the various towns.

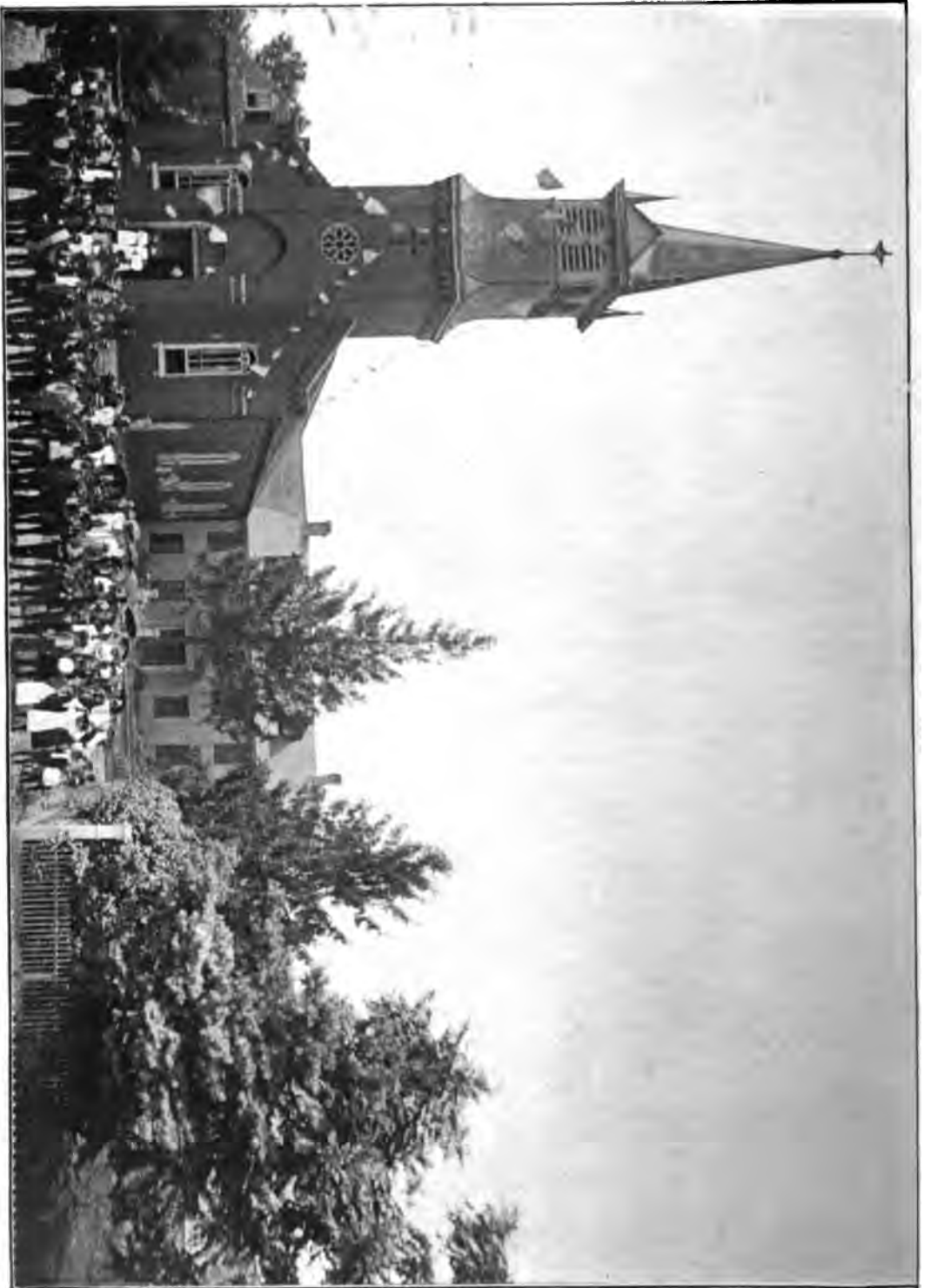
St. Clair County was named for General Arthur St. Clair, of Revolutionary War fame. Its boundaries were defined by act of the General Assembly, January 16, 1833. February 11, 1835, it was attached to Rives (now Henry County) for civil and military purposes, and May 5, 1835, it was designated as St. Clair Township in that county. November 4, following, it was divided into two townships, named Weaubleau and Monegaw, and at an election held December 10, James Gardner and Jesse Applegate were chosen justices of the peace for these townships respectively. The County of St. Clair was organized by act of the General Assembly February 15, 1841, and then included portions of the present counties of Benton, Hickory and Cedar. Its present boundaries were es-

tablished in 1845. Joseph Montgomery, Calvin Waldo and Thomas F. Wright were named commissioners to hold an election for location of a county seat. Osceola was chosen after a bitter contest, in which Jesse Applegate endeavored to secure the location at Wyatt's Grove, about one mile east of the present village of Roscoe. The majority in favor of Osceola is variously stated at seven and seventeen. The Wyatt's Grove party sought to overturn the election through court process, but their motion was overruled by Judge Foster P. Wright. (See "Osceola.") In 1880 an attempt was made to remove the county seat to Appleton City, but it was defeated at the polls. Under the organic act the first county court sat at the house of William Gash, the judges being Joseph Montgomery, William Gash and Hugh Barnett, Sr. The next session was held at the same place and two succeeding sessions were held at Wyatt's Grove. In November, 1841, the seat was established at Osceola. The first circuit court was also held at Gash's house March 29, 1841, Judge Foster P. Wright presiding. Charles P. Bullock was clerk and John Smarr was sheriff. A succeeding session was also held there, and the third court term was held at the house of Pleasant M. Cox, in Osceola, November 29, 1841. Nathaniel Bell was the first representative in the Legislature, elected in 1842. From 1854 to 1858 21,813 acres of so-called swamp lands, which had been patented to the county, were disposed of at prices ranging from seventy-five cents to \$2.67 per acre. The prices were considered good for the times, but most of the lands went into the hands of speculators, and the advancement of the county was slow, due in some degree to the disturbed border conditions. During the Civil War nearly a thousand men entered the Confederate service. A smaller number joined the Union army. Captain Cook organized a company for the Sixteenth Regiment of Enrolled Missouri Militia. September 23, 1861, General "Jim" Lane with a party of Kansans entered the county and burned a portion of Osceola. After peace was restored the county was repopulated and the work of reconstruction begun, but led to extravagance, and, in some quarters to criminality in use of public moneys. In 1870 the county adopted township organization, but abandoned it the following year, returning to the

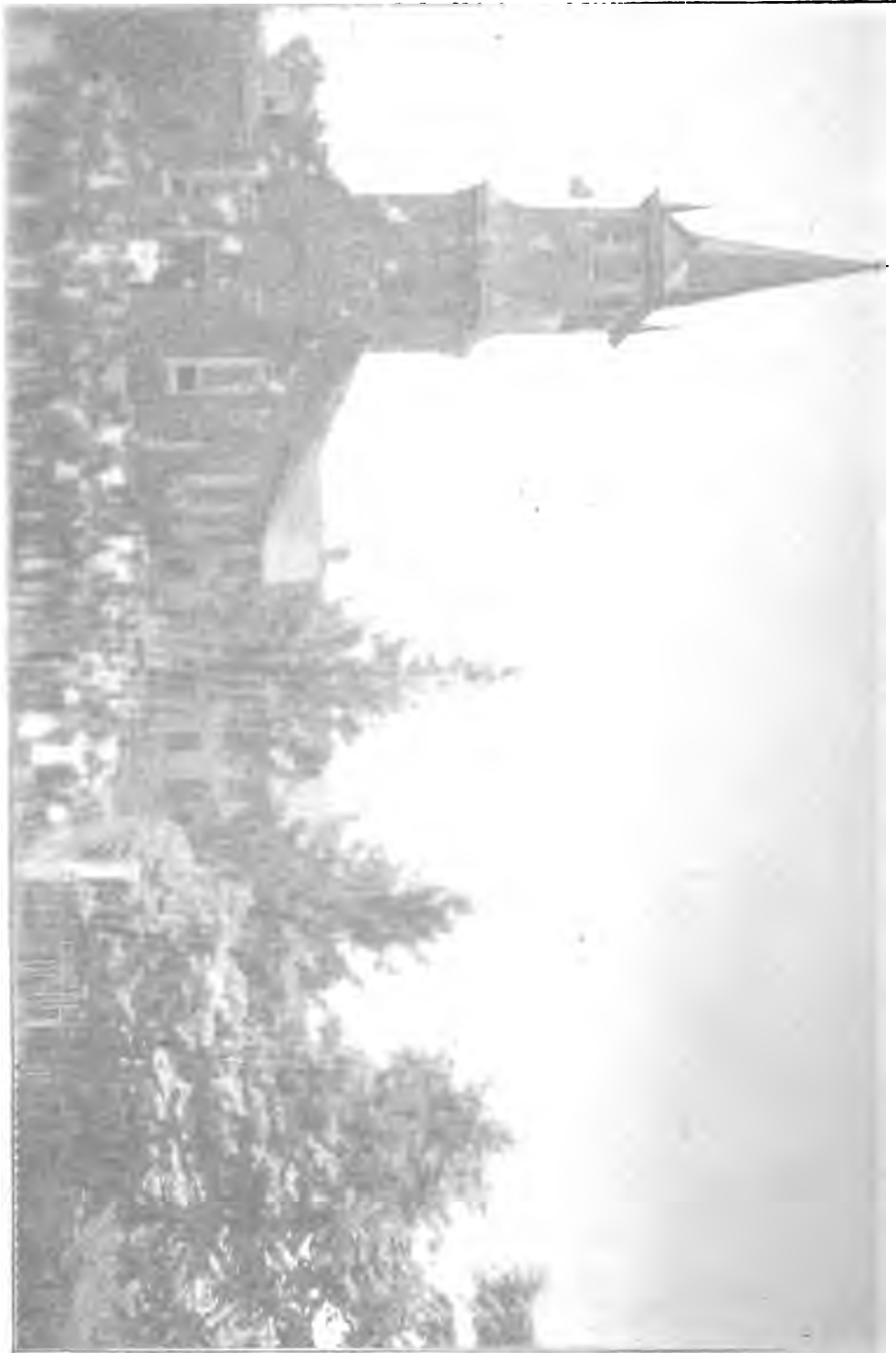
system of county justices. St. Clair County is in the Sixth Congressional District, in the Sixteenth Senatorial District and in the Twenty-ninth Judicial Circuit. The population in 1900 was 17,997.

St. Clair County Railroads.—The first railroad projected through St. Clair County was in 1849. On March 10th of that year a law was enacted (see Session Acts of 1849, page 279) incorporating the Missouri & White River Railroad Company, with a capital of \$3,000,000. This company was authorized to construct a railroad "commencing in the town of Independence, in Jackson County, and running thence to White River, at the most convenient point on said river, at or near the town of Forsyth, in Taney County," etc. There were directors of the company named in the law creating it from each of the counties through which it was supposed the railroad would pass. Those from St. Clair County were Waldo P. Johnson, Hugh Barnett and William C. Douglass. The annual election of directors was required to take place at Osceola on the first Monday in May of each year, from which it may be fairly inferred that Osceola was to be the location of the general offices and management. So far as is known, this company failed to do anything toward the construction of the proposed railroad, and the charter was permitted to lapse.

In 1860 the Legislature incorporated the Tebo & Neosho Railroad Company, and William L. Vaughan, a prominent citizen of St. Clair County, was named as one of the directors. This company was to construct a railroad "commencing at any point on the Pacific Railroad (now the Missouri Pacific) between the Lamine River and Muddy Creek, in Pettis County, thence to a point on the State line between the northwest corner of Jasper County and the southeast corner of McDonald County." This company was making preparations to build when the Civil War broke out. After the war it resumed operations, making its beginning point Sedalia. The director named from St. Clair County was killed during the war, and his place was filled by some one from another county. The railroad was constructed from Sedalia to Windsor by July, 1870. Then the Tebo & Neosho Railroad Company was absorbed by the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company.



St. Ferdinand Church.



Meanwhile the route was changed so as to go from Sedalia to Ft. Scott. The railroad by the new route was completed in the winter of 1870. St. Clair County obtained only a few miles of it, across the northwest corner, and one station, Appleton City, which has since become a very flourishing town. The Tebo & Neosho Railroad Company above referred to had a very comprehensive charter, which authorized it to extend branches into any county in the State. Before its absorption and consequent disappearance it projected two branches northwesterly and southeasterly from Clinton. The latter was called the Clinton & Memphis branch, and was to run in the direction of Memphis, Tennessee, to the southern line of the State. The route lay through St. Clair County, amongst others. The charter of this company also permitted the county courts of the various counties through which the railroad or its branches might be projected to subscribe to the capital stock thereof, and to issue bonds to pay for the same, and no vote of the people was required to sanction it.

St. Clair County, through its county court, issued \$250,000 in bonds to the Clinton & Memphis branch of the Tebo & Neosho Railroad Company in payment for 2,500 shares of its stock for which it had subscribed. This was done in the fall of 1870. A company, formed by the consolidation of the two branches, and known as the Kansas City, Memphis & Mobile Railroad Company, graded a road bed from Clinton to Osceola, and from Kansas City to Harrisonville, and then went into bankruptcy. The bonds had been sold to the ever ready and expectant innocent purchaser, and when the county refused to pay because the railroad had not been built, suits were brought from time to time until all the bonds, except about twenty that were bought in by the county, are in judgment. These judgments are no longer owned by innocent purchasers, but are held by speculators who bought most of them at nominal rates, knowing that they were discarded and repudiated by the county. The contest is still in progress between the county and the holders of these judgments, but there is no doubt that sooner or later an equitable compromise will be effected.

After the Kansas City, Memphis & Mobile Railroad Company disappeared in bank-

ruptcy the roadbed constructed by it was sold, and after some years came into the hands of John I. Blair, of Blairstown, New Jersey. Using what was left of this roadbed, Mr. Blair, as promoter of the Kansas City, Osceola & Southern Railway Company, completed the railroad from Clinton to Osceola in 1885, and from Clinton to Kansas City in 1888. In 1898 he extended it from Osceola south to a connection with a branch of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Company, then leased the entire road to the Frisco company, which is now operating it, giving St. Clair County through trains passing from Kansas City to Galveston.

In 1885 the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railway Company constructed what is known as the Clinton branch, from Olathe, Kansas, to Ash Grove, in Greene County. This passes through St. Clair County and the county seat, giving, by connection at Springfield, through transit to Memphis, Birmingham and New Orleans. The entire railway mileage in the county is 63.56 miles. The assessed valuation in the county is \$3,462,985.

THOMAS M. JOHNSON.

St. Cloud.—See "Oran."

St. Ferdinand.—See "Florissant."

St. Ferdinand's Church.—One of the oldest and most famous churches in Missouri, located at Florissant, in St. Louis County. Tradition runs to the effect that the church had its beginning in 1763, when Jesuit missionaries established an Indian mission at this place. There is no authentic record, however, extending back of the year 1792, the earlier records having been either lost or destroyed. Records reaching back to that date and written in the French language are still preserved, and fill several large volumes. The original house of worship was an insignificant log cabin, which stood in the midst of the old cemetery, about four blocks north of the present church. The Florissant Valley was settled by French traders from Illinois and Lower Louisiana, all of whom were Catholics. The missionaries, Father Meurin, S. J., and Father Gibault, of the Illinois Territory, who attended to the spiritual wants of the settlers at St. Louis in the first years of its existence, also vis-

ited Florissant, which was laid out in 1776, and was then called St. Ferdinand, in honor of Ferdinand III, King of Castile and Leon. With the laying out of the town, according to Spanish laws, a lot was set apart for a church and cemetery. The old cemetery is still in existence, near the present church. The first entry in the baptismal registry of the church was made August 5, 1792, by Pierre Joseph Didier, of the order of St. Benedict and a missionary priest. Father Didier had charge of the parish until 1798, when he was succeeded by Rev. F. L. Tusson, a Recollect monk, who signed as "Curate of St. Charles." In 1809 about twenty Trappist monks who had left Kentucky arrived in St. Louis County, and for a year thereafter were domiciled in what was known as the Spanish Governor's mansion in Florissant. The priest of this order administered to the spiritual wants of the parish until all of them, save Father Dunand, went to Monk's Mound, Illinois. Father Dunand remained and continued to serve the parish and do missionary work throughout the adjacent region until 1820. Up to this time the trustee system had been in vogue in the parish, and this led to difficulties between the trustees and Father Dunand, as a result of which the priest left Florissant and returned to France. When Father Charles De la Croix, a secular priest from Belgium, arrived to take charge of the church, the trustees refused to give him the keys. Rt. Rev. Louis G. V. Dubourg, bishop of the diocese of New Orleans, who then resided in St. Louis, took hold of the matter, and, failing to effect a settlement with the trustees, he directed that a new church should be erected outside the limits of Florissant and adjoining the Convent of the Sacred Heart, which had been established two years before. The new structure was to serve as a chapel for the Sisters, and also as a parish church. When the Bishop left Florissant he put into effect new regulations for the management of the parish, the principal one of which was as follows: "The power of the trustees appointed by the parish shall cease as soon as the church is finished. The pastor shall be the sole trustee under our authority." The corner stone of the new church and the structure, which is still in existence, was laid February 19, 1820, by Father De la Croix, assisted by the pastors of St. Louis,

Portage and St. Charles. The new church was dedicated to the Sacred Heart of Jesus, under the patronage of St. John Francis Regis and St. Ferdinand, but it has always been known under the name of the latter saint. Father De la Croix finished the church and blessed it November 20, 1820. On the 2d of September, 1832, it was solemnly consecrated by Rt. Rev. Joseph Rosati, the first Bishop of St. Louis. Father De la Croix was the pastor of St. Ferdinand's parish until the arrival of the Jesuits in 1823, when he resigned his charge into their hands, and later returned to Belgium. In 1823 the founders of the Missouri Province of the Society of Jesus, under the leadership of Father Charles Van Quickenborne, established themselves at the present site of St. Stanislaus Seminary, and for six years thereafter they attended the parish from the novitiate. When the Indian school, which had been established at Florissant (then called St. Ferdinand), was removed to St. Louis, Father Jodocus F. Van Ashe was appointed pastor and took up his residence in Florissant. There he spent the remainder of his long and useful life, with two short interruptions. He was a man of simplicity and kindness of heart, and was greatly beloved by his spiritual children, who styled him "Le bon Pere Van Ashe." For a number of years he lived in an old log house, which contained two rooms. At the beginning of the forties he built for himself the model brick residence which still adjoins the church. In 1879 the church was enlarged and the interior renovated. Three years earlier a new cemetery was laid out about a mile from Florissant. In 1892 the church celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of its founding with notable religious and civic demonstrations. On that occasion Rt. Rev. Bishop Moore, of St. Augustine, Florida, was present, as were also many noted Catholic clergymen and churchmen from St. Louis and elsewhere. At that time a record of the priests who had officiated at the baptismal font during these hundred years was prepared, and is as follows: Pierre T. Didier, Benedictus, 1792; L. Tusson, Recollect, 1798; F. Maxwell, Recollect, 1806; M. Joseph Dunand, Trappist, 1808; Bernard Langlois, Trappist, 1809; M. Ignace, Trappist, 1809; M. Urban, Trappist, 1811; Charles De la Croix, the first resident priest, 1820;

F. X. Dahmere, 1822; W. Arassa, 1822; F. Van Quickenborne, S. J., the first Jesuit Father having charge of St. Ferdinand's Church, the transfer being made by F. De la Croix, June 12, 1823; and the following were Jesuit Fathers: S. Temmermans, 1823; J. B. Smedt, 1826; T. De Theux, 1827; F. L. Verreydt, 1828; J. H. Van Ashe, 1829; P. J. De Smet, 1829; Joseph Lutz, 1829; P. J. Verhaegen, 1830; A. Hoecken, 1834; T. G. Busscholtz, 1835; V. Gaillasson, 1838; J. L. Gleizel, 1838; C. Hoecken, 1839; F. J. Sautois, 1840; H. J. Van Mierlo, 1840; Fr. Cotting, 1840; A. Eysvogels, 1841; P. De Vos, 1841; S. Buttenn, 1842; P. M. Ponziglione, 1850; A. Damen, 1851; C. E. Messa, 1853; P. A. Ehrensberger, 1854; D. Renny, 1854; Joseph Weber, 1855; M. J. Corbett, 1859; Anthon L. Levisse, 1859; B. Koning, 1860; F. H. Hortsman, 1861; Joseph E. Keller, 1863; T. Panken, 1863; C. F. Smarius, 1863; L. Buysechaert, 1866; C. Coppins, 1866; B. Masselis, 1867; Ignatius Pouckert, 1867; F. H. Kuppens, 1869; J. C. Van Gock, 1869; R. J. Ross, 1869; H. Bronsgeest, 1869; J. F. X. Tehan, 1870; F. Hageman, 1870; F. J. Boudreaun, 1870; P. L. Vanden Bergn, 1871; Joseph Heidenkamps, 1871; Joseph F. Rimmele, 1872; Walter Hill, 1872; A. Hayden, 1873; E. H. Brady, 1874; A. Averbeck, 1876; J. G. Kerwin, 1876; J. A. McGill, 1877; H. M. Calmer, 1877; A. Bosche, 1880; M. F. Corneley, 1880; M. E. Van Agt, 1881; John P. Hagan, 1882; A. Sweere, 1884; Michael O'Neill, 1884; W. F. Boex, 1885; A. K. Meyer, 1889; J. P. De Smedt, 1881; F. J. Vallazza, 1892; Charles Bill, 1892. Since 1892 the church has been served by Rev. Joseph E. Real, whose pastorate closed in 1895, and Rev. Francis G. Hillman, who has been pastor since 1896.

St. Francis' Academy and Orphans' Home.—An academical school and home for orphans, at Nevada, under the direction of the Catholic sisterhood of St. Francis. In 1900 there were eleven Sisters engaged with eighteen pupils. The building, a substantial three-story brick edifice, was erected in 1887, at a cost of \$22,000, by the Christian denomination, citizens of Nevada contributing liberally to the fund. The design was to found a university, but at the end of one year the project failed, and the

property was purchased by the present holders.

St. Francis River.—One of the largest rivers of southeast Missouri, having its beginning in St. Francois County, and flowing south 100 miles through Madison, Wayne and Butler Counties, Missouri, and through Arkansas counties to the Mississippi twenty miles above Helena. It is a sluggish stream, abounding in obstructions of growing trees and logs. It flows through forests of enormous trees.

St. Francis River Fight.—In General Marmaduke's retreat to Arkansas, after his unsuccessful attack on Cape Girardeau, in April, 1863, he was compelled to cross the St. Francis River, swollen and rapid with spring rains, at a point forty miles south of Bloomfield. A bridge so frail and crazy that it could be crossed only in single file was hastily constructed, under the protection of Shelby's brigade stationed two miles in the rear of the road along which General Vandiver's Federal Army was pursuing. The position of the Confederates was one of great peril, for it was certain that General Vandiver's pursuing army would attack them in force next day, and probably drive them into the river. There was no alternative but to cross at night, and this was done, the troops going across one at a time, with an interval between the men. The horses were driven into the stream and made to swim, and the artillery was carried over on a huge raft, piece by piece, slowly and with great labor. It took the whole night to effect the crossing, a detachment being left to hold the Federals in check. In the morning the Federals advanced in force, and the last Confederate detachment had to plunge in and make its way through the water as they best could, with the loss of many of their number. This ended the pursuit, and the Confederates continued their retreat unmolested into Arkansas.

St. Francisville.—The oldest settled town in Clark County. It is located on the Des Moines River, nine miles northeast of Kahoka and four miles from Wayland, the nearest railroad point. It was laid off in 1833, by Francis Church. It contains two

churches, Presbyterian and Baptist, a good school, two grocery stores and blacksmith and wagon shops. Population, 1899 (estimated), 125.

St. Francois County.—A county in the southeastern part of the State, irregular in form and bounded on the north by Jefferson and Ste. Genevieve, east by Ste. Genevieve and Perry, south by Perry, Madison and Iron, and on the west by Iron and Washington Counties. Its area is 280,680 acres. The surface of the county is hilly and undulating. In the northern part near the Jefferson County line the ridge land is fairly productive. The soil, which is of a red or yellowish ferruginous clay, is excellent for fruit-growing and grazing purposes. The same conditions are found in the southern section, but in places it is exceedingly broken and hilly. In the valleys the soil is a fertile black loam and highly productive. In the central part around Farmington are the richest lands in the county. A watershed divides the county, the Big River flowing toward the north, and the St. Francis in a southerly direction. The tributaries of Big River are Terre Bleu, from the east, Flat River, Davis Creek, Koen Creek and Three Rivers. The tributaries of the St. Francois are Charter Creek, Wolf and Back Creeks and numerous smaller streams. Many springs abound, and the creeks are ample to furnish water power all the year around. Only about 40 per cent of the land is under cultivation, the remainder mainly in timber, consisting of oak, ash, hickory, walnut, sycamore, pine and gum. The uplands and forests afford excellent pasturage for stock, the raising of which is a profitable industry in the county. The principal cereals grown are wheat, corn and oats. Tobacco grows well in parts of the county where it has been cultivated. Horticulture is receiving increased attention, as apples, pears, peaches, plums and smaller fruits grow abundantly. Included among the exports of the county in 1898 were 3,951 head cattle; 5,218 head hogs; 2,327 head of sheep, 1,899 bushels wheat; 2,670 pounds clover seed, 665 pounds of roots, 4,620,000 pounds of flour, 150,000 pounds feed, 155,000 pounds poultry, 19,980 dozen eggs, 2,518 pounds butter, 72,267 pounds hides, 1,400 pounds nursery stock, 1,023 bushels apples, 105 baskets and crates small fruit, 6,660 pounds vegetables, and 2,770 pounds

dried fruits. The prosperity of the county, while mainly resting upon its agricultural resources, is greatly augmented by the large output of the mines. In 1897 there were shipped 149,940 tons of lead and pig iron, 4,160 car loads of ore and 1,199 cars of granite.

The country in the vicinity of Big River Mill, on Big River, was the first section to be settled. In 1794 Andrew Baker, John Alley, John Andrews and Francis Starnator located claims. Baker was the only one of the party who built a house, the others lived in tents. Two years later they returned to their homes in Tennessee and removed their families to the new country. With them came other families and soon there was a thriving colony. Among the arrivals in 1796 were William Patterson, Henry Fry and the Miller family. In the article on Ste. Genevieve County will be found an interesting account of Fry and his intended bride making a trip to Ste. Genevieve to be married and being attacked by Indians in the Terre Bleu. In 1798 Rev. William Murphy, a Baptist minister, born in Ireland, but for years a missionary in Tennessee, accompanied by his son, William, and a friend, Silas George, visited the present site of Farmington and located on land a few miles south. While returning to Tennessee for their families the elder Murphy and George died of fever. In 1801, David, the son of Rev. William Murphy, located in what is known as the Murphy settlement and built a cabin. The following year he was joined by his brothers, Joseph, William and Richard, all of whom opened farms on land granted them by the Spanish government. In 1804 their mother, Sarah Murphy, was given the land granted her husband, and with her other sons, Isaac, Jesse, Dubart, a daughter and a grandson, William Evans, and a negro servant, she joined her sons Joseph and Richard. A few years later she started the first Sunday school west of the Mississippi, which she taught for many years. Nathaniel Cook in 1800 located on a Spanish grant in the southeastern part of the county in what is called the Cook settlement. Soon after he was joined by James Caldwell, William Holmes, Jesse Blackwell, James Davis and Elliott Jackson. All made improvements, and the settlement became one of the most prosperous in the new territory. Cook was an energetic man and became prominent

in public affairs. He was one of the first judges of the court of quarter sessions in Ste. Genevieve District, and was a candidate for Lieutenant Governor when Missouri became a State, and later was nominated for the State Senate in Madison County. About the time that Cook settled in the county, Michael Hart and his son Charles located on land about two miles north of Farmington. Hart's son-in-law, David F. Marks, came later, and the same time Isaac Mitchel, Sr., Isaac Burnham, Jesse Cunningham and John Robinson settled in the neighborhood. Between the years 1800 and 1810 many settlements were made along Flat River, Doe Run Creek and on the St. Francis. Among the settlers were Lemuel Halstead, Samuel Rhodes, Solomon Jones and Mark Dent. Some of their descendants still reside in the county. Previous to the permanent settlements and as early as 1720 the section now comprising St. Francois County was traversed and explored by Renault and La Motte and others who first made the discovery of minerals in the district. In a few places the mines had been worked, but not so extensively as in other sections. The first mines to receive any important development were Mine a Gerborre, which was one of the discoveries of Renault, and the Valle mines, which were opened up as early as 1800. Other lead mines in the county are Mine a Joe, on Flat Creek; Mine a Platte (Doggett mine), discovered in 1799, and the mines at Bonne Terre (good earth) and the mines on Doe Run Creek. Iron and zinc ore is found in the county in abundance. In the southwest corner is the noted "Iron Mountain," at one time supposed to be a solid mass of iron. This peculiar formation, which is mostly porphyry, is conical in form and rises 228 feet above the level of the valley. This is located on a grant of 20,000 arpens made to Joseph Pratte by the Spanish government and confirmed to him by Congress in 1834. Granite of excellent quality is found in different parts of the county, and near Knob Lick are extensive quarries. John Simpson opened the first quarry, and from this was taken the first granite block used for paving in St. Louis.

The county of St. Francois was established by legislative act of December 19, 1821, and formed of sections of Ste. Genevieve, Washington and Jefferson Counties. The members of the first county court were James Austin,

George McGahan and James W. Smith. The first meeting of the court was held on the morning of February 25, 1822, at the house of Jesse Murphy, and after electing John D. Peers clerk, adjourned to meet in the afternoon at the home of David Murphy. The divisions of the county at that time were the townships of Perry, Pendleton, Liberty and St. Francois. On April 1, 1822, the first circuit court for the county was held at the home of Jesse Murphy, N. B. Tucker presiding, John D. Peers, clerk, and Michael Hart, sheriff. Members of the first grand jury were D. F. Marks, Archibald McHenry, G. Estes, Thomas George, John Baker, Henry McCormick, George Taylor, William Gillespie, William Spradley, Dubart Murphy, Isaac Murphy, Isaac Mitchell, John Burnham, James Cunningham, Lemuel Halstead, Jesse McFarland, Eleazer Clay, Leroy Matkins, Samuel Kincaid and Vincent Simpson. The chief act of the court was the appointment of Henry Poston, John Andrews, William Alexander and James Hobart, commissioners to locate a permanent seat of justice. September 22, 1822, David Murphy donated fifty-three acres of land, which is now part of the site of Farmington, upon which to erect public buildings, and his offer was accepted by the county court February 27, 1823. The next year a log jail, built double, two stories, with a dungeon underneath, a brick courthouse and a stray pen were completed. The jail stood on the site of the present one and was burned in 1851 by a prisoner who wished to escape and who nearly lost his life by smothering before he was rescued. In 1856 a new jail was built at a cost of \$4,400, and was used until 1870 when it was replaced by the present one. Until the first courthouse was built, sessions of the court were held in the Methodist meeting house. In 1850 a second courthouse was built and the present one in 1886 at a cost of \$15,560. The first indictments returned by the circuit court for St. Francois County were at the session of April, 1828, Judge Alexander Stuart presiding. John Bequette was found guilty of selling liquor without a permit, and Jesse Blackwell, a slave, of stabbing another slave belonging to James Kerr. The first important case before the court was at the July term, 1825, Judge John D. Cook presiding, when John Patterson and George Wilson were tried for the murder of James Johnson at Be-

quette's store. Johnson was a quiet, peaceful man, and Patterson, a rough bully, forced him into a quarrel and beat him to death. Wilson, who was charged with being an accessory to the crime, was acquitted. Patterson was found guilty and sentenced to hang on the 31st of August following. He was assisted to escape from jail by friends and was never recaptured. January 23, 1880, Charles H. Hardin was hanged for the murder of one Ferguson, near Iron Mountain, in the fall of 1879. This was the only legal execution held in the county. St. Francois County has been peculiarly free from the commission of capital crimes. Early members of the bar who made their residence at Farmington were Ignatius G. Beale, who came from Kentucky early in the forties; William D. McCracken, who was also much of a politician, Secretary of the State Senate a number of years, presidential elector in 1856 and a consul to some of the South American countries, and died off the Cuban coast, and Walter A. B. Brady, a native of Tennessee, who died in 1859.

The first sermon by a Methodist minister preached west of the Mississippi River was preached by Rev. Joseph Oglesby in the house of Mrs. Sarah Murphy, near the site of Farmington in 1804, and a meeting house, the first west of the Mississippi, was built about two years later. In 1825 a church was organized by Rev. James Halbert, about six miles west of Farmington, with a membership of seven. A log church was built, the first of the Baptist denomination in the section now St. Francois County. In 1830 Rev. Joseph M. Sadd, a Presbyterian minister, visited Farmington and held a series of meetings in the courthouse and organized a congregation, and a few years later a church was built. In 1854 the first Christian Church in southeast Missouri was organized by Elder S. S. Church, of St. Louis, and soon a brick church was erected. While there were many Catholics among the early settlers, those in St. Francois district attended the church at Ste. Genevieve. Services were held in the houses of members at times. It was not until 1870 that a church was erected at Farmington. Now there are in the county thirty-nine churches of different denominations.

The first schools of the county were run on the subscription plan. For some years Mrs. Sarah Murphy taught the children who re-

sided near her home, and as the settlements increased additional schools were started. The public schools were not instituted in the county until 1870, when a two-story frame building was erected in Farmington. In 1884 another schoolhouse was built at a cost of \$8,000. In 1842 a school called Elmwood Academy was started by M. P. Cayce and was successfully conducted for some years. This was the nucleus of Elmwood Seminary, one of the successful private schools of Farmington. The school population of the county in 1899 was 7,131; the number of public schools 61; teachers, 90; total school fund, \$37,828.81.

The first paper in the county was established in 1860 at Farmington, the "Southern Missouri Argus," published by Nicol, Crowell & Shuck. The papers in the county now are the "Times," "Herald" and "News," at Farmington; the "Democrat-Register" and "Star," at Bonne Terre, and the "Flat River Interest" at Flat River.

The principal business of the county is agriculture and mining. There are nine steam flouring mills and three water-power mills. A few have sawmills attached. The assessed value of real estate in the county is \$2,416,285; the full value \$6,000,000; assessed value of personal property \$975,788; assessed value of stock, bonds, etc., \$555,257.69.; assessed value of railroads and telegraph lines in the county \$625,931.63. The number of miles of railroad is 59.61. The population of the county in 1900 was 24,051. The townships of the county are Big River, Iron, Liberty, Marion, Pendleton, Perry, Randolph and St. Francois. The chief towns and villages are Farmington, Bonne Terre, Iron Mountain Village, Bismarck, Flat River, Eloines, Leadville, Knob Lick, De Lassus Village and Doe Run.

Ste. Genevieve.—A city of the fourth class, situated on the bank of the Mississippi River, sixty miles south of St. Louis. It is the judicial seat of the county and has the distinction of being the oldest settled town in the State. Its first settlers were French colonists who removed from Kaskaskia and Fort Chartres, on the east side of the Mississippi. The exact time of settlement has not been accurately recorded, authorities differing as to the time, but the best evidence fixes the date at 1735. The first settlement was on the

lowland, about three miles southeast of the present city. The place was called "Le Vieux Village de Ste. Genevieve." At that time the territory about was occupied by bands of Osage and Peoria Indians, the latter quite friendly toward the whites. The Peorias lived in huts constructed of logs, hunted and fished, and traded their furs to the French. Their villages near by were maintained until about 1804, when they were moved farther west. The early settlers cultivated the soil and traded with the Indians. Some of them followed mining and hunting. They lived in peace and contentment. The fertile land produced bountiful crops, the river and streams plenty of fish and the forests abundant game. From 1735 to 1755 Ste. Genevieve was the only shipping point for the settled sections of country for a radius of fifty miles. Rough furnaces had been built for the reduction of lead ores on Saline Creek, Mine la Motte and near what is now Potosi, and the ingots of lead were packed on the backs of horses to Ste. Genevieve and then shipped by river to New Orleans. Prominent among the early settlers of the town was Jean Baptiste Valle, Sr., who was the father of the last commandant of the post of Ste. Genevieve. Another early settler was Laurent Gabouri. One of the oldest, if not the oldest document in existence relating to the old town, bears date of December, 1754, and is the record of a transfer of a lot of the Gabouri estate to Jean Baptiste St. Gem. This document is in possession of the Menard family, descendants of St. Gem, and is the only authentic written record of the fact that Ste. Genevieve existed at that early date. In 1785 an overflow of the Mississippi River inundated much of the old town, and its inhabitants moved to the highlands at the junction of the north and south forks of Gabouri Creek, about three miles northwest, and from that time dates the founding of the present city of Ste. Genevieve. The population of the village was increased in 1787 by many residents of Kaskaskia, Illinois, who had been driven from their homes by the inundation, moving to the other side of the river. A few years later the village was considerably enlarged by addition of the settlers of the town of New Bourbon, who abandoned the place they had founded two miles to the south. By the residents of Kaskaskia and Fort Chartres on the east side of the river, Ste. Genevieve was called for many

years "Misere" (starvation). The town has witnessed the successive changes of French, Spanish and American rule.

The first court was established and officers appointed May 16, 1766. December 31, 1769, the Spaniards took possession of Upper Louisiana at Ste. Genevieve, and Joseph Labruxiere, in the name of Spain, assumed the functions of judge. Other commandants of the post of Ste. Genevieve were Don Francois Valle, Sr., Don Francois Cartabona, Henri Peyroux, Don Francois Valle, Jr., and his brother, Jean Baptiste Valle. The last named was also judge of all civil and criminal matters. Criminals guilty of any crime, as a caution and warning to others, were exhibited each Sunday in the Catholic Church to the gaze of all present. The remains of the elder Valle were buried under his pew in the old Catholic Church in Ste. Genevieve. By order of August 10, 1804, Governor Delassus instructed Commandant Valle to deliver to the Spanish government all correspondence of the Spaniards that had no relation to suits, deeds, grants of land, individual fortunes and interests of the inhabitants, and an inventory of all papers delivered to the United States, to return all correspondence of a public nature belonging to Spain according to stipulations between France and the United States; also four cannon at Ste. Genevieve. Compliance with this order deprived the historian of valuable data. The first baptism in "Le Vieux Village de Ste. Genevieve" was on February 24, 1760, by a Jesuit missionary, P. F. Watrin, and the first marriage ceremony was performed by Father J. L. Meurin, October 30, 1764, the contracting parties being Marck Constantino and Susan Henn. Constantino had for eight years previously resided with a tribe of Indians. The woman was a native of Pennsylvania, and five years before had been made a prisoner by the tribe, had lived with Constantino and by him had had two children. After their marriage they regained liberty. In 1808 the town of Ste. Genevieve was incorporated and its boundaries defined by the court of quarter sessions and included the town of New Bourbon. In 1800 the town was the most important in the territory. Goods were brought to Ste. Genevieve in keelboats from New Orleans and from Pittsburg. It was a usual thing in those days to make trips on horseback to Philadelphia to purchase supplies. In 1810 the place

contained twenty stores. Among the leading citizens of the town in 1820 were Charles Gregoire, Joseph Pratte, Jacob Phillipson, Joseph Bogy, Julian and Edward Depestre, L. and J. B. Valle, Vital St. Gem, John Scott, William Shannon, Aaron Elliott and Ferdinand J. Rozier. The last named came to Ste. Genevieve about 1812 and was accompanied by the great naturalist, Audubon. The many prominent Rozier families of Missouri are his descendants. The first steamboat to land in Ste. Genevieve was the "General Pike," August 1, 1817, commanded by Captain Jacob Reed. The second boat was the "Constitution" (later blown up), which landed the following September. The earliest sketch of the town was written in 1810 by H. M. Brackenridge. In it he said: "There are six mercantile stores, and in the course of the present year about \$150,000 worth of merchandise and produce has been brought to it for sale. It is a rising town. A greater number of buildings have been erected here than in St. Louis. There are two brick yards." Of the people he wrote: "There are a number of wealthy and respectable families, and the society, as in those villages generally, is pleasant and agreeable." He also mentioned that there were at that time no mechanics in the town. In 1821 a description of the town of Ste. Genevieve was written as follows: "The houses are generally one story high, frame or log, but all whitewashed, which gives the town quite a lively appearance. Many of the new houses, however, are built of brick and are large and commodious. It has a chapel, courthouse and jail." The first newspaper established in the county was the "Correspondent and Record," issued in 1822 by Thomas Foley. In 1833 the "State Gazette" was started by William Baker; the "Missouri Democrat" a few years later by P. G. Ferguson; the "Pioneer," in 1849, by Connon & Lindsay; the "Creole," in 1850, by Charles H. Rozier; the "Independent," in 1854, by Rozier; the "Missouri Gazette," in 1859, by E. K. Eaton; the "Plain Dealer" by O. D. Harris, 1860, which was suppressed a year later by the provost marshal; the "Representative," by Holleck & Bro., 1865; "News and Advertiser," 1868, by G. M. Lette; the "Freie Presse and Freie Blatter," by Frank Kline, in 1872. The press of the city is now represented by the "Fair Play," established by S. Henry Smith, in 1872, and now pub-

lished by H. J. Janis; the "Herald," published in German and English, established in 1882, and now published by Joseph A. Ernst, its founder; and the "News," established in 1900 by Stuart M. Woods. There are a number of business concerns in the city, including a bank, a flouring mill, two lime manufactories, tobacco and cigar factories, a brewery, two hotels and about fifty other business places, consisting of stores in different lines of trade and shops. Population, 1899 (estimated), 2,000.

Ste. Genevieve County.—A county in the southeastern part of the State, bordering on the Mississippi River for twenty-five miles, and bounded on the north by Jefferson County, northwest by the Mississippi River, southeast by Perry County, and west and southwest by St. Francois County; area, 311,000 acres. The topography of the county is diversified by hills and rolling uplands, some hills rising to an elevation of 500 feet above sea level. The soil in the hilly sections is a red clay loam, plentifully mixed with gravel. In the bottoms and valleys it is a rich alluvial, of inexhaustible fertility. The county is well watered in the southern part by Saline Creek and branches, in the central by the River Auxvasse and tributaries and the north and south fork of the Gabouri and Fourche a Polite, and in the north River Establishment, Fourche a Dulcas and Isle du Bois, the latter forming part of the northern boundary. In the west, Terre Bleu rises and flows westerly into Big River. All the other streams enter into the Mississippi River. Along the Mississippi and along the head waters of the Auxvasse, Saline and Establishment the land is remarkably rough and broken. In the western part of the county the country is more level, rising in low hills with few valleys and extensive growths of timber. In the valleys and along the streams wild grasses grow luxuriously, affording excellent pasturage for live stock. The principal cereal crops are wheat, corn and oats. All kinds of vegetables are grown, and in some sections tobacco and sorghum are cultivated successfully. Fruit-growing is one of the profitable industries. The peculiar character of the soil renders it admirable for the cultivation of grapes, which grow in abundance and are of a superior flavor. The different kinds of woods in the county

are oak, hickory, ash, maple, sycamore, elm, walnut and other less valuable varieties. The western part of the county abounds in luxuriant forests. Only about sixty per cent of the land is under cultivation. The minerals found in the county are lead, copper, iron, granite, marble, kaolin, salt, limestone and sandstone. The most extensive deposits of lead are on Mineral Branch of Saline Creek. This is a disseminated ore, and for more than a century and a half has at different times been profitably mined. Float is found in other parts of the county. About ten miles southwest of Ste. Genevieve are deposits of copper ore. Iron ores, principally brown hematites, exist in considerable quantities in many sections. In the eastern part of the county, south of Ste. Genevieve, are large ledges of white marble, valuable as a material for interior decoration. It has been quarried extensively, as have also granite and sandstone, the latter being of superior quality for building purposes, and large quantities have been shipped to different parts of the United States. The State capitol of Iowa, at Des Moines, is constructed mainly of this stone, as are numerous buildings in St. Louis, as well as the foundations of the Eads bridge. The limestone quarries are apparently inexhaustible, and for more than a century the making of lime, which is shipped in immense quantities from Ste. Genevieve, has been a thriving industry. In a strip from one-half to three-fourths of a mile wide, extending from the head branches of Isle du Bois to the Auxvasse, the formation shows saccharoidal sandstone of great purity. The best exhibition of this is found at what is now known as "White Sand Cave," eight miles west of Ste. Genevieve, where a stratum twenty-five feet in thickness is exposed. In years past large quantities of this sand were shipped to Pittsburg and other places and used in the manufacture of the purest qualities of glass. In time this natural deposit will be of inestimable value. Early in the history of the county salt-making was a profitable enterprise, but the advent of cheap transportation by boat and rail destroyed that industry.

The section comprising Ste. Genevieve County was about the first part to be explored of the present State of Missouri. In De Soto's account of his explorations in America reference is made to the country

of the Copaha Indians. Describing his journey up the Mississippi River, he tells of Indians directing two of his men to a stream where salt was found. From the description given it is quite likely this place was on Saline Creek. No doubt Marquette, La Salle and others in their expeditions visited this section, but in their accounts of their travels no record of their doing so is made. In 1705 a party of French ascended the Mississippi River as far as Missouri, and the accounts of early French exploration tell of one, M. Dutisne, with a number of companions, arriving at Saline River below Ste. Genevieve about 1706. From there they moved west to the Osage, and still later moved about 150 miles further west, where two villages were founded, but only to be deserted after a few years. The first authentic record of exploration and settlement in what is now Ste. Genevieve County is in the account of the transactions of the "Company of St. Phillip," which was organized in 1719, in France, and of which Phillip Francois Renault, the son of a wealthy iron founder, was the agent and manager. This company was organized for the purpose of gold and silver mining. With 200 miners and mechanics, Renault left France, and at San Domingo augmented his forces by the addition of 500 slaves. With these, the following year he reached a point on the east side of the Mississippi River, about twelve miles above the present town of Ste. Genevieve, where he founded Fort Chartres. Expeditions were sent out on the west side of the river to search for valuable minerals. One of Renault's assistants was M. La Motte. He at the head of an exploring party, on one of these expeditions, discovered the lead ores along the branches of Saline Creek and the lead mines that bear his name on St. Francis River. The mines near Potosi were also located. As the ores of the last named place were richer than what were found in Saline Creek, no extensive working of the latter district was pursued. That attempts at development of these mines were made, is evident in the many discoveries of pits and shafts of old workings that have long been obscured by great growths of timber and masses of debris.

In 1721 Jesuit missionaries established a college and monastery at Kaskaskia, on the east side of the Mississippi, opposite the site

of the present city of Ste. Genevieve, and the same year established the parish of St. Anne de Fort Chartres. From these two places the French crossed the river and about 1735 formed the first settlement in what is now Missouri. They erected cabins on the lowlands about three miles south of the present city of Ste. Genevieve. This settlement was called "Le Vieux Village de Ste. Genevieve." The original District of Ste. Genevieve was bounded on the north by the Meramec, south by Riviere a la Pomme (Apple Creek), east by the Mississippi River, fronting the same for 100 miles. The western boundary was never designated. The same district was re-established by proclamation of October 1, 1804. The county was reduced to its present limits by legislative act in 1820. In 1804 the population is stated to have been 2,350 whites and 520 slaves. October 1, 1812, Governor Clark issued a proclamation, as required by act of Congress, reorganizing the five districts of Missouri into five counties. June 4th of the same year the first General Assembly of Missouri Territory convened. The members representing Ste. Genevieve County were George Bullit, Richard S. Thomas and Isaac McCready; the members of the Council chosen from the county were Rev. James Maxwell and John Scott. In 1765 the transfer of territory east of the river to England resulted in many French subjects from the Illinois territory locating in Ste. Genevieve. Among the early settlers of this period were Pierre Menard, Jacques Boyer, Joseph Maurice, Francois Coleman, Julian Choquet, Jean Baptiste and Joseph Loiselle. The first post was established in Ste. Genevieve in 1766, and Rocheblave was installed commandant. The first legal proceeding of which there is record was the marriage contracted by Pierre Roy and Jeanette LaLonde, signed on May 19, 1766, before M. Robinet, who was notary. The first sale recorded was made by Pierre Artifone to Henri Carpentier. The same year the salt works in Saline Creek and ten negroes and some cattle were sold by John LaGrange to one Blowin. The Spanish assumed control of Upper Louisiana, as the territory was then called, in 1769, and Joseph Labruxiere was appointed judge of the post, and Cabozie became notary. Early the next year Don Francois Valle, pere, was appointed commandant, and held the position

until his death, in September, 1783. Don Francisco Cartabona succeeded him, and in turn was succeeded by Henri Peyreoux, who later became commandant of the post of New Madrid. In 1788 Don Francois Valle became commandant, and continued until his death, March 6, 1804. His successor was his brother, Jean Baptiste Valle, who held the office under Spanish rule only four days, when Captain Amos Stoddard, March 10, 1804, took possession of Upper Louisiana, the control of that territory having been passed to the United States. In 1804 a probate court was established in Ste. Genevieve. From the earliest settlement of the district to the present time (1900) the seat of justice has been located at Ste. Genevieve. One of the first members of the bar to locate in the county was John Scott, who became noted as statesman and jurist. Two other prominent members of the bar of Ste. Genevieve County were Nathaniel Pope and Thomas T. Crittenden. From 1805 to 1821 the territorial courts were common pleas, quarter sessions and oyer and terminer, presided over by Nathaniel Cook, Joseph Platte, Amos Bird, Isadore Moore, John Smith, T. St. Gem Beauvois, Jacques Guibourd, Paschal Detchmendi, Jean Baptiste Valle, Thomas Madden, John Hawkins and William James. The territorial circuit court of St. Genevieve County was established in 1814, and until 1824 Judge Richard S. Thomas presided, and Thomas Oliver was clerk of the court. The sheriffs of the territorial district from 1804 to 1821 were Israel Dodge and Henry Dodge. The first execution in Ste. Genevieve District was that of Peter Johnson, for the killing of John Spear, in Big River Township, May 25, 1810. On the 9th of June following he was arraigned before the court of oyer and terminer, found guilty of murder in the first degree, and on the 3d of August was hanged, the place of execution being on the hill near the academy. The second was the execution of Charles Heath, for the murder of Hugh Jones, in Breton Township, now in Washington County, March 9, 1812.

The first instruction received by the children of Ste. Genevieve County was from the priests of the Jesuit order, and not until the beginning of the century were any regular schools maintained. June 21, 1808, the Governor and judges of Louisiana Territory incorporated the Ste. Genevieve Academy, and

a large stone building was erected on the hill overlooking the town and river. This was not wholly finished, and there was no school until 1818, when Bishop Dubourg opened it, with Mann Butler, the historian of Kentucky, as teacher. In 1815 Joseph Hertich, a native of Switzerland, opened a school ten miles south from Ste. Genevieve, called it the "Asylum," and successfully conducted it for twenty-five years. In a description of the town of Ste. Genevieve (1810), H. M. Brackenridge wrote: "There are two schools in the town, one French and the other English." In 1854 Firmin A. Rozier remodeled and improved the old academy building and opened a school, which became a flourishing institution. The war of 1861 caused it to be closed, and it has not been reopened. The building underwent further remodeling and became the residence of General Rozier. In 1837 the Sisters of Loretto established a school, "Our Lady of Mount Carmel," in the building known as the Detchmندی house. It was successfully conducted as a school for girls until 1858, when the Sisters of St. Joseph opened their St. Francis de Sales Academy. At first the school was in a frame building. In 1872 their present building, a large four-story brick structure, was completed. Not until 1846 was the first board of common school directors elected. The members were Ichabod Sargeant, Francis C. Rozier, Eugene Guibourd, Felix Valle and Eloy S. Le Compte. Ten years later a school was opened. In 1860 a building was erected and was used up to 1874, when it was made into a school for colored children. The school population of the county in 1899, according to the report of the superintendent of instruction, was 3,535, of which 1,051 were white males and 905 white females, and 147 colored of both sexes. There were fifty-nine school districts in the county, and sixty-one teachers were employed, five of whom were colored. The total value of school property is estimated at \$27,000. Spiritual wants of the early settlers of Ste. Genevieve were ministered to by the Jesuits, as up to the first of the century there were few residents professing other than the Catholic faith. Services were held at the homes of members until the first church in Upper Louisiana was built in the old town of Ste. Genevieve some years previous to the settlement of the new town in 1787. It was a large wooden struc-

ture, and in 1794 was moved to the present city of Ste. Genevieve. It was abandoned in 1835. In 1831 the old rock church was completed under the direction of Rev. X. Dahman, who was a cavalry officer in the army of Napoleon the Great. The church was consecrated by Bishop Rosati, of St. Louis, November 22, 1837. July 17, 1841, a bolt of lightning struck the gable end of the church, passed along the ceiling of the sacristy, striking the frame of a picture of Ste. Genevieve, thence to the altar, where it destroyed much of the gilding, the bolt then passing to the ground. John Doyle, who was praying before the altar at the time, was stunned by the bolt. A large brick church, the largest in southeast Missouri, now stands on the site of the old rock church. It was consecrated September 29, 1880, by Bishop Ryan. The first priests to become residents of the district were three Jesuit missionaries, Father P. F. Watrin, J. B. Salveneuve and J. Lamorinie, who stationed themselves in Ste. Genevieve in 1760 and commenced religious instructions to the inhabitants. The first Protestant minister to visit Ste. Genevieve was Rev. Thomas Johnson, a Baptist missionary who had been working among the Indians of Georgia. He had relations at Cape Girardeau, whom he visited in 1798. He performed the first Protestant baptism west of the Mississippi. Under the then existing laws no Protestant church could be organized. In 1805 Rev. David Green, a Virginian, settled among some former parishioners on the Tywappity bottoms, and until his death in 1809 preached in the different settlements in the Cape Girardeau and Ste. Genevieve districts. In 1820 Elder Wingate established a church in New Tennessee, Ste. Genevieve County, and called it Hepzibah Church. The first Methodist preacher who delivered a sermon there was Rev. Joseph Oglesby at the home of Mrs. Sarah Murphy, in 1804. The records of the Methodist Episcopal Church show that at a conference held in 1814 the Saline circuit was formed to include the country between Apple Creek and the Meramec. In this circuit were about 150 members. The first minister assigned to the circuit was Jesse Haile. In 1839 Samuel S. Colburn was appointed resident minister at Ste. Genevieve. At this time there were not half a dozen church buildings in southeast Missouri, and meetings were held principally

in the homes of the members. The Christian Church was organized at New Tennessee about half a century ago. The German Lutheran Evangelical Church at Ste. Genevieve was incorporated May 11, 1867. Among the petitioners for the charter were Christian Lucke, Henry Wilder, August Wilder, Charles Weiss, Philip Medart, F. C. Festner, William Mavoss and F. A. Klein. September 5 1875, a commodious brick church was dedicated. The Ste. Genevieve church of late years has not sustained a resident pastor.

The first military organization of Ste. Genevieve district was formed in 1780 by Sylvio Francisco Cartabona, a Spanish officer, by order of Don Ferdinand Leyba, Lieutenant Governor of Upper Louisiana, and consisted of a company of sixty men, who were placed under command of Captain Charles Valle. They were enlisted to assist in the defense of St. Louis, then threatened with attack by the English and Indians. During the War of 1812 a company was raised in Ste. Genevieve by Captain Henry Dodge. In 1846 the South Missouri Guards, 115 in number, were organized and commanded by Captain Firmin A. Rozier. They were recruited for service in California, but were stationed at Fort Leavenworth, finding it impracticable to cross the plains. Another company was organized during the Mexican War by Captain Thomas M. Horine, and was placed under Colonel Sterling Price, at Santa Fe. Ste. Genevieve County, during the Civil War, furnished a number of soldiers to the Federal Army. Prominent among them were Joseph Bogy, Captain Gustave St. Gem and Colonel Felix St. James, of the Thirteenth Regiment, Missouri Infantry, who was fatally wounded in the battle of Shiloh, and who was buried at Ste. Genevieve. Captain William Cousins and Robert Holmes each raised a company of men in Ste. Genevieve County and served in the Confederate Army. On the night of August 15, 1861, the town of Ste. Genevieve was invaded by a battalion of Zouaves under Major John McDonald, who seized the bank and took possession of the town. Next day he demanded of Firmin A. Rozier, who was in charge of the bank, which was a branch of the Merchants' Bank of St. Louis, the funds it contained. The money was turned over under protest on condition that Mr. Rozier be allowed to accompany the battalion to St. Louis. Arriving at St.

Louis, General Rozier called on General Fremont, who soon after gave an order to General Howe for the funds in the hands of Major McDonald, which were turned over to President Robert Campbell, of the Merchants' Bank.

Agriculture has always been the chief pursuit of Ste. Genevieve County. According to the report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics in 1898, the surplus products shipped from the county were: Cattle, 1,159 head; hogs, 31,771 head; sheep, 4,647 head; horses and mules, 71 head; wheat, 4,122 bushels, flour, 5,470,480 pounds; shipstuff, 1,691,443 pounds; clover seed, 25,470 pounds; timothy seed, 4,985 pounds; lumber, 133,000 feet; lime, 11,743 barrels; wool, 1,372 pounds; poultry, 36,502 pounds; eggs, 13,140 dozen; butter, 7,762 pounds; game and fish, 7,659 pounds; tallow, 4,280 pounds; hides and pelts, 9,786; fresh fruit, 2,820 pounds; vegetables, 3,720 pounds; onions, 4,422 bushels; nuts, 1,925 pounds. Other articles exported were hay, cooperage, stone, dressed meats, vinegar, furs, feathers and popcorn. Ste. Genevieve County is divided into five townships, named respectively, Beauvois, Jackson, Ste. Genevieve, Saline and Union. In 1899 the assessed value of real estate and town lots was \$1,430,986; estimated full value, \$2,861,972; assessed value of personal property, \$531,133; estimated full value, \$1,062,266. There are about eight miles of railroad in the county, the Chester & Ste. Genevieve, from Ste. Genevieve to St. Marys, completed in July, 1899. The population of the county in 1900 was 10,359.

Ste. Genevieve Plank Road.—In 1851 there was completed a plank road, forty-two miles in length, from Ste. Genevieve to Iron Mountain. This was in use for a number of years, and over it iron ore and other products of the country were hauled for shipment by river boats from Ste. Genevieve until the Iron Mountain Railroad was built. The road cost more than \$200,000.

St. George.—A town in Buchanan County, south of St. Joseph, where the stock yards are situated. It has a population of about 400 inhabitants.

St. Helena.—See "Pettis County."

St. James.—An incorporated city of the fourth class, ten miles northeast of Rolla, in St. James Township, Phelps County, on the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad. It was founded in 1859 and first called Scioto. In 1860 it was called St. James. It has a graded public school, three churches, three lodges of fraternal orders, Masons, Odd Fellows and United Workmen, a bank, two hotels, a newspaper, the "Journal," Populistic in politics; nine general stores, furniture, hardware, drug and other miscellaneous stores. It is the location of the State Federal Soldiers' Home. Population, 1899 (estimated), 600.

St. John's Hospital.—A hospital at Springfield, open to all sufferers, without distinction of creed or nationality. It is under the care of seven Sisters of Mercy. It occupies two buildings representing an outlay of \$10,000 and affording accommodations for sixteen patients. The number cared for ranges from eight to fifteen. It was founded in 1891 by Sisters from St. Louis.

St. Joseph.—St. Joseph is known as the "Electric City," and is third in size of Missouri cities. It is situated on the hills on the left bank of the Missouri River in latitude 39 degrees 45 minutes north and longitude 94 degrees 55 minutes west. It was founded in 1843 by Joseph Robidoux, a noted old-time French fur trader. Prior to 1836 the strip of country in Missouri west of longitude 94 degrees 30 minutes and south of latitude 40 degrees 30 minutes and east of the Missouri River belonged to the Indians. Under authority of an act of Congress, Missouri purchased this territory, and it is known as the "Platte Purchase." Out of this tract were carved six counties, of which Buchanan is one. The Indians called the site of St. Joseph Blacksnake Hills. When making trips up the Missouri River for the purpose of trading with the Indians, Joseph Robidoux observed that there was a crossing of the river at Blacksnake Hills and that the Indians sometimes held powwows at that point. In 1827 he established there a trading house, which was located on the site of the present Occidental Hotel at the intersection of Jule and Main Streets. This was the nucleus from which a prosperous city has grown. In 1830 he became sole proprietor of the land on which the city was laid out. He had mar-

ried Angelique Vaudry in 1813, and by her he had six sons and one daughter, after whom the first streets laid out in St. Joseph were named, as follows: Faraon, Jule, Francis, Felix, Edmond, Charles and Sylvania. Robidoux and Angelique Street he named after himself and his wife, and Isadore and Messanie after other members of his family. He established a ferry across the river and sent out his employes to trade with the Indians and bring in furs and peltries. His business activity soon attracted other settlers to Blacksnake Hills, and the foundation of the town was laid in 1843, when the first plat of St. Joseph was duly recorded. The town was named in honor of its founder, who lived to see it a city of 20,000 inhabitants, dying in 1868. Among the earliest settlers of St. Joseph were Thomas Sullans, Fred M. Smith, Joseph Gladden, William C. Toole, Father John Patchen, Edwin Toole, William Fowler, James B. O'Toole, John Freeman, William F. Richardson, Elias Perry, Joseph C. Hull, Jas. W. Whitehead, Joseph Davis, C. Carbray, D. J. Heaton, John D. Richardson, Rev. T. S. Reeve, John Corby and James Highly. Within a few years after it was founded St. Joseph became an important trade center, and as it was for a long time the outfitting point for miners going overland to California and the Rocky Mountain regions, and for emigrants on their way to Kansas and Nebraska, it had developed into one of the principal cities of what was then called the "Far West" prior to the Civil War. During the war the sentiment of its population was divided between the North and the South, its commerce suffered greatly, and it was the scene of some thrilling incidents of the war history. Since the war it has continued to grow steadily, both in population and in wealth, and it is now one of the wealthiest cities of its size in the United States. The population in 1900 was 102,979.

St. Joseph was incorporated as a city by act of the Legislature in 1851. It was divided at that time into three wards, and on April 1st of that year a mayor, six councilmen and a marshal were elected. In 1864 the Fourth and Fifth Wards were created, and in 1889, when the limits of the city were extended, St. Joseph was divided into eight wards. In 1885 St. Joseph became a city of the second class, its government being vested in a mayor, council, comptroller, auditor, collec-

tor, treasurer, city clerk, city engineer, assessor, building inspector, license inspector, health officer and minor officials. The elective offices now are those of mayor, aldermen, collector, auditor, city attorney and police judge, each of whom is elected for two years. Other officers are appointed by the mayor and confirmed by the city council.

The paid fire department was established in 1870, this method of protecting the city against fires succeeding the old volunteer fire department. The present waterworks system was projected in 1879, and completed in 1881. In 1889 this plant became the property of the American Waterworks & Guarantee Company. The water supply is obtained from the Missouri River, and carried to settling basins. The filtering plant consists of an engine and large pump, settling basins, a reservoir, a coagulating tank and seven large filtering tanks. The pumps have a capacity of 14,000,000 gallons daily. Three large reservoirs are located on a hill in the city. Five public parks have been laid out in and adjacent to St. Joseph. The largest and most beautiful of these is Krug Park, outside the city limits, but under municipal control. It contains ten acres, and was the gift to the city of Henry and William Krug, made in 1889. Smith Park, which occupies a block of ground, was donated to the city by Frederick W. Smith. Patee Park was given to St. Joseph in 1882 by John Patee, and also occupies a nicely shaded square of ground. Mitchell Park is another square of ground donated for park purposes by James Mitchell. Washington Park is the smallest of the city parks. In the early days of its history Blacksnake Creek and Bush, Smith and Patee branches formed a natural system of drainage for St. Joseph. These natural water courses have been utilized in the creation of a sewerage system which now aggregates (including district sewers) about forty-four miles in length. The first sewers in the city were built in 1867, and the systematic development of the present system began in 1874. St. Joseph is built on a series of hills, and the topography of the city underwent a great change between the years 1866 and 1873. During those years many streets were graded and macadamized. In 1886 paving with asphaltum began, and since then this material, cedar blocks and vitrified brick have been used to a considerable extent in the

improvement of streets. As early as 1856 the city aided in the erection of a plant for the manufacture of illuminating gas. This proved an unprofitable investment. From 1861 to 1889 the city was lighted by gas. In 1889 an electric light plant was purchased and put into operation. This plant, on which various improvements have been made, has cost the city \$100,000. St. Joseph had in 1899 about forty miles of electric street railway, operated by the St. Joseph Light, Heat & Power Company, capitalized at \$3,500,000. The most imposing public edifice in St. Joseph is the Federal building occupied by the post office, the internal revenue office, the office of the surveyor of the port and the Federal courts. The post office was first established in St. Joseph in 1843. In 1899 the total number of employes of the post office was fifty-three. The city buildings of St. Joseph consist of a city hall, market house, the central police station and a hospital. The first city hall was erected in 1853 on a half block of ground on Second Street, between Edmond and Francis Streets, the second story being occupied by the city officials, and the first being used as a market. In 1873 a new city hall, at that time the most pretentious building of its kind west of St. Louis, was erected at a cost of \$50,000. Patee Market was built in 1859. The city workhouse was erected in 1884, and the central police station in 1891.

The first newspaper established in St. Joseph was founded by William Ridenbaugh, and edited by Lawrence Archer. The first number of this paper was issued April 25, 1845. In 1848 the "Adventurer," a Whig sheet, published by E. Livermore, made its appearance. James A. Miller purchased this paper in 1853 and changed its name to "The Cycle." Three years later it passed into the hands of Asa K. Miller, who changed the name to "The Journal." It suspended publication in 1862. F. M. Posegate issued the first number of "The West," May 1, 1858. This paper advocated secession and was suspended in the winter of 1861. Mr. Posegate then started "The St. Joseph Morning Herald," which is still published as a daily and weekly paper. "The St. Joseph Free Democrat" was started May 29, 1859. December 31, 1860, when the country was rapidly approaching Civil War, Frank M. Tracy, D. W. Wilde and B. P. Chenowith were indicted

for circulating incendiary publications. Apprised of this action, they moved their paper across the river. Its last issue appeared April 13, 1861, at which time the proprietors entered the Union Army. A paper called "The Evening News" was published four months at St. Joseph in 1862. In August of that year A. K. Abeel started "The Daily Tribune" as a Republican paper. In 1864 the "Tribune" was merged into "The St. Joseph Herald." In December of that year the first issue of "The St. Joseph Union" appeared. This paper continued to be published until 1872. "The New Era" was started in 1862, but within a year thereafter it was removed to Savannah, Missouri. "The Daily Commercial" was started in 1866, but had a brief life, and "The Evening Commercial" lived only two years. "The Weekly Standard" lived from 1871 to 1875. "The Vindicator" had an existence of less than two years in St. Joseph, "The Reflector" lived one year, "The Evening Tribune" lived fifty-three days and "The Weekly Reporter," changed to "The Saturday Chronicle," and "The Daily Evening Chronicle," were merged into "The Gazette" in 1876. "The Ballot" was a daily newspaper which had a shortlived existence in the early '90's." "The Monday Morning News" was a publication which lived under that name for about a year. At a later date this enterprise was revived under the name of "The Western News," in the office of which paper "The Daily Evening News" was started May 3, 1879. These papers have since prospered, and the "Gazette," "Herald" and "News" are now among the influential newspapers of Missouri. The first German newspaper established in St. Joseph was "The Volksblatt," started by Leopold Marder, in 1856, as a Republican paper. It has changed ownership at different times, but has been steadily improved. "The Journal of Commerce," a weekly paper, and "The Catholic Tribune," also published weekly, are representative papers of their class belonging to the press of St. Joseph.

The first religious service was held in St. Joseph in 1838, in the house of Joseph Robidoux, by a Jesuit missionary. He extemporized a primitive altar from a common table, and in the presence of the wondering Indians celebrated the sacrifice of the mass. Two years after this the Rev. Father Vogel appeared at the settlement, and June 17,

1847, Rt. Rev. Bishop Kenrick dedicated the Catholic Church, which was the first built in the city. Two Irish and eighteen French families organized this church. Rev. Thomas Scankan became the regular pastor of this church in 1847. In 1868 St. Joseph, with the territory west of the Chariton River, was erected into a Roman Catholic diocese, and Rt. Rev. John Hogan was consecrated as its bishop. Presbyterianism had its beginning in St. Joseph in 1843, when Rev. T. S. Reeve preached a sermon at Beattie's Tavern. He organized a congregation which, in 1845, built a log church. A brick church succeeded this primitive structure in 1850. In 1899 there were six Presbyterian Churches in the city. A Methodist congregation was organized in St. Joseph in 1844, and three years later it was able to build a house of worship. This was the beginning of Methodism, which has since had a steady growth in that city. There were twelve Methodist Churches, including the German and African Methodists, in the city in 1899. The first Baptist Church was established in 1845, with Elder William Worely as pastor. Including two colored churches, there were nine Baptist Churches in the city in 1899. Elder Duke Young was the first Christian minister to preach a sermon in St. Joseph, and his first services were held there in 1844. The first church edifice of that denomination was built in 1858. There were four Christian Churches in the city in 1899. Episcopalianism was established in St. Joseph by Rev. M. M. McNamara, who held the first services and organized a parish there in 1851. Christ Church was built four years later, and after being occupied for twenty years was destroyed by fire. It was rebuilt, and three mission churches of the Episcopal faith have since been established. The German Evangelical Church organized its first congregation in 1865. There were two congregations of that faith in the city in 1899. In 1881 the first German Evangelical Lutheran Church was established in St. Joseph. There were two German churches of this denomination in the city in 1899, and also an English Lutheran Church and a Swedish Lutheran Church. The first Congregational Church was established in 1867, and the same year a Unitarian Church was established in the city. The Young Men's Christian Association was organized in 1882, and erected

a handsome building in 1887. Besides those already named the religious denominations represented in St. Joseph are the Jews, two churches; the Reorganized Church of Latter Day Saints, one church; a Reformed Church, and the Christian Scientists' Church.

Sparta Lodge, No. 46, of the order of Freemasons, was the first secret society organized in Buchanan County. The order has had a steady growth since that time, and in 1899 all the Masonic bodies, and nearly all the leading fraternal organizations had representation. Mainly through the efforts of Warren Samuels, Mrs. T. F. Van Natta, Mrs. George C. Hull and Mrs. John S. Lemon, a free public library was established in St. Joseph in 1887. It was made a city institution by vote of the people in 1890, and in 1899 it contained 14,859 volumes. A fair association was organized in St. Joseph in 1854, and gave some notable exhibitions prior to the Civil War. During the war it was discontinued. In 1867 the St. Joseph Agricultural and Mechanical Fair Association was organized, which purchased a tract of twenty acres of land and began giving a series of annual exhibitions. The St. Joseph Exposition Association was formed in 1879. In 1889 the National Railway, Electric & Industrial Association was organized under the laws of Colorado, with a capital of \$1,000,000. This association procured a large tract of land east of the city, on which buildings were erected, and under its auspices an exceedingly attractive exhibition was given. The main building of the association was destroyed by fire on the 15th of September of that year, entailing a loss of \$193,000.

In the foregoing pages attention has been called to the principal features of the history of St. Joseph not mentioned in special articles. Other important phases of its development and growth are treated under the headings, "Commerce of St. Joseph," "Manufactures of St. Joseph," "Railroads of St. Joseph," "Banks and Banking in St. Joseph," "Bar of Buchanan County," "Courts of Buchanan County" and "Schools of St. Joseph," and its leading educational and other institutions have been mentioned and their histories given under their appropriate headings.

T. R. VICKROY.

St. Joseph Business University.—A high grade business college established in

St. Joseph in 1879. It occupies rooms in the Y. M. C. A. building, and has an average yearly attendance of over 300 students. The course of study covers the commercial branches, telegraphy, shorthand, typewriting and other kindred branches.

St. Joseph's Academy.—An educational institution for ladies at Edina, Knox County, conducted by the Sisters of Loretto. It was established in September, 1845.

St. Joseph's Boys' Orphan Asylum. This institution, in St. Louis, which is in charge of the Sisters of St. Joseph, dates back to 1835. The "Managers of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylums of St. Louis" was incorporated March 2, 1849. St. Joseph's Asylum was located for nearly fifty years at Fourteenth Street and Clark Avenue, but now occupies a handsome building recently erected at Delor Street and Grand Avenue, the home and grounds costing \$200,000. Two hundred and fifty boys are cared for, with the necessary number of Sisters and servants to look after their welfare.

St. Joseph's College.—An educational institution for the education of young men, located at Edina, Knox County. It was founded in 1883, and is conducted under the auspices of St. Joseph's Catholic Church of Edina.

St. Joseph's College.—A German Catholic academical institution, located at Springfield, for the instruction of the youth of both sexes. The building, a substantial brick structure, was erected in 1892, at a cost of \$15,000, of which sum \$10,000 was contributed by Charles Heer, its founder. In 1897 the plan was temporarily abandoned on account of insufficient patronage, and the property has since been occupied for parochial school purposes.

St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum.—This Kansas City institution had its founding in the first charitable effort made in the Missouri Valley. In 1840 Father Eisvogles, a Jesuit, the first resident Catholic pastor of Kansas City, occupied a one-story log hut; one of its two rooms was his home, and the other was occupied by two orphans, and afterward by four orphans. Organized char-

ity work dates from 1857, when Father Donnelly came and began saving out of his meager means to provide for the relief of the suffering, meantime sharing his home with the homeless sick, to whom he ministered personally. From the fund which he in time accumulated, he founded or assisted various churches and charities. Among the properties which he acquired were the present Mount St. Mary's Cemetery, and ten acres upon which he erected St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, which was opened January 6, 1880. The Sisters of St. Joseph were placed in charge and have conducted it uninterruptedly. The asylum is supported in part from the cemetery fund, in part by allowances received for the care of half-orphans, and in part by contributions, the latter including the receipts from an annual Fourth of July picnic. The children are given an elementary education, and instruction in needlework and in housework. From the founding of the asylum until September 1, 1900, 1,236 children had been cared for. At the beginning, as directed by Father Donnelly, both boys and girls were received, but after some years the building became insufficient for both sexes, and the boys were removed to an asylum at St. Joseph. Later necessity led to the founding of the Kansas City Boys' Orphan Home (which see).

St. Lawrence.—See "New Hamburg."

St. Louis.—The chief city of Missouri, and one of the largest in the United States, ranking fourth in population, after New York, Chicago and Philadelphia. It stands on the west bank of the Mississippi River, twenty miles below the mouth of the Missouri, and 194 miles above the mouth of the Ohio. Its latitude is 38 degrees, 37 minutes and 37½ seconds north, and its longitude 90 degrees, 11 minutes, 19.35 seconds west from Washington. It was founded September, 1764, by Pierre Liguist Laclede and Auguste Chouteau, from New Orleans, as a fur trading post, and its first settlers, and for many years the chief portion of its inhabitants, were French, the Louisiana Territory in which it was located having belonged to the French. It carried on a profitable trade with the Indians in furs and peltries, and soon became the chief fur trading town in the West. In 1765 the entire Louisiana Territory passed

under Spanish domination, but again became a French possession in 1801. In 1803 it was ceded to the United States, and St. Louis became an American town, its population being about 1,000. In 1809 it was incorporated with a town government. In 1811 it had a population of 1,400, and a trade value of \$250,000. In 1823 it was made a city, having a population of 5,500. In 1876 it was separated from the county of St. Louis and organized into a municipality without any county connections. The legislative body is called the "Municipal Assembly of St. Louis," composed of a council and a house of delegates—the council being made up of thirteen members chosen by general ticket for four years, and the house of delegates of one member from each ward chosen every two years. The mayor is chosen for four years, and the other elective officers, some for four and some for two years. The revenues of the city are derived from taxes on property and licenses. The taxable property in 1898 was assessed at \$356,000,000. The receipts into the municipal revenue fund were as follows: From taxes, \$3,320,948; from licenses, \$1,413,213; from franchises, \$89,911; from fines, fees and commissions, \$162,142; other sources, \$156,918; total, \$5,187,078. The receipts into the interest and public debt revenue fund were \$1,454,337, which, with a balance on hand of \$360,991, made \$1,815,328. The appropriations were: For courts and expenses incident thereto, \$391,825; fire department and fire alarm telegraph, \$728,305; health department, \$701,163; house of refuge, jail and workhouse, \$152,079; lighting the city, \$328,222; police, \$950,395; board of public improvements, \$63,339; parks, \$127,368; sewers, \$128,431; street commissioner's department, \$622,083; coroner and morgue, \$25,925; certain departments, \$67,676; lighting public buildings, \$61,426; public buildings, \$46,942; departments not classified, \$266,163; miscellaneous expenses, \$229,613; total for general purposes, \$4,893,120. In addition there were appropriations for special purposes and new work, making a total of \$5,219,479. The payments out of the interest and public debt revenue fund were, for interest, \$877,561; into the sinking fund, \$322,438; other purposes, \$2,203; total, \$1,202,303. The city debt at the close of 1898 was \$19,932,278, with an annual interest charge of \$854,319. The population of St. Louis in

1810, the year of the first United States census taken after the Louisiana acquisition, was 1,400; in 1820 it was 4,000; in 1830, 4,977; in 1840, 16,469; in 1850, 77,860; in 1860, 185,587; in 1870, 310,864; in 1880, 350,522; in 1890, 451,770. In 1890 there were 60,973 dwellings and 91,756 families—the average number of persons to a dwelling being 7.41 and the average number to a family 4.92.

In manufactures St. Louis ranks the fifth city in the Union. In 1890 the product of its industries was valued at \$229,157,000, and in 1897 it was estimated at \$307,000,000. In 1890 there were 6,148 manufacturing establishments in the city employing \$141,872,386 capital and 94,051 hands, paying out \$53,394,630 in wages, and consuming \$122,216,570 worth of raw material. In 1897 an estimate for the Merchants' Exchange gave 7,237 establishments, 127,902 hands employed, and \$71,026,000 as the amount paid out in wages. The leading industries as estimated for 1897 were: Tobacco and the manufactures thereof, \$29,200,000; malt liquors, \$20,000,000; slaughtering and meat-packing, \$18,000,000; foundries and machine shops, \$15,000,000; boots and shoes, including custom work and repairing, \$11,800,000; clothing, \$13,000,000; printing, publishing, binding and blank books, \$10,600,000; iron and iron work, \$7,500,000; carriages and wagons, \$7,300,000; cars, railroad, street, and repairs, \$7,300,000; flouring and gristmill products, \$6,350,000; patent and proprietary medicines, \$5,500,000; bread and bakery products, \$5,030,000; furniture and upholstering, \$4,550,000; trunks and valises, \$4,200,000; paints and varnish, \$3,900,000; coffee and spices, roasting and grinding, \$3,800,000; confectionery, \$3,300,000; tin-smithing, coppersmithing and sheet iron work, \$2,900,000; saddlery and harness, \$2,750,000; lumber and planing mill products, \$2,800,000; brick and tile, clay and pottery products, \$2,550,000; boxes, wooden, fancy and paper, \$2,800,000; glass, \$2,500,000; marble and stone work, \$2,200,000; lumber mill products, \$2,000,000 electrical supplies, \$2,100,000.

In 1898 there were twenty-one banks, and their official statements on the 5th of May of that year showed the following aggregates: Loans and discounts, \$71,834,596; bonds, stocks and premiums, \$9,402,500; real estate and fixtures, \$2,356,242; cash and exchange, \$34,105,680; total resources, \$117,-

699,020. Capital, \$14,650,000; surplus and profits, \$8,748,482; circulation, \$1,617,176; deposits, \$92,683,370; total liabilities, \$117,699,020. The statement of the four trust companies in December, 1897, showed: Loans, \$15,254,884; bonds and stocks, \$2,455,046; real estate and fixtures, \$718,715; cash due from banks, \$3,946,119; total resources, \$22,374,766. Capital, \$6,600,000; surplus, \$1,720,017; deposits, \$14,054,749; total liabilities, \$22,374,766. The United States subtreasury, opened in 1848, disburses here \$100,000,000 annually. Its receipts come from 3,800 post offices, from collectors of internal revenue in a great number of districts, from national bank depositories, from collections of fines and penalties by United States marshals, from sales of public lands in Missouri, and from the United States treasury at Washington. Its disbursements are for pensions, mail service, Indian annuities, expenses of the Federal offices and courts in St. Louis, paying of army officers, expenses incurred in the improvement work on Western rivers, and for government buildings in the West. There is a United States assayer's office where gold bullion is deposited for assay. After being weighed and tested, the full value is paid to the owner and the metal is then forwarded to the mint to be coined. The business for the St. Louis post office for the year 1899 showed, receipts, \$1,867,006, of which \$1,862,310 was for the sale of postage stamps; net revenue to the post office department, \$1,193,603; total number of pieces of mail matter handled, 224,286,875; weight of pieces handled, 29,266,026 pounds; registered letters, parcels and packages received and sent, 2,067,650; total money order transactions, 983,936, involving \$11,485,700.

In 1899 there were twenty-two railway lines on which trains ran into and from Union Station in St. Louis, many of these lines representing systems, extending into and through several States, and having an aggregate mileage of 30,609 miles. There were over 200,000 passenger trains a year, carrying over 1,600,000 passengers entering and departing, and 1,500,000 freight cars, carrying 20,000,000 tons of freight. The terminal system for connecting the railroads in the city and between the two sides of the river, is elaborate and complete. It consists of two bridges across the river, a tunnel from one of them under the city along Washing-

ton Avenue and Eighth Street, four-fifths of a mile in length, to Poplar Street, where it connects with the system of tracks that lead into the Union Station; a central passenger station for all roads, and vast freight depots and warehouses and coal yards in different parts of the city; an elevated railway on the levee connecting the depots in the northern and central districts of the city, and ferries with railway connections on both sides of the river. The central and most conspicuous feature in the Terminals system is the Union Station, in the heart of the city on Market Street, between Eighteenth and Twentieth Streets. It is one of the largest railway stations, and one of the noblest specimens of architecture in the world—an enduring monument to those who conceived and executed it, and a worthy object of pride to the city in which it stands. It has a front of 606 feet on Market Street, east and west, and a depth of eighty feet north and south. There is a main entrance flanked by two pavilions, the east one with a clock tower 230 feet high. The two main floors, having an area of over an acre and a half, are devoted to the use of passengers, the central feature of each story being a great hall, 76 x 120 feet. The platform of the grand staircase, which is on a level with Market Street, and half way between the two floors, is spanned by an arch of forty feet span supporting an allegorical picture in glass and mosaic of three female figures, representing San Francisco, St. Louis and New York. On the first floor, in addition to the main hall, are lunch rooms and ticket offices, and on the second floor on the east side of the "Grand Hall" are waiting rooms, smoking rooms and a dining room; and on the third floor are railroad offices. In the rear of the main buildings and separated from it by a midway, fifty feet wide and 606 feet long, is the train shed, nearly ten acres in extent, roofed with iron and glass, and containing thirty railway tracks. On the east side of the train shed are the express offices. The whole area of Union Station, with midway, train shed and adjacent grounds to the power house, is over twenty-two acres, with nineteen miles of track in the system. The entire cost was nearly \$6,000,000. The most important of the two bridges spanning the Mississippi River at St. Louis is the great steel arched bridge of three spans, built by the famous engineer,

James B. Eads, in 1874, and named in honor of him. It is 1,627 feet in length between the abutments. The center arch is 520 feet in clear span, and fifty-five feet above high water, the side spans being 502 feet each, and fifty feet above high water. The structure carries two roadways, a double track railway, and above it a wagon way thirty-four feet wide, with a sidewalk of ten feet on each side. The cost of this bridge, with the approaches, was \$6,536,730, and this, with land damages, commissions, interest, hospital expenses and other items, was increased to over \$10,000,000. The Eads bridge is in the center of the city at the foot of Washington Avenue. The Merchants' Bridge, in the upper part of the city, is a truss bridge for railways only, carrying two tracks. It rests on four piers, which support three main spans, the center one being 523 feet, and the two side ones 521 feet each, and fifty-two feet above high water. There are four ferries across the Mississippi, the chief one being the Wiggins ferry, and they do a large business, notwithstanding the two great bridges. The ferry traffic is not limited to single passengers and vehicles, but extends to railway cars. In 1897 the Wiggins ferry boats made 62,000 trips, carrying 673,275 passengers, 364,000 vehicles, 51,400 head of cattle, sheep and horses, and 123,011 railway cars; and in 1896 the ferry boats carried across the river both ways 2,529,786 tons. The street railway system is extensive and efficient, and is not confined by the city limits, but extends to suburban points fifteen miles in the country. The uniform fare is five cents, and by the system of transfers one is enabled to reach the most distant parts of the city for this price. The cars run by electric power, are large and comfortable, and the service first rate. There are 400 miles of street railway in the city, and the number of passengers carried in 1898 was 112,000,000.

The high situation of the city above the Mississippi River gives it an easy drainage, and its sewer system is extensive and effective. The system originated in 1849, and has been extended with the city's growth until in 1898 there were 506 miles of sewers, constructed at a cost of \$11,092,562. The water supply is taken from the Mississippi River at Bissell's Point and Chain of Rocks in the upper part of the city, and the waterworks embrace a pumping station, settling basins, a

water tower, and reservoir on Compton Hill, with distribution pipes through the city. The works have a capacity of 100,000,000 gallons a day. The fire department is admirably organized and very efficient, being distinguished by a high professional spirit, and by daring and devotion to duty on the part of its members. It consists of thirty-five engine companies, two hose companies, eleven hook and ladder companies, two water towers, nine combination hose wagons, nine combination hose reels, twenty hose carriages, nine fuel wagons, four chemical engines, two reserve trucks, eight reserve hose reels, eight hauling wagons, twelve officers' buggies, 225 horses, 50,000 feet of 2½ inch rubber hose, 16,000 feet cotton hose, 4,000 feet 1-inch rubber hose, 12 officers, 463 men—the cost in 1898 having been \$653,300. The police department consists of a board of police commissioners, three of whom are appointed by the Governor of the State, the mayor of the city being the fourth member *ex officio*. The commissioners, who receive \$1,000 a year, the treasurer \$500 additional, make all appointments on the force and have control of it. The force consists of one chief, with the rank of colonel, salary \$5,000; one assistant chief, with the rank of lieutenant colonel, salary \$3,800; one chief of detectives, with the rank of major, salary \$3,500; twelve lieutenants, salary \$1,500 each; one superintendent, salary \$800; one inspector, with the rank of major, salary \$2,500; one assistant chief of detectives, with the rank of lieutenant, salary \$1,800; secretary to the chief, salary \$2,000; 100 sergeants, salary \$1,380 each; 850 patrolmen at \$90 a month, and 250 probationary patrolmen at \$65 a month.

The city has twenty parks and places, embracing an area of 2,177 acres, which have cost \$4,926,000. The most important of these are Forest Park, of 1,300 acres; Tower Grove Park, of 267 acres, including the Missouri Botanical Gardens; "Shaw's Garden;" O'Fallon Park, 158 acres; Carondelet Park, 180 acres; Benton Park, 14 acres; Lafayette Park, 17 acres. The libraries are numerous and valuable. They are the Mercantile Library, in its noble building erected at a cost of \$383,000 on the corner of Broadway and Locust Streets, with a membership of 3,455 and over 100,000 volumes; the Public Library, in the board of education building on Locust Street, between Ninth and Tenth

Streets, 120,000 volumes; the Engineer's Club Library of 1,000 volumes, at 1600 Locust Street; the library of the German Free Community of North St. Louis of 2,500 volumes; the four libraries of the Young Men's Christian Association, containing 3,000 volumes; the Bishop Robertson Hall Library, of 2,000 volumes, the library of the Christian Brothers' College, of 40,000 volumes; the library of the St. Louis Academy of Science, of 12,000 volumes and 8,000 pamphlets; the Northwest Turnverein Library, of 1,034 volumes; the Deutsche Schule Verein Library, of 3,200 volumes; the St. Louis Socialer Turnverein Library of 700 volumes; the German Turnverein Library of 3,483 volumes; the Washington University Library of 9,500 volumes; the Missouri Botanical Library of 12,953 volumes and 18,060 pamphlets; the Missouri School for the Blind Library of 11,000 volumes; the Ursuline Academy Library of 1,700 volumes; the Eden College Library of 4,500 books and pamphlets; the Concordia College Library of 7,248 volumes and 1,000 pamphlets; the Residence Library of St. Joseph's Church, at 1220 North Eleventh Street, of 6,000 volumes; the library of the Missouri Historical Society of 5,000 volumes and 4,000 pamphlets; the St. Louis Medical College Library of 2,000 volumes; the Academy of the Sacred Heart Library of 6,000 volumes; the St. Louis University Library of 50,000 volumes; the St. Louis Law Library of 25,000 volumes.

An important event in the history of the city was the great fire of 1849, which broke out on the night of May 17th, on the steamboat "White Cloud," and extended to other boats along the levee until twenty-three of them were destroyed. The flames crossed the levee and in a short time the buildings for several squares were involved in the conflagration. It was not arrested until a district embracing fifteen blocks was devastated at a loss of over \$5,000,000, and Captain B. Targee, of the fire department, was killed and two other citizens injured by the explosion of a keg of powder. The St. Louis Fair, held annually in the month of October, is known far and wide, not only in the United States, but in foreign lands. It was begun in 1856, and has been repeated every year since, except during the four years of the Civil War, when the fair grounds were used as Benton Barracks by the Union Army.

These grounds, which at the first, were three miles outside the city limits, and now entirely within it, are 143 acres in extent, and constitute one of the most beautiful parks of the city. They contain a spacious amphitheater capable of accommodating 40,000 persons, with noble halls and buildings for the exhibition of works of art, products of skilled industry, machinery, fruits and farm and garden products; an ample race track with a grand stand having a capacity for accommodating 15,000 persons, and a noble club house. The St. Louis Fair offers the largest list of premiums presented in the country, \$70,000 a year, and the attendance is greater than at any similar exhibition in the country. On the occasion of the visit of the Prince of Wales to the grounds in 1860 there were 100,000 persons in the inclosure, and there have been even larger throngs at subsequent fairs. The St. Louis Fair has grown into one of the institutions of the city, and it is the custom to have a suspension of business on "Big Thursday," and make a public holiday of it to allow all to go who may desire to. The Exposition, held first in 1884, and every year since, is one of the enterprises which the citizens have supported with zeal and enthusiasm, and with great advantage to the city. It is held in the Exposition building, erected for that purpose, on the two squares between Olive and St. Charles Streets and Thirteenth and Fourteenth Streets. It is an exhibition of the products and fabrics of skilled labor, with a concert in the afternoon and at night, the music being of the highest order. The average yearly attendance has been 750,000. In 1897 a coliseum, with a seating capacity of 7,000 persons, and an arena 112 feet wide by 222 feet long, was added, under the roof of the Exposition Building, and it is now used for horse shows and other arenic exhibitions. The Veiled Prophet parade, which takes place on the night of the first Tuesday in October, has become one of the institutions of the city, having been inaugurated in 1878, and regularly repeated every year since. It is a nocturnal illuminated pageant, consisting of gorgeous allegorical representations on floats drawn by caparisoned horses through the streets, ending with a brilliant ball at the Merchants' Exchange, at which the Veiled Prophet chooses and crowns his Queen of Beauty. The city contains a number of

noble statues—one of them a bronze figure of heroic size of the great Missouri statesman, Thomas Hart Benton, by Harriet Hosmer, in Lafayette Park; a bronze statue of General Francis Preston Blair, of heroic size, by Wellington W. Gardner, at the eastern entrance to Forest Park; a bronze statue of Edward Bates, by J. Wilson McDonald, in the southeast corner of Forest Park; a bronze statue of Washington, a copy by Hubbard of Houdon's Washington in Richmond, in Lafayette Park; a bronze statue of Shakespeare, by Von Mueller, in Tower Grove Park; a statue of Humboldt, by Von Mueller, of Munich, in Tower Grove Park; a bronze statue of Columbus, by Von Mueller, in Tower Grove Park; a bronze statue of General U. S. Grant before the south front of the city hall, which is the work of Robert P. Bringhurst, of St. Louis, and a statue of the German poet, Schiller, an exact copy of the one in Marbach, Germany, where the poet was born and raised, in St. Louis Place, presented to the city by Colonel Charles G. Stifel. Among the notable monuments are the granite shaft to General N. Lyon, in Lyon Park; the Hecker monument to General Frederick Hecker, in Benton Park; the monument to John Miller, third Governor of Missouri, in Bellefontaine Cemetery; the Sterling Price monument in Bellefontaine Cemetery; the tomb of Henry Shaw in the Missouri Botanical Garden; the Colonel John O'Fallon monument in Bellefontaine Cemetery; the Bishop Marvin monument in Bellefontaine Cemetery; the monument to Etienne Cabet, the Icarian leader, in old Picker's Cemetery; the Auguste Chouteau monument in Calvary Cemetery; the monument to General Stephen W. Kearny in Bellefontaine Cemetery, and the monument to General W. T. Sherman, in Calvary Cemetery. Before the Civil War the United States Arsenal, then a short distance below the city, was an important ordnance depot, but the extension of the city around it caused the government to abandon it, and ten acres of the ground were granted to the city for a park, with a monument to General N. L. Lyon. What is left of the old arsenal has since been used as a clothing depot. Jefferson Barracks, twelve miles below the city on the Mississippi River, is one of the most important military stations of the government. It was established in 1826, and abounds in

memories and mementoes of Indian wars, the Mexican War and the Spanish War. There are eleven theaters—the Grand Opera House, on Market Street, between Broadway and Sixth Street; the Olympic, on Broadway, between Walnut and Elm Streets; the Century, on Olive and Ninth Streets; the Imperial, southeast corner of Tenth and Pine Streets; Havlin's, on the corner of Sixth and Walnut Streets; the Germania, on the corner of Fourteenth and Locust Streets; the Columbia, on the corner of Sixth and St. Charles Streets; the Standard, on the corner of Seventh and Walnut Streets, the Pickwick, at 2621 Washington Avenue; the Gaiety, at 24 South Fourth Street, and the Palace, at 624 Elm Street. In addition to these there are several halls used for entertainments, chief of which is the Grand Music Hall, with a seating capacity of 6,000 persons, in the Exposition Building on Olive Street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth Streets; the Coliseum, in the same building, and Odeon Hall, at Grand and Finney Avenues. The city has eleven public elevators for storing grain, with a combined capacity of 11,000,000 bushels, and seventeen private elevators, with a capacity of 2,473,000 bushels.

Of charitable institutions the most prominent are the Home for the Friendless for aged women, the Girls' Industrial Home, the Women's Christian Home, the Memorial Home, the Ladies', Widows' and Orphans' Society, the Ladies' Zion Society, the Young Ladies' Hospital Aid Society, the Home for Aged and Infirm Israelites, the Little Sisters of the Poor, the Masonic Home, the Protestant Orphans' Asylum, the two Catholic Orphans' Asylums, the German Evangelical Orphan Asylum, the Episcopal Orphan Asylum, the Baptist Orphan Asylum, the Christian Orphan Asylum, the German Protestant Orphan Asylum, the Methodist Episcopal (South) Orphan Home, the Blind Girls' Industrial Home, the White Cross Home, the St. Louis Colored Orphan Asylum, the Memorial Home, the St. Vincent de Paul Society, the Mullanphy Emigrant Relief Society, the St. Louis Provident Association and the Hebrew Relief Association. There are twenty-five hospitals in the city. They are the City Hospital, Quarantine, United States Marine, the Good Samaritan, St. Ann's Lying-in, Lutheran, St. John's, St. Luke's, Alexian Brothers', City Female, Pius,

St. Mary's Infirmary, St. Louis Childrens', St. Louis Protestant, Martha Parsons' Free, Missouri Pacific Railway, Polyclinic, Evangelical Deaconess, Missouri Baptist Sanitarium, St. Louis Baptist, St. Louis Hospital, St. Anthony's, Women's, Rebekah and the Robert A. Barnes. There are twelve dispensaries where poor people are gratuitously treated and provided with medicines; the St. Louis, the O'Fallon, the Grand Avenue, the St. Louis Homeopathic, the Good Samaritan Homeopathic, the Beaumont Medical College, the Free Dispensary of the St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons, the St. Louis Polyclinic, the Clinical Dispensary of St. John's Hospital, the Children's Free Hospital, the Free Dispensary of the Baptist Sanitarium and the Evening Dispensary for Women.

The city possesses numerous buildings that are worthy of it and an honor to its citizens. Among them may be mentioned the courthouse, four courts, city hall, post office, Union Station, the new Planters' House, Southern Hotel, Lindell Hotel, Laclede building, Rialto building, Security building, Union Trust building, Commercial building, Equitable building, Chemical building, Fullerton building, Holland building, Wainwright building, Lincoln Trust building, Century building, Boatmen's Bank building and Mercantile Library building. The levee, or wharf, is 3.68 miles in length and is paved with rock from the water's edge to the front row of buildings on it. The cost of it has been about \$2,000,000. The building permits issued for 1899 were 2,500 in number, for a total cost of \$8,249,565.

The foreign imports entered at the St. Louis customhouse in 1899 were valued at \$3,385,587, on which the duties paid were \$1,309,570. The receipts of live stock in 1899 were: Cattle, 766,032 head; horses and mules, 130,236 head; hogs, 2,147,144 head, and sheep, 432,566 head. The shipments were: Cattle, 224,177 head; sheep, 97,722 head; hogs, 578,067 head; horses and mules, 103,772 head. The number of cattle and calves slaughtered was 501,517 head; shipments of dressed beef, 290,470,460 pounds; receipts, 44,982,660 pounds. The number of hogs packed was 1,580,286 head; receipts of pork products, 324,837,690 pounds; shipments, 385,325,145 pounds. St. Louis is the largest manufacturer of tobacco in the world,

the product in 1899 having been 64,522,624 pounds, nearly double the product of any other internal revenue district.

The city is liberally supplied with publications—newspapers, magazines and periodicals. There are 233 in all, and of the number twelve are daily papers, fifty are church and religious publications, eight are in the interest of schools and education, eighteen are devoted to medicine and surgery, and three to law. The churches and places of religious worship number 343, of which sixteen are Baptist, thirteen Christian, twenty-two Congregational, twenty-five Episcopal, twenty-three German Evangelical, nineteen Evangelical Lutheran, seven Hebrew Orthodox, four Hebrew Reformed, twenty-four Methodist Episcopal, sixteen Methodist Episcopal, South; three New Jerusalem, thirty-three Presbyterian, three United Presbyterian, four Cumberland Presbyterians, sixty Roman Catholic, seven Salvation Army, and sixty-nine miscellaneous. The public schools are a subject of pride to the citizens and of admiration to others. They had the advantage at the beginning, of a grant of certain town and village lots from Congress in 1812, which became a valuable patrimony. The schools are supported by an annual tax levy, an annual apportionment of school moneys from the State and the income from its property. In 1899 there were 125 schools in operation; 1,627 teachers employed; 159,978 pupils enumerated; 78,684 pupils enrolled in the schools; estimated value of school property, \$5,416,967; total receipts for school purposes from all sources, \$2,089,478; total expenditures, \$1,958,752; cash on hand, \$200,808. In addition to the public schools there were forty-six Roman Catholic parochial schools, with 387 teachers and 16,628 pupils, and sixteen Lutheran parochial schools with thirty-nine teachers and 2,659 pupils. Internal revenue receipts for 1899, \$14,276,461, of which \$8,000,783 was from tobacco stamps and \$3,885,760 from beer stamps. Receipts of freight in 1899, 15,272,482 tons; shipments, 8,469,598 tons; total, 23,918,840 tons. The population of the city, according to the census of 1900 was 575,238.

D. M. GRISSOM.

St. Louis & Iron Mountain Railroad.—Among the early railway charters granted by the Legislature of Missouri was

one to the St. Louis & Belleview Mineral Railroad Company, in 1837. Nothing worth mentioning was done under this charter until March, 1851, when the St. Louis & Iron Mountain Railroad Company succeeded to its rights. The original design was to connect St. Louis with the iron interests of Iron Mountain, Pilot Knob and the mineral region of the southeast portion of the State. With the aid of a land grant, and State guaranty of its bonds to the amount of \$3,600,000; the road had reached Ironton when the Civil War came on. The company made default on bond interest, and this default was repeated year after year until 1866, when the State sold the road under foreclosure to McKay, Simmons & Vogel, who in turn, sold it to Thomas Allen, who organized a company, and completed the road to Belmont, where it had connection with the Mobile & Ohio Railroad. Subsequently the main line was built to Texarkana, Texas, and branches were constructed in many directions, until the present system, having a mileage of 1,774 miles, was completed, constituting one of the most important arms of St. Louis' commerce.

St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad.—The St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad, the "Frisco Line," had its origin in the southwest branch of the Pacific Railroad. (See "Missouri Pacific Railroad.") When the southwest branch was sold it was purchased by John C. Fremont. He failed to meet his obligations, and the next year the Governor took possession and disposed of it to Andrew Pierce, Jr., and J. B. Hayes, who reorganized it and changed the name to the South Pacific. After that it became the Atlantic & Pacific, and when the Atlantic & Pacific was sold in 1876, the St. Louis & San Francisco took its place and its property. After its separation from the Missouri Pacific it was forced to pay for running its trains into St. Louis on the division between Pacific and St. Louis, until its increased traffic compelled the extension of its own line parallel to the Pacific and almost alongside of it, into the city. The St. Louis & San Francisco now has lines aggregating 1,328 miles in length, ramifying in Missouri and Arkansas, Kansas, Texas and the Indian Territory. At one time it was connected with the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.

St. Louis & Southeastern Railroad.—See "Louisville & Nashville Railroad."

St. Louis Anniversary Celebration.—On the 15th of February, 1847, the eighty-third anniversary of the founding of St. Louis was commemorated with elaborate and imposing ceremonies. There were six military companies, under command of Lieutenant Colonel Kennett, of the St. Louis Legion, followed by societies, fire companies and clubs, with a retinue of carriages. There was a representation of the "General Pike," the first steamboat to arrive at St. Louis, followed by a model of the "Laclede," at that time one of the finest boats on the Mississippi River, but the most interesting feature of the day was one of the original founders, Pierre Chouteau, then in the ninety-first year of his age, who rode in an open carriage with his two sons, Pierre, Jr., and Paul Liguist Chouteau, and his nephew, Gabriel S. Chouteau. There was an oration by Wilson Primm, a banquet at the Planters' House and a ball at night.

St. Louis, Areas of.—The city of St. Louis, incorporated December 9, 1822, contained an area of 385 acres. The limits of 1839 gave it 477; of 1841, 2,865; of 1855, 8,823; of 1870, 11,505; of 1876, 39,276 acres, or nearly 61 square miles. St. Louis is the seventh city in the Union in point of area, those having larger being New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, San Diego, Washington, D. C., and Duluth, Minnesota.

St. Louis as a Capital.—Within two years after the settlement of St. Louis it became, in a sense, a seat of government. From 1766 to 1770 St. Ange de Bellerive was Acting Governor of Upper Louisiana, and his official residence was at the post of St. Louis. The first Spanish Lieutenant Governor of the province came to St. Louis in 1770, and his successors governed the territory within their jurisdiction from this point until Louisiana was transferred to the United States. The formal transfer of Upper Louisiana from Spain to France, and from France to the United States in 1804 took place in St. Louis. After the Territory of Louisiana had been created by act of Congress it continued to be the seat of government and later was the cap-

ital of Missouri Territory until the State government was organized. With the erection of Missouri into a State, St. Louis ceased to be more than the capital of a county, the seat of government being fixed at St. Charles by act of the Legislature bearing date of November 28, 1820. For fifty years previous to that time, however, St. Louis had been officially recognized as a provincial and territorial capital. The capital was removed from St. Charles to Jefferson City in 1826.

St. Louis Bridge Company and Tunnel Railroad.—The St. Louis Bridge Company and Tunnel Railroad is the road between East St. Louis, over the Eads bridge through the tunnel, and St. Louis, with extensive delivery and storage tracks on both sides of the river, controlled by the Terminal Railway Association of St. Louis.

St. Louis, Chronological Sketch of. St. Louis was founded in 1764 by Pierre Liguist Laclede, who came from New Orleans, and who as a member of the New Orleans firm of Maxent, Laclede & Co., had obtained from the Governor General of Louisiana an exclusive control of the fur trade of the Missouri and other tribes of Indians as far north as the River St. Peter. On the 14th of February of that year Auguste Chouteau, the step-son of Laclede, arrived on the site of St. Louis in charge of about thirty men and on the following day they began clearing a space in the forest and thus began the building of a city. Almost immediately the place became an important trading post. It passed under Spanish domination in 1765, all the French territory on the west side of the Mississippi River and the Island of New Orleans having been ceded by France to Spain by the secret treaty of 1763. The genius of Napoleon compelled a retrocession of the Province of Louisiana, of which Missouri and St. Louis formed a part, in 1801, by a treaty which was not made public until 1803. On the 30th of April, 1803, a treaty was signed under which France ceded the province to the United States and the formal transfer of Upper Louisiana to the growing American republic took place at St. Louis, March 9, 1804. The population of the trading post, St. Louis, was about 1,000 at the time it came under the authority of the United States government. It was incorporated as a town in 1809,

with a population something less than 1,400. In 1823 the city was incorporated with a population of approximately 4,000. Subsequent census reports give the population at decennial periods as follows: 1830, 4,977; 1840, 16,469; 1850, 77,860; 1860, 185,587; 1870, 310,864; 1880, 350,522; 1890, 451,770; 1900, 575,238.

St. Louis Circuit Court.—Much of the history of the circuit court of St. Louis is told in other parts of this work in the biographies of the several judges, and in sketches of the lives of the members of the bar who have figured in its proceedings. The purpose of this article is to present those facts in the history of the court which are not to be found elsewhere in this Encyclopedia.

The flight of time has made havoc of much historical material resting in the memory of the pioneer settlers of St. Louis. In scarce any field of research into local history is the irreparable loss of such material so evident as in the field of our present topic. Tradition invests with intense interest the early days of the St. Louis Circuit Court; yet there have been transmitted to our time few authentic memorials of the forensic battles which the giants of those days fought. The meagre particulars of those battles, described in the official reports of the Supreme Court of Missouri, constitute for the most part all that has been rescued from oblivion. Here and there, however, a thoughtful hand has preserved an account of something of interest in the life of the court, not appearing in its records, but these particulars are given in other parts of this work—in the sketches of local history, and in the accounts of individual lives of our citizens.

The records of the court have been kept, almost invariably, with scrupulous fidelity, and from them has been derived the greater part of the information we furnish.

The circuit court of St. Louis is traceable from a period antedating the admission of Missouri into the Union. In territorial times the court was created and began its work. From that day to this it has preserved an uninterrupted existence, and its records, intact, contain in themselves a great mass of the most authentic information touching the early life and history of the city.

The circuit court of to-day is the repository of the files and judgments not only of

the court of that name of primitive times but of several other courts of record that have been merged into it at various dates. It is the legal successor and representative of the "St. Louis court of common pleas," created by the act of the General Assembly, approved January 21, 1841,* and of the law commissioner's court of St. Louis County, established in 1845, under the provisions of the revised statutes,|| and of the "St. Louis Land Court," formed by the act of 1853.** As those courts last named have been so completely merged into the present circuit court, it is not thought necessary to describe at length their functions. They are fully defined in the enactments referred to, so that the reader who desires may obtain that information therefrom. It may be said, briefly, that all of those tribunals were created to relieve the stress of labor of the circuit judges, and to facilitate the public business.

By the terms of the Constitution of 1865 (which went into force July 4th in that year) provision was made for reorganizing the circuit court of St. Louis County, so that it should be composed of three judges, each of whom should try causes separately, and all (or a majority) of whom should constitute a court in banc, to decide questions of law and to hear appeals from the several courts held by the judges while sitting separately. The two additional circuit judges were to be appointed by the Governor with the approval of the Senate, until the next general election, when the three judges of the court were to be chosen by the qualified voters, and were by lot to determine among themselves the duration of their terms of office (which were to be for two, four and six years respectively), and they were to certify the result to the Secretary of State. Thereafter the full terms of judges elected was fixed at six years from the first Monday of January next after their election. The General Assembly was, moreover, given power to increase the number of judges from time to time as the public interest might require.

Pursuant to the constitutional provision, the General Assembly passed an act (approved December 19, 1865; Gen. Stats. Mo., 1866, p. 887) which vested all the jurisdiction of the St. Louis court of common pleas,

* Laws, 1840-41, page 50.

|| Revised Statutes, 1845, chapter 99.

** Laws, 1852-3, page 90.

the St. Louis land court and the law commissioner's court of St. Louis County, in the circuit court of St. Louis County, thus consolidating all the courts above mentioned in one court, the circuit court of St. Louis County, and transferring all unfinished business of the other courts to the circuit court for final disposition. The scheme of reorganization also provided that appeals to the Supreme Court which might have been taken from any of said courts should be taken to the circuit court, and in like manner writs of error from the Supreme Court to any of said courts might be directed to the circuit with like effect.

We do not deem it necessary to give all the details of the scheme of reorganization. We merely enumerate its chief features, the most important of which was the establishment of what was called general terms and special terms of the circuit court. The general term was when the court sat as a court in banc for the purpose of reviewing decisions of the special terms and of hearing questions of law certified from the special terms, which were those terms of the court at which the judges presided singly. The general term was an appellate court for the review of judgments rendered at special term, and appeals lay from the judgments of the general term to the Supreme Court. According to the scheme of arrangement of the general and special terms, the court in general term had the power to classify, arrange and distribute the business among the several judges as the majority might deem expedient, and the judges were permitted to interchange business and otherwise relieve each other, as occasion might require. This made a very flexible and convenient system for the transaction of the business of the court.

When the consolidation scheme went into operation, Judge Moodey was judge of the circuit court proper (which was then named room No. 1); Judge Reber was judge of the common pleas court (his division was called room No. 2), and Judge Lord was judge of the land court (his room was given the number 3). These judges constituted the circuit court as reorganized pursuant to the provisions of the Constitution of 1865.

In the course of time, following the growth of the city in other respects, the business of the circuit court increased to such a degree that in 1871 the number of judges was raised

by the Legislature to five.* Under the Constitution of 1875 a scheme was provided for the separation of the city and county of St. Louis, and the city was authorized to enact a charter for its own government. But the courts of the eighth judicial circuit (composed of St. Louis County) were to remain undisturbed until otherwise provided by law. Before long it became apparent that the city of St. Louis should be separated from the county for the purposes of judicial administration, and so the territorial jurisdiction of the circuit court in the city of St. Louis was made to conform to the limits of the city as defined by the reorganization scheme. (R. S. 1879, Secs. 1122, 1163.)

By legislation in 1895 (Laws, 1895, pp. 130-131-135) the number of judges of the circuit court was increased to seven; then, by consolidation with the old criminal court, and the addition of another judge to deal with criminal causes, the number was raised to nine. The present judges of the court, as arranged for the purposes of trials, are assigned as follows:

Court room No. 1, Warwick Hough.
 Court room No. 2, Selden P. Spencer.
 Court room No. 3, John O'Neill Ryan.
 Court room No. 4, William Zachritz.
 Court room No. 5, Daniel D. Fisher.
 Court room No. 6, Walter B. Douglas.
 Court room No. 7, John A. Talty
 Court room No. 8 (Criminal Division), Horatio D. Wood.
 Court room No. 9 (Criminal Division), Franklin Ferriss.

In the article on the "Federal Courts" appears a concise account of the method of legislation followed during the territorial epoch of our city's history, when many courts (including the circuit court) were first organized. Much valuable information will be found therein in regard to the jurisdiction and practical operation of the early courts, both State and national, held in St. Louis. The reader desiring to be fully advised on the subject may advantageously consult that article.

The first circuit court in St. Louis was created by the act of the General Assembly of the Territory of Missouri approved January 4, 1815,† which divided the State "into two districts or circuits" (northern and southern), for each of which the Governor was empowered to appoint a circuit judge, who must "have resided in the Territory at least one year previous to his appointment." The

* Acts 1870, p. 37.

† 1 Terr. Laws, Missouri, page 345.

County of St. Louis and the Counties of St. Charles and Washington composed the northern circuit. The judge was to receive an annual salary of \$1,200, payable quarterly. Three terms of the court were required to be held in each county of the circuit. On the civil side the jurisdiction reached all cases "above the sum of \$90." On the criminal side the court was to deal with all causes except those in which the punishment was capital, and those over which the county courts had jurisdiction. The act also invested the court with power to hear and determine appeals from the county courts and justices of the peace. The "town of St. Louis" is mentioned in the act and the dates for opening the terms of court therein for the County of St. Louis are appointed—the second Monday in April, July and October. The circuit judges were removable "for nonfeasance or misfeasance in office or neglect of duty, by joint ballot of both houses of the Legislature, two-thirds of both houses concurring."

It is noteworthy that the act creating the circuit court conferred express authority to punish contempt by fine, not to "exceed \$90," and imprisonment not longer than during the sitting of the court, unless a fine remained unpaid, in which event the imprisonment might be ordered to continue until payment of the fine.

Various changes in the limitations of jurisdiction of the court occurred from time to time, both in relation to the territory of the court's functions and respecting the subjects of its authority. As early (at least) as the act of February 6, 1843, the eighth judicial circuit of the State became confined to the County of St. Louis, and since then the territorial jurisdiction of the court has been marked by the boundaries of the county, and later of the city of St. Louis. The criminal jurisdiction was severed from that of the circuit court proper by the establishment of the criminal court (see article on that subject) by the laws of 1838-9, p. 28.

Below we present a table showing the names of the judges who have served in the circuit court of St. Louis from the earliest period of its existence. We shall not undertake to give in this article any sketch of the lives of these men, or any of them. In other parts of this work those sketches may be found. It is enough to say

that a great many of them have been men who ornamented the position, who presided with dignity and impartiality, and, in many instances, with conspicuous ability. Among the members of this bench will be found a number who attained eminence in other fields, both national and State. Some of these judges have become members of the United States Senate and House of Representatives; others have filled cabinet positions and other honorable offices; yet others have served in higher judicial positions in the State and nation. It has not been possible in every instance to state with absolute accuracy the date of the beginning of service of each judge. Some of the most important archives of Missouri were destroyed by the fire which consumed the State House in Jefferson City in 1837. In those days the Governor appointed the judges, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and the dates when commissions were actually issued to them prior to 1837 can not always be stated with positiveness. But the date when actual service began on the bench is usually marked by some court memorial which can be depended upon. Consequently, in the table which we present we have utilized in each instance that date of commencement of service which seems to be the most certain and reliable. The table otherwise explains itself:

JUDGES OF THE CIRCUIT COURT.
SITTING AT ST. LOUIS.

Circuit Judges.	RECORD	Appointed, Elected, or Qualified.	End of Service.
David Barton.....		April 13, '15.	Oct., 1817.
Nathaniel B. Tucker.....		Feb. 9, '17.	Resigned Jan. 21, '20.
Alexander Gray.....		April 3, '20.	Dec. 2, 1820.
Nathaniel B. Tucker.....		April 2, '21.	Nov. 1, '22.
Alexander Stuart.....		June 2, '23.	Resigned May 27, '26.
William C. Carr.....		July 24, '26.	Resigned Jan. 20, '34.
Luke E. Lawless.....		Mar. 24, '34.	Resigned Jan., 1841.
Bryan Mullanphy.....		Feb. 13, '41.	Resigned Mar. 27, '44.
John M. Krum.....		April 10, '44.	Apl., 1847.
Alexander Hamilton.....		April 12, '47.	
		Reappointed Jan. 4, '49.	
		Reappointed Jan. 29, '49.	1857.
James R. Lackland.....		August, 1857.	Resigned Aug., 1859.
Samuel M. Breckinridge.....		Aug. 9, '59.	Jan., 1864.
James C. Moodey.....	1	Nov., 1863.	By remov'l Mar., 1867.
Charles B. Lord.....	3	Dec. 1, '65.	Died Nov., 1868.
Samuel Reber.....	2	Dec. 1, '65.	Resigned. Sept., 1868.
Roderick E. Rombauer.....	1	Mar. 11, '67.	Nov., 1868.
Irwin Z. Smith.....	2	Sept. 16, '67.	Resigned. Feb. 15, '70.
		Nov., 1868.	

Circuit Judges.	Room.	Appointed, Elected, or Qualified.	End of Service.
James K. Knight.....	3	Nov. 3, '68. Nov., 1872.	Died Nov., 1876.
George A. Madill.....	2	April 5, '70.	Jan., 1875.
James J. Lindley.....	4	Nov., 1870.	Jan., 1883.
Ephraim B. Ewing.....	1	Nov. 7, '76. Nov. 8, '70.	Resigned Dec., 1872.
Horatio M. Jones.....	5	Nov. 8, '70.	Jan., 1877.
Chester H. Krum.....	1	Nov. 6, '72.	Resigned July, 1875.
John Wickham.....	2	Nov. 3, '74.	Jan., 1881.
Louis Gottschalk.....	1	July, 1875.	Jan., 1879.
Wilbur F. Boyle.....	3	Nov. 30, '76.	Appointed to vacancy caused by death of J. J. Knight, Elect'd Nov., 1876.
Amos M. Thayer.....	5	Nov., 1876 and Nov., '82.	Jan., 1883. Resigned Mar. 4, '87, to accept appointment as U. S. District Judge.
Elmer B. Adams.....	1	Nov., 1878.	Jan., 1883.
Shepard Barclay.....	3	Nov., 1882.	Resigned Dec. 31, '88.
George W. Lubke.....	2	Nov., 1882.	Jan., 1889.
William H. Horner.....	2	Nov., 1881.	Died Nov. 1886.
Daniel Dillon.....	4	Nov., 1884. Nov., 1890.	Jan., 1897.
Leroy B. Vaillant.....	5	Appointed Nov. 8, '86, to fill vacancy. Elect'd Nov., 1886, and Re-elected Nov., 1892.	Jan., 1899.
James A. Seddon.....	2	Mar. 4, '87.	Jan. 5, '89.
Jacob Klein.....	1	Nov., 1888.	Jan., 1901.
Daniel D. Fisher.....	4	Re-elected Nov., 1896. Nov., 1883. Nov., 1896. Nov., 1898.	Jan., 1901.
James E. Withrow.....	3	Nov., 1888. Re-elected Nov., 1894.	Jan., 1901.
John A. Harrison.....	3	Appointed Spec'l Judge Dec. 6, 1892.	Apr. 15, '93.
John M. Wood.....	6	April 29, '95.	Jan., 1897.
Thomas A. Russell.....	7	April 29, '95.	Jan., 1897.
Pembrook R. Flitcraft.....	2	Nov., 1894.	Jan., 1901.
Horatio D. Wood.....	5	Nov., '96 and Re-elected Nov., 1898.	Nov., 1898.
William Zachrits.....	1	Nov., 1896.	Nov., 1896.
John A. Talty.....	2	Nov., 1896.	Nov., 1896.
Selden P. Spencer.....	7	Nov., 1896.	Nov., 1896.
Franklin Ferriss.....	6	Nov., 1898.	Nov., 1898.
Warwick Hough.....	1	Jan. 7, 1901.	Jan. 7, 1901.
John O'Neill Ryan.....	3	Jan. 7, 1901.	Jan. 7, 1901.
Walter B. Douglas.....	6	Jan. 7, 1901.	Jan. 7, 1901.

JUDGES OF THE ST. LOUIS COURT OF COMMON PLEAS: First term began February 21, 1841.—Honorable P. Hill Engle, appointed February, 1841, held office to January, 1844; Honorable Montgomery Blair, appointed January, 1844, held office until August, 1849; Honorable Samuel Treat, appointed August, 1849, resigned March, 1857; Honorable Samuel Reber, appointed March, 1857, held office until the court was merged in circuit court, January 1, 1866, and then became circuit judge.

JUDGES OF LAW COMMISSIONER'S COURT: First term held March, 1851.—Honorable John H. Watson, appointed March, 1851, held office to August, 1851; Honorable John W. Colvin, elected August, 1851, held office to August, 1857; Honorable Henry Dusenbury, elected August, 1857, held office to November, 1863; Honorable Rodrick E. Rombauer, elected November, 1863, held office until consolidation of courts, January, 1866.

JUDGES OF ST. LOUIS LAND COURT: First term held August, 1853.—Honorable Edward Bates, elected August, 1853, held office until April, 1856; Honorable Charles B. Lord, April, 1856, to consolidation of courts, January, 1866.

The salaries of the judges of the court have varied from time to time. In addition to the salary paid by the State to each of the circuit judges, further compensation has been paid by the county or the city for many years. By the act of February 15, 1864, the county was required to pay \$1,000 to each circuit judge, to enlarge the salary received from the State. By the law of December 19, 1865, each circuit judge of St. Louis was to be paid a salary of \$4,000 per annum, \$2,000 of which was payable by the State, and the residue by the County of St. Louis. By the act of March 10, 1869, the salary was raised to \$4,500 per annum, of which \$2,500 was payable by the County of St. Louis. By the act of March 17, 1871, the salary of each circuit judge was, in effect, increased to \$5,500, it being provided that the county should pay \$3,500 per annum in addition to the compensation (then and now \$2,000) paid by the State to each circuit judge.

Thus it appears that the last increase of salary to these hard-worked public servants was in 1871, nearly thirty years ago. Notwithstanding the immense increase in the importance of the business coming before these courts, the very great ability of many of the judges who have adorned that bench, and the enormous growth in wealth and importance of the city of St. Louis, no increase of the compensation of these valuable public officers has been made. Despite this apparent "ingratitude of the republic," the spirit of the legal profession, and the laudable ambition to fill such an honorable place, have given to the public service in St. Louis almost contin-

uously a most able, fearless and independent judiciary. Its membership to-day maintains its high position of former years, and the court as a body constitutes one of the most conservative and trustworthy agencies in the administration of our local government.

The following table gives the names of those who have filled the office of sheriff since the reorganization of the court in 1866, when the circuit court was consolidated with the court of common pleas, the land court, and the law commissioner's court. The date opposite each name indicates the time when the sheriff mentioned began his term of office:

January, 1866.....	John C. Vogel.
December 17, 1866.....	John McNeil.
January, 1871.....	Philip C. Taylor.
December, 1874.....	Emil Thomas.
June 18, 1877.....	John Finn.
	John Finn.
November 26, 1880.....	Isaac M. Mason.
November 29, 1884.....	Henry F. Harrington.
December 1, 1888.....	John Henry Pohlman.
December 30, 1890.....	Patrick M. Staed.
January 7, 1895.....	Henry Troll.
	Henry Troll.
January 2, 1899.....	John Henry Pohlman.
January 1, 1901.....	Joseph F. Dickman.

The following table gives the names of those who have filled the office of circuit clerk since the reorganization of the court, in 1866:

February 20, 1867.....	F. A. H. Schneider.
November 25, 1867.....	John Lewis.
January 27, 1871.....	John Lewis.
January 4, 1875.....	J. Fred Thornton.
February 22, 1878.....	Philip Stock.
January 6, 1879.....	Charles F. Vogel.
January, 1887.....	Philip H. Zepp.
January 7, 1895.....	Thos. B. Rogers.
January 2, 1899.....	Henry Troll.

As indicating the amount of business transacted by the circuit court in recent years we subjoin the following table, showing the number of cases which have been brought into the court for hearing. A consideration of this table will advise the reader of the progress of litigation during the last twenty-six years down to the close of the year 1898. This schedule presents only the civil business:

In 1873, cases brought.....	3,570
In 1874, cases brought.....	4,470
In 1875, cases brought.....	5,020
In 1876, cases brought.....	4,230
In 1877, cases brought.....	3,750
In 1878, cases brought.....	3,560

In 1879, cases brought.....	3,466
In 1880, cases brought.....	2,837
In 1881, cases brought.....	2,655
In 1882, cases brought.....	2,801
In 1883, cases brought.....	2,876
In 1884, cases brought.....	2,900
In 1885, cases brought.....	2,692
In 1886, cases brought.....	2,869
In 1887, cases brought.....	2,903
In 1888, cases brought.....	2,822
In 1889, cases brought.....	3,022
In 1890, cases brought.....	3,002
In 1891, cases brought.....	3,148
In 1892, cases brought.....	3,155
In 1893, cases brought.....	4,647
In 1894, cases brought.....	3,566
In 1895, cases brought.....	3,374
In 1896, cases brought.....	3,797
In 1897, cases brought.....	3,354
In 1898, cases brought.....	3,241
In 1899, cases brought.....	3,159
In 1900, cases brought.....	3,133

According to the most authentic tradition the first building specially erected as a courthouse was constructed in 1817 on South Third Street, between Spruce and Almond. After that several temporary locations were occupied by the courts.

In 1822 the Legislature passed an act making provision for the building of a courthouse and jail.* Under that act commissioners selected the block of ground on which the present civil court building is situated. But the history of the courthouse of St. Louis is given in another part of this work, and we need not repeat it here.

In the limits of space marked for this article it has not been found practicable to review the litigation that has passed through the court, or to do justice to the great names of the members of the bar that have filled its history with important events and still more interesting traditions. In other parts of this Encyclopedia will be found a great deal of material which properly appertains to the history of the court. Ours has been the duty to gather up such facts as were not presented in other forms to the reader. We have endeavored to do so as best we might within the limitations prescribed to us.

Those who thoughtfully consider the facts we have given, and the important part which the circuit court has played in the history of our city will, we believe, unite with us in the opinion that one of the most healthy forces in the development of the present metropolitan greatness of St. Louis has been the continual presence of a courageous, able and incor-

* Laws 1822.

rutable judiciary. Our people are to be congratulated that, notwithstanding the inadequate compensation which rewards the faithful labors of the circuit judges, those important posts are still filled with men who worthily preserve the ermine in all its pristine purity.

SHEPARD BARCLAY.

St. Louis City Limits.—The first limits of St. Louis were given in a map of the village as laid out by Laclede and Chouteau, the map bearing date of 1780. The northern boundary was given as Cherry Street—now Franklin Avenue; the southern, Poplar Street; and the western, Third Street. In 1808, November 9, the court of common pleas incorporated “the town of St. Louis,” with the following limits: “Beginning at Antoine Ray’s mill on the bank of the Mississippi River, thence running west sixty arpens, thence south on line of said sixty arpens in the rear, until the same crosses to the Barriere Denoyer; thence due south until it comes to the Sugar Loaf, thence due east to the Mississippi.” These limits, defined by the present streets, would begin 100 feet north of Franklin Avenue, thence to Broadway, along Broadway to Washington Avenue, thence to the corner of Fourth and Market, thence to the corner of Fifth and Gratiot, thence diagonally to Fourth, between Papin Street and Chouteau Avenue, thence to Rutger, between Main and Second, and thence to the river. February 25, 1811, the limits were extended so as to commence “at the Mississippi River at low water mark at or near the windmill of Antoine Ray, thence due west to the east line of the forty arpens lots on the hill back of St. Louis, thence along the line of said lots to Mill Creek, thence down said creek to its mouth, thence up the river Mississippi along the low water mark to the place of beginning.” The limits as again defined December 9, 1822, were: “Ashley Street on the north to Broadway and along Broadway to Biddle, thence west along Biddle to Seventh Street, along Seventh to Labadie, from Labadie to Fourth, along Fourth to Convent, and along Convent to the river.” In 1839 they were extended so as to begin “at the mouth of Mill Creek, on the south and along that creek to Rutger, thence along Rutger to Seventh, along Seventh to Biddle, along Biddle to Broadway, and thence north and east to the river.” The extension of 1841

gave as the north line, from a point on Main Street, between Dock and Buchanan Streets, to the river; west line, from Main, between Dock and Buchanan, southwardly to Chouteau Avenue, 100 feet west of Second Carondelet Avenue; thence along Second Carondelet Avenue to Wyoming; thence to the river at the foot of Anna Street. In 1855 another extension made Keokuk Street the southern boundary, and a line 660 feet outside Grand Avenue the western, with the northern along a line running due east from the intersection of the western boundary and the Bellefontaine Road to the river. April 5, 1870, the limits were extended south so as to take in the city of Carondelet, which was settled in 1767, and had been an independent town and city, and so as to include also the area as far as Osceola Street, and the addition between Eichelberger and Osceola Streets and Stringtown and Cabanne Avenues. March 30, 1872, the limits were further extended west and north so as to include Tower Grove, Forest and O’Fallon Parks. The act making this extension was repealed two years later—February 4, 1874—thus reinstating the limits of 1872—660 feet west of Grand Avenue. In 1875, when the separation of the city from the county was effected, it was recognized that the city should be given ample margin in which to grow, with complete control over the river front from the waterworks, on the north, to a point well below Carondelet, on the south, with the western boundary set far enough back to take in Forest Park. Accordingly, the scheme and charter of 1875 gave the limits as follows: “Eastern boundary, middle of the Mississippi River from a point 200 feet south of the River des Peres at its mouth to the northern boundary of what was once called United States survey 114—a distance of nineteen miles; southern, western and northern boundary, a line running from a point 200 feet south of the mouth of Des Peres River westwardly and parallel to said river to the eastern line of the Lemay Ferry Road; thence westwardly to the intersection of the Lemay Ferry Road with the Weber Road; thence along the Weber road to its intersection with the east line of Lot 1 of the Carondelet commons, south of the River des Peres; thence westwardly to the southeast corner of Rudolph Overman’s place; then northwestwardly to the Gravois Road at a point 600 feet south of the bridge

across the Des Peres River; thence north-westwardly through the McKenzie tract and East Laclede and parallel to the McCausland Road, and 600 feet from it to the Clayton Road, at a point 600 feet from its intersection with the McCausland Road; thence northwardly and parallel to the Skinker Road and 600 feet west thereof to its intersection with the old Bonhomme Road; thence north-westwardly to the intersection of McLaren Avenue with Meade Street; thence in a northeasterly direction to a point in the Bellefontaine Road, 600 feet north of its intersection with the Columbia Bottom Road; thence parallel to the Columbia Bottom Road to the northern boundary of United States survey 114, and thence eastwardly to the river. Area, 62 square miles.

D. M. GRISSOM.

St. Louis Club.—The St. Louis Club is an organization of gentlemen of means and position drawn together for social purposes only. At the same time that social intercourse has been conducive to the advancement of many of the most important material interests of the city and State, the entire membership of the club making their influence strongly felt in all public movements. The club was incorporated November 28, 1878. In 1900 the club removed to a building, which, in dimensions, architectural beauty and elegance of appointments, surpasses all edifices of its class in the Mississippi Valley. The location is on Lindell Avenue, between Grand and Spring Avenues. The site cost \$60,000, and the contract cost of the building was \$195,000.

St. Louis College of Homeopathic Physicians and Surgeons.—See "Homeopathic College of Missouri."

St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons.—This college, which differs only in name from a predecessor by the addition of the word St. Louis, was incorporated in 1879. The regular work of the college was commenced in the autumn of 1879, a class of five members being graduated in the spring of 1880. Each succeeding class so increased in numbers that the management was forced to seek new and more commodious quarters. This necessity resulted in the erection of a handsome building specially designed for the accommodation of the college

on the corner of Jefferson Avenue and Gamble Street, where it is at present located.

St. Louis Country Club.—This club had its original organization in 1892, its purposes being social, with polo playing as its principal recreation. The management leased the old Bridge farm, about a mile south of Clayton, in Florissant Valley, occupying the residence thereon. In 1895 E. C. Sterling, Daniel Catlin, Judge Wilbur Boyle and others constituting a driving club proposed a consolidation of the two clubs. This was favorably regarded, and in order to carry it into effect the members of the two organizations incorporated under the general law as the St. Louis Country Club. The capital stock was then increased to \$30,000, and a lease was secured upon contiguous land upon which a clubhouse and stables were erected. September 15, 1897, the main building was destroyed by fire; the loss was \$22,000, and the insurance was \$17,000. The club made up \$15,000 in contributions by the membership, and a new building was erected, larger, but on the same general plan. The grounds amount to 133 acres. Driving and golf are practiced with interest, while polo is regarded with much favor. The polo team has made a record which compares favorably with the best in the world, it having in recent contests left the Chicago and Buffalo teams hopelessly defeated.

St. Louis County.—The original St. Louis County was the District of St. Louis of the French-Spanish regime, which, with the other four districts of Ste. Genevieve, New Madrid, Cape Girardeau and St. Charles, were, in 1812, eight years after the cession of Louisiana territory to the United States, transformed into counties. The St. Louis County of that day as defined by the Territorial Legislature of 1813, was bounded by the Mississippi River on the east, the Missouri River on the north, the Osage River on the west, and a line drawn from the Mississippi River where Crystal City is now located, to the Osage on the south. Afterward Franklin, Gasconade and Osage Counties were taken off, also the northern part of Jefferson and the eastern part of Maries, leaving St. Louis County as it stood down to 1876, when the city of St. Louis was taken off. In 1804, while the county was still known as a

district, a court called the quarter sessions was organized, with Charles Gratiot as presiding judge, and Auguste Chouteau, Jacques Clamorgan, David Delaunay and James Mackey as associates—and this body, which performed the functions of a county court, was afterward converted into such a county court as we have in Missouri at present. The first division of the county was into three municipal townships, St. Louis, St. Ferdinand and Bonhomme, but three were afterward added—Central, Carondelet and Meramec—and these continue to be the divisions, with the exception of St. Louis Township, which was absorbed by the City of St. Louis. The county is almost surrounded by rivers, being bounded on the north and west by the Missouri, on the east by the Mississippi, with the Meramec coursing along the southern and western borders. It is well watered and abounds in springs, several of them yielding sulphur water. In its topography, the county is gently rolling except along the rivers, where bluff and alluvial bottom alternate, the bluffs and high lands on the Meramec assuming a height and boldness which impart to the scenery great picturesqueness and beauty. The Meramec Highlands is a region noted far and wide for its attractive scenery. The land of the county is fertile and productive, and yielded large crops of hay and corn during the period when it was cultivated in farms. Since then a large part of it is taken up with towns and villas, and the raising of staple crops has been replaced by market gardening and fruit raising.

The most important event in the history of the county was the separation and detachment of the city from it. Such a measure had been talked about and as popular opinion seemed to favor it, the State constitutional convention embodied in the new Constitution a provision authorizing an election to be held in the county for a board of thirteen freeholders to arrange for the separation and adjust the relations between the city and the new county. The freeholders were chosen and prepared what was called the "Scheme and Charter"—being a scheme of separation and for the organization of the new county—and a new charter for the city. They were submitted to a popular vote on the 22d of August, 1876, and adopted—the scheme by a majority of 1,253, and the charter by a majority of 3,222. The line of division as traced

by the scheme gave the city an area of about sixty-two square miles, including St. Louis Township and leaving to the new county the Townships of St. Ferdinand, Central, Bonhomme, Meramec and Carondelet. The judges of the new county appointed by the Governor were Henry L. Sutton, presiding justice, and Joseph Conway and James C. Edwards, associates, who held a meeting on the 22d of January, 1877, at the house of Judge Sutton and took the first steps in the organization of the new county by passing an order to surrender the county buildings and all other county property within the city limits to the city authorities, and appointing the presiding judge and the sheriff and the clerk of the county court a committee to secure a temporary place of meeting until the county seat should be established. F. J. Bowman was appointed special counsel in all matters pertaining to the organization, and it was decided that a new county seal should be prepared like the old one, with only the word "New" before the word "County." Mount Olive House, a spacious building containing thirty-seven rooms, on Olive Street road, nine miles from the old courthouse in the city, was offered to the committee by the proprietor, Samuel Ecker, and accepted—and there the county court held its sessions, and the county officers had their rooms. A committee composed of three well known citizens, Robert G. Coleman, Thomas J. Sappington and Dr. William M. Henderson, was appointed to select a site for the permanent county seat, and his committee met on the 7th of May and selected a tract of ground belonging to William Patrick, south of the Olive Street road and west of the Watson road, but it proved so unacceptable that they reconsidered their decision and made choice of a tract of 104 acres offered by Ralph Clayton and Mrs. Hanley—100 acres by the former and 4 acres by the latter—situated on the Hanley road, eight and a half miles from the old courthouse, the land having an estimated value of \$300 per acre. The site was submitted to a vote of the people on the 4th of December, 1877, and adopted. On the 4th of March, 1878, the county court ordered the commissioners of the county seat to clear the block of ground chosen for the courthouse and jail of underbrush and trees, except such as might be left for shade; and on the 18th of July, the separation between

the county and the city was formally and officially completed, when the board of finance, consisting of R. C. Allen and C. Conrades, judges of the old county court, and Henry Overstolz, mayor, and E. L. Adreon, comptroller of the city, presented their report adjusting the accounts between the city and the new county. In accordance with this report, warrants were drawn for the amounts due, respectively, to the city and the county, and then the old court ordered that all records of the old county be transferred to the proper officers of the city, with the furniture also; and that the assessor turn over to the officers of the new county all the books and plats due to them; also, that the old county seal be turned over to them. Then came the last act of the old court, which was this order: "Ordered—That the functions of this court having ceased, and its powers ended, in accordance with the provisions of Section 9, of the scheme, it is hereby adourned *sine die*." The vote on this stood: Ayes—Speck, Heller, Finney, Conrades; noes—Allen, Dailey. The funded debt of the old county was \$6,824,000, and there were current debts to the amount of \$9,065, these were assumed by the city in consideration of the public buildings and other county property in the city awarded to it, and the new county began its career without a debt. The moneys in and coming to the treasury of the old county were apportioned, \$164,414 to the city and \$22,491 to the new county. The first tax levy made in 1878 was thirty-five cents for county purposes, ten cents for roads and bridges and twenty-five cents for other purposes. The population was estimated at 30,000, the taxable valuation was nearly \$22,000,000, and there were in the county 70 miles of railway, 75 miles of gravel and macadam road and 125 miles of common highway. On the 9th of May the corner stone of the new courthouse was laid with imposing Masonic ceremonies, in the presence of a multitude estimated at 3,000, Judge Logan Hunton acting as chairman and Alfred Carr as secretary. Addresses were made by the chairman, Lieutenant Governor Brockmeyer, Colonel Nat Claiborne, Mr. Eshbaugh, of the State Grange; R. H. Kern, General Shields, R. Graham Frost and Judge James C. Edwards, and at the conclusion a box containing a Bible presented by Honorable John F. Darby, the deed from Ralph Clayton, deed from M. F. Hanley,

copy of the scheme and charter, copies of the "Missouri Republican," "Globe Democrat," "St. Louis Times" and "St. Louis Herald," a new silver dollar with the names of Judge James C. Edwards and his wife engraved on it, photographs of Judge Edwards and Henry T. Mudd, several old coins and a Continental bill for thirty dollars, was deposited in the corner and a stone laid in masonry over it. The new county building was pushed rapidly to completion, and on the 9th of December was occupied by the county officers, they being Henry L. Sutton, Joseph Conway and James C. Edwards, judges of the county court; James A. Henderson, judge of the probate court; Joseph A. Brown, prosecuting attorney; John A. Watson, sheriff; William D. Clayton, clerk of the county court; John A. McMenemy, clerk of the circuit court; William Pfister, assessor; T. T. January, treasurer; William D. Clayton, recorder; Henri Chomeau, surveyor; John A. Massey, commissioner of roads and bridges; J. R. Evans, school commissioner. The new county seat was called Clayton, in honor of the venerable Ralph Clayton, an estimable citizen and one of the largest landholders in the county, who died a few years after the organization of the new county at the age of ninety-six years. The town is well situated on high ground, the business houses being grouped around the beautifully shaded courthouse square, and the residences on the undulating ground beyond. There are several churches, a good school and two railroads, the St. Louis, Kansas City & Colorado, and an electric line, affording easy connection with St. Louis. In 1890 it ranked as sixth county in the State in population, those preceding it being St. Louis city, and Jackson, Buchanan, Green and Jasper Counties. Its population in 1900 was 50,040. Its taxable wealth in 1898 was \$28,700,551, the county ranking in this respect third, after St. Louis city and Jackson County. The several items of taxable wealth were: Lands, \$17,756,280; town lots, \$4,754,860—total value of real estate, \$22,511,140; horses, 9,211, valued at \$229,215; mules, 3,922, valued at \$99,260; neat cattle, 9,902 head, valued at \$141,390; sheep, 1,212 head, valued at \$1,825; hogs, 19,842 head, valued at \$49,880; money, bonds and notes, \$2,047,600; corporate companies, \$48,300; all other personal property, \$1,123,500; total value of personal property, \$3,740,-

970; railroad, bridges and telegraph property, \$2,448,441. The taxes levied in 1898 were, for the State \$65,910; for all county purposes, \$131,822—total, \$197,732. The leading products of the county in 1898 were 198,267 bushels of wheat; 55,748 bushels of oats; 225,455 bushels of corn; 6,591 tons of hay; 97,530 barrels of flour; 6,140 tons of pig iron; 12,838,750 brick; 983 cars of tile and sewer pipe; 1,682 cars of clay; 244 cars of stone; 92,907 barrels of lime; 19,482 dozens of eggs; 8,674 pounds of butter; 15,242 baskets of peaches; 42,125 pounds of canned goods; 39,619 gallons of milk. There is not a single city in the county and no large business town, but there are many residence towns and villages on the railroads, electric railroads and improved macadam and gravel roads leading from the city, and the county abounds in costly residences with tastefully ornamented grounds, the homes of prosperous business men of St. Louis. Clayton, the county seat, has a population of 600; Webster Groves and Kirkwood have 2,500 each; Ferguson, 2,000, and Old Orchard, Shrewsbury, Allenton, Florissant, Bridgeton and Manchester range from 300 to 800. The public schools are in a high condition of efficiency. There were in 1898, 180 teachers—49 male and 131 female; 24 of the number being colored. The average salary for male teachers was \$61 per month, and of female teachers \$50 a month; number of schoolrooms occupied by white children, 153, and 23 by colored, making altogether 176 rooms; number of schools in operation, 117, of which 96 were white and 21 colored; number of schoolhouses built during the year, 5; average school tax 38 cents; total enrollment of pupils, 7,978, of whom 3,799 were white males and 3,331 white females, and 422 were colored males and 429 colored females; total number of days' attendance, 893,962; average daily attendance of pupils, 5,151; average length of school term 174 days; seating capacity of the schoolhouses, 7,255 whites and 886 colored—total, 8,141; number of volumes in the libraries, 4,517, valued at \$2,715; total expenditures, \$102,746, of which \$64,976 was for teachers' wages, \$30,925 for incidental expenses, and \$6,844 for building purposes. The permanent county school fund was \$40,702; permanent township school fund, \$55,565, making a total of \$96,268; assessed value of property of the county, \$28,700,110.

Some of the colleges and schools of the county have a high reputation for efficiency of instruction and discipline—St. Alphonso's College of the Redemptorist Fathers, at Windsor Spring, near Kirkwood; the Novitiate of St. Stanislaus, at Florissant, and the Haight Military Academy at Kirkwood. There are six farmers' clubs in the county, the oldest being the Oakville Farmers' Club, having its headquarters at Oakville, Carondelet Township, founded in 1866 and incorporated in 1867, with sixty members, William Dorst, president; Henry Schulte, secretary, and William Weinreich, treasurer, being the first officers. In 1899 it had 500 members, and a beautiful club house on the Telegraph road, three miles south of Jefferson Barracks. It is in the midst of a small fruit region and the club holds an annual strawberry show, and an annual agricultural fair in September.

The Concord Farmers' Club was organized in 1873 and incorporated in 1883, its first officers being C. D. Wolff, president; J. W. Zelch, vice president; Peter Kerth, secretary; H. J. Horst, corresponding secretary; Henry Crecelius, treasurer, and William Schisler, librarian. It has a clubhouse, valued at \$10,000, on the Tesson Ferry road near Afton, Carondelet Township, and a library of nearly 2,000 volumes. It has 250 members engaged chiefly in berry raising. The Mehlville Farmers' Club was organized in 1897, with John Schapper for president; Fred Roehn, first vice president; J. H. Theis, second vice president; George Herpel, recording secretary; Louis Werner, financial secretary; William Schaeffer, corresponding secretary, and George Waldorf, treasurer. It has 300 members and a clubhouse, erected at a cost of \$6,000, on the Lemay Ferry road, five miles southwest of Jefferson Barracks. The Creve Coeur Farmers' Club was organized in 1877 with William M. Pfister for president; John G. Schueltz, first vice president; W. W. Ravens, second vice president; George W. Bronster, secretary; A. W. Murphy, treasurer, and Charles L. Young, corresponding secretary. It owns a clubhouse valued at \$7,500, situated in a beautiful park of thirteen acres on the Olive Street road, twenty miles from St. Louis, and near Creve Coeur Lake. It has a valuable library also and a membership of 250. It gives a strawberry show every year, a harvest home picnic, a

fair, and a dress ball in the winter. The Alheim Farmers' Club was organized in 1888 with Daniel Kropp for president; Michael Zwilling, Sr., vice president; William Miller, secretary; George Miller, corresponding secretary, and Michael Mertz, treasurer. It has a clubhouse, erected at a cost of \$6,000, in a park of nine acres near Alheim on the Clayton road, twenty miles from St. Louis. It has a library also, and gives a strawberry show and an agricultural fair every year. The Eden Farmers' Club was organized in 1890 with Hermann Maurer for president; Charles Schrick, secretary, and Ernest Eckert, treasurer. It has 200 members and owns a clubhouse at Eden on the St. Charles Rock Road, valued at \$8,000. The chief aim of these clubs is to promote the best methods of agriculture and horticulture by means of lectures and interchange of experience; in addition to this, some of them have a beneficiary feature involving an assessment on members upon the death of one of their number for funeral expenses, and all of them cultivate social features.

St. Louis Eye and Ear Infirmary. An institution incorporated December 23, 1871, for the gratuitous treatment of all poor persons suffering from affections of the eye, ear and throat. After being sustained for a couple of years the medical staff discontinued their services, and the infirmary was transferred to St. Luke's Hospital.

St. Louis Fair.—The St. Louis Fair is not only one of the oldest and most popular public institutions in the Mississippi Valley, but maintains the reputation of being far in advance of any similar institution in the world. It was chartered in 1855, and a tract of fifty acres of land, at the northeast corner of Grand Avenue and Natural Bridge Road, was purchased for \$50,000, and on Monday, the 13th of October, 1856, the fair was inaugurated. Prior to the Civil War the fairs were held in the last week of September, except the first, which opened October 13th, and after the war the date was changed to the first week in October. Thursday of each fair week was, and still is, set apart as a general holiday, and a large proportion of the population puts in the day at the fair grounds. Monday, the first day of each fair, is given up to the school children, free of admission. On

account of the war no fairs were held in 1861, 1862, 1863 and 1864. The grounds were taken possession of by the military authorities and turned into what was known as "Benton Barracks," and tented with soldiers. The annual increase of exhibitors and of live stock rendered the amphitheater entirely too small for the accommodation of the numerous displays, and in 1870 the new building was constructed, being 1,500 feet in circumference, and possessing a seating and standing capacity of 25,000. The Zoological Garden was opened to the public in October, 1876. The plans for the buildings were drawn by Thomas Walsh, the architect, from photographic views of the Zoological Gardens of Hamburg, Berlin and other prominent places of Europe. In 1883 additional grounds were purchased, an ideal race course was laid out, and a magnificent clubhouse was erected.

St. Louis, Founding of.—St. Louis was founded as the result of a fur trader's enterprise. In 1762 the firm of Maxent, Laclede & Co., formed in New Orleans, obtained from Louis Billouart de Kerlerec, Colonial Governor of Louisiana, a concession which gave them exclusive control of the fur trade with the Missouri and other tribes of Indians as far north as the River St. Peter. The junior member of this firm was Pierre Liguest Laclede, commonly called Pierre Laclede, and to him was intrusted the establishment of a permanent trading post somewhere in the vicinity of the junction of the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers. On the 3d of August, 1763, accompanied by a small party of hardy adventurers and his family, he embarked in primitive boats which had been loaded with goods for the Indian trade, and which were slowly and laboriously pushed up the Mississippi River. It had been his intention to store his goods at Ste. Genevieve while selecting a location for the trading post, but when he landed at that place he failed to find such accommodations as he needed, and proceeded to Fort Chartres, which he reached three months after leaving New Orleans. After making such preliminary arrangements as were necessary, he left the fort to explore the country about the mouth of the Missouri River, and coming upon the site of St. Louis in the course of his explorations, was so impressed with its

advantageous situation that he at once determined that here was a natural trade center. He found no aborigines laying claim to the site of the future city, and did not have to ask consent to occupy the lands necessary for his purpose. His young stepson, Auguste Chouteau, had accompanied him, and to this lad he communicated his intention of establishing a trading post at this point, and marked the trees so that the boy could easily identify the spot upon his return. They then returned to Fort Chartres to make preparations for carrying forward the work planned, and not long afterward young Chouteau, who was evidently an unusually intelligent and trustworthy youth, left the post accompanied by about thirty men to enter upon the work of clearing a town site and building settlers' cabins at St. Louis. This party came in boats by way of the river, and landed on the site of the present city February 14, 1764. About the same time Laclede, who had traveled across the country from Fort Chartres, arrived there, and under his direction the work of laying out a town was begun by Auguste Chouteau. The first trees were felled and the first cabins were erected on the block which afterward was occupied by the old "Chouteau Mansion." During the spring and summer of 1764 the work of laying out the town—after the approved plan of French villages established in the Mississippi Valley—and erecting homes for the settlers and the buildings in which Laclede was to carry on his trading operations progressed steadily, and when the autumn came the settlement had a well-defined existence. The most pretentious of the buildings was that which was to be occupied by Laclede, and this was ready for occupancy in the early autumn of 1764. Laclede then brought to his trading post, which he had named St. Louis, the stock of goods which he had brought up from New Orleans, and which had been left at Fort Chartres. With this stock of goods designed for the Indian trade the commerce of the place began, and thus was inaugurated the fur trade for which St. Louis was so long headquarters, and which in later years assumed such large proportions. The transfer of the Illinois country to England by France, which took place shortly after St. Louis was founded, contributed somewhat to the growth of the new settlement on the west bank of the river, a considerable num-

ber of the French settlers at Cahokia, St. Philippe, Prairie du Rocher and other places moving to the west side of the river in the hope that they would here still be able to live under French government. Devoting himself to his commercial pursuits, Laclede made no effort to establish any form of government for his settlement, and as the settlers were bound to each other by ties of personal friendship and community of interests, there was little need of government. Besides Pierre Laclede and Auguste Chouteau, the more prominent of those who may be said to have "been in at the birth" of St. Louis appear to have been Madame Therese Chouteau, Baptiste Riviere, Antoine Riviere, Joseph Becquet, Andre Becquet, Gabriel Dodier, Baptiste Martigny, Lemoine Martigny, Francois Delin, Paul Kierseraux, Gregoire Kierseraux, Alexis Picard, Antoine Pothier, Louis Chancelier, Joseph Chancelier, Louis Ride, Louis Marcheteau, Joseph Marcheteau, Francis Marcheteau, Michael Lami, Joseph Brazeau, Louis Brazeau, Nicholas Beaugenou, Guillaume Bissette, Joseph M. Taillon and Roger Taillon. Pierre Chouteau, the first of that name in St. Louis, one of the most conspicuous figures among the early settlers, witnessed the founding of the town as a child, six years of age.

St. Louis Homeopathic Medical Society.—This society was organized in 1868, with thirty members, the first officers being Dr. Wm. Todd Helmuth, president, and Dr. W. R. Richardson, secretary. Its purpose was to associate together the homeopathic practitioners in the city for the advancement of the medical sciences, the individual improvement of each member, and the promotion of harmony and kindly feeling. The next spring the Missouri Institute of Homeopathy held its annual meeting in St. Louis, as the guests of the St. Louis Homeopathic Society, which has in more recent days frequently entertained the State body, and on one occasion the National Homeopathic Society. In 1890 the society was incorporated under the general law.

St. Louis, Kansas City & Colorado Railroad.—This road was organized under the laws of Missouri to construct a railroad from St. Louis to Union, and from that point west through Missouri, by

way of Sedalia, to Fort Scott, with a branch running from some point in Missouri to Kansas City. The road was never finished further than Union, a distance of sixty miles from St. Louis. The original intention was to reach the coal fields of Morgan County, Missouri, and the large agricultural section between the Missouri Pacific and San Francisco roads.

St. Louis, Keokuk & Northwestern Railroad.—This road, extending from Keokuk to St. Louis, is owned by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company and constitutes an important part of the "Burlington" system. (See "Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.")

St. Louis Law School.—The St. Louis Law School is one of several departments of Washington University. About 1867 Dr. William G. Eliot, then president of the board of trustees, first suggested the idea of establishing a law school in connection with the university. The suggestion found ready ear with the trustees and with the more prominent members of the bar, some of whom were even then associated with the work of the university. The first meeting looking to the establishment of a law school was attended by James H. Lucas, Samuel Treat, John M. Krum, James E. Yeatman, John F. How and Henry Hitchcock. It resulted in the appointment of a committee, with John M. Krum as chairman, charged with the duty to formulate and report a plan for the organization and control of a law school. The prevailing ideas of the plan were that professors and lecturers should, in the main, consist of active members of the bar; that degrees should be conferred only after examination and upon recommendation by an advisory board composed of members of the bar, not otherwise connected with the school, and that, by making the compensation for services practically nominal, the best part of the income should be applied to the building up of the school itself. Based upon this general plan, the following were appointed members of the first faculty, with their respective subjects assigned to them:

Samuel Treat—International, constitutional, admiralty and maritime law; the jurisdiction, practice, and proceedings in United States courts. Assistant: Professor Alexander Martin, now occupying the position of

dean of the Columbia Law School of Missouri.

Nathaniel Holmes—History and science of law; equity jurisprudence, pleadings and practice.

Albert Todd—the law of real property and successions.

John D. S. Dryden—The law of pleading, practice and evidence, and criminal jurisprudence.

Henry Hitchcock—Dean of the faculty; the law of contracts and commercial law.

The first advisory committee was composed of the following members: Samuel F. Miller, of the United States Supreme Court; David Wagner, chief justice Supreme Court of Missouri; Arnold Krekel, United States judge, Western District of Missouri; Charles B. Lord, St. Louis Circuit Court; Samuel Reber, St. Louis Circuit Court; W. B. Napton, late chief justice of Missouri; Samuel T. Glover, John M. Krum, John R. Shepley, Charles C. Whittlesey and James O. Broadhead, all leading members of the bar.

So equipped, the St. Louis Law School was inaugurated in the large hall of the old Polytechnic Institute, on the 16th day of October, 1867. Chancellor Chauvenet presided, and Judge Samuel Treat delivered the address. The first lecture was given on the fourth floor of the same building one day later. About 1871 the school was removed to the buildings of the Washington University proper, to continue there until 1880, when its present site (the old Mary Institute building) was permanently dedicated to the purposes of the Law School by the university trustees.

During these years the advisory board has, of course, undergone great changes. Made up, as it was, of the most prominent men connected with the administration of justice in this circuit, room had soon to be made for younger and growing forces of equal distinction. While no judicial position, however exalted, was ever urged by its occupant as an excuse from service on the board, it is equally true that there was never a time when the mere fact of official prominence or professional success was accepted as a conclusive test for membership. As a result, the standard was not permitted to deteriorate.

The unfailing interest and support of the bar finds its best proof in the fact that only very rarely, and then only for the best of reasons, has a member declined to assume the

burden of preparing and passing upon questions for the graduating class.

The faculty itself has, of course, been subject to a similar change. Quite a number have been active since the first organization, either temporarily or under regular appointment, who are no longer associated with the school.

It would not be possible to do justice to every man who has in one capacity or another lent his aid to the school. But it will not be regarded as a disparagement of the work of any one, and it is really essential to an understanding of the school's success, to make mention of the singularly effective services of such members of the faculty as George A. Madill and G. A. Finkelnburg. The former taught real property and, for the greater part of the same period, equity, from 1869 to 1894; and the latter has taught contracts and bills and notes, or constitutional law, since 1878. With these should be given the names of the men who have held the office of dean. Henry Hitchcock was not only the first in point of time, but to him probably more than to any one else is the law department indebted for intelligent and energetic installment and prosecution of its work. With rare fidelity he devoted his splendid ability to the elevation of his own profession. Compelled by sickness to surrender the position of dean in 1870, George M. Stewart was selected in his stead. Returning to the city in 1871, Henry Hitchcock continued in active charge of the school in the newly created office of provost until 1878, when he again assumed the office of dean, and held it until 1881; after which time he continued as lecturer until 1884. During the period from 1878 to 1881 he delivered as many as 170 lectures a year, and his course of lectures during his connection with the school embraced the following subjects: Agency, bills and notes, equity, partnership, corporations, insurance, constitutional law, succession, etc. In 1881 Dr. William G. Hammond, until then at the head of the Iowa State Law School, whose reputation as a man of learning in the law was second to none in this country, became dean. He directed the school with great success, drawing to its lecture rooms students from adjacent and from many of the distant States, until 1893, when he died. He was succeeded by the present dean, William S. Curtis, a graduate of the school, under whose control the school has

enjoyed the most pronounced growth and prosperity.

After a test of thirty years the school may be said to have proved the wisdom of its founders. The teachers, with the exception of the dean, are selected upon the old principle from the ranks of active lawyers. The advisory board still guards the interests of the bar by finally passing upon the fitness of such men as the faculty may after its own examinations conclude to recommend for admission; and the law provides that the degree, when obtained, entitles to admission at the bar of any court within the State of Missouri.

The conditions for entering the school have undergone no change, unless it be in the matter of their more strict enforcement. A fair English education is required. The course still comprises only two years, although a third year course for advanced students has been added, which the more active friends of the school confidently hope to see develop into a regular third year. The tuition is only \$80 a year, and three free scholarships for each class have so far made ample provision for such men as seemed to show promise without means. The lecture hours are between 9 and 10 in the morning and 4 and 6 in the afternoon, making it more convenient for active members of the bar, at the same time meeting the requirements of such students as may be dependent upon daily work.

The method of teaching may be said to have undergone some modification. The strict lecture system was never exclusively used. From the beginning students were expected to be prepared to answer questions within regular assignments previously made. This feature has, if anything, been extended, and now includes the more and more frequent assignment of cases for the purpose of illustration and discussion. In addition, the students are required to attend and to participate in moot courts, well calculated to bring them as near as possible to the practical tests of active professional life.

During the two years' course every student is required to make examination in every study before the respective teacher, and if he falls below a certain percentage in any branch, or fails to reach a certain average percentage of all studies, he can not be recommended by the faculty for final examin-

ation to the advisory board. Another condition to such recommendation is the writing of an original thesis upon a subject selected by the faculty.

In all this work the student is aided by a valuable library contained in the large room of the third floor of the building, as also by the privilege to use the regular law library in the courthouse on Saturdays. The library of the school was modestly started by the investment of a donation of \$2,000 from Dr. William G. Eliot. Subsequently, Mrs. Henry Hitchcock added \$6,000 for the same purpose. Since then some generous donations for the general support of the school (one as large as \$40,000) have been made, notably by George A. Madill, Henry Hitchcock and G. A. Finkelnburg. The library now contains upwards of 7,000 well selected volumes, and, since the school on its present basis is more than self-sustaining, the library, as well as other features of the school, may be expected to steadily improve.

The building is devoted to the exclusive use of the school, and, in addition to lecture rooms and library, there are ample quarters for the dean, for faculty meetings, and for the meetings of the customary students' societies.

Starting with a class of eight men, the attendance of the St. Louis Law School now averages 150. The coming bar of the city of St. Louis is largely composed of graduates; the bar of the State has a good representation.

The dependence of the law school upon the good will of the bar in general has always been recognized. Remembering the generous aid that has been given in the past, it is not unreasonable to hope for continuance of that support now that the bar and the alumni have become in so great a measure identical.

In a word, the St. Louis Law School has realized the hope of its founders. It justifies the claim that the lawyer is intent upon the elevation of his profession. It makes proper return to the State for privileges wisely conferred. It is a credit to the city and State of which it forms a part. It gives promise of doing all these things in a higher and better degree as time affords opportunity.

CHARLES NAGEL.

St. Louis Lyceum.—An organization established in St. Louis in 1831 as a branch

of the American Lyceum, which was instituted in New York in May of the same year for the advancement of education, especially in public schools and the general diffusion of knowledge. Beverley Allen was the first president. Another organization bearing the same name and having similar objects in view was organized in 1839, with Andrew J. Davis as president. This last named society was incorporated in 1844, and had a prosperous existence of several years.

St. Louis Medical College.—See "Washington University."

St. Louis Medical Society.—The St. Louis Medical Society was founded in 1836, and incorporated in January, 1838, under the name of Medical Society of the State of Missouri, its first officers being Dr. B. G. Farrar, president; Dr. Hardage Lane, vice president; Dr. B. B. Brown, recording secretary; Dr. J. Johnson, corresponding secretary; Dr. Y. D. Bolling, treasurer. Its objects, as set forth in the original constitution, were "the advancement of the medical and its collateral sciences in general, and the improvement of the medical profession of the city of St. Louis in particular." It had three classes of members, associate, corresponding and honorary. At first the meetings were monthly, from May to November and semi-monthly from November to May; but in 1848 it virtually suspended, and this condition of things lasted until 1850, when a new organization was effected, under the name of the St. Louis Medical Society. At the close of the year 1898 the society was in a high state of efficiency, harmony and good feeling prevailing among its members, its proceedings being marked by professional spirit and decorum, and the papers and discussions exhibiting earnest inquiry and research.

St. Louis Microscopical Society.—The first society was founded in 1869, but continued in operation only a short time. In 1874 another society was organized, but suspended in 1876. In 1881 a third society was organized, but was discontinued within some three or four years. In 1894 the present St. Louis Microscopical Society, which was really the first one founded in 1869, was revived, and is now a prosperous organization,

with some thirty-eight members, composed almost exclusively of physicians.

St. Louis, Peoria & Northern Railroad.—This road, known as the "Peoria Short Line," is the product of three roads formerly existing. The St. Louis & Eastern Railroad, which in 1894 purchased the St. Louis & Peoria Railroad from Alhambra, Illinois, to Mt. Olive, in the same State, a distance of fourteen miles, and in May following opened the line from East St. Louis to Mt. Olive, forty-seven miles. In the same year the North & South Railroad, formerly leased to the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railroad Company, was acquired, and the St. Louis, Peoria & Northern Railroad Company was incorporated to unite these three companies and to extend the line to Peoria, a distance of sixty miles.

St. Louis School of Fine Arts.—See "Washington University."

St. Louis, Significance of the Name.—When St. Louis was founded, Louis XV was the reigning King of France. Laclède was a loyal Frenchman, and supposed he was establishing his trading post in French territory, being unaware of the fact that the region west of the Mississippi had been ceded to Spain. He, therefore, sought to honor his sovereign by naming his town St. Louis, in honor of the patron saint of Louis XV. This patron saint was King Louis IX of France, who was canonized and placed on the roll of saints by Pope Boniface VIII, in the year 1297. "Louis IX, or St. Louis, was born in Poissy, April 25, 1215, and succeeded his father, Louis VIII, in 1226, being then in his eleventh year. During his minority his mother, Blanche of Castile, a woman of great talent and deep piety, acted as regent. This lady bestowed upon her son every care in his education, and especially gave great attention to his religious training. On reaching his majority, Louis engaged in a war with Henry III, King of England, and defeated the English at Taillebourg, at Saintes and at Blave, in 1242. Soon after he concluded a peace with the English King. At a subsequent period King Louis fell dangerously ill. During this critical time he made a vow that if he recovered from the sickness he would go in person as a crusader. He did

recover, and in accordance with his vow he appointed his mother, Blanche of Castile, regent, and sailed, August, 1248, with an army of 40,000 men, to Cyprus, whence, in the following spring, he departed for Egypt, thinking by the conquest of that country to open the way to Palestine. He succeeded in capturing Damietta, but was afterward defeated and taken prisoner by the Saracens. The price of his ransom was named at 100,000 marks of silver, which was paid his captors, and Louis was released May 7, 1250, with the fragments of his army, reduced in number to 6,000 men. He proceeded by sea to St. Jean D'Acree, and remained in Palestine until the death of his mother, which event happened November, 1252. Louis was then compelled to return to France to assume the government. He applied himself with great assiduity to the task of governing his kingdom, united several provinces to the crown on the lapse of feudal rights, or by treaty, and made many important changes in the administration, the general tendency of which was to increase the royal power. During this time a code of laws was brought into use, now known as the 'Etablissements de St. Louis.' July 1, 1270, Louis embarked upon a new crusade, and sailed for Tunis. Here a pestilence broke out in the French camp, by which the greater part of the French army was destroyed. The King himself was attacked and died at Tunis, August 25, 1270. Such, in brief, are the important events in the life of the monarch whose name has been bestowed upon the city, and who is the patron saint of the oldest parish in St. Louis. The anniversary of the death of St. Louis occurs on the 25th of August. When the pioneer emigrants from France commenced to build on the site now covered by the city, they selected as the patron saint of St. Louis the monarch whose history has been briefly sketched in the foregoing paragraph, and conferred his name upon the infant colony. The Cathedral parish was organized soon after the commencement of the settlement, and St. Louis' Day has ever since been observed as a festival day in the parish."

St. Louis Southwestern Railroad. The St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company, or "Cotton Belt Route," was organized January 15, 1891, and June 1st following the receiver of the St. Louis, Arkansas & Texas

Railway Company delivered possession and control. Its origin, 1876, was in a company organized to construct a railroad from New Madrid, Missouri, to Helena, Arkansas, which company consolidated with the Texas & St. Louis. In 1885 the property passed into the hands of Colonel S. W. Fordyce as receiver, but the next year was sold to J. W. Paramore and others, styled the Bondholders' Committee, the road now being known as the St. Louis, Arkansas & Texas Railway. August 4, 1887, the Arkansas & Southern Railway Company bought the property in Arkansas, and about the same time the property of the Little Rock & Eastern Railway Company, and the consolidation was formed under the name of the St. Louis, Arkansas & Texas Railway in Arkansas and Missouri, which purchased the property of a company organized to build a road from Malden, Arkansas, to Delta, Missouri, opposite Grand Tower, a distance from Malden of fifty-one miles. The St. Louis Southwestern proper, operates 582 miles of main track; the St. Louis Southwestern of Texas, 551 miles; Tyler Southwestern, 88 miles—total, 1,223 miles. The directory has five members residing in New York and four in St. Louis.

St. Louis University.—A minute history of this institution would outline many of the earliest incidents associated with the settlement of the Jesuits in St. Louis. The present article will attempt merely a succinct statement of its origin, advance and influence, together with mention of the leading minds connected with the educational work it has performed.

Rt. Rev. William Louis Dubourg, Bishop of Upper and Lower Louisiana, who was consecrated in Rome in 1815, reached Ste. Genevieve two years later, and soon visited St. Louis, the object being to determine whether Ste. Genevieve or St. Louis was the more suitable for a seminary. In the summer of 1818 five ladies of the Sacred Heart, with Madame Duchesne as superior, who had been sent hither at the bishop's request, arrived from France and proceeded to St. Charles, where they opened a school, near the Catholic Church, but met with little encouragement. After a year's trial they removed to Florissant, and this formed a nucleus for various educational enterprises at

different points in Missouri. In 1819 Bishop Dubourg established a college attached to the Cathedral, in St. Louis, but this college was discontinued in 1826, and, although much attention was given to the establishment of mission schools, including some devoted to the idea of training the Indian mind, the college plan was not revived until 1828, when a lot on Ninth and Christy Avenue, which had been given by Jeremiah Conners, then deceased, towards founding a college, was made over to the Jesuit fathers. The remainder of the block west of Ninth, between Washington and Christy Avenues, and about two-thirds of the block immediately west, were afterward purchased. The Jesuit Mission of Missouri at that time had only eight priests and six lay brothers, three being novices. The college foundation was laid in 1828 for a building fifty feet in length by forty in width, of three stories, attic and basement. The college was ready to receive students in 1829. The Florissant Seminary students, fifteen in number, were at once transferred there. These included Charles P. Chouteau, Bryan Mullanphy, Edmond Paul and Francis, Julius and Du Thiel Cabanne, with others whose names are no longer familiar, even to the oldest citizens. Rev. P. J. Verhaegen was the first president of the college. Among his staff were Rev. P. J. DeSmet, who afterward became so famed as an Indian missionary, and Rev. J. A. Elet. During the first two years several extra teachers taught classes in English and mathematics, namely: Thomas B. Taylor, John Servary, Benjamin Eaton, Bartholomew McGowan and Jeremiah Langton. Brother James Yates taught some rudimentary classes, and later Rev. Peter Walsh gave instruction in the higher branches. On the first day the college opened there entered ten boarders and thirty externes, or day scholars, which number was within a few weeks increased to thirty and 120, respectively. This attendance varied but little for two years, when, more house room having been provided, a considerable number of new boarders were admitted, principally from Louisiana and Mississippi, where Father Van de Velde, a cultivated scholar and fine pulpit orator, had labored in behalf of the institution. This reverend father, together with Father Van Lommel and Mr. Sweevelt, a scholastic, had been sent from Maryland

to join the college faculty, arriving in St. Louis in October, 1831. So promising now were the prospects of the college that, in 1832, the Legislature of Missouri was petitioned for a permanent charter, with the power to confer degrees, etc. The Legislature granted the charter, with university features, to include the departments of theology, medicine and law, in the event of its being deemed expedient to add them. The charter incorporated P. J. Verhaegen, Theodore De Theux, P. W. Walsh, C. F. Van Quickenborne and James Van de Velde. The institution was, at the same session, empowered to purchase, hold and convey property for educational purposes. Under this charter a regular faculty was organized April 3, 1833, with Rev. P. J. Verhaegen as "rector of the St. Louis University." Notwithstanding the visitation of the scourge of cholera, which was very severe in St. Louis in 1832-3, and also a terrible tornado, which worked terrible havoc in the Western and Southern States, the college buildings did not afford room for all the students who applied for admission in 1833, and a new wing was begun and made ready the next summer. Of the twenty-four Jesuits in the Missouri mission in 1834, ten were at the St. Louis University, there being at that time fifteen professors and tutors engaged in the institution. From the French population of Louisiana fifty students were added early in 1834, by the efforts of Rev. J. A. Elet. In May the university had 150 boarders. At the annual commencement, July 31, 1834, the baccalaureate degree was conferred on Paul A. F. du Bouffay and Peter A. Walsh; that of master of arts on John Servary, all Missourians. These were the first graduates. At the fall term Messrs. M. Pin and J. B. Emig were added to the faculty. The latter, afterward Father Emig, introduced Greek into the curriculum, and had a long and influential career in the university. September, 1835, another addition on Washington Avenue was made to the college building, the first story of which served as a chapel until the completion of St. Xavier Church, in 1843.

At this time, 1835, the project of forming a medical school was agitated, but it was not until October 5, 1836, that the plan took form, when C. J. Carpenter, J. Johnson, William Beaumont, E. H. McCabe, H. Lane and

H. King, all physicians of high standing, were selected as the faculty. The school, however, was not opened until the autumn of 1842, at Washington Avenue and Tenth Street, in a building erected for the purpose. The first lecture to the medical department was given March 28, 1842, by Professor Joseph W. Hall. The other members of the faculty were M. L. Linton, Daniel Brainard, H. A. Prout, James V. Prather, Joseph J. Norwood and Alvin Litton. The school soon attracted public attention, and graduated a number of students from the Western and Southern States. In 1848 the faculty requested the trustees of the university to dissolve the connection of the medical department with the parent institution, which request was renewed the following January, and again in 1854-5, the reason assigned being the then growing prejudice against Catholics, as shown in the organization of a political party based on that and antagonism to foreigners. The trustees no longer resisted the separation, and thenceforth the medical school was conducted under a charter of its own. The law department of the university had begun its first session in 1843, with Richard A. Buckner at its head, but despite his efforts, this school languished, and was soon abandoned.

The Rev. Verhaegen having been, in 1836, appointed superior of the Jesuit Mission in Missouri, his place as president of the university was filled at the opening of the session in September by Rev. J. A. Elet, in which year the number of students was 146. At this time Rev. George A. Carrell, noted for superior literary attainments, was added to the faculty as professor of English literature. In 1839 a suite of class rooms was erected to accommodate the increased number of students, and the next year the corner stone of St. Xavier, "the college church," was laid with impressive ceremonies, the dedication taking place Palm Sunday, 1843. In 1840 President Elet was transferred to Cincinnati, to become president of Athenaeum, afterward St. Xavier College, and Rev. James Van de Velde succeeded him at the St. Louis University, remaining until September 17, 1843, when he, in turn, having been appointed vice provincial of Missouri, was succeeded by Rev. George A. Carrell. Father Carrell, although a man of superior gifts in literature and belles-lettres, was by his tempera-

ment not entirely fitted for the presidency. During his administration of two years there was a marked decline in the number of students, though this was partially accounted for in the hard times of that period; but by the closing of St. Mary's College, in Kentucky, and by recruiting work in the South, performed by Rev. John Gleizel, in 1846, the prospects of the university were brought back to former conditions. Another large building, three stories in height, was erected on Christy Avenue, and the institution had an imposing list of professors and tutors.

Father Carrell having been transferred to the presidency of St. Xavier College in July, 1847, Rev. John B. Druyts was appointed to take his place in the St. Louis university. He had been connected with the institution for twelve years. He soon became one of the most popular and successful of all those who had held the position. But, unfortunately, he lost his sense of hearing, and the managing board was obliged to fill his place, which was done in 1854, by the appointment of Rev. John S. Verdin. During the first year of Father Verdin's term, which extended to 1859, the number of boarding students was larger than at any other time. The local schools had so improved, both numerically and in character, that the necessity of sending youth from home to be educated gradually decreased, but from 1855 this class of scholars was more than replaced by externes. March 19, 1859, Father Verdin was succeeded as president by Rev. Ferdinand Coosemans. At the opening of the fall session the classical and commercial courses had been separated, and the classical course extended to six years. On the breaking out of the Civil War, in 1861, sixty-three of the students from the South withdrew from the university and went home. All the classes were suspended May 24th of that year, and during the next session only nine students registered from the Southern States, several of these having remained. Indeed, all through the war period the catalogue was much reduced from previous years, but, notwithstanding the registry of 1862-3 showed 290 students. In July, 1862, Father Coosemans was made vice provincial of Missouri, and was succeeded by Rev. Thomas O'Neil, who remained as such till July 2, 1868, when Rev. Francis H. Stuntebeck was installed. Meantime, in May, 1867, property was pur-

chased on Grand Avenue, between Lindell and Baker Avenues, where the stately buildings of the university are now located. At the close of the session 1867-8 the register for the year had 346 names of students, and for the next session the same number. The following year the number decreased to 297, in 1871 it was 317, in 1872 it was 402, in 1873, 413. Then the financial crisis came on and the attendance dropped by years to 374, 353, 350, 327, 334 and 362 in 1897.

Rev. Joseph Zealand was installed president of the university August 8, 1871, and Rev. L. Bushart November 22, 1874. The latter resigned in August, 1877, and was succeeded by Rev. Joseph E. Keller. It was at the beginning of Father Keller's term that the commercial course was extended to five years for the further study of mathematics, the physical sciences, logic, metaphysics, etc., successful examination in which would entitle the candidate to the degree of bachelor of science. A medal was bestowed on the student of the scientific course winning the highest honors of the class at the annual commencements, as before had been done with the class in philosophy. Previous to 1836 the public annual exhibitions were given in the original building erected in 1829, then in the chapel, afterward amidst the shade trees on the play grounds of the students, and from 1855 in the University Hall.

In 1836 such had been the encroachments of the town carpenters and builders upon the quietude of the institution that the trustees resolved to select a new site for the university, and chose a farm of 300 acres on the Bellefontaine Road, three and a half miles north. The foundations for the building were dug, when, owing to the death of the contractor, the work was stopped, the project postponed, and later abandoned. The site is still known as College Hill, now inside the city limits, where a scholasticate was established, which became the theological department of the university. This was a brick house of three stories, nearly 100 feet in length, erected in 1857 as a country resort for professors and students. From the sales of town lots, into which the farm had been divided, the trustees were enabled to make costly improvements on the university premises. Early in 1860 the scholasticate was transferred from College Hill to Boston College, Massachusetts, which enjoyed special

advantages for theological and philosophical studies.

The university possesses a select and valuable library, its tomes and volumes numbering scores of thousands, a museum of natural history, a collection of scientific instruments, a laboratory, etc., all including many curious and costly objects. Among its treasures are nearly 100 large folios donated by the British government in 1834, containing ancient statutes, the famous Doomsday Book, and various state papers. The "Philalethic Literary and Debating Society," organized in 1832, and the "Philharmonic Society," dating from 1838, are features of the institution.

In the first half-century of the history of the St. Louis University almost 6,000 youths received the benefit of its educational and moral influence, and since then many more thousands have been educated wholly or partly within its walls. Numbers of priests, physicians, lawyers, scientists, whose names are on the roll of fame, claim it as their *alma mater*. Its list of presidents and professors embrace not a few noted no less for their commanding intellectual gifts than for their piety and zeal in the cause of religion.

The semi-centennial of the St. Louis University was celebrated in a "golden jubilee," June 24, 1879. A papal brief of Leo XIII gave the institution the apostolic benediction. Solemn high mass was said, with Archbishop Ryan as celebrant, and nearly 100 priests and secular clergy present. Bishop Spalding delivered an eloquent discourse. The music for the mass and the *Te Deum* was of the very highest order. There was a grand alumni dinner in the afternoon, and in the evening a jubilee of music, poetry and oratory, full accounts of which were given in the city press of the following day, as also in the "Historical Sketch of the St. Louis University," a book of 260 pages, written by Rev. Walter H. Hill, S. J., from which a large part of the present article has been condensed. Father Hill has kindly supplied for the present work the subjoined data of the university since the golden jubilee, in 1879:

"In June, 1881, the university ceased to be a boarding school. There was a gradual increase of externes, or day scholars, and the

number of students soon equaled the total number, externes and boarders, of former years. The project of moving the college to another site was discussed for a number of years, as far back as the year 1836, owing to the extension of the city, the bustle and the noise of business in the central position occupied by the college, though that position was a suburban one when the college was started, in the year 1829. Property fronting on Grand Avenue and extending from Lindell Boulevard to Pine Street was purchased in 1867, with a view of transferring the college to that place at some future time. Action was first taken toward moving to this locality in 1884, when, on June 8th of that year, the corner stone of a new church was laid with solemn ceremony at the corner of Grand Avenue and Lindell Boulevard. The new college building was begun in 1886. It fronts eastward, and its length on Grand Avenue is 270 feet. The old college premises, fronting on Washington Avenue and extending from Ninth Street westward 475 feet, were sold May 24, 1886. The alumni of the college had a reunion and a farewell banquet in the study hall of their old *alma mater* on June 25, 1888, when interesting speeches, narrating reminiscences of its past history, were delivered by Dr. Smith Alleyne, Rev. John Verdin, S. J., Dr. Elisha Gregory, Honorable Shepard Barclay, Rev. M. McLaughlin, Mr. Theophile Papin, Rev. Walter H. Hill, S. J., Rev. Rudolph Meyer, S. J., and Mr. Walter Blakely. Public services were held in the old 'college church' for the last time August 6, 1888.

"The new college buildings, including the theological department fronting on Lindell Boulevard, are extensive and imposing, and are of English gothic style. The walls, with all ornamental trimmings, are of a red color, agreeable to the taste prevalent when the buildings were erected. The new church on Grand Avenue and Lindell Boulevard is of St. Louis limestone, trimmed with Bedford bluestone. It is in the English gothic style of the thirteenth century. It is 210 feet in length, with 120 feet of width in the transept. It contains grandeur of proportion, with exquisite beauty of ornamental finish, making it one of the finest churches in the country. It was opened for public services early in the year 1898. This church, together with the

other buildings on the college grounds, will reach a total cost of little less than a million of dollars.

"The St. Mark's Academy, a literary society devoted to higher learning, was established at the old college in 1876, through the influence of Rev. J. M. Hayes, S. J. In 1886 this association was finally developed into the Marquette Club.

"A commodious sodality building, of large dimensions and handsome architecture, fronts on Grand Avenue, at a short distance to the south of the Marquette Club premises.

"During the five years' administration of Rev. J. Grimmelsman, S. J., as president of the St. Louis University, the magnificent church has reached its completion, and all the departments of the extensive institution have steadily progressed, until it has grown into an important power in St. Louis for higher moral and intellectual culture."

The presidents of the university, beginning with 1877, have been as follows: 1877-81, Rev. Joseph E. Keller, S. J.; 1881-5, Rev. Rudolph J. Meyer, S. J.; 1885-9, Rev. Henry Moeller, S. J.; 1889-90, Rev. Edward J. Gleeson, S. J.; 1890-1, Rev. John E. Kennedy, S. J.; 1891, Rev. Joseph Grimmelsman, S. J., appointed March 31, 1891.

In 1898 the board of trustees was composed of the following named gentlemen: Rev. Joseph Grimmelsman, S. J., president; Rev. W. Banks Rogers, S. J., chancellor; Rev. John E. Kennedy, S. J., secretary; Rev. Roman A. Shaffel, S. J., treasurer; Rev. Francis B. Klocker, S. J.

At the same time the officers and faculty were as follows: Rev. Joseph Grimmelsman, S. J., president; Rev. W. Banks Rogers, vice president and prefect of studies; Rev. Joseph G. H. Kernion, S. J., chaplain; Rev. Roman A. Shaffel, S. J., treasurer; Rev. William F. Poland, S. J., librarian.

Postgraduate Course—Rev. James Conway, S. J., and Rev. William F. Poland, lecturers on ethics and natural laws; Rev. James J. Sullivan, S. J., lecturer on logic and metaphysics; Rev. Henry J. DeLaak, S. J., lecturer on physics.

Classical Curriculum—A, Collegiate Department: Rev. William T. Kinsella, S. J., lecturer on evidences of religion and professor of mental and moral philosophy; John B. Furay, S. J., professor of physics and

mathematics; Rev. Charles J. Borgmeyer, S. J., professor of chemistry and mathematics; Aloysius F. Frumveller, S. J., professor of astronomy, mathematics and geology; Rev. Joseph A. Murphy, S. J., professor of class of rhetoric; Rev. John A. Gonser, S. J., professor of class of poetry; Richard D. Stevin, S. J., professor of class of humanities. B, Academic Department: Francis J. O'Boyle, S. J., and Matthew Germing, S. J., professors of first academic class; James A. McCarthy, S. J., and Joseph C. Husslein, S. J., professors of second academic class; William J. Eline, S. J., and John A. Weiand, S. J., professors of third academic class.

Commercial Curriculum—Professors David Jones, Thomas J. Russell, M. D., John M. Flynn, A. M.

Preparatory Department—Thomas A. Healy.

In 1889 a three years' university course of mental and moral philosophy, sciences and mathematics for members of the Society of Jesus was added to the other curricula of the St. Louis University. The lecturers are: Rev. James J. Conway, S. J., and Rev. William F. Poland, S. J., lecturers on ethics and natural law; Rev. James J. Conway, S. J., lecturer on special metaphysics, psychology and natural theology; Rev. Florentine Bechtel, S. J., lecturer on cosmology and psychology; Rev. Francis Klocker, S. J., lecturer on general metaphysics and logic; Rev. Henry J. DeLaak, S. J., lecturer on physics and mechanics; Rev. Charles J. Borgmeyer, S. J., lecturer on chemistry and mathematics; Aloysius F. Frumveller, S. J., lecturer on higher mathematics, astronomy and geology.

WALTER H. HILL.

St. Mary's.—A town in Ste. Genevieve County, located on the Mississippi River, fifteen miles by river and eight miles by land, south of Ste. Genevieve. It is a terminal point of the Chester, Perryville, Ste. Genevieve & Farmington Railroad. Originally the town was called "Camp Rowdy." Colonel Henry Dodge lived in a log house there. It became the shipping point for Perryville and Mine la Motte. Kent & Sparrow, two Eastern men, opened a store there, and then the name "Yankeetown" was applied to it. Miles & Gilbert a few years later bought the store and named the place St. Mary's. A second store

was started by Richard Bledsoe. In 1857 a mill was built there by John F. Schaff. It was burned in 1860 and was rebuilt later and improved until it now has a capacity of 350 barrels a day, and is run in connection with a large elevator. The town contains a Catholic Church and school, a Methodist Episcopal Church, a public school, a machine shop, general stores, etc. From it are shipped large amounts of flour, grain and other produce. Population, 1899 (estimated), 550.

St. Mary's Church.—A Roman Catholic Church in Bridgeton, St. Louis County. Mass was first celebrated in Bridgeton by the Jesuit Father, J. L. Gleizel, in 1851, at the home of Dr. Moore. In 1852 a mission was established there and a church edifice was erected by Father Gleizel the same year. Rev. Dennis Kennedy was pastor from 1852 to 1856, Rev. James Murphy from 1856 to 1858, Rev. Thomas Clary from 1858 to 1862, Rev. L. Smith from 1864 to 1865, Rev. J. B. Jackson from 1865 to 1867, Rev. B. Messelis, S. J., from 1867 to 1868, Rev. P. J. Clark from 1868 to 1869, Rev. M. Welby from 1869 to 1871, Rev. Patrick Healy from 1871 to 1873, Rev. D. Smith from 1873 to 1874, Rev. James Dougherty from 1874 to 1876, Rev. F. P. Gallagher from 1876 to 1877, Rev. J. D. Powers from 1877 to 1878. Rev. Joseph Wentker is the present pastor of the church. A parsonage was erected near the church by Rev. Father Messelis in 1868.

St. Mary's Girls' Orphan Asylum. This asylum, located in St. Louis, which is in charge of the Sisters of Charity, was founded in 1843, Mrs. Biddle, daughter of John Mullanphy, donating a site and \$3,000 toward the erection of a home, giving at the same time the use of her own dwelling as a temporary asylum. In May, 1899, Archbishop Kain, president of the board of "managers of the Roman Catholic orphan asylums of St. Louis," received a gift of grounds for a new location in the northern part of the city, with means for the immediate erection of a suitable new building. St. Mary's Asylum maintains and educates orphan or homeless girls from the age of four to fourteen years.

St. Mary's Orphan Asylum for Boys.—A Catholic charitable institution established by Mother Clements in St. Joseph

in 1879. It is conducted by the Sisters of St. Joseph and is supported by voluntary contributions. In 1899 the institution had about fifty inmates.

St. Mary's Seminary.—A Catholic school which was founded by Father Fitzgerald in 1878 at Independence. It is under the control of the Sisters of Mercy.

St. Michael's.—See "Fredericktown."

St. Paul.—A station on the Missouri Pacific Railroad in St. Louis County, twenty-four miles from St. Louis, near the Meramec River. It is the center of a beautiful and thrifty farming region. Population, 1899 (estimated), 350.

St. Peter's.—A town in St. Charles County, at the junction of the Wabash and the St. Louis, Keokuk & Northwestern Railways, ten miles west of St. Charles. It is near Dardenne Creek, the name of which is said to be a corruption of *Terre d'Inde*, meaning the land of turkeys, a game then plentiful. A Jesuit mission was established here about 1819 and from it has grown All Saints' Catholic Church, with an edifice erected at a cost of \$85,000, and a large parochial school. There are several business houses and a steam flouring mill. In 1890 the population was 350.

St. Philomena's Industrial School. In 1834 Bishop Rosati gave to the Daughters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul a small house on Third and Walnut Streets, in St. Louis, to be used as an asylum for boys and girls. In 1845 the boys were transferred to the Sisters of St. Joseph, the girls remaining at St. Philomena's. The same year Archbishop Kenrick erected a large building for the purpose of training more advanced girls who were to be received from St. Mary's Asylum, also for poor girls out of employment. The Industrial School was incorporated February 13, 1864. In 1868 Archbishop Kenrick purchased the present site, corner of Clark and Ewing Avenues, where he enabled the Sisters to erect a commodious building, in order to carry on this great charity.

St. Saviour's Academy.—A boarding and day academical school for young ladies,

at Marshall, in Saline County. It occupies a substantial three-story brick building, valued with its equipment at \$12,000, within the city limits. In 1900 five teachers were employed and the school numbered sixty pupils.

St. Thomas.—A town in Cole County, eighteen miles south of Jefferson City. It has an excellent school and a beautiful Catholic Church built in 1884. The population in 1890 was 110.

St. Thomas' Mission for the Deaf. A mission which had its beginning in St. Louis in 1877 in the labors of Rev. Austin W. Mann, a traveling missionary doing church work among deaf mutes. May 30, 1891, the mission was regularly organized, with Rev. James H. Cloud in charge. Regular services are held Sundays in the Mary E. Boffinger Memorial Chapel, connected with Christ Church Cathedral, the service of the Episcopal Church being used. Monthly lectures on current events are given and special lectures are arranged for from time to time.

St. Vincent de Paul Society.—The Roman Catholic Church, itself a great organization, is fully alive to the advantages that accrue from all phases of organization work. Within itself a complete net-work of organization, it stimulates the activities of its members in all kinds of religious, benevolent and charitable endeavor. A mere enumeration of the various societies and sodalities connected with this powerful church would alone fill columns. These societies are of all sizes and varieties—international, national and parochial; chartered, interdependent and dependent, etc. One of the noblest and widely diffused of these societies is that of St. Vincent de Paul. Its Council General is at Paris, the international president being Antonin Pages. The Society of St. Vincent de Paul is represented not only in Europe, America (both North and South), and Australia, but also in India, China, Africa and in the isles of the seas. Contrary to the general impression, the society was not founded by Vincent de Paul (the order he founded was that of the Congregation of Missions), but by Frederic Ozanam, in honor of that great man. Ozanam was born in Milan, April 13, 1813, of French parents, and from

his early youth displayed a profound sympathy for the poor. His father was a distinguished physician. At the age of eighteen he went to Paris to study law, and is said to have been one of the only four Christian students then attending that institution—for those were days when infidelity and various philosophic cults, like the St. Simonians, were all the fashion. In 1833 Frederic Ozanam founded the first conference of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul; it was his answer to the taunt then hurled at professing Christians, "Show us your works." In the month of May, 1833, Frederic and his companions met at the office of the "Tribune Catholique" and formally dedicated themselves "to the service of God in the persons of the poor." Frederic Ozanam accepted an assistant professorship at the Sorbonne, at Paris, and, in 1841, married Mademoiselle Soulacroix. As will be seen, he was a layman, his profession the law and teaching; but his life's work and heart's work was charity. He died young, in 1852, but not before the noble order he had founded had extended far and wide, bringing comfort to innumerable homes in many climes. The total number of conferences of the society throughout the world was estimated, in 1896, at about 5,000, the number of active members at about 90,000 and of honorary members at about 100,000. A branch of the society was established in St. Louis in 1845, which has been prolific of good in dispensing charity. In 1897 this society had a membership of 1,691 and in the same year it relieved 5,960 persons, covering in all fifty parishes. A branch of the order at Kansas City conducts the Kansas City Orphan Boys' Home.

St. Vincent's College.—A college located at Cape Girardeau, under the direction of the Lazarist Fathers of the Roman Catholic Church. It is the outgrowth of St. Mary's Seminary founded near Perryville, in Perry County, in 1819. Bishop Dubourg, of New Orleans, under whose jurisdiction was the Catholic Church in Missouri, anxious to see established a school for the training of young men for the priesthood, purchased 640 acres of land at the Barrens, and upon the tract had erected a number of log buildings for school purposes. The seminary was opened in 1819 with Father Andries in charge. In 1820 he died and was succeeded

by Father Rosati, who later became Bishop of St. Louis. For some years it was conducted as an ecclesiastical school and later was opened to those desiring to pursue academic and classical courses. In 1843, St. Vincent's College was established at Cape Girardeau, and St. Mary's became a preparatory school, teaching only academic studies, theological and other higher studies being pursued at St. Vincent's. In 1866 a fire destroyed some of the buildings of St. Mary's and the college was transferred to Cape Girardeau and absorbed by St. Vincent's, where both ecclesiastical and lay courses were taught. From the old St. Mary's Seminary were educated many who rose to prominence—among them Archbishop Odin, the second Archbishop of New Orleans; Bishop Timon, who was first president of St. Vincent's College, later Bishop of Galveston and first Bishop of Buffalo; Bishop Lynch, of Montreal; Bishop Ammot, of Los Angeles; Bishop Ryne, of Buffalo; Michael Dominic, Bishop of Pittsburg; Drs. Brennan and Hogan, of St. Louis; Rev. Father Ryan, the "Poet Priest of the South;" General Firmin A. Rozier, of Ste. Genevieve, and numerous others who have held prominent places in public and private life. In 1849 St. Vincent's College building was injured by the explosion of 1,500 kegs of gunpowder on the steamer "Sea Bird." In 1851 it was unroofed by a heavy wind. The college is beautifully situated on an elevation overlooking the river and is surrounded by magnificent grounds, always carefully attended. The value of the buildings is \$75,000. The library connected with the college is one of the finest college libraries in the State, embracing more than 12,000 volumes and nearly 3,000 pamphlets, and valued at \$20,000.

St. Vincent's German Orphan Asylum.—A charitable institution located on Hogan Street, between O'Fallon Street and Cass Avenue, St. Louis. It was founded June 13, 1851, and incorporated the same year. The object of the asylum is to receive, maintain and educate orphans of German parentage. The institution has nearly 200 children, in charge of the Sisters of St. Joseph.

St. Vincent's Institution for the Insane.—This institution, established and

conducted by the Sisters of Charity, was founded in St. Louis in 1858. In the early days the Sisters had charge of a hospital where the insane, as well as the sick and injured, were received. In time it became necessary to provide a separate home for the insane, which was located on Ninth and Marion Streets. In 1895 the Sisters erected a new building on the Wabash Railroad, eight miles from the courthouse. This fine structure, admirably situated on high ground, with a farm of ninety-six acres, possesses accommodation for 600 patients. Patients are received irrespective of creed or nationality. About one-half are non-Catholics. An inebriate department was added to the institution in 1873.

St. Xavier's Total Abstinence and Benevolent Association.—A society organized in St. Louis in 1846 by Father Glenzall, of St. Xavier's Church. The society maintained an active and vigorous existence until 1888, when the pressure of business forced the church to move to Grand Avenue, and then it fell to pieces.

Sale, Samuel, Jewish rabbi, was born in Louisville, Kentucky, where he began his education. He was a student at Washington and Lee University, and then at the University of Berlin. He returned to the United States with the degrees of rabbi and doctor, and received an immediate call to the pulpit of Har Sinai congregation, of Baltimore, Maryland. In 1883 he accepted a call to Chicago as pastor of Kehillath Anshe Maarabh congregation. In 1887 he received calls from the Reform congregation of Kenesth Israel, of Philadelphia, and also from Shaare Emeth congregation of St. Louis. The fact that other members of his family were residents of St. Louis caused him to accept the call extended to him by Shaare Emeth congregation, and for more than ten years he has been one of the most attractive and popular pulpit orators of St. Louis.

Salem.—The seat of justice of Dent County, an incorporated city of the fourth class, situated in the center of the county, on the Salem branch of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad, 127 miles from St. Louis. It was settled in 1852, first incorporated in 1859, and in November, 1881, was incorpo-

rated as a city of the fourth class. Its growth was slow until the building of the railroad, when its business and population were more than doubled. It has eight churches, a graded school, six fraternal orders, two banks, two wagon factories, a saw and planing mill, a roller flouring mill, a distillery, two hotels and numerous stores and shops. The city is lighted by electricity and has graded streets and brick and stone sidewalks. It supports four weekly newspapers, the "Monitor" and the "Democrat," both Democratic, and the "Leader" and the "Republican Headlight," both Republican. Population, 1899 (estimated), 1,800.

Saline County.—A county in the north-west central part of the State, seventy miles east of Kansas City. It borders the Missouri River on the north and on the east, Cooper County touches it in the southeast, while Pettis County bounds it on the south and Lafayette County on the west. At one time its southern boundary passed through the present city of Sedalia, in Pettis County. Its area is 760 square miles, of which nine-tenths is under cultivation or in pasture, the remainder being timber land bearing oak, hickory, walnut, elm, ash and buckeye. The principal stream is Blackwater Creek, traversing the southern part of the county, which receives from the north Davis and Finney Creeks and the Salt Fork, the latter fed by salt springs. There are numerous mineral springs, the most important of which is Big Salt Spring, seven miles west of Marshall, its diameter is about seventy feet and it discharges bountifully. In early days it was the seat of a small salt industry. The principal mineral springs are Sweet Springs, McAllister Spring, on the Blackwater, and Sulphur Spring, on Cow Creek. Bordering the Missouri River on the north are bottoms one to four miles wide, bearing heavy timber, confined by rugged, irregular bluffs. Of these, the Pinnacles rise to a height of 150 feet, and the "Devil's Back Bone" is extremely precipitous on the northern side. In the north portion of the county, elevated eighty feet above the bottom, is an exceedingly fertile tract of more than 12,000 acres, known as Petite Osage Plain. Coal exists, but is only mined for local use. The principal surplus products in 1898 were: Wheat, 230,486 bushels; corn, 101,795 bushels; hay, 79,100 pounds; flour,

15,529,454 pounds; shipstuff, 1,956,000 pounds; clover seed, 214,700 pounds; tobacco, 4,968 pounds; poultry, 1,427,986 pounds; eggs, 345,510 dozen; butter, 88,139 pounds; tallow, 40,771 pounds; hides, 395,922 pounds; fruit, 62,865 pounds; canned goods, 23,369 pounds; nursery stock, 33,328 pounds; feathers, 17,412 pounds; cattle, 30,567 head; hogs, 80,886 head; sheep, 3,233 head; horses and mules, 2,789 head; wool, 34,744 pounds. There were 146 schools, 224 teachers and 9,034 pupils; the permanent school fund was \$137,005.16. In 1900 the population was 33,703. The principal towns were Marshall, the county seat; Miami, Gilliam, Slater, Sweet Springs, Blackburn and Malta Bend. Railways traversing the county are the Chicago & Alton and the Jefferson City, Boonville & Lexington branch of the Missouri Pacific.

The first settlers were the overflow from Howard County, who located immediately upon the river on the eastern boundary. They were mostly Kentuckians and Tennesseans, with a few Virginians and Carolinians. In 1807 or 1808 George Sibley had established a trading post near the present site of Arrow Rock, and to this vicinity came the first of the pioneers, Jesse Cox, who was joined the following year by his brothers, Thomas and Joseph, and his son-in-law, William Gregg. In 1814 Gregg was killed by Indians, and his daughter, Patsy, was carried away, but was rescued by a pursuing party. Samuel McMahan had attempted to make a home in the vicinity in 1811, but he met the same fate with Gregg, and in the same year. In 1816 came Daniel Thornton, Isaac Clark and William Clark, from Tennessee, who had made their passage in a keel boat. Later, the same year, came the Nave (now known as Neff) families, who traveled by land. Henry Nave brought with him the first wheeled wagon seen in the county. Fred Hartgrove, John Hartgrove and Dr. John Sappington joined the same settlement in 1819. In 1820 Isaac and Abraham Nave (Neff), with others, came from Tennessee in a keel boat laden with small machine castings and liquors. In 1819 Henry Nave and Thornton planted the first wheat, and in 1820 Nave, Hartgrove and Sappington made a rude craft and floated to St. Louis on a trading trip. In 1815 James Wilhite and William Hayes, from Tennessee, located not far from the present site of Cambridge and

Jacob Ish came the following year. A daughter of Ish was the first white child born in the county. Laban Garrett claimed to have been the first school-teacher, in 1817, and there were numerous preachers of various denominations. The Petite Osage Bottom was settled in 1815 or 1816 by Elijah Arthur, a Revolutionary War soldier; John Dustin and Robert and William White. In 1817 Bartholomew Gwinn located on the site of Frankfort, and was soon followed by George Rhoades and Nathaniel Walker. In 1819 Asa Finley settled on the Salt Fork, and in 1819 Alexander Gilbraith built a mill on the same stream about nine miles southeast of the present Marshall. The settlements now numbered about 300 people. In 1826 many of the settlers in the lowlands were driven to higher ground by the overflow of the streams. A large immigration came in 1827-8. Among the newcomers was John A. Jones, who engaged in salt-making near Gilbraith's mill, and the settlement came to be known as Jonesborough. At that time there was a village of several hundred Osage Indians near Malta Bend, and bands of Kickapoos, Iowas, Sacs, Foxes and Kaws traversed the country. In 1832 the Black Hawk War caused great alarm and Saline County organized a company of forty mounted riflemen under Captain Henry Becknell, who scouted, but were not engaged with the enemy at any time. The part taken by Saline County in the Mexican War is narrated in the history of Marshall. In 1860 the county gave a larger vote for Bell, the Constitutional Union candidate for President, than for Douglas and Breckenridge combined, but not a single vote was cast for Lincoln. When the Civil War began the greater part of the male population took up arms for the Confederacy, although there were some Union enlistments, and one or two militia companies were organized. For some years after the armies were disbanded there was much lawlessness and personal feuds were many. In 1870 began the re-establishment of schools and churches, agricultural and commercial affairs received attention, and the county entered upon an era of substantial development and prosperity. It is now one of the most wealthy and progressive in the State.

Prior to 1820, what is now Saline County was a portion of Cooper County. It was

created by act of the General Assembly November 25, 1820, and was named for the many salt springs it contained. Its original territory comprised portions of the present counties of Pettis and Benton. Its survey was made by Duff Green and Benjamin Chambers. Jefferson, on the Missouri River, a short distance below the present town of Cambridge, was designated as the county seat. Bartholomew Gwinn, a Virginian, and George Tennille, of French descent, were appointed county justices. The court first met April 16, 1821, when Benjamin Chambers, a Pennsylvanian, was appointed clerk. He held the position for sixteen years. In August, 1822, James Wilkinson was elected sheriff. His commission bore the signature of Governor McNair, who appended his private seal, in absence of a State seal. February 5, 1821, was held the first term of circuit court, Judge David Todd presiding. The court officers were Hamilton R. Gamble, district attorney; Benjamin Chambers, clerk, and John Goodin, sheriff. Attorneys present were Cyrus Edwards, George Tompkins, John F. Ryland, Dabney Carr, Abiel Leonard and Duff Green. No indictments were returned. In 1831 the county seat was removed to Jonesborough, on Salt Fork, nine miles southeast of the present site of Marshall, where Judge John F. Ryland held the first term of court in a log house, June 27th. In 1839 the Legislature passed an act for the location of the permanent county seat at or near a central point and appointed Hugh Barnett, of Lafayette County, Amos Horne, of Johnson County, Joseph Dixon and George McKinney, of Carroll County, and Caton Usher, of Chariton County, as commissioners to select a site. July 18th the commissioners reported location upon a tract of sixty-five acres where Marshall is now situated, the land being the donation of Jeremiah Odell. August 5th, by vote of the people, Arrow Rock was designated as the temporary county seat, where was held the next session of the county court, November 11th, in the log house of Benjamin Huston. William Scott, Gilmore Hays and W. A. Wilson were county justices, and John A. Trigg was clerk. In 1840 the county seat was removed to Marshall on completion of the courthouse. Martin Palmer was the first Representative in the Legislature from Saline County. He was illiterate, dissipated and quarrelsome. He boastingly spoke of

himself as the "ring-tailed painter" (panther). While attending the legislative session at St. Charles, in his first term, Governor McNair endeavored to quiet an emeute among the members, when Palmer resented his interference by knocking him down. "Wetmore's Gazetteer" of 1837 relates that while traveling by keel boat to his second session his craft was wrecked, and he reached the shore destitute of clothing, which he had removed in order to swim. He was reclad at Old Franklin, and cared for by a hospitable family. About 1830 Palmer removed to Texas, engaged in the establishment of its republic and served in its Legislature.

Saline Lands.—The Saline Lands is a term used by the General Assembly of Missouri in all legislation affecting certain tracts derived from the United States. By act of March 6, 1820, authorizing the organization of Missouri as a State, Congress provided it a grant of not to exceed twelve salt springs, for the production of commercial salt, and with each spring six sections of adjacent land. The State located these in the counties of Cooper, Howard, Pike, Ralls and Saline. In most cases individuals had settled upon these sites, and a legislative enactment was made permitting them to remain, until a specified time, free of rental, conditioned upon the sale of their product at a reasonable price and their acceptance of State loan certificates in payment. The salt, as a source of revenue to the State, did not fulfill expectation, and under an enactment of the General Assembly the Saline Lands were brought to sale, on account of the State, in September, 1831, the purchasers receiving patents under the hand of the Governor.

Salisbury.—A city of the fourth class, in Chariton County, on the Wabash Railroad, eight miles east of Keytesville, 108 miles from Kansas City and 167 miles from St. Louis. It was laid out in 1860, by Judge Lucius Salisbury, but did not grow any until the close of the war, so its founding practically dates from 1866. In 1868 it was first incorporated. Two miles east of the town are extensive coal deposits, and, in fact, a bed of coal underlies the town. The city has a fine graded school for white children, a school for colored children, Baptist, Metho-

dist Episcopal, German Methodist, Catholic, Presbyterian, Cumberland Presbyterian and Baptist and Methodist Episcopal Churches for colored people. It is the seat of a private academy. It has two banks, two flouring mills, a carriage and wagon works, an operahouse, leaf tobacco storehouses, two weekly newspapers, the "Democrat" and the "Press-Spectator," and more than sixty other business concerns, large and small, including stores, lumber and coal yards, shops, etc. Population, 1899 (estimated), 2,300.

Salmon, Harvey Wallis, banker and financier, was born January 26, 1839, in Greenville District, South Carolina. His father, Ezekiel J. Salmon, also a native of that State and a farmer by occupation, removed to Morgan County, Missouri, in 1839, and engaged in farming and stock-breeding. The son, Harvey W. Salmon, passed his boyhood upon his father's farm, in the winters attending such schools as were then maintained in an agricultural country. When thirteen years of age he engaged in a store at Versailles, in Morgan County, and there laid the foundation for a substantial business career. In 1859, in the same city, he became a partner with his brothers in a general store, and was so engaged until May, 1861, when the firm closed their doors, leaving their goods as they were, to enter the service of the Confederate States, to which they gave their hearty aid and sympathy from the outset. Harvey W. Salmon became a member of Company F, of Colonel William Brown's regiment, afterward Colonel Robert McCullough's regiment of Missouri State Guards, and with this command took part in the battles of Carthage, Wilson's Creek, Dry Wood and Lexington. In October, 1861, he was commissioned captain of his company. On the expiration of his term of service, in November following, he went to Morgan County to engage in recruiting service, and was there made prisoner by the Federals, and endured confinement for ten months at St. Louis, Alton, Illinois, and Johnson's Island, Ohio. After being exchanged, he joined the Confederate forces in Arkansas, and was assigned to duty as chief of ordnance upon the staff of Brigadier General Parsons, and served in that capacity until the close of the war. He sojourned for a time in St. Louis, and in November, 1866, located at

Clinton, in Henry County. Here he was associated with his brother, G. Y. Salmon, and D. C. Stone, in the organization of the Salmon & Stone Bank, which opened for business November 1st of that year, it being the first bank in Henry County. In 1873 Mr. Stone retired, and since that time the business has been carried on under the firm name of Salmon & Salmon. In 1872 Mr. Harvey W. Salmon was elected State Treasurer of Missouri. During his term of office the public debt was reduced more than \$1,000,000, and this was done at a time when it required upward of \$1,000,000 to pay the annual interest on the State debt. This handsome result brought to Major Salmon the hearty commendation of Governor Woodson, who, in a message to the General Assembly, testified to his sagacity, honesty and indefatigable industry. For a number of years he served as chairman of the executive committee of the Democratic central committee of Missouri, his term covering the important and bitterly contested campaigns when Cleveland and Bryan were the presidential candidates. In later years he has been prominent in the inner councils of the State and national Democracy, and has been the close personal and political friend of Colonel William J. Bryan, now the distinguished leader of that party. Cherishing in affectionate remembrance the memories of those companions who contended with him for the "lost cause," he has always been an earnest supporter of and liberal contributor to all measures designed to promote the comfort of living indigent Confederate soldiers, or their dependents, and to perpetuate the memories of the dead. He was most active in assisting toward the erection of the monument in the Confederate Cemetery at Springfield. Mr. Salmon was married, November 16, 1871, to Miss Katherine Kimbrough, daughter of J. S. Kimbrough, a leading citizen of Henry County. Their children are four in number, Harvey W., Jr., a graduate of Harvard University and now engaged on the St. Louis "Republic"; Merritt K., a graduate of the State University of Missouri and now engaged with the Wetmore Tobacco Company at St. Louis; Louise, a graduate of Baird College, and Warren, a student in the Clinton high school, the last two named residing at home. Major Salmon is one of the substantial and

progressive citizens of Clinton, and is a leader in all enterprises conducive to the prosperity of the city and county.

Salt Creek.—See "Mendon."

Salt Manufacture in Ste. Genevieve County.—A small stream in the southeastern part of Ste. Genevieve County, emptying into the Mississippi River, is called Saline Creek. Salt springs along its banks are numerous, and the earliest settlers of the county made salt by evaporating the water in large kettles. The latter half of the eighteenth century salt-making in this way was considerable of an industry, the product being disposed of at Ste. Genevieve, New Bourbon and Kaskaskia. The advent of cheap river transportation and the subsequent bringing into the country of salt from New Orleans caused the abandonment of the salt pits along the Saline.

Salt River.—A stream 150 miles in length, composed of the North Fork, South Fork and Middle Branch, which rise, respectively, in Adair, Audrain and Macon Counties, and unite in Monroe County, the main stream flowing thence through Ralls and Pike Counties into the Mississippi, four miles above Louisiana.

Salvage Corps.—The Underwriters' Salvage Corps of St. Louis had its origin in a meeting of the underwriters of the city, held at the office of the St. Louis Insurance Company, May 19, 1874, at which sixty-three fire insurance companies were represented. At that meeting the initiatory steps were taken for creating a fire patrol, to be owned and operated by the insurance underwriters. May 29th, following, George T. Cram was made president, and Lewis E. Snow secretary and treasurer of the organization. Charles Evans, of Chicago, was unanimously selected to take charge of the organization and equipment of the St. Louis Fire Patrol. In 1873, before the Salvage Corps was organized, the percentage of loss to the amount of insurance on the property damaged by fire was 37.37, while in 1896 it had dropped to 13.40 per cent. The cost of maintaining this fire patrol is borne by the insurance companies. In 1897 there were three salvage corps in the city, each under

command of a captain, and all subject to the authority of Chief Charles Evans.

Salvation Army.—A body of evangelizers founded by William Booth, in London, England, in 1866, whose chief purpose is to preach the gospel to the outcast and criminal classes, who are thought not to be sufficiently reached and cared for by the regular church organizations. Mr. Booth was a Methodist clergyman, engaged in evangelical work, which brought him into personal contact with the "submerged" classes of London and other great English cities, and he was so touched with pity for their wretchedness, and so convinced that the ordinary agencies were not adequate to the task of caring for their spiritual wants, that he determined to sever his formal connection with the church and devote his life to the task of ministering to the relief of the unfortunate population of the British capital. Most fortunately, he found a valuable and efficient coadjutant in his wife, Catherine Booth, who entered heartily with him into the work, and, in prosecution of it, revealed a zeal, energy, intellectual and spiritual power, and a sympathy for the outcast and neglected classes not inferior to his own. Indeed, she did so much in the beginning of the enterprise, and showed so much power in her preaching and writings, and such admirable judgment in the arrangement and conduct of the work, that it is not easy to tell how it could have been carried to the point of success it reached, even in her lifetime, without her assistance. As the small body of helpers who began to gather round the Booths were converts from the low and poor classes, and the work to be done was urgent and pressing, calling for sacrifice, obedience and prompt action, the organization instinctively took a military form, with William Booth as general, and his assistants and helpers as military subalterns. At the very beginning he conceived the idea of enlisting women in the service on a perfect coequality with the men. Indeed, it is probable that the zeal, judgment and ability which his wife displayed in the cause suggested this feature of the organization to him. At any rate, the women of the army have proven not only zealous and efficient workers, but capable of doing tasks and visiting places, in ministering to outcasts, where men could not go, and in

the control of drunken and boisterous men and refractory crowds they often reveal an authority and power which men could not exhibit. Nearly all the officers or active workers of the army are young, and the women share all the rights, privileges and responsibilities equally with the men, beginning as cadet, and going, by successive promotions, to lieutenant, captain, ensign, adjutant and staff captain, up to brigadier. If it was fortunate for William Booth that his wife embarked in the Salvation Army work with all her zeal and abilities, it was both fortunate and strange that all their children, three sons and four daughters, embarked in it also, and have been assigned to responsible and difficult positions in England, Belgium, France, India, the United States, and Canada. The military character of the organization restrains liberty of speech and action, of course, and makes obedience to the orders of the superior officers the first duty; but this, perhaps, is little or no hardship as long as the army is animated by a single impulse, and all thinking alike, with neither time nor disposition for doctrinal disputes. Only the officers belong to the army in the sense of being entirely devoted to the work and subject, at all times, to orders. The soldiers are usually working men and women, earning their own living at various avocations, and taking part in the meetings Sunday and at night. They are not subject to orders, and receive no wages. A "corps" is a meeting room in charge of two officers, usually a captain and a lieutenant, with such a retinue of soldiers to attend the meetings as may be enlisted—the soldiers being persons, men and women, who have been "saved" and sworn in at the corps. The meeting place is usually a store room, or hall, with a platform at one end, on which the officers, soldiers and invited friends sit, and from which the services are conducted, and the space in front occupied with chairs for the audience. The service begins with a song sung standing, followed by a song or chorus kneeling, and one or more prayers. This is followed by more songs, sometimes varied with a solo, then personal testimonies from officers, soldiers, and persons in the audience. Then come the tambourine collection and more testimonies, a Bible lesson and discourse, which is an earnest appeal to the unconverted, and a call to the penitent form, and

a prayer meeting for those who may come forward. Each corps holds an open public meeting in its hall every night in the week, except one, usually Tuesday, when a private soldiers' meeting is held, and on Sunday there are four public hall meetings, at 7 and 11 o'clock in the morning, 3 in the afternoon, and 8 in the evening. Every night meeting in the week and every Sunday afternoon meeting is preceded by a march, with tambourine and drum, and brass band, if the corps has one, and an open air meeting on the side of the street. In 1897 the Salvation Army had a footing in forty-three different countries, with 5,500 corps and 12,000 officers. In the United States there were 600 corps, with 2,000 officers and 24,000 soldiers. The largest number of corps in any one city was thirty-three, in Chicago. There were 54,000 persons, mostly in the lower walks of life, converted at its meetings in the United States in 1897.

For nine years the army in the United States was in command of Ballington Booth, youngest son of the founder, with headquarters at New York City; but, in 1896, a disagreement arose between father and son, upon an order assigning the son to the charge of the army in British India, and he withdrew, and, with his wife, organized a new similar organization, called the Volunteers of America, with headquarters in New York, and branches in other cities.

The army was introduced into St. Louis in 1889, and has made steady progress ever since. In 1897 it had ten corps in the city, one of them a slum corps, as it is called, conducting its operations in a field where the very poor, the outcast and the criminal classes are found. The slum corps in all cities are in charge of women only; the other corps may be in charge of women or men. There are two training garrisons in St. Louis also, one for men and one for women. The pupils enter these garrisons as cadets, and, after six to eight months of training, in which they are instructed in the Bible, the history and habits of the army, the management of public meetings, and the conduct of indoor and open air services, are promoted to lieutenant, and assigned to active duty under a captain in charge of a corps. In addition to the two training garrisons, the army has, in St. Louis, two "Shelters" for men, in one of which, for ten

cents, and in the other for five cents, a bunk in a warm room, with a cup of coffee in the morning, is furnished to any unfortunate man who can afford nothing better. It has also, at 3740 Marine Avenue, a rescue home for fallen women, where they are reclaimed, kindly cared for and assisted until they can be intrusted with the task of taking care of themselves, when they are provided with places in which to earn their own living. General William Booth, founder of the organization, has twice visited the United States—in 1894 and in 1898—visiting St. Louis in December of the former year and in February of the latter, and speaking to large audiences at Music Hall on each occasion. With St. Louis as a starting point, the army has pushed its operations into other parts of Missouri, and in 1900 it had corps established at St. Charles, Mexico, Hannibal, Kansas City, Joplin, West Plains, Springfield and Lexington.

D. M. GRISSOM.

Sampson, Clark Hamilton, merchant and manufacturer, was born September 17, 1850, in Hatfield, Hampshire County, Massachusetts. When twenty-one years of age he became secretary of a manufacturing corporation at Northampton, and for some years thereafter was also a traveling salesman for that establishment. Within a few years after he attained his majority he became connected with the Corticelli Silk Mills, and for some time represented this interest in New York City. In 1879 he came to St. Louis and opened a wholesale establishment for the distribution of the products of the Corticelli Silk Mills throughout the West and South, in which he is a stockholder, and he is also connected with other commercial enterprises. At various times he has performed noble service in raising large sums of money for public objects. He was chairman of the finance committee which provided funds for the Grand Army Encampment, held in St. Louis in 1887. On that occasion he organized a committee of 500 members, and in a single day raised a fund of \$90,000. He was chairman of the finance committee which collected necessary funds and erected the first monument to General U. S. Grant. He was chairman of the delegation through whose labors the National Republican Convention was brought to St. Louis in 1896, and later

acted as chairman of the committee on arrangements which had matters pertaining to the holding of the convention in charge. He is president of the St. Louis Exposition & Music Hall Association, of which institution he has for fifteen years been a director. He was, in 1896, vice president of the Merchants' Exchange. He was president of the Missouri State Commission, created by Governor Stephens to represent the interests of Missouri at the Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition, held at Omaha in 1898. At a later time he was a prominent member of the citizens' committee having in charge preparations for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, to be held at St. Louis in 1903. In politics he is a Republican of the stalwart type. His religious affiliations are with the Methodist Church. His regular contributions to numerous charitable institutions bear testimony to the warmth of his generosity and the breadth of his liberality. He was the founder of the New England Society, of St. Louis, and has served as its president. He is vice president of the society of the Sons of the American Revolution, and deputy governor of the Society of Colonial Wars, of Missouri. One of the organizers of the Mercantile Club, he has long been one of the most active members, and served several years as a member of its board of directors. In 1881 Mr. Sampson was married to Miss Mary Ryer. Mrs. Sampson's mother was Caroline (Cook) Ryer. Their children are Marjorie, Hazel, Maybell and Helen Sampson.

Sampson, Francis A., widely known for his accomplishments as a paleontologist and bibliographer, was born February 6, 1842, in Harrison County, Ohio. His father, Francis Sampson, a native of Ireland, came to America in 1823 and died in 1867. His mother was a native of Wales. He was graduated from the College of the City of New York in 1865, and received the degree of master of arts three years later. He read law at Cadiz, Ohio, where he was admitted to the bar. The following year he attended the law school of the University of New York, from which he was graduated in 1868 as valedictorian of his class. He engaged in the practice of law in Sedalia, Missouri, with his brother, A. J. Sampson, who had previously located in that city; the latter named afterward removed to Colorado, where he became

the first attorney general of that State, and Francis A. Sampson continued in practice at Sedalia alone. In 1870-2 he was associate editor of the "Sedalia Times." In 1885 he was a member of the Sedalia Board of Education, and in 1886 he was secretary of that body. In recent years his business interests have been largely with the Missouri Trust Company, of which he is vice president. He is widely known as a deeply interested and thoroughly informed bibliographer, and during many years he has devoted much of his time and means to the collection of a library which is conceded to be the most complete in Missouri in all topics pertaining to the State. It includes all works which he has been able to obtain referring in any way to the State or written by Missouri authors, or published in the State, and covers all the range of exploratory, pioneer and current history of Missouri; the various official publications, such as legislative reports, laws, reports of officers of State departments and public institutions, catalogues of public and private educational institutions, proceedings of religious and professional bodies and of fraternal societies, and reports of Boards of Trade of cities, with much miscellaneous pamphlet matter. This library contains public volumes which are not contained in the State library, and for the loan of certain of these in the compilation of his "State Manual," Secretary of State Lesueur has made grateful acknowledgment. In 1890 Mr. Sampson wrote a "Bibliography of the Geology of Missouri," published by the State Board of Geology and Mines, and in 1891 the "History and Publications of the Missouri State Horticultural Society." The paper on "Bibliography of Missouri," which appears in the "Encyclopedia of the History of Missouri," was written by him in association with Dr. Alex. N. De Menil. His interest in natural history led him into the fields of geology and conchology, and he has made valuable collections of specimens throughout America and in Europe, including sixty original type specimens of fossils and shells in Missouri. Various types have received his name in recognition of his discoveries, viz.: A land shell, *Polygyra Sampsoni*, named by Professor Wetherby, of the University of Cincinnati; a cretaceous fossil, *Ostrea Sampsoni*, named by Dr. White, of the Smithsonian Institute; a pentremite, named by Dr. Hambeck, of Washington University; a trilo-

bite, by Captain A. W. Vogdes, U. S. A., and a number of fossils of Missouri by S. A. Miller, of Cincinnati, and a fresh water shell by Ancey, of Algeria. Mr. Sampson has written various monographs; "Notes on Distribution of Shells," 1883; "Shells of Pettis County," Sedalia Natural History Society, 1885; "Notes on Subcarboniferous Series at Sedalia," Transactions of New York Academy of Science, 1888; and "Mollusca of Arkansas," Report of Geological Survey of Arkansas, 1891. Mr. Sampson is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of various Masonic bodies, and of the Greek letter societies, Delta Kappa Epsilon and Phi Beta Kappa. He was one of the founders of the Nehemgar Club, of Sedalia, a prominent literary organization, and takes a deep interest in the meetings of that body. He was also one of the founders of the Sedalia Natural History Society and of the Sedalia Public Library. He was married July 19, 1869, to Mrs. Harriet T. (Maiden) Lacey, widow of William B. Lacey, of the wholesale dry goods firm of Chambers, Stevens & Co., of Cincinnati, Ohio.

Samuel, Thomas J., pioneer, was born in Henry County, Kentucky, February 3, 1803, and died at Huntsville, Randolph County, Missouri, November 20, 1875. He located in Randolph County territory in 1827, two years before the county was organized, and engaged in farming. He served as sheriff of the county for three terms. He was noted as a man of integrity and public-spirit-edness, and in all things was a representative pioneer.

Sander, Enno, one of the oldest and most prominent citizens of St. Louis, was born in Koethen, Germany, in 1821. He was carefully educated and received his doctor's degree from the University of Berlin. In 1848-9 he was among those German "Liberals" who gathered at Baden and declared themselves unalterably opposed to the established form of government. When the provisional government was formed he became Assistant Minister of War, and held that position until the Revolutionary movement was suppressed. He escaped the penalties of unsuccessful revolution. Eluding the King's officers, he went to Switzerland, and remained in that country until 1851. In that year he came to the United States, and

in January of 1852 established his home in St. Louis and engaged in the drug business. In 1873 he sold his interest in the drug stores to his partners, but for several years thereafter he continued to operate the laboratory which he had established in connection with his drug business in 1868. Finally he severed his connection with the drug business entirely, and since that time he has been engaged in the manufacture of artificial mineral waters. His scientific attainments, no less than his business qualifications, have given him prominence in the city in which he has lived for almost half a century, and ever since its organization he has been a member of the St. Louis Academy of Sciences. He has also been one of the leading spirits in building up the St. Louis School of Pharmacy, in which he occupied for several years the chair of *materia medica*, and he was the author of the law creating in Missouri a State Board of Pharmacy.

Sanguinet, Charles, pioneer, and first of the name in St. Louis, was born in Montreal, Canada, the son of a French physician and surgeon who was sent to Canada early in the eighteenth century, being assigned to duty at one of the military posts of what was then known as "New France." This Charles Sanguinet came to St. Louis within a few years after the founding of the place, and in 1779 married Marie Conde, daughter of Dr. Andre Auguste Conde, the first physician and surgeon to practice his profession in the newly founded settlement on the west bank of the Mississippi, which has since been developed into a great city. Elsewhere in these volumes will be found a complete sketch of Dr. Conde, and it is only necessary to say of him in this connection that he was post surgeon in the French service at Fort Chartres when the English took possession of the Illinois country in 1775. He joined Laclède immediately after the surrender of Fort Chartres, accompanied by his wife and his eldest daughter, who later became the wife of Charles Sanguinet. The first Charles Sanguinet was a successful trader, who acquired a considerable fortune and reared a large family, his descendants at the present time being numerous and closely allied with the most prominent of the old French families of St. Louis. His son, CHARLES SANGUINET, usually known in the later

records of the family as Charles, Sr., was born in St. Louis, in 1781. He was reared in the old French town, which was then known to the outside world only as a trading post, and educated in the Catholic parochial school of that period. He married into another of the early French families, Cecile Brazeau having been his wife's maiden name. Their marriage took place in 1817, and they reared a family of thirteen children, five of whom survived their father, and two of whom, Marshall P. Sanguinet and Mrs. Virginia Nadeau, were living in 1897. Charles Sanguinet, the second, was, like his father, a fur trader, and in later years a merchant. Prior to his marriage he spent some years in New Orleans, to which place he was sent by his parents in accordance with the custom then prevalent among the wealthier French settlers in St. Louis of sending their sons to the older and larger towns, which was the capital of the Province of Louisiana, where their education received the finishing touches. After completing his education he first embarked in the grocery business in New Orleans, but later returned to St. Louis, married and became identified with the business interests of his native town, as already stated. He was one of the more enterprising, as well as one of the wealthier, pioneers of St. Louis; was a large owner of real estate in the city and in St. Louis County, and a pioneer also in developing the lead mining industry of Galena, Illinois. He was a devout Catholic in his religious affiliations and in all respects a most worthy and estimable citizen. MARSHALL P. SANGUINET, in early life a banker and in later years prominently identified with the real estate interests of St. Louis, was born in that city January 29, 1826, son of Charles and Cecile (Brazeau) Sanguinet. He also was reared in St. Louis and educated at a private school, of which Ezra Mondy, a noted old-time educator, was principal. The house in which he was born was for long years a sort of landmark in the environs of St. Louis. It was a stone building on the Brazeau farm and occupied a site near the intersection of Lesperance and Kosciusko Streets, in South St. Louis. Coming of good family, he enjoyed the best social and educational advantages as a youth, and when he was old enough to turn his attention to business pursuits he entered the old-time

banking house of L. A. Benoist & Co. as teller. In this position he was thoroughly trained to the banking business and retained his connection with the banking house of Benoist & Co. thirteen years. At the end of that time he became associated with Sanguinet H. Benoist in a bank of which they were the owners and managers. In 1859, having abandoned banking as an occupation, he embarked in the real estate business, in which he was successfully engaged for many years thereafter and until he retired to enjoy the large fortune which he had accumulated. When he first turned his attention to this business he was one of only five firms regularly engaged at that time and devoting their entire attention to operations in real estate. He witnessed the laying out of many new additions to the city and saw the annual volume of real estate transactions grow from a comparatively small amount to many millions of dollars. During the time in which he was actively identified with the real estate interests of the city, improvements multiplied and values increased until down-town property became worth as much per front foot as it had brought per acre during the earlier years of his business career. To the development which has brought about this increased valuation Mr. Sanguinet has contributed his full share, and he is deservedly numbered among the old and honored citizens of St. Louis, although he has resided for some years in the beautiful suburban town of Kirkwood. Born and reared a Catholic, he has followed in the footsteps of his parents, and from childhood up has been a devout member of the Catholic Church. He was one of the first members of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, and for many years was its treasurer. He married, in 1855, Miss Ann E. Betts, daughter of R. H. Betts, a well known resident and business man of St. Louis prior to his death. Of the children born of their union nine sons and one daughter were living in 1897. They were Marshall Robert Sanguinet, a prosperous architect of Fort Worth, Texas; Frank Sanguinet, also a resident of Texas; Conde L. Sanguinet, Eugene Sanguinet, Belle Sanguinet, Charles A. Sanguinet, Benoist Sanguinet, William M. Sanguinet, Alexis G. Sanguinet and Paul M. Sanguinet, all of St. Louis. Three children, Joseph C., Annie Cecile and Aloysia Sanguinet, are dead.

Sanitary Fair.—See "Mississippi Valley Sanitary Fair."

Santa Cruz de Rosales, Battle of.—Fought on the 16th of March, 1848, between seven companies of the Third Regiment Missouri Mounted Volunteers, commanded by Colonel John Ralls, of Ralls County, Missouri, and two companies of United States dragoons under Major Beal, and the Santa Fe battalion under Major Walker, constituting altogether a force of 600 men, and a Mexican Army under General Trias. The Americans stationed at Chihuahua, after the departure of Colonel Doniphan's expedition, operated in the adjacent country, and finding General Trias fortified in Santa Cruz de Rosales, attacked him and, after a fight which lasted from 9 o'clock in the morning until sunset, defeated him and secured possession of the town, the Mexicans losing 330 killed and a large number wounded, and a considerable quantity of arms, ammunition and supplies. A large number of prisoners were taken also, and released on parole. A garrison of Missouri volunteers was stationed in the town, and the place held until the close of the war.

Santa Fe, First Trip to.—James Pursley and two companions are said to have been the first Americans to visit the old city of Santa Fe. They started from St. Louis in 1802, on a hunting trip, and traversed the plains of Kansas, then called the "American Desert."

Santa Fe Trade.—As soon as the United States came into possession of the Louisiana Purchase expeditions were sent out to explore it. William Clark, afterward Territorial Governor of Missouri, 1813-21, and Meriwether Lewis were sent northwest across the continent in 1804-6 with a body of explorers in canoes to explore the Missouri and Columbia River regions. One James Pursley, an Indian trader, visited Santa Fe in 1805, but never returned. General Zebulon Montgomery Pike was sent to explore the regions adjacent to Mexican territory. In 1806 he visited Pike's Peak, a prominent summit of the Rocky Mountains 14,147 feet high. On his return he gave such glowing accounts of the new region that in 1812 a strong desire to trade with New Mexico was created.

That region was then supplied with goods imported through Vera Cruz, the Spanish port of entry, and enormous prices were charged, calico bringing from two to three dollars a yard. As traffic with the United States was smuggling, the first caravans met with disaster and the traders were imprisoned until the Mexicans overthrew the sovereignty of Spain. Several events took place about the time Missouri became a State. In 1819 Spain sold to the United States the territory east of New Orleans, which was then called Florida, and two years afterward the United States took possession of it. In 1821 the Mexican revolution under Iturbide was successful, and the next year the Empire of Mexico was organized. Spain had thus lost all her possessions on the Continent of North America, and the new empire made Santa Fe a port of entry. The Indian trade had proved profitable, and the Mexicans used the same class of goods, so that trade with Santa Fe at once sprung up. The point of departure for caravans was from the river towns of western Missouri, such as Old Franklin, Lexington, Sibley, Liberty, and later Independence and Westport, and then Leavenworth and Kansas City, which were frontier towns successively prior to the building of railroads. In 1821, one Captain Becknell started out from Old Franklin with a caravan loaded with goods to trade with the Comanche Indians, but when he reached the Rocky Mountains he met a party of Mexican Rangers who persuaded him to take his goods to Santa Fe, where he realized a handsome profit. He returned and told the story of his great success. This induced Captain Cooper and some of his neighbors to set out in May, 1822, with a caravan of pack animals loaded with goods. They reached Taos, famous for bad whisky, in safety. In June Captain Becknell set out with \$5,000 worth of goods, and after reaching the Caches he took a new route which led through the American Desert. His caravan met with serious disasters. Their water supplies became exhausted, so that they were compelled to kill their dogs and cut the ears of their mules and drink the blood to quench their burning thirst. They were in despair when a buffalo came within range of their rifles, and from the water in his extended stomach they slaked their thirst as if it had been a mountain spring. They now knew that water was near at hand, and

pressed on until they reached the Cimarron River, where man and beast quenched their thirst with living waters. This dearly bought experience at the incipency of the traffic taught the traders to avoid the desert, and provide a suitable outfit for this trip of 900 miles. The outfit consisted of clothing made of linsey flannel and leather, and about 150 pounds of provisions, consisting of flour, bacon, coffee, sugar, salt, crackers, beans, etc. The buffalo furnished fresh meat, and the rich grasses along the route afforded provender for their beasts. The hostile Indians were another danger against which the caravans had to provide. The road was safe for 150 miles. The caravans set out in squads, but at Council Grove they assembled, chose a commander, and proceeded on their journey in military fashion. They encamped before night and stationed guards. They started at daylight and usually rested at noon. A train would consist of 150 animals loaded with goods, with one man to every five or six pack mules. They would travel from fifteen to twenty-five miles a day. In 1824 a company of eight traders was formed, and wagons began to be used. A train consisted of about twenty-five wagons, each carrying over \$1,000 worth of goods. The route was well fitted for wagons, the general rise being less than ten feet per mile. In 1829 Major Riley began to use oxen, as they could travel without being shod. When the caravans were made up of wagons they would carry \$200,000 or \$300,000 worth of goods and require the services of 200 men. It took six months to make a round trip with oxen, and the trader brought back specie, buffalo robes and furs in exchange for his goods. The duty charged was \$500 per wagon, without regard to the value of the merchandise carried. The goods brought enormous prices, calico selling for \$1 per yard, tobacco \$5 per pound and whisky \$8 a gallon. Iron was contraband, but was so valuable that traders would sometimes burn their wagons after they had passed the custom house and sell the iron at an immense profit. The trade during the first sixteen years increased tenfold. Sometimes the Indians attacked the trains, and United States infantry and cavalry were detailed to protect them. When the wagons returned loaded with specie they were often attacked and robbed, just as railroad trains are now held up by robbers. After 1838 the

trade grew rapidly, increasing from hundreds of thousands to millions. During 1843-4 Santa Anna interdicted the trade, but soon after this New Mexico became United States territory, and the customhouse was removed to the other side of the Rio Grande. While no duties were collected the demand for goods increased, and in 1860 the trade had grown so as to employ 7,084 men, 3,033 wagons, 6,147 mules and 29,920 oxen. After railroads began to be built southwest from Kansas City the aspect of the trade was changed, and the frontier town followed the Indian toward the setting sun. The ox team was superseded by the freight train. The advent of the Santa Fe route brought the wealth of the whole region to the doors of Kansas City, and commerce is now carried on even with Old Mexico herself. The wealth of the prairies, east, west, north and south is now carried to and from Kansas City, and the raw material brought is now turned into finished products, which are distributed and sold in the chief markets of the world.

T. R. VICKROY.

Santa Fe Trail.—See "Roads and Trails."

Sappington.—A post office and settlement on the Gravois road, in St. Louis County, ten miles from St. Louis, named after one of the first settlers in that part of the county, his descendants still living in that and the adjoining neighborhoods. It is the center of an industrious and hospitable market garden community.

Sappington, John, physician, was born in Maryland, son of Dr. Mark Sappington, an early resident of Nashville, Tennessee. He received only the meager education afforded by the short term, irregularly kept country schools. In his young manhood he read medicine with his father, and then practiced in association with him. After the death of his father he practiced in Franklin, Tennessee, and in 1814 traveled from that place by horseback to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he heard lectures in the Philadelphia Medical College, and received a diploma. For three years afterward he practiced at his home in Tennessee, and in 1817 removed to Missouri. For two years he practiced near Glasgow, and in 1819 removed to

the vicinity of Arrow Rock, in Saline County, where he continued in his calling with great success. He was probably the first physician in that region to use quinine in treating ague. Tiring of his exacting work, he retired from practice, and devoted his effort to the preparation of "Dr. John Sappington's Anti-Fever Pills," which became a favorite remedy in Missouri and adjacent States. In 1844 he published a treatise, in which he gave to the public his method of treating ague, and his formula for the remedy. He was an ardent Democrat, and numbered Andrew Jackson and Thomas H. Benton among his personal friends. In 1804 he married Jane Breathitt, of Russellville, Kentucky, who died in 1852. Of their eight children, Jane, Louisa and Eliza became in turn wives of Claiborne F. Jackson, and Lavinia became wife of Meredith M. Marmaduke; both these distinguished men served as Governor of the State. Dr. Sappington died in 1856, aged eighty-one years. He was buried in a leaden coffin which he had made years before and kept underneath his bed, and over his grave was inscribed, by his own direction, the words, "An honest man is the noblest work of God." In order to avoid possible jealousies he had previously distributed the bulk of his property among his children, retaining only sufficient for his absolute wants. Dr. Sappington was of large frame and commanding appearance. Positive in his convictions and earnest in the expression of his opinions, he was at the same time warm-hearted, generous and companionable. He held connection with no church. A son, William B. Sappington, was long a prominent citizen of Saline County, and a successful banker at Arrow Rock. He was conspicuous in political affairs, and served as delegate in many Democratic conventions, but never sought public office.

Sappington School Fund.—In 1854, before the institution of the public school system, Dr. John Sappington, of Marshall, committed to a board of gentlemen of his own choosing, who were to perpetuate the body by filling vacancies from time to time, the sum of \$20,000, then a very large amount, which was to be invested, the income to be perpetually expended in affording school privileges to indigent or orphan children of Saline County. By a provision of the instrument of

bequest no officer of the board is permitted to receive any remuneration for his services. Since the inauguration of public schools the fund has been used in some cases to provide for the academical education of such persons as were designated as beneficiaries. The fund lay dormant during the Civil War period. It is estimated that \$50,000 have been expended from the income, and the principal now amounts to \$46,000. The first treasurer was Claiborne F. Jackson, who was succeeded in 1857 by W. B. Sappington, son of the donor. Upon the death of the latter named, in 1888, he was succeeded by John P. Huston, who is yet serving. In 1894 blood heirs of Dr. Sappington instituted proceedings for recovery of the fund on the ground that the public necessities which led to its creation had no longer existence. The deed of bequest was sustained by the Supreme Court of Missouri, and is reported in 123 Mo., 32.

Sarcoxie.—A fourth class city in Jasper County, on the Kansas City division of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway, fourteen miles southeast of Carthage. The first house in the county was built here in 1831 by Thacker Vivion, who, in 1834, built the first water power log mill. The first store was that of Abner W. Wilson, and the next that of Massey & Tingle. The first schools, churches and cemeteries in the county were here or near by. It was then known as Centerville. It was platted August 6, 1840, by William Tingle and Ben Massey. In February, 1849, the General Assembly authorized record of the plat, and legalized all sales of lots made prior thereto. Various additions were subsequently made, and August 29, 1868, the town was incorporated by the county court. The organization lapsed, and it was reinstated in 1881 as a city of the fourth class. A post office was established in 1833; there being another Centerville in the State, another name was necessary, and Sarcoxie was chosen, in honor of a respected Shawnee Indian chief whose home was near a spring within the present town limits. Prior to the Civil War it was the most important settlement in the county, and had daily stage service. When Thomas H. Benton was a candidate for Governor he here addressed one of the largest assemblages known in the State up to that time. It was

the home of James Rains, a State Senator, to whom is attributed the raising of the first insurrectionary flag in Missouri at the time of the attack upon Fort Sumter, and who subsequently raised a large force for the army of General Price, under whom he served as brigadier general. Until the Civil War the town prospered and drew a large population, in the belief that it would soon become the county seat. It suffered little during the Civil War; its post office was the first in the county to be re-established after peace was restored, and it was the first town in the county to be reached by a railroad. It has a public high school and two grammar schools, occupying two buildings, one costing \$6,000; Baptist, Methodist, Methodist, South, Cumberland Presbyterian and Lutheran Churches; two newspapers, the "Siftings," Democratic, and the "Tribune," Republican; lodges of Masons, Odd Fellows and United Workmen; a bank, a flouring mill, a lime kiln, the most extensive nurseries west of the Mississippi River, comprising 800 acres, and numerous stores. It is the center of a large fruit interest; the usual strawberry shipment during the season is 250 car loads. In 1900 the population was 1,172.

Sarcoxie War.—The Sarcoxie War (the term was used rather in derision than in earnest) was a campaign of fifteen days conducted by Major General Joseph Powell, commanding the militia of all southwest Missouri. Early in 1837 the settlers of Greene and adjoining counties were disturbed by raids made by Indians from beyond the State line and by stories of impending attacks told by designing men. In Polk County, in June of that year, some Seneca Indians stole horses, refused restitution and threatened violence. One Thatcher, living on Cedar Creek, was visited by an Indian who desired to trade wives with him. Thatcher knocked him down, and was fired upon the next day while at work in the field. Under orders of the Polk County Court, Captain Williams marched the Indians away, returned and discharged his men. At the time of this occurrence the Osage Indians, who were encamped in large numbers near Sarcoxie, awakened suspicion by their behavior, whereupon General Powell ordered out the entire militia. The Indians were removed, making no resistance, protesting that they were friendly,

and came only to hunt and fish. The militia were discharged after being on duty for fifteen days. There was great dissatisfaction with General Powell on account of the number of men called out, and his management of the affair. He was brought to trial before a court-martial on charges preferred by Brigadier General N. R. Smith, commanding the Greene County brigade, was found guilty, and dismissed from the State service. He was succeeded by General Nelson, and he later by Colonel Yancey.

Sarpy, John Baptiste, pioneer merchant, was born in St. Louis, January 12, 1799, and died in that city, April 1, 1857. His parents were Gregoire Berald and Pelagie Chouteau (Labadie) Sarpy. He was reared and educated in St. Louis and at an early age entered the service of Pierre Chouteau & Co. as a clerk. After a time he became a partner and for many years was prominent in the conduct and management of its affairs. He was one of the original projectors of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, and his name appeared on the first memorial presented to Congress asking for a land grant in aid of this railway enterprise, and he was also an incorporator of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company as it was first organized. Always conspicuous for his interest in everything calculated to promote the welfare of his native city, he aided public improvements and the development of transportation facilities in various ways, and other kindred enterprises found in him always an ardent champion and liberal supporter. He was a typical old line Whig, devotedly attached to Webster and Clay, with both of whom he had a personal acquaintance. He was twice married—first, in 1820, to Adele Cabanne, daughter of Jean Pierre Cabanne, and after her death, in 1835, to Martha J. Russell, daughter of James Russell, of Oak Hill, Missouri. The only surviving members of his family are two daughters, Virginia Sarpy, born of his first marriage, who is now Mrs. Armand Peugnet, and Julia Anne Adele Sarpy, now the widow of Colonel J. L. D. Morrison.

Sasse, Frederick C., lawyer, was born March 18, 1865, in the little city of Brunswick, Chariton County, Missouri, son of Frederick and Caroline (Hofmann) Sasse. Both his parents were born in Berlin, Ger-

many. From there the father came to the United States about the year 1848, establishing his home in St. Louis. The mother came from Germany to this country in 1856, and lived for a time in New York City. Afterward she lived in Chicago, and from there came to St. Louis, where she met and married her husband. The elder Sasse had previously become a resident of Brunswick, in Chariton County, and that place became their home immediately after their marriage. A cooper by trade, Mr. Sasse acquired a competence, and some time before his death he purchased a fine farm near Brunswick. The son, Frederick C. Sasse, completed his education at the high school in Brunswick, and then read law for three years under the preceptorship of Captain Louis Benecke, of that place. Afterward he matriculated in the law department of Washington University at St. Louis and was graduated from that institution in the class of 1887. Immediately after his graduation from the law school he became a member of the bar of his native town, of which he is now the recognized leader. He has also an extensive practice in the courts of adjacent counties. Fitted by nature and education for the calling which he has chosen, thoroughly in love with his profession and a diligent student, the success which has attended his efforts has come to him as a reward of merit. Suave and courteous in manner, he enjoys exceptional popularity, both with his professional brethren and the general public. In politics he is a Republican, and for twelve years he has been chairman of the county central and executive committees of that party in Chariton County. He has taken an active part in various political campaigns, and is one of the most attractive campaign orators in the State. Mr. Sasse is a member of the Masonic order, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the orders of Modern Woodmen and Knights of the Maccabees. November 26, 1891, he married Miss Dora Benecke, daughter of Captain Benecke, of Brunswick. Their only child is a daughter, Alma Sasse.

Saugrain, Antoine Francis, physician, was born in Versailles, France, February 17, 1763. In his young manhood he met, in Paris, Dr. Benjamin Franklin, and through his representations was induced to come to this country. After spending some time in

Philadelphia he left there in the winter of 1787-8 and came west as far as Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. The following spring he joined the party of Frenchmen that established a settlement on the site of the present city of Gallipolis, Ohio. He married, in 1793, Genevieve Rosalie Michaud, and in the year 1800 came from Gallipolis to St. Louis, accompanied by his family and that of his father-in-law, John Michaud. Having studied medicine, he entered upon practice, and, when Upper Louisiana was formally transferred to the government of the United States in 1804, he was the only physician practicing in St. Louis. From that time until his death, which occurred May 20, 1820, he was actively engaged in practice and held a prominent place among the physicians of that period.

Saussenthaler, Peter, manufacturer, was born at Nuremburg, Bavaria, February 5, 1844, and died in St. Louis, Missouri, December 18, 1899. He was the eldest son of Christopher and Anna (Lampe) Saussenthaler, both descendants of an old Bavarian family of the historic city of Nuremburg, where his father was the proprietor of a large bell foundry and coppersmith's shop. Soon after the birth of Peter Saussenthaler his father disposed of his business in Nuremburg, and, coming to America, settled in St. Louis and became a citizen of the United States. In 1858 Peter and other members of the family came to this country, landing at New Orleans, and joined the father in St. Louis. After attending school for a short time and gaining a good knowledge of the English language, he took a position as clerk with the Detrick Dry Goods Company. Soon afterward he was advanced to the position of cashier, and in this way gained a valuable practical business training. The Detrick Dry Goods Company moved to Springfield, Missouri, and Mr. Saussenthaler was offered the position of manager of the office of the old Bavarian Brewery, of which the great-Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association is the successor. He retained this position until 1878, when he bought an interest in the Excelsior Brewery, of which he became secretary and treasurer, and held these offices until 1889, when the brewery was purchased by the English syndicate known as the St. Louis Brewing Association. Mr. Saussenthaler, upon the acquisition of the Excelsior



W. L. S. J.

France, he came to the United States in 1788, establishing a practice in Philadelphia. His mother came to America in 1850, and settled in New York City. After her death he came and lived in Philadelphia, and married Miss Elizabeth Sasse, who had previously been married to Dr. Charles Sasse, of Charleston County, South Carolina, because their names immediately suggested a marriage. A cooper by trade, Mr. Sasse acquired a competence, and some time before his death he purchased a fine farm near Brunswick. The son, Frederick C. Sasse, completed his education at the high school in Brunswick, and then read law for three years under the preceptorship of Captain Louis Benecke, of that place. Afterward he matriculated in the law department of Washington University at St. Louis and was graduated from that institution in the class of 1887. Immediately after his graduation from the law school he became a member of the bar of his native town, of which he is now the recognized leader. He has had an extensive practice in the courts of the State, and is guided by nature and habit in the selection of his profession and a successful success which has attracted to him as a result of his ability and courteous in the treatment of his clients, and popularity, which has been well brotten and the result of his labors. In politics he is a Republican, and for twelve years he has been chairman of the county central and executive committees of that party in Charleston County. He has taken an active part in various political campaigns, and is one of the most attractive campaign orators in the State. Mr. Sasse is a member of the Masonic order, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of the Golden Rule, and Knights of the Macabees. November 26, 1891, he married Miss Elizabeth Benecke, daughter of Captain Benecke, of Brunswick. Their only child is a daughter, Vera Sasse.

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Philadelphia he left there in the year 1787-8 and came west as far as Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The following spring he joined the party of Frenchmen that established a settlement on the site of the present city of Gallipolis, Ohio. He married, in 1797, the wife Fosalie Michaud, and in the year 1800 came from Gallipolis to St. Louis, where he was joined by his family and that of his father-in-law, John Michaud. Having studied medicine, he entered upon practice, and, when Louisiana was formally transferred to the government of the United States in 1804, he was the only physician practicing in St. Louis. From that time until his death, which occurred May 20, 1820, he was actively engaged in practice and held a prominent place among the physicians of that period.

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Portrait of P. Samenthaler

P. Samenthaler

Portrait of P. Samenthaler

brewery by the association, was made manager of both the Excelsior and the Winkel-meyer branches, and became one of the directors of the corporation, which position he held until 1894, when he resigned to accompany his family on a two years' tour abroad. With them he visited his birthplace and traveled over the different European countries and the Orient. On his return to his home in St. Louis he refrained from taking an active part in business. He was a man of great energy and perseverance, and of excellent business qualifications. He was philanthropic and enterprising, and manifested a lively interest in affairs of a public nature. Besides his holdings in the St. Louis breweries he was financially interested in different enterprises. In 1883, in company with others, he established at Memphis, Tennessee, the Tennessee Brewing Association, which has become one of the largest brewing concerns in the South. He was vice president of this company until his death. Mr. Sausenthaler was active in social as well as business life. He was a member of the Merchants' Exchange, the Liederkrantz, the Union Club, and was a Mason of high standing, belonging to Ivanhoe Commandery, Knights Templar, and Moolah Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Mystic Shrine. In 1871 he was married to Miss Emilie Kammerer, youngest daughter of Christian and Katherine Kammerer, of Wheeling, West Virginia. Of four children born of this union only one survives, a daughter, Miss Marie R. Sausenthaler, who resides with her mother in St. Louis.

Savannah.—The county seat of Andrew County, and located by commissioners named by the Legislature in 1841. The site was laid off in lots and streets, the streets all being eighty feet wide, and the alleys twelve and one-half feet. The first sale of lots took place in August, 1841. Two lots were bought by James Wood, who was the first settler on the present site of the city, having moved to the county and located there in 1840. The proceeds of the first sale of lots amounted to \$757. The same year John Riggin built a small house, said to have been the first in the town, and about the same time Johnson Woods put up a small round log house which was used as a dwelling and boarding house. The same year Andrew J. Modi, a blacksmith,

located in the place, and shortly afterward Paul Mauritzius, a cabinetmaker, also settled there. Among the early physicians there were Dr. J. C. McReynolds, Dr. William Burnett, Dr. Charles Baker, Dr. McDonald, Dr. F. M. Wakefield, Dr. Gant, Dr. Tisdall, Dr. Donlan and Dr. Smith. Abram Nave, who came from Saline County, was the first merchant. In 1842 the town was incorporated by the county court, and in 1848 was reincorporated by act of the Legislature. In 1853 Savannah was incorporated as a city of the third class and its limits extended, and at the first election that followed O. H. P. Craig was chosen mayor. In 1879 there was a reorganization under a new charter. In 1877 a city building for the council and various offices was erected at a cost of \$1,000. The city is located very near the geographical center of the county, is the center of a large local trade, and has the advantage of the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad, which runs through it. The population is 1,400. The secret orders in the city are Savannah Lodge No. 71, of the Masonic order; Ben Franklin Lodge of the same order; Nodaway Lodge No. 14, of the Odd Fellows; Sentinel Camp No. 11; Friendship Lodge No. 42, Daughters of Rebekah; Select Knights, Ancient Order of United Workmen; Savannah Lodge No. 195, Ancient Order of United Workmen; Peabody Post No. 41, Grand Army of the Republic; Peabody Relief Corps No. 38. There are two banks in the place, the Commercial Bank of Savannah with a capital and surplus of \$26,000 and deposits of \$97,000, and the State Bank of Savannah with a capital and surplus of \$34,000 and deposits of \$141,490. There were in 1899 two public schools, with 558 pupils enrolled and ten teachers. The total receipts for school purposes were \$5,220.

Saverton.—A station on the St. Louis, Keokuk & Northwestern Railroad, ten miles northeast of New London, in Ralls County. It has a public school, Baptist and Methodist Episcopal Churches, a general store and a drug store. Population, 1899 (estimated), 125.

Sawyer, Aaron Flint, banker, was born July 16, 1849, in Lexington, Missouri, son of Judge Samuel L. and Mary (Callaway)

Sawyer. The mother was born in Virginia, but she met Samuel L. Sawyer in Lexington, Missouri, and they were married there. The two families came to this State in an early day. Mary Callaway's father was a captain in the War of 1812, and her grandfather was a colonel in the Revolutionary Army and one of the conspicuous men of his time. During the days of colonial struggles the family lived in Virginia, and its members played an important part in the episodes which resulted in the freedom of a young country and the establishment of a peerless government. A. F. Sawyer attended the public schools of Lexington, and then entered Westminster College, at Fulton, Missouri. He gave evidence of the possession of business tact early in life. After leaving school he connected himself with the wholesale grocery firm of Tutt & Baker, in St. Louis, and served there as clerk. He remained in St. Louis three years, and then went to New York, where he associated himself with the banking firm of Northrup & Chick, No. 6 Wall Street. These men established the first bank in Kansas City, Missouri, in 1856. Mr. Sawyer was called back to Missouri by the election of his father to a circuit judgeship in 1871. Judge Sawyer was one of the founders of the Chrisman-Sawyer Bank, and when he left active business life to take a place on the bench it was considered necessary that the son should return to Independence and take the father's place in the bank. This was done, and since that time A. F. Sawyer has been a resident of Independence, identified with her principal interests and prominent in the financial circles of western Missouri. Politically he is a Gold Democrat, although he has not participated actively in politics and is not in sympathy with the present views of the majority of the Democratic party. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and has been a deacon in the church at Independence for a number of years. He was married, in 1877, to Miss Sally Woodson, daughter of Judge Samuel H. Woodson, an able jurist, and member of the family of Woodson whose representatives have been so prominently identified with Missouri's history and of which ex-Governor Silas Woodson was one. Judge Woodson served in Congress two terms, from 1856 to 1860, representing the district in which Independence was situated. He was elected circuit judge in 1876. Mr.

and Mrs. Sawyer have two promising sons, one of whom is now attending the Harvard Law School. He is Samuel Woodson Sawyer, and graduated from Yale College in June, 1899. Locke Hughes, the other son, is preparing for college. Mr. Sawyer is primarily a business man, thoroughly conversant with every detail pertaining to the banking business, conservative, courteous and kind. The bank of which he is president was the only bank in Jackson County which succeeded in passing unscathed through the memorable panic of 1873.

Sawyer, Frank Orville, merchant, was born December 22, 1835, in Exeter, New Hampshire. In 1859 he came to St. Louis and engaged in the wholesale paper trade, with which he has been continuously identified up to the present time, and has long been president of the Sawyer Paper Company. He became a member of the Unitarian Church of the Messiah, of St. Louis, under the pastorate of Rev. Dr. William G. Eliot, and is still a member of that church. Politically he has affiliated with the Republican party since it came into existence. In 1856 he became a member of the Masonic order, and has attained the thirty-second degree. Mr. Sawyer married, May 16, 1872, Miss Ellen S. Knowlton, of Bunker Hill, Illinois. The living children of Mr. and Mrs. Sawyer are Frank Knowlton Sawyer, who married, in 1897, Isabella Lucas, daughter of J. B. C. Lucas, of St. Louis, and one daughter, Mary Knowlton Sawyer.

Sawyer, Samuel Locke, eminent as a Congressman, jurist, lawyer and banker, was born November 26, 1813, at Mt. Vernon, New Hampshire, and died March 28, 1890, at his home in Independence, Missouri. He came from a noted family of lawyers, his father and grandfather having been able exponents of the legal profession before him, and other relatives having made reputations of honor and merit along the same line. His brother, Judge A. W. Sawyer, was judge of the Supreme Court of New Hampshire, and was one of the most distinguished men of that State. Samuel Locke, his maternal ancestor, was a minister and scholar of extraordinarily high attainments. In 1770 he was made president of Harvard College, and for a number of years was the active head of

that noble institution. After resigning from Harvard, he returned to the ministry at Shadburne, Massachusetts, which pulpit he had left when the duties of educator were assumed. Samuel L. Sawyer was a graduate of Dartmouth College, and after leaving school he went to Geneva, New York, where he remained one year, at the end of the time removing to Cleveland, Ohio. There he was engaged in the teaching of Latin, having acquired a brilliant mastery of that language, and when opportunity offered itself applied himself to the study of law. In this persistent way he acquired a thorough foundation for the profession in which he afterward proved so highly successful. One day the young Latin teacher in Cleveland received a letter which proved the start toward a career of success and fame. It was from a man named French, living at Lexington, Missouri, a man who had already established a reputation as a lawyer and who, knowing the good qualities of the young man to whom he wrote, desired that he should leave Cleveland, remove to Missouri and engage in the practice of law in this State. The invitation was accepted, and Samuel L. Sawyer reached Lexington in 1839. A partnership was formed under the name of French & Sawyer, and this happy and successful relation was continued until 1854, when Mr. French died. The younger partner was then associated with F. C. Sharp. In 1856 Sawyer & Sharp opened an office in St. Louis, Missouri, and accepted into partnership relations James O. Broadhead, who carved a name familiar to the legal profession in many States as a lawyer of highest attainments, under the name of Sawyer, Sharp & Broadhead. Ill health compelled Mr. Sawyer to give up the city practice, however, and he returned to Lexington, where he enjoyed a needed rest. Later he went to his farm, six miles from Lexington, and by riding to and from his office every morning and evening, and taking advantage of the rugged exercise of country life, he regained much of the lost strength. During his trips over the circuit he frequently met William Chrisman, a successful lawyer of Independence, Missouri, and their friendship ripened. In 1860 the two formed a partnership for the practice of law, but Judge Sawyer did not reside in Independence until the year 1866. In 1869 both retired from

the active practice of law. During his residence in Lexington Samuel L. Sawyer was twice elected prosecuting attorney of Lafayette County. Politically he was an ardent Whig. In 1861 he was a member of the convention to "Consider the Relations of Missouri to the Federal Government." His partner, William Chrisman, was a member of the constitutional convention of the State, and as chairman of the committee appointed to issue an address to the people of Missouri touching the provisions of the proposed constitution, he did a considerable portion of the work attached to the writing of that address. In this he was materially assisted by Samuel L. Sawyer, and it may indeed be said that these two men wrote a goodly portion of the constitution under which the people of Missouri are now living, a constitution which has been praised by students and scholars of many States. In 1871 Mr. Sawyer became a judge, when he was appointed judge of the Twenty-fourth Judicial Circuit of Missouri by Governor Brown, holding court at Kansas City and Independence. In 1878 he was nominated for Congress and was elected, defeating Colonel John T. Crisp. Judge Sawyer had no liking for political life, and at the close of his first term in Congress he expressed a desire and determination to withdraw from the public glare and retire to privacy. He was one of the founders of the Chrisman-Sawyer Banking Company, of Independence, which is one of the most substantial financial institutions in the State. In this enterprise William Chrisman was associated with him under several firm names. The bank finally received a State charter, and has since been a solid State bank. A. F. Sawyer, a son of Judge Samuel L., is now the president of this bank, and has established a business reputation that is creditable to the sterling record made in business and professional life by the distinguished father. Judge Sawyer married Mary Callaway, a native of Lynchburg, Virginia, though a resident of Lexington, Missouri. She was the daughter of Captain Thomas Callaway, who was a soldier in the War of 1812. Five children were born to Judge Sawyer and his wife, viz.: Catharine, who died in childhood; Mary, who married Henry M. Stonestreet and died in 1869; A. F., Thomas C. and Fannie I., now the wife of W. L. McCoy.

Sawyer's Bend.—The channel which the Mississippi River made for itself west of Gabaret Island about 1817, so called since on account of the numerous snags, or "sawyers," which planted themselves therein. It has been known among river men as a "steam-boat graveyard," it being stated on good authority that thirty boats and barges were wrecked there since 1833. Many of these wrecks have become entombed in Gabaret Island. See also "Harbor of St. Louis."

Saxton.—A small town in Buchanan County, six miles east of St. Joseph, on the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad. Albe M. Saxton donated the ground for a railroad station and the town was named in his honor.

Scammon, James, lawyer, was born June 10, 1844, at Stratham, New Hampshire, and died May 30, 1900, at his home in Kansas City, Missouri. He was graduated from Brown University in 1865, fifth in his class. He studied law at the Albany Law School and graduated in 1870. He began practice at Mechanicsville, Iowa, and removed to Davenport, Iowa. In 1872 he went to Kansas City, Missouri, and from that time until his death was one of the foremost lawyers of that city. He was appointed by Governor Marmaduke president of the board of managers of Jackson County Reform School. He was one of the organizers of the Kansas City Humane Society, and interested himself actively in its work for over ten years. His legal services were given free to the society, and in other ways he demonstrated a lively interest in philanthropic work. To All Souls' Unitarian Church he was particularly devoted. During his last illness, which prevented him from discharging his duties as president of the board of trustees of the church, it was found necessary to elect a new president. Rather than strike his name from the official roll, however, the congregation created the honor of president emeritus and conferred it upon Mr. Scammon during his life. For many years he was president of the Missouri Valley Conference of Unitarian Churches. During the later years of his law practice Mr. Scammon was the senior member of the firm of Scammon, Mead & Steubenrauch. He found much time for literary reading and work, and possessed a rare library containing over 6,000 volumes of works of the highest class, many of which

are choice first editions of the classic writers. Mr. Scammon was married in 1876 to Miss Laura Everingham, daughter of the Rev. J. S. Everingham, of Sandusky, New York. To them one son was born, Richard Everingham Scammon, now a promising young man. James Scammon was a man of rugged character, strong purposes and high ideas, the personification of honor, upright in his dealings with men, and intolerant of sham and pretense.

Scanlan, Mary F., who has graced woman's sphere in the social circles of St. Louis and earned the gratitude of the public by her kindly benevolence and charity, was born in Cahokia, Illinois, daughter of Samuel C. and Melaine (Jarrot) Christy. She was educated at the Convent of the Visitation of St. Louis. In 1858 she married Lieutenant John R. Church, of the United States Army, and soon afterward went with her husband to Fort Washita. He became a colonel in the Confederate Army, and died in the second year of the war, when his widow returned from the South to St. Louis. She was one of those who set on foot the great Southern Relief Fair. In later years she has been a zealous member of the Daughters of the Confederacy. She was one of the organizers of a movement conducted by ladies which lifted a heavy debt from the Church of the Annunciation, and also assisted in erecting the school building connected with this church. She was one of the originators of the movement which resulted in the building of the Augusta Free Hospital—now called Martha Parsons Hospital—for the care of indigent sick children. For many years she was president of the Visitation Convent Sodality, of Cabanne Place, and also of the Sacred Heart Sodality. The building of the new Catholic Cathedral is being facilitated by her substantial aid and encouragement. After seven years of widowhood she married, in 1869, James J. Scanlan, a native of Philadelphia, who had been for some years prominent in the business circles of St. Louis. Five children were born of their union, and in later years Mrs. Scanlan went abroad with her family and resided five years in the Old World, educating her sons. Returning to St. Louis she resumed a leadership which she had long enjoyed in social circles and for which her graces and accomplishments emi-

nently fitted her. Her home has always been one of the principal centers of the most refined and highly cultivated society in St. Louis, and on numerous occasions it has been the scene of great social functions.

Scarritt, Edward Lucky, lawyer and jurist, was born August 30, 1853, near his present residence in Jackson County, Missouri, eldest son of Rev. Dr. Nathan Scarritt. He received his literary education in the public and high schools of Kansas City, and at Pritchett Institute, Glasgow, Missouri. For one year he was a student in the Law School of Harvard University, and afterward read law under the tutorship of Warwick Hough, subsequently a judge of the Supreme Court of Missouri. He was admitted to the bar at Kansas City in September, 1873. While pursuing his law studies he was for nearly two years engaged in outdoor pursuits as a tobacco-buyer and stock-breeder in Howard County, Missouri. In 1875 at Glasgow he began the active practice of the law as junior member of the firm of Caples & Scarritt. In January, 1877, he opened a law office in Kansas City, and in the course of a few years had laid the foundation of a large and remunerative practice. He was subsequently associated with W. A. Alderson, the firm name being Scarritt & Alderson, and again with J. R. Riggins, a former fellow-student in various schools, under the firm name of Scarritt & Riggins. In 1882 he formed a partnership with his brother, William C. Scarritt, and somewhat later his brother-in-law, Elliott H. Jones, and Colonel J. K. Griffith were admitted to the firm, which is now known as Scarritt, Griffith & Jones. A Democrat in politics, Mr. Scarritt for several years ably and earnestly advocated the principles of his party by his counsel and before the public. Unambitious of political distinction, he declined various solicitations looking to his preferment, and could only be induced to accept positions immediately in the line of his profession, wherein his services would benefit the community and afford him opportunity to add to his knowledge professionally. In 1885 he became city counselor and discharged the duties of that position with signal ability and strict fidelity to the interests of the public. In 1889-90 he was called to the important position of membership in the board of freeholders, a body

charged with the drafting of a city charter; as secretary of the board, his legal learning and intelligent appreciation of the objects sought were conspicuous qualifications, and his service was of peculiar value to his associates and to the community. In 1892, when thirty-eight years of age, he was elected for a term of six years judge of the first division of the sixteenth judicial circuit of Missouri. In this position he was called upon to adjudicate many important cases, and his decisions received warm commendation from the highest legal authorities. A lawyer of fine attainments, yet always a diligent student, he displays a constantly increasing capacity for large and intricate affairs. Through heredity and training his first standards are the basic principles of justice, and upon these he builds his argument and statement of law to the exclusion of sophistry and deceit. A vigorous and pleasing speaker, his diction and oratory are chaste and dignified, well suited to the higher courts and to deliberative bodies, with no resemblance to the affected eloquence which for the moment pleases the uncouth and unthinking. His name should be linked with that of his father in the establishment of the Scarritt Bible and Training School, for to his filial devotion and legal knowledge were in large degree due the consummation of the purpose of his philanthropic sire. Dr. Scarritt was on his deathbed while his propositions were yet unaccepted by the body to whom his overtures had been made. Shortly before his demise a telegram was received from the Methodist Woman's Board of Missions, accepting his offer by unanimous vote, and expressing thanks for his liberality, sympathy for his affliction and hopes for his recovery. This was read to him by his son Edward, to whom he expressed his satisfaction and the desire that his purpose should be fully effected. His will made no provision for his proposed benefaction, and no legal obligation rested upon his heirs. Loyal to the memory of the tender parent whose wish was ever law to them, the children cheerfully and gladly carried out his purpose through such means and in such manner as they believed he would approve. All were as one in this accomplishment, and the bequest, through the efficiency of Edward and W. C. Scarritt, as capable lawyers, guided by the experience in such matters of Bishop E. R. Hendrix, was so safeguarded as to insure its perpe-

tuity without possibility of alienation. All this was accomplished in such manner as to merit the approval of the most eminent lawyers, and the wisdom of such course has been as free from criticism as have been the motives of the subject of this sketch and the other children of Dr. Scarritt. Judge Scarritt has been actively concerned in various enterprises conducive to the commercial development and prosperity of Kansas City. He was an incorporator of the Kansas City State Bank and a member of its directory, and was also an incorporator of the Northeast Street Railway Company, now a part of the Metropolitan Street Railway system. He is also greatly interested in the Kansas City Law School, which he assisted in founding and in which he has been for years a most able and earnest instructor. Judge Scarritt was married to Miss Margaret Morris, daughter of Dr. Joel T. Morris, a pioneer physician of Westport. A daughter, Berenice, is the wife of W. E. Royster, commercial agent of the Mobile & Ohio Railway.

Scarritt, Nathan, benefactor, was born April 14, 1821, in Edwardsville, Illinois. His parents were Nathan and Letitia (Alds) Scarritt, the father a native of Connecticut, of Scotch descent, and the mother a native of New Hampshire, of Irish descent. In 1820 they emigrated by wagon from New Hampshire to Illinois, locating first at Edwardsville, and then on a farm near Alton; their latter location took their name and was known as Scarritt's Prairie, now the seat of Monticello Female Seminary. Nathan was the seventh of their twelve children. He worked on the home farm until he was sixteen years of age, when he entered McKendree College, at Lebanon, Illinois. He was then scarcely able to read, and he began in the preparatory department. His father could aid him but little, and he obtained his education almost altogether through his own effort. He cleared the brush and timber from the college campus, doing the work after study hours and by moonlight, and thus paid part of the first year's tuition. With two others, he lived in a log hut, and near it he fenced and cultivated a garden. His meals were often potatoes of his own raising, with occasionally bread and meat; during this time his expenses were frequently less than fifty cents a week. His studies were

interrupted by the illness of his father, and he returned home to manage the farm. His father convalescing, he returned to college at the urgent solicitation of the faculty, who offered him board and tuition on credit. He graduated in 1842 as valedictorian by appointment of the faculty, and received his degree as bachelor of arts. In later years he received the degree of master of arts from the University of Missouri, and of doctor of divinity from his *alma mater*. Soon after graduation he taught a school at Waterloo, Illinois, and out of the savings of two years paid his indebtedness to his college. In April, 1845, he removed to Fayette, Missouri, arriving there with but \$10 which he lent to a friend, who never repaid it. Here he joined his brother-in-law, William T. Lucky, in the establishment of a high school. Its opening was inauspicious. Of six pupils at the beginning one was taken ill and four ran away, leaving but two pupils at the close of the first week. Success was attained, however, and out of Howard High School, as it was known, grew Central College for males and Howard Female College. Later, upon urgent solicitation, Dr. Scarritt accepted the position of provisional president of Central College, and served about one year. This was at a crucial period in the history of the institution, and its firm establishment is due to his service at that time. For three years, beginning in 1848, he taught the Indian Manual Labor School in the Shawnee country, Indian Territory. In 1852 he resided at Westport and was the leading spirit in the building of its high school, of which he was principal. In 1864-5 he taught school in Kansas City, Missouri. Peculiarly fitted in heart and mind for the life of an educator, he was highly successful, and the way was open to him for high preferment in that calling, but he was destined for other work which led to noble results and was the crowning glory of his career. So reared that his memory could not recall the day when he first knew himself as a Christian, from boyhood he had been impressed with the conviction that he was destined for the ministry. Upon reaching suitable age he was called to the duties of a class leader, and his deep sincerity and fervency in prayer and exhortation won the admiration of ministers whom he met. In 1846 he was licensed to preach, and later the same year he was received on trial



*John Terry
Nathan*



Yours very truly
Nathan Scovitt.

into the Missouri Conference and appointed to the Howard High School, where he was then teaching. During these two years, in addition to filling this appointment, he frequently ministered to neighborhoods in the vicinity. Now occurred the division of the Methodist Church, an event which cost him infinite disturbance of mind. He cast his lot with the Southern branch, convinced in his conscience that while division was deplorable and slavery was in his estimation an evil, it was not the part of a Christian body to interfere with established civil order. He was grieved that his parents and other relatives in Illinois should condemn him in his course through their incapability of understanding him. In 1848-51, while teaching among the Indians, he frequently assisted the missionaries, and in the latter year he was appointed missionary to the Shawnees, Delawares and Wyandottes. He preached to each of these tribes through interpreters, and his labors were eminently useful. During a portion of this time he also performed ministerial duty at Lexington, filling a vacancy. Late in 1852 he was appointed to Westport and Kansas City, and the following year he was located in the latter place, becoming the first pastor of the Fifth Street Church. In January, 1855, he was appointed presiding elder of the Kickapoo District of the Kansas Mission Conference, and represented this body in the General Conference of 1858. In 1858-9 he served in the Shawnee Reserve, and for the two years following was presiding elder of the Lecompton District. During all the years of his service with the Indians his labors were most arduous in preaching and in establishing churches. His journeyings were frequently over untracked prairies and through pathless woods, and he swam and forded swollen streams and those partially frozen. These exposures, with often want of rest and food, told severely upon him in later life and brought on infirmities which hastened his death. In 1861 his ministerial labors were suspended on account of the unsettled conditions incident to the Civil War. After peace was restored he engaged in itinerant service for one year, and was superannuated on account of physical disability, but declined the aid due him from the conference fund. In 1876 he was located in Kansas City, where his labors were conspicuously useful in the pastorate, in turn, of the old Fifth Street

Church, the Walnut Street Church, the Lydia Avenue Church, the Campbell Street Church and Melrose Church. He was a delegate in several sessions of the General Conference; in two he served on the committee on revisals and was assigned to the same position at the session of 1890, and while in discharge of that duty was stricken with the illness which resulted in his death. His residence in Kansas City led to his accumulation of a large fortune, and afforded him opportunity to aid materially in the development of the city, and to formulate and execute various philanthropic designs. In 1862 he bought forty acres of land near Kansas City and subsequent purchases increased his holdings to 220 acres, situated on the beautiful high ground known as Scarritt's Point, in the eastern portion of Kansas City, overlooking the Missouri River. His first home there was a log cabin of his own building. He was early associated with Governor Ross, of Delaware, in the ownership of a tract of land in the heart of Kansas City, a block of which was intended to be conveyed in fee to the city upon condition that a courthouse or school be built thereon, but the city failed to improve the opportunity and lost it. In that time Mr. Scarritt was a pioneer builder on Main and Walnut Streets, and he erected many of the most substantial and useful structures thereon. It was, however, for his aid to religious and educational institutions that he was most conspicuously useful, and is now most highly honored. No such cause, if worthy, appealed to him in vain, and he aided it with his sympathy and counsel and abundantly out of his means. Among his benefactions were \$5,000 to the Scarritt Collegiate Institute at Neosho, and \$5,000 to the Central Female College at Lexington. The beautiful Melrose Church, Kansas City, was built almost entirely out of his munificent contribution of \$30,000, upon a lot whereon he had for two years previously maintained a tent for religious meetings. His benefactions were not restricted to the objects favored by his own denomination, and scarcely a church in Kansas City was unaided by him; the Rev. Father Dalton has said Dr. Scarritt was one of the first to assist him in the building of his Catholic edifice in the West Bottoms. In 1889 he conceived a desire to establish a Bible and Training School, and his purpose was on the eve of accomplishment, when his death oc-

curred; it was not long delayed, however, the filial devotion of his children inspiring them to carry out his wishes. In theology he proclaimed himself an Armenian of the Wesleyan Methodist type. In politics he was originally a Whig, and afterward a conservative Democrat. Opposed to slavery, he deprecated interference with the institution as it existed, but rejoiced at its overthrow, though regretful of the struggle through which it was accomplished. While residing in Kansas he took no part in the border troubles, never attending a political meeting or casting a partisan vote. During the Civil War he sympathized with the Southern people, but regarded secession as a grave error. He was a member of a company of Kansas City Home Guards, and stood guard over property, but engaged in no forays or other movements. He was married April 29, 1850, to Miss Martha M. Chick, daughter of William Chick, one of the founders of Kansas City. The marriage occurred while he was a missionary among the Indians, and his wife was his efficient colaborer. She died July 29, 1873, having borne him nine children, of whom six are living, all residents of Kansas City except Charles W. They are Annie E., wife of Bishop E. R. Hendrix; Edward L., Nathan, William C., Charles W., a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and Martha M., wife of Elliott H. Jones. Dr. Scarritt was married, October 6, 1875, to Mrs. Ruth E. Scarritt, daughter of Rev. Cyrus Barker, a missionary in India, where she was born. Early in 1890 Dr. Scarritt was in St. Louis as a member of the General Conference. He was there taken ill and returned to his home in Kansas City, where he died May 22d of that year. Funeral ceremonies were held May 25th, in Melrose Church, in the presence of a large and deeply impressed concourse of friends, and the services were conducted by several eminent clergymen who had been intimate friends and warm admirers of the deceased. Various ecclesiastical and educational bodies gave formal expression to their high appreciation of the personal worth and useful life of Dr. Scarritt, among them being the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South; the curators of Central College, the Kentucky Conference Missionary Society and others. The value of his great services as clergyman and educator is ap-

parent in the foregoing outline of his life. From boyhood he seemed as one set apart for a consecrated purpose. His mouth was ever absolutely free from impure or profane language and from knowledge of the taste of tobacco or intoxicants. Reared amid privations, he developed a magnificent physique and strong character in which reverence for God, love and sympathy for his fellows and absolute self-forgetfulness in his service for these, were the principal and controlling characteristics. As a teacher he won upon his pupils as much through his kindly personal interest and sympathy as through his power of imparting knowledge. By deep study and close observation he stored his mind with ample material for every emergency, and his sermons were models of instruction and logical exposition. Sincere earnestness aided his effort with an unaffected vigor of oratory which compelled attention, and enabled him to impress the individual hearer with the conviction that he was listening to a personal message and appeal. His personal traits were such as grace the true pastor, and his sympathy, counsel and admonition were regarded as if coming from an elder brother. His benevolences were free and liberal, and directed in a sympathetic and orderly way insuring perpetuation of the gift and increasing advantages from it in after years. In all his relations with his fellow-men and in all his efforts he bore himself as a steward of his Master, and of few is it so truly to be said that "their works do follow them."

Scarritt, William C., lawyer, was born in Westport, now a part of Kansas City, Missouri, March 21, 1861, son of Rev. Dr. Nathan and Martha M. (Chick) Scarritt. He received his preliminary education in the public schools of Kansas City and then took a collegiate course at Central College, Fayette, Missouri, graduating from that institution in 1881. He entered the Law School of Boston University and graduated in 1883, locating in Kansas City immediately for the practice of his profession. He was first associated with his brother, Judge E. L. Scarritt, under the firm name of Scarritt & Scarritt. This association existed ten years, at the end of which time the senior member of the firm assumed his duties as judge of the circuit court, division No. 1, of Jackson County, Missouri.

For about three years the subject of this sketch was alone in the practice. At the end of that time the present firm of Scarritt, Griffith & Jones was formed. Judge Scarritt was on the bench six years, at the close of his judicial career becoming senior member of the firm of Scarritt, Griffith & Jones, without a change in the firm name. Mr. Scarritt's practice is largely devoted to municipal law and the laws governing private corporations. His firm represents a number of strong corporations, and its members figure in litigation of the greatest importance and occupy a place in the very front rank of the Kansas City bar. Mr. Scarritt gave active and valued assistance in the preparation of the law which made it possible for Kansas City to establish what is destined to become the greatest park system in this country. His practice in the Supreme Court of Missouri is very large, and he probably appears before that body in behalf of clients who have important interests at stake as often as any lawyer in Missouri. He is a member of the Kansas City Bar Association and of the Missouri State Bar Association. By appointment of Governor Stephens he served a term as police commissioner of Kansas City. Politically he is a Democrat, and takes as active a part in party management as his practice will allow. He is a member of the Melrose Methodist Episcopal Church, South—in which denomination the Scarritt family has long been a pillar of strength—and is a curator of Central College, Fayette, Missouri, of which he is an alumnus. Mr. Scarritt was married in 1884 to Frances V. Davis, daughter of Temple Davis, a prominent citizen of Hannibal, Missouri. Four children have come to this union: William H., Frances M., Arthur Davis and Dorothy Ann. Mr. Scarritt, although younger in years than many of the attorneys with whom he comes in daily contact in the trial of weighty causes, ranks with the most able of the bar's representatives and sustains a reputation which extends to all the courts of Missouri and to those of Federal jurisdiction.

Scarritt Bible and Training School.—A school for females at Kansas City, under the direction of the Woman's Board of Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. It affords instruction in the Bible, evidences of Christianity, church history, mission field, missionary methods,

nursing, physiology and medicine. A hospital is also maintained. The building occupies a splendid site on the Missouri River bluffs, overlooking Kansas City on the northeast. It is 160 feet in frontage and 120 feet in depth, with a court, and contains a boarding department, dormitories, lecture rooms, a chapel, a dispensary and hospital wards. It was opened September 14, 1892, with five teachers and five pupils in the school department. Including the year 1900, the pupils numbered 235, representing sixteen States and ten denominations. Of these a number have entered the mission field in China, Japan, Siam, India, Brazil and Mexico; others have taken service in home mission work in Kansas City and other cities, and one served as a nurse with the army in Florida during the Spanish-American war. In 1900 the school numbered 8 teachers and 33 students in the Bible department, and 15 students in the training school department. Miss Maria Layng Gibson has served as principal and secretary of the board of managers from the opening of the school to the present time. For seven years previously she conducted a private school and engaged in missionary work in Covington, Kentucky. The institution was founded upon a bequest made by the Rev. Dr. Nathan Scarritt. In 1889 he offered the site upon which the school now stands, then worth \$15,000, together with \$25,000 in cash, for the establishment of a missionary training school under the direction of the Woman's Board of Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, conditioned upon that body securing an additional sum of \$25,000 to aid in the purpose. The offer was accepted by the executive committee of the board, and Dr. Scarritt prepared the plans, which were ultimately followed in all material respects. Doubt arose as to the legal authority of the committee, and in order to avoid possible embarrassment in the future the entire matter was held in abeyance until the annual meeting of the Woman's Missionary Society in May, 1890, in connection with the General Conference in St. Louis. Dr. Scarritt was present, but before final action could be had he was taken ill and obliged to return home. While he was on his deathbed, and but a few hours before his demise, favorable action was taken by the Woman's Missionary Society, and the secretary of that body, Maria L. Gibson, advised him of the fact by tele-

graph. The dispatch was read to him by his oldest son, and he expressed satisfaction and a desire that his wishes should be fully carried out. His will made no provision for the benefaction so dear to his heart, nor did any legal obligation for its discharge rest upon his children, but their filial devotion and interest in the object moved them to fulfil his purpose cheerfully and generously. The furnishings of the building and an endowment fund of \$80,000 were subsequently contributed by individuals and churches, through the energy and zeal of agents appointed by the Woman's Board of Foreign Missions.

Scarritt College.—A collegiate institution for both sexes, under the care of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, located at Neosho, in Newton County. It is conducted with entire freedom from sectarian influence. The building is a substantial brick and stone edifice which cost \$12,000. The present value, with equipment, is \$30,000. Its beginning was in 1878, as Neosho Seminary, instituted under the patronage of the Methodist Church, South, with Professor D. M. Conway as President. This gave place in 1880 to the Neosho Collegiate Institute, under the presidency of Dr. Lewis Wills. In 1882 the name was changed to Scarritt College, in grateful recognition of Dr. Scarritt, of Kansas City, who contributed \$5,000, and with Messrs. Daugherty and Wood provided for the excellent building now in use.

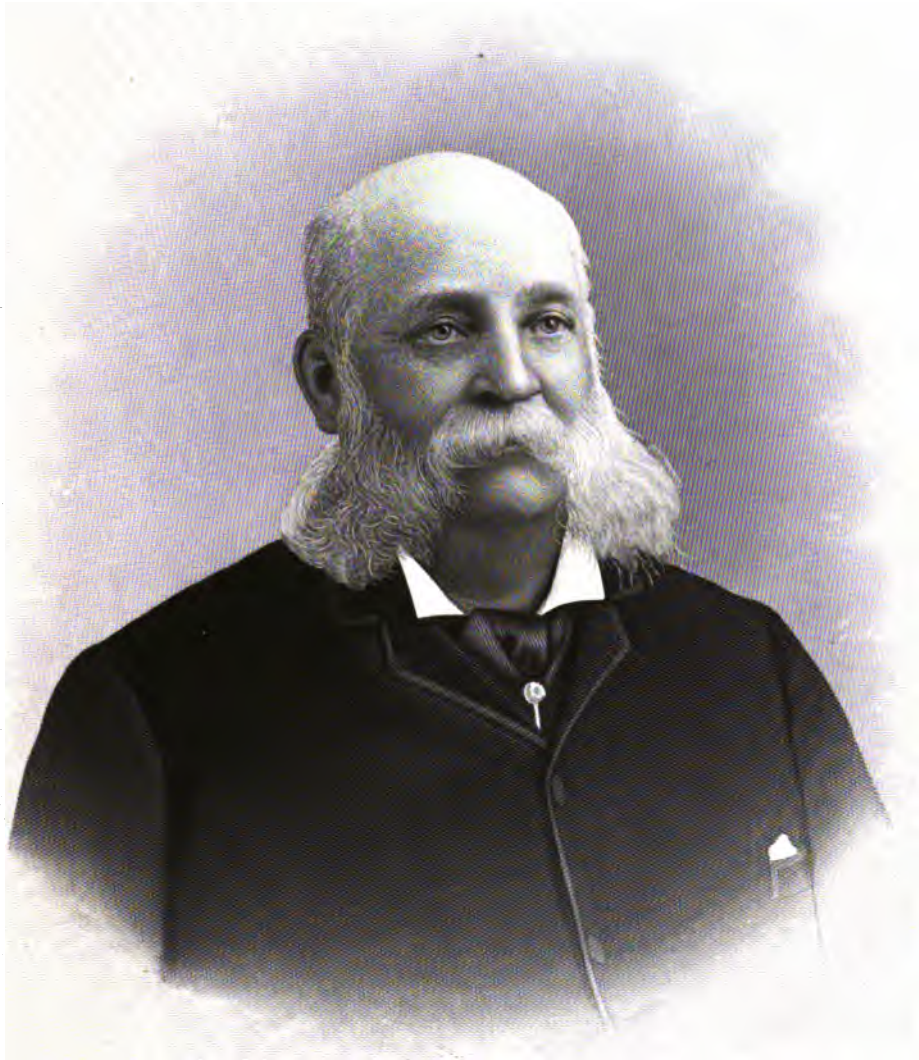
Schaffer, John, inventor, engineer and government inspector, was born in Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, September, 1826, and died near Kirkwood, Missouri, April 14, 1893. His parents were John and Emily (Shorts) Schaffer, of Dutch and Scotch-Irish lineage, and from them he inherited the qualities of a strong, steadfast and faithful character. Both his grandfathers fought under Washington in the Revolutionary struggle, and bore themselves with honor. He received a good English education in the schools of Allegheny City, and was there trained to the trade of blacksmith, rising to machinist, engineer and general expert mechanic. In 1860 he came to Missouri and located in St. Louis. His reputation as a skillful engineer and river man was already established, and shortly after he settled in St. Louis he was appointed United States inspector of steam-

boat machinery and boilers, an office which, in those palmy days of steamboating, was one of great responsibility and importance. He held it for thirty years, and until the day of his death, discharging its duties with satisfaction to the government and in a manner that gained for him the good will and respect of steamboat men. It is recorded to his credit, that in his long administration no accident ever occurred to a steamer that could be attributed to a negligent and imperfect inspector. He was a man of active and investigating mental habits, and this quality, with his practical knowledge of mechanics, made him an inventor, as was his father before him. Captain Schaffer invented the steam capstan, now in general use, and also the sand pump dredge boat, for deepening the channel of rivers. When the famous race of the "Lee" and "Natchez" took place, in 1870, Captain Schaffer was asked to act as chief engineer of the "Natchez," but declined this tribute to his skill, as he was, at the time, in the government employ as inspector. He possessed an unusual capacity for general business, being sagacious and prudent, and his investments in several manufacturing enterprises yielded good returns and brought him an ample fortune, a large measure of the credit for which he was accustomed to award to the wise counsel and judicious management of his wife, whose maiden name was Mary A. E. Vandergrift, and who inherited the virtues and talents of the well known Vandergrift family of Pittsburg, of which she was a member. His beautiful home near Kirkwood was the seat of a generous hospitality, and in the constant entertainment of his friends he was accustomed to take no little pride in telling them that all the bounties of his well served table were the products of his own farm, garden and dairy. At his death he left his widow, who followed him in 1898, and who was held in the highest esteem for her Christian character and her amiable qualities, and several children, one of them, Morse B. Schaffer, famous as the inventor of nineteen patented railway appliances and devices in general use, from which he has derived a handsome fortune.

Schell City.—A town in Vernon County, on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway, nineteen miles northeast of Nevada, the



John D. S.



John Schaffer

county seat. It has a fine brick school building, accommodating six teachers and 300 pupils, including thirty-four in the high school; churches of the Baptist, Catholic, Christian, Methodist Episcopal and Presbyterian denominations; lodges of Masons, Odd Fellows, Modern Woodmen and Woodmen of the World; a Democratic newspaper, the "Schell City News;" a bank, a flourmill, a sawmill, and marble works. There are productive coal mines in the vicinity. In 1899 the population was 1,000. The town was laid out in 1871 by the Schell City Town Company, and was named for one of the proprietors, Augustus Schell, of New York City, a former grand sagem of the Tammany Society, who, in recognition of the compliment, donated \$1,000 toward the erection of the public school building. Richard Schell, brother of Augustus Schell, offered \$1,000 for the first male child born in the town, to be named for himself, and made the payment to John Wood and wife, parents of Richard Schell Wood, born early in the year the town was founded. B. F. Herrick was the first chairman of the board of trustees, and Fielding Childs was the first clerk. For two years following 1876, the place suffered severely from stagnation of business consequent upon crop failures, and in 1885 business houses to the value of \$65,000 were destroyed by fire, supposedly the work of incendiaries. Schell City is substantially built, and is the center of a large trade derived from agricultural, stock and mining interests.

Scheme and Charter.—The name given to the measure combining a scheme of separation between the city and county of St. Louis, and a new charter for the city, which was ratified by a vote of the people August 22, 1876, and became the organic law of the county and city sixty days thereafter, October 22, 1876. It was a measure of vast importance and great advantage to the city, and was not attended by any disadvantages to the county. Although the city possessed more than ten times as great a population, and more than ten times as much wealth, and paid more than ten times as large a share of the county taxes, as the rural part of the county, the county outnumbered and outvoted the city on the bench of the county court, and, of course, controlled the body which had authority to assess the taxable property, levy

and collect the taxes thereon, and expend the revenues. Such partial measures as could be from time to time thought of were resorted to, and the Legislature was appealed to at nearly every successive session to give the city a "new charter," or an "amended charter," giving to the city greater control over its municipal interests. In the State constitutional convention of 1875, provision was made in the new constitution for allowing the people of St. Louis to extend the limits of the city "so as to embrace the parks now without its boundaries and other convenient and contiguous territory, and to frame a charter for the government of the city thus enlarged." The precedent conditions were that the city council and county court should meet in joint session and order an election for a board of thirteen freeholders, whose duty should be "to propose a scheme for the enlargement and definition of the boundaries of the city, the reorganization of the government of the county, the adjustment of the relations between the city thus enlarged and the residue of St. Louis County, and the government of the city thus enlarged by a charter in harmony with and subject to the constitution and laws of Missouri." The scheme was to be submitted to the qualified voters of the whole county, and the charter to the qualified voters of the city so enlarged. The freeholders—George H. Shields, James O. Broadhead, F. H. Lutkewitte, George W. Parker, Silas Bent, M. Dwight Collier, Henry T. Mudd, George Penn, M. H. Phelan and Samuel Reber—performed their task, and the scheme and charter were submitted to vote and ratified—the scheme by a majority of 1,253, and the charter by a majority of 3,222.

The scheme of separation provided that the city should have all the county property and buildings embraced within the extended limits, including, besides the courthouse, the four courts and jail, the asylum for the insane, and the poorhouse farm, the parks, public roads and highways; and, in consideration of this, should assume all the county debts and the park tax, which before had been levied on all county property. The severance between the city and county as newly organized was complete, and the authority of the county court of St. Louis County over and in the city ceased forever, and the functions toward the State, formerly

performed by the county court and the county officers, are now performed by the municipal assembly and the city officers; and the city has its own sheriff, coroner, public administrator, and recorder of deeds.

The new charter very largely extended the city limits, giving a river front from a point 200 feet south of the mouth of River des Peres, on the south, to the northern boundary of United States Survey No. 114, where it strikes the river on the north—about nineteen miles—with a western line varying from three to six miles out from the river; enclosing an area of sixty-two and one-half square miles, divided into twenty-eight wards. And this enlargement of area was accompanied with an enlargement of the city's authority. The legislative body is called the municipal assembly, composed of two branches—a council of thirteen members, chosen on a general ticket, and holding office for four years; and a house of delegates, one from each ward, chosen every two years. The salary of members of the assembly is fixed at \$300 a year. The executive and administrative department consists of a mayor, comptroller, auditor, treasurer, register, collector, recorder of deeds, inspector of weights and measures, sheriff, coroner, marshal, public administrator, president of the board of assessors, and president of the board of public improvements—all chosen by the qualified voters and holding office for four years—and a city counselor, district assessors, superintendent of workhouse, superintendent of house of refuge, superintendent of fire alarm and police telegraph, commissioner of supplies, assessor of water rates, two police justices, attorney, jailer and five commissioners on charitable institutions, all appointed by the mayor, and holding office for four years. There are also five commissioners appointed by the mayor, street commissioner, sewer commissioner, water commissioner, harbor and wharf commissioner and park commissioner, who, with the president thereof, constitute the board of public improvements. The tax rate for municipal purposes can not exceed 1 per cent in the old limits, and for the payment of the valid indebtedness of the city only such rate as may be required; and in the new limits the rates may not exceed four-tenths of 1 per cent for municipal purposes, and one-tenth of 1 per cent for debt purposes.

The new charter has worked so satisfactorily and accomplished its purpose so well that after twenty-two years' experience only one amendment to it has been made by the Legislature—an amendment taking away the freehold qualification for mayor. A few trivial amendments have been made by the municipal assembly, and ratified by the vote of the people, the only one possessing importance being the provision authorizing the assembly to provide for a general sprinkling of the streets. The public institutions are well managed; the efficiency of all the departments of government has been notably improved; the municipal debt, though increased in 1876, by the city's assumption of the \$6,824,000 county debt, has been steadily reduced; the city's credit is higher than it ever was before; and, in addition to this, it may be said that the period since the adoption of the scheme and charter has been one of unsurpassed prosperity, marked by more improvements than any previous era of its history. In 1876, when the scheme and charter took effect, the taxable valuation, real and personal, was \$166,441,110; in 1898 it was \$353,988,510, an increase of \$187,547,400, or more than double. The taxable wealth of the city, therefore, has increased more in the twenty-two years since the adoption of the scheme and charter than in all its previous history.

No proposition of return to the old order of relations between the city and county has ever been made by either, and it may be assumed, therefore, that the separation is for all time. The county of St. Louis underwent a reorganization immediately after the separation, established Clayton as its seat, and erected there a courthouse and jail, and the new government has worked satisfactorily ever since.

Schiller Verein.—A strictly literary society, organized in St. Louis February 9, 1896, for the purpose of cultivating taste for German classic literature. It has about 300 members. On the 13th of November, 1898, the Verein dedicated a statue of Schiller, donated by Colonel Charles G. Stifel, in North St. Louis Park.

Schifferdecker, Charles, banker, was born August 28, 1851, in Baden, Germany. His parents were Andrew and Phil-

pina (Bueller) Schifferdecker. The father belonged to a family of some importance, several of its members holding governmental positions at various times; he died in Germany. The mother came to America with her children, making her home with her son, Charles, who cared for her with filial devotion until her death in 1896. Charles was reared upon a farm, and educated in a country school near Heidelberg. In 1869 he came to America, locating near Keokuk, Iowa, where he worked on a farm for about four years. He then went to Quincy, Illinois, where he found employment in a brewery, and somewhat later removed to St. Louis, where he was similarly engaged. He followed the same business at Baxter Springs, Kansas, during the early part of 1875, removing later that year to Joplin, Missouri, where he established a bottling and ice business, which he made one of the leading enterprises of the city. This he sold in 1888 to the senior George H. Redell and others, and it is now conducted by the younger George H. Redell. He then became interested in various large business affairs, which engaged his most capable effort, and which were successfully developed. In the year of his retirement from the bottling house which he established, he assisted in the organization of the First National Bank of Joplin, one of the most substantial and prosperous financial institutions in the State. Of this he has been president from the date of establishment to the present time, with the exception of a period of three years, when he was relieved from duty in order that he might make a tour of Europe and otherwise find recreation. He is largely interested in mining properties and affairs, his principal holdings being as directing stockholder in the Galena Lead and Zinc Company, upon whose land the city of Galena is laid out. In politics he is a sound money Democrat, an advocate of a tariff which will protect American capital and labor, and of a foreign policy which will extend American commerce and manufactures. He has never been a self-seeker, and has only held such public places as were devolved upon him in the public interest. Upon two occasions he accepted positions in the board of education, serving as treasurer in each term. During these periods were built the principal public school edifices, involving an aggregate expenditure of \$75,000, all the moneys disbursed

passing through his hands. He has also served in the city council when important municipal questions were pending. He was reared a German Lutheran, and out of reverence for the religion of his parents, has been generous in his aid of its church interests. The handsome house of worship occupied by the Joplin congregation was his gift, the money value amounting to about \$3,000. He was the moving spirit in the organization of the old Joplin Turners' Society, and its most liberal patron. He has always been an active and liberal member of the Joplin Club, the most important organization in the city, which has accomplished so much in inaugurating and carrying to success various important enterprises, and is the present president of that body. In Masonry he has attained the degree of Knight Templar. His liberal aid was cheerfully extended to the Joplin Rifles, the first military company organized in Joplin, in 1881, and its ample equipment was largely due to him. He was equally helpful in affording influence and means toward the organization of Company G, of the Second Regiment, National Guard of Missouri, for service in the Spanish-American War, and his patriotic enthusiasm moved him to many acts of liberality while that command was in the field. Mr. Schifferdecker was married, September 24, 1877, to Miss Mina Martens, daughter of William and Frederika Martens, of Lee County, Iowa. She was born in Germany. For several years past her parents enjoyed the comforts of her home, where the mother yet resides. The father died in October, 1899. A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Schifferdecker in 1878, and died at the early age of one year. The family live in unpretentious elegance. Mr. Schifferdecker continues to give earnest personal attention to his many large affairs, at the same time affording the same hearty and active aid to public enterprises as when less demand lay upon his time. In his personal relations he is genial and companionable. He was a generous contributor to the building of St. John's Hospital, of Joplin, and his benefactions are freely bestowed upon charitable institutions. The suffering and distressed find in him a willing but unostentatious helper.

Schlossstein, Adolphus, physician, was born in Albsheim, Bavaria, January 27,

1841. He received a university education, became a physician, and was a surgeon in the German Army. In 1867 he came to America, and began the practice of his profession in St. Louis. In 1875 he visited Europe for the purpose of making a series of investigations in the line of his professional work, and in 1886 spent some time in Cuba for observation and pleasure. In 1896 he spent the year in extensive travel through Germany, Italy, France and the British Isles. Becoming identified with his brother, the late George Schlosstein, in the manufacture of window glass, he has aided in building up a flourishing glass manufacturing industry, and is now president of the French Window Glass Manufacturing Company of Missouri. He is identified professionally with the St. Louis Medical Society and the Society of German Physicians, and socially with the Liederkranz and other societies. Dr. Schlosstein has been twice married—first, in 1871, to Miss Bertha Schaeffer, daughter of Nicholas Schaeffer, a well known soap manufacturer of St. Louis. She died in 1873, and in 1875 Dr. Schlosstein married Miss Caroline Schaeffer, a sister of his first wife. Adolphus G. Schlosstein, a son born of his first marriage, graduated from the St. Louis Medical College.

Schmidt, Herman A., farmer and stock-raiser, was born October 19, 1862, in Cooper County, Missouri, son of Herman and Theresa (Spieler) Schmidt, both of whom were natives of Saxony, Germany, and came from there to the United States in 1841. His father died on the 4th of January, 1881. His mother was still living in 1900. Mr. Schmidt was reared on a farm seven miles east of Boonville, and received a practical business education in the public schools of Cooper County. His father was a farmer and stock-raiser, and the son was trained to that calling from boyhood up. After his father's death, although he lacked two years of having reached his majority, he took charge of the home farm, and has since devoted his entire time to farming and stock-raising, in which he has been unusually successful. A Republican in politics, he has taken an active part in various political campaigns, and in 1890 made the race for clerk of the Circuit Court of Cooper County. In common with

his associates on the Cooper County Repub-

lican ticket of that year, he was defeated, but the canvass demonstrated his ability and popularity. In 1898 President McKinley appointed him receiver of the United States land office at Boonville, and this office he still holds. He is a member of the Evangelical Church, and is chairman of the board of trustees of the church of that denomination at Boonville. His fraternal connections are with the Order of Woodmen of the World. October 24, 1898, Mr. Schmidt married Miss Fanny Manger, daughter of Casper and Wilhelmina Manger, of Boonville, Missouri.

Schofield, John M., soldier, was born in Chautauqua County, New York, September 29, 1831. He graduated at West Point in 1853, and for five years thereafter was instructor in natural philosophy in the Military Academy. He then took a similar position in Washington University, at St. Louis, where he was engaged when the Civil War began in 1861. He entered the service of the government under Captain Lyon, and was volunteer aide on his staff at the battle of Wilson's Creek. In November, 1861, he was made brigadier general of volunteers, and on the 1st of June, 1863, was appointed to the command of the Department of Missouri, succeeding General Halleck, with headquarters at St. Louis. He remained in command of the department until succeeded by General Rosecrans in January, 1864. His administration of the department was distinguished by the signal defeat of the Confederate attacks on Springfield and Cape Girardeau, and of Shelby's raid into the State and retreat from it. It was during his administration, also, that the famous "Order No. 11" was issued by General Ewing at Kansas City for the depopulation of Cass, Jackson, Bates and part of Vernon Counties within fifteen days. When this order, the execution of which was attended by so much suffering, was issued, General Schofield visited the border and after a personal investigation of the conditions, approved it, thus dividing with General Ewing the responsibility for it. His defense of the order was its necessity as a military measure for breaking up the guerrilla war on the border. The farmers of the counties named, whether Unionists or Southern sympathizers, were at the mercy of the guerrilla bands and forced to shelter and supply them, and as there were not troops enough in the

district to cover it, there was no other way of meeting the evil but to remove the population and the crops and stores. General Schofield encountered the opposition of the "Radical" Republicans on account of his recognition of and co-operation with the provisional State government with Governor Gamble at its head. They were hostile to this government because of its conservatism, and in their State convention held at Jefferson City, September 1, 1863, made a formal and organized effort to have General Schofield removed. A delegation of seventy persons, with Charles D. Drake as chairman, was appointed to visit Washington and ask President Lincoln to relieve Schofield, and appoint General B. F. Butler in his place. The committee performed their task, but President Lincoln refused to make the desired change, and General Schofield was retained in the command of the Department of Missouri until January of the following year, when he was transferred to Georgia, where he took part in the campaign against Atlanta, and also in the movements in North Carolina that precipitated the downfall of the Confederacy. In 1868 he was made Secretary of War upon the resignation of that office by General Grant.

School Board Association of Missouri.—The State School Board Association of Missouri was organized at Moberly, Missouri, in March, 1896, its first officers being R. L. Yeager, of Kansas City, president, and J. R. Lowell, of Moberly, secretary. It is composed of persons who are members of public school boards, and its objects are to discuss and otherwise consider questions pertaining to school administration, the relations of school boards to school supervision, and means and methods of improving the schools. A convention is held once a year and the practice is to have papers read, followed by discussion.

School Commissioner, County.—An officer elected by the people in every county of the State at the general school election on the first Tuesday in April, in the odd years, and holding for a term of two years. His duties are to examine applicants who desire to be teachers in the public schools, and grant certificates to those who are found qualified. He makes annual reports to the

State Superintendent of Public Schools on or before the 31st day of August, of the educational statistics of his county. His compensation is, in counties of less than 10,000 inhabitants, \$20; in counties of 10,000 and less than 15,000, \$30; in counties of 15,000 and upward, \$40; to be paid out of the county treasury. In addition to this he is allowed to charge \$1.50 for every teacher's certificate he issues, and is allowed a fee for holding the annual teachers' institute.

Schoolcraft, Henry Rowe, an American ethnologist and explorer, was born in Watervliet, New York, March 28, 1793, and died in Washington, D. C., December 10, 1864. He was the author of a six-volume work on the "Indian Tribes of the United States," "Travels in the Central Portion of the Mississippi Valley," and other works relating to travel and the Indians of America. In 1819, as a special agent of the United States government, he visited the mines of Washington County, Missouri, upon which he made report, in which he said: "This is the land of ores, the country of minerals." According to his report in 1819, the following mines were in operation and produced the amounts of ore and employed the number of hands here given: Mine a Breton, 1,500,000 pounds, 160 hands; Shibboleth, 2,700,000 pounds, 240 hands; La Motte, 2,400,000 pounds, 210 hands; Richwood's, 1,300,000 pounds, 140 hands; Bryan's and Dogget's, 910,000 pounds, 80 hands; Perry's, Elliott's, Old Mines and Bellefontaine Mines, 45,000 pounds, 20 hands; Mine Astraddle, Liberty, Renault, Silvers and Miller, 450,000 pounds, 40 hands; Cannon's, Bequette's and Little Mines, 75,000 pounds, 30 hands; Rock Diggings, Citadel, Lambert's, Austin's and Jones' mines, 1,160,000 pounds, 180 hands; total production of lead for the year, 10,540,000 pounds, and total number of hands employed, 1,100.

School Lands.—By act of Congress, March 6, 1820, grant was made, for common school purposes, in Missouri, of the sixteenth section in every township, of lands not otherwise disposed of; if a section did not contain undisposed-of lands, selection was to be made elsewhere. Generally the townships reserved sufficient for school building sites, and made sale of the remainder, holding the proceeds as a school fund.

School of Design.—An art institution, the nature of which is evidenced by its name, founded by Mrs. John B. Henderson in 1878, and which flourished for some years in St. Louis. Lack of encouragement and financial aid ultimately caused the school to permanently close its doors.

School of Engineering.—See "Washington University."

School of Mines and Metallurgy.—A department of the University of Missouri, located in the city of Rolla, in Phelps County. In 1870 the General Assembly of Missouri in accepting the donation of land for educational purposes made by the general government, through act of Congress approved July 2, 1862, established an agricultural and mechanical college and a School of Mines and Metallurgy. Different towns of the State competed for its location, the board of curators of the State University acting as a committee to decide upon a site for the school. Phelps County voted \$75,000 in bonds and gave 7,709 acres of land, valued at \$38,545; donated 130 acres for a site, valued at \$13,000, and Joseph Campbell, a prominent citizen of Rolla, donated forty acres of mineral land, valued at \$4,000; in all a total of \$130,545. The offer of the county was accepted, the school buildings erected, and the school formally opened November 23, 1871. The buildings of the school are splendidly located. Its reputation is fast growing as one of the leading schools of its class in the United States. Its departments are mathematics, chemistry, physics, civil engineering, mining and geology, and metallurgy and ore dressing. Besides these, academic and language courses are included in the curriculum.

Schools, Public.—The public schools of Missouri have been ever since the organization of the system in 1848 a subject of zealous cultivation, a source of strength, and a cause for pride to the people of the State; and as a result of this popular affection, with the directing aid of educators of high capacity, they have been improved in scope of instruction, the character of the teaching, and architecture of the buildings, until they rank with the very best in the land. Even before Missouri became a State there were citizens

who recognized the need and advantage of free education, and it was by the active and earnest efforts of one of these, Thomas F. Riddick, who came to Missouri from Virginia in 1804, and served for several years as clerk of the board of commissioners of land claims, that the first public measure in aid of free schools in Missouri was passed—the act of Congress in 1812, giving to the towns and villages in the Territory all unclaimed lots and parts of common fields adjacent to them for the support of their schools. Mr. Riddick's investigation in the land office showed that these unclaimed lots around St. Louis were numerous, and would some day be valuable, and one of the purposes of a horseback trip which he made to Washington in the year named was to secure the passage of this act. It is true, the measure was valuable, almost exclusively, to St. Louis and a few other villages; nevertheless, it established the claim of free education upon government favor, and that claim has been recognized ever since. When Missouri was admitted into the Union as a State in 1820 it was provided that the sixteenth section of every congressional township should be given to the State for school purposes, and this was the origin of the "township school fund," the proceeds of the sale of these lands being set apart as a permanent fund for the support of the township schools. Subsequently Congress granted to the State certain saline and other lands, which were sold and the proceeds set apart for what is called the "State school fund." The Legislature appropriated to this fund, in addition, all money, stocks, bonds, land and other property belonging to any fund for the purpose of education, except wherein the rights of municipalities would be infringed; escheats, unclaimed shares of estates of deceased persons; fines, penalties and forfeitures, all grants, gifts and devises to this State not otherwise appropriated, and all unclaimed dividends in insolvent insurance companies. Another source of income is the "State seminary fund," made up of the proceeds of the sale of lands granted by act of Congress, February, 1818, for the support of seminaries. Still another fund that contributes to the support of the public schools is the "county school fund," made up of fines, penalties and forfeitures. These funds belong to the counties respectively, and the proceeds are used for the support of the schools

in each county. A larger source of income for the schools is the one-fourth, sometimes one-third, of the ordinary annual revenues paid into the State treasury, which goes to the support of the State public schools. The constitution of the State requires that this appropriation shall not be less than one-fourth of the revenues, and the Legislature frequently makes it one-third. But the largest part of income for the schools comes from the annual school tax on property which each school district for itself levies for the support of schools. This tax is forty cents on \$100, and may, by a vote of the people, be increased to sixty-five cents in country districts, and in villages to 100 cents; for building a schoolhouse an extra annual tax of forty cents, which, by vote of the people may be increased to 100 cents in cities, towns and villages, and to sixty-five cents in country districts, may be levied until the house is paid for. In the year 1897 the income from the several sources was as follows: From the State school fund, \$866,139; from the county school funds, \$330,682; from the township funds, \$153,176; from permanent special district funds, \$64,378; from taxes, \$4,188,634; which, with a balance on hand of \$1,405,931, made a total of \$5,639,112. In addition there were receipts from the sale of school bonds, \$190,026; direct levy for building, \$196,600; from the sale of school property, \$38,088; insurance, \$12,325; interest and sinking fund, \$194,967; railroad and district taxes, \$408,380, making altogether, \$8,070,618. The expenditures for the year were as follows: For teachers' wages, \$4,230,593; for incidental expenses, \$1,025,299; for building purposes, \$993,158; total, \$6,249,051. The number of persons in the State between six and twenty years was: White males, 474,605; white females, 454,229; colored males, 26,553; colored females, 26,035; total, 981,422. The enrollment of pupils in the schools was: White males, 334,701; white females, 322,115; colored males, 15,474; colored females, 16,292; total, 688,583. The total attendance of pupils was 62,422,055 days; the average daily attendance was 440,692 pupils. The average length of school term was 140 days; number of pupils that could be seated in the schools, 690,342; number of volumes in the school libraries, 169,554; value of libraries, \$118,703; number of trees planted on Arbor

Day, 6,625. Number of teachers employed, males, 5,940; females, 9,319; total, 15,259, of whom 758 were colored. Average salary per month of teachers, \$49.50 for males, and \$42.50 for females; general average, \$45. Number of school rooms occupied in the State, white, 13,146; colored, 729; total, 13,875. Number of schools, white, 9,619; colored, 497; total, 10,116; number of schoolhouses built during the year, 277; estimated value of school property, \$16,718,410; average school tax, 47c. The State school fund in 1898 was \$4,393,839, the county school funds amounted to \$4,000,000, and the township school funds to \$3,500,000. (See also "Schools of St. Louis" and "Schools of Kansas City," etc.) The public schools of the State are under the immediate supervision of the State superintendent of public schools, who is chosen at the regular State election, and holds office for four years, at a salary of \$3,000 a year. There are three normal schools in the State for the education of teachers, one at Warrensburg, one at Kirksville and one at Cape Girardeau, and there is a department for training colored teachers in Lincoln University at Jefferson City. They are supported by the State at a cost of \$40,000 a year, and in 1898 had 2,080 pupils enrolled.

Schools of Kansas City, Public.— In 1865 Missouri, devastated by fire and sword, and bleeding at every pore, was without a public school system. Private schools and colleges which had flourished in other years had been abandoned or turned into hospitals, or were eking out a miserable existence. Even the State University had scarcely life enough to open its hall doors for the admission of students. During the strife, which had raged for four years with merciless fury in all parts of the State, the minds of the people had been diverted from all peaceful and ennobling pursuits; their affections were alienated so that neighbor not unfrequently regarded neighbor with feelings of suspicion and distrust, and at times with intense hatred. Society was torn asunder, and amid the general convulsion the education of the youth had been entirely neglected. The children were growing up illiterates, and unless something could be done, and that speedily, a cloud of ignorance would soon overshadow the whole State. At this crisis laws were enacted, specifying how to organize country,

village, town and city schools; also the mode of levying taxes for buildings and school purposes, and how to collect the same; the duties and qualifications of school officers and teachers were clearly set forth. This was a new chapter in the history of Missouri. The measure met with violent opposition in many sections of the State. The conflict raged in town and country. In some localities the citizens positively refused to organize for school purposes, and displayed their hostility to the measure in various other ways.

The press, the public educator, in some counties fell in with the opposition or maintained a lofty silence. Kansas City fared no better than other localities. Public opinion was divided here as elsewhere. Business interests in industries of the West and South soon drew people here from all sections of the Union. When they came they made their homes among the generous and noble-hearted people. The rankling passions which other and bitter years had produced were soon extinguished or hushed in silence. Reason, parental love and philanthropy prevailed. That schools must be established and the children educated was the decision of the majority. Thus matters stood when the Kansas City school district was organized under an act entitled "An act authorizing any city, town or village to organize for school purposes, with special privileges," approved March 15, 1866; also an act entitled "An act authorizing any city, town or village to organize for school purposes with special privileges," approved March 19, 1866.

By virtue and under the authority of this act the board of education of Kansas City was organized August 1, 1867, and was composed of the following gentlemen: W. E. Sheffield, president; H. C. Kumpf, secretary; J. A. Bachman, treasurer; Ed. H. Allen, T. B. Lester and E. H. Spalding; J. B. Bradley, superintendent and teacher in Central school. Immediately after the organization of the board Mr. Kumpf retired, and Mr. A. A. Bainbridge was chosen to fill the vacancy. There were at this time 2,150 children of school age living within the limits of the school district. There was not a public school building in the city. Disorganization reigned supreme. The city was utterly destitute of all school accommodations, and there was not a dollar available for school expenses. The buildings that could be rented for school pur-

poses were old deserted dwellings, unoccupied store rooms and damp, gloomy basements in some of the churches. But the board was in earnest, and every effort was made to put the schools in operation. In October, 1867, the schools were formally opened in rented rooms, which had been hastily and scantily furnished. Into these unattractive abodes the children were huddled together to receive instruction. A superintendent and sixteen teachers were employed during the year, but as no statistics of the school work are found in the records it is impossible to give a satisfactory account of what was done. If the work in the schools was unsatisfactory, the energy of the board was unabated. Preparations for a grand work continued. Sites were purchased, bonds issued and school-houses erected. The rapid and marvelous growth of the city, while it brought a large influx to the school population, did not produce a corresponding increase in the valuation of the taxable property of the district.

The school year of 1868-9, with the exception of the improvements in buildings and the purely business character of the proceedings, has scarcely left a trace in statistical information. Enough is preserved to show positively that the schools were taught, but the superintendent made no report to the board of education. What was done, or how it was done, are matters of conjecture. One change only was made in the board. Patrick Shannon was chosen the successor of Mr. Spalding. Professor E. P. Tucke was elected superintendent, which position he held one year. There was also a very great increase in the enumeration of school children. The number reported was 3,287, a gain of 53 per cent over the previous year. At the close of the year twelve rooms belonged to the district and twenty-one teachers had been employed. Two changes were made in the board of education in 1869-70. The retiring members were Messrs. Bachman and Allen. Messrs. Craig and Karnes were chosen their successors. The organization of the board September, 1869, was as follows: W. E. Sheffield, president; A. A. Bainbridge, secretary; James Craig, treasurer; John R. Phillips, superintendent; T. B. Lester, Patrick Shannon, J. V. C. Karnes. This school year marks a new era in the history and progress of the schools. Prior to the organization in September, Professor John R. Phillips was

elected superintendent, which position he filled till August, 1874. The work in the school room was now molded into definite form. Classification and grading, which had been sadly neglected, were enforced at the beginning of the first term; the teachers were required to adhere as nearly as possible to the tabulated courses of study. History of the United States and the elements of physiology were now taught for the first time since the organization of the schools. Notwithstanding the one-sided culture which the pupils had received in former years, the close of the year found the schools in a prosperous condition. The number of pupils was 3,034; average number belonging, 2,671; average daily attendance, 1,388; per cent of attendance, 83. The board organized September, 1870, was as follows: W. E. Sheffield, president; Joseph Feld, secretary; J. V. C. Karnes, treasurer; James Craig, T. B. Lester and Henry Tobener. The statistics of this year show that it was one of decided progress and increased prosperity. The number of pupils was larger, the attendance more regular and punctual, the discipline more healthy and judicious, the instruction more exact and thorough than during any preceding year; the enumeration of school children was 4,046; the enrollment, 3,866; the average number belonging, 2,237; the average daily attendance, 2,049, and the percentage of attendance, 91. The number of teachers employed was 42. In 1871-2 there were some changes in the board. W. E. Sheffield, president; James Craig, secretary; J. V. C. Karnes, treasurer; Joseph Feld, H. H. Buckner and Henry R. Seeger, members. The total number of persons in the school district of school age was 5,850; the enrollment, 4,042; average number belonging, 2,295; average daily attendance, 2,035; number of teachers employed, 50; percentage of attendance, 91. The course of study received some modifications this year. Too much prominence had been given to geography, and it was discontinued in the two highest grades and botany introduced instead, which alternated with History of the United States. Some little progress was thought to have been made in vocal music, under a special teacher. The regular teachers, so it appears from the published report of this year, had, with a few exceptions, not encouraged the music teacher in his labors. Drawing had a worse fate than music. The

instruction was not systematic and therefore unproductive of practical results. Superintendent Phillips said: "I see no remedy except in employing a thoroughly competent special teacher to superintend and direct the teaching of mechanical and object drawing in all the schools.

No report of the schools was published from 1872 to 1874. The superintendent preserved some of the statistics, which indicate continued progress in the quantity and quality of the work. Public sentiment in favor of the schools was forming and crystallizing, and whatever opposition there had once been was rapidly dying out. An effort was made during this period to teach "object lessons" after the plan proposed by Mr. Sheldon. The results in the lower grades were not satisfactory, and the work in this direction was virtually abandoned. When the board was organized in September, 1872, W. E. Sheffield was elected president; James Craig, secretary, and J. V. C. Karnes, treasurer. The other members were T. K. Hanna, Henry R. Seeger and Joseph Feld. John R. Phillips was superintendent. The enumeration of school children in 1872 was 6,198, of whom 4,138 were enrolled in the schools. The average number belonging was 2,361; the average daily attendance, 2,034; the percentage of attendance, 90. There were employed 57 teachers, including the special teachers of music and German. The school year of 1873-4 produced the following changes in the board: Major Henry A. White and Mr. C. A. Chace were elected the successors of W. E. Sheffield and Joseph Feld, the retiring members. The only change in the officers was that Henry A. White was elected president. The secretary and treasurer were re-elected. This year the schools continued to improve. The pupils were more regular in their attendance, better discipline was maintained and there was a perceptible improvement in methods of instruction. The total number of teachers employed was 56, and the enumeration children of school age, 6,636, a small increase over the preceding year. There were enrolled in the schools, 4,164 pupils; the average number belonging, 2,517; average daily attendance, 2,328, and percentage of attendance, 91.5.

Under the law of 1867 establishing city, town and village schools the board as organized consisted of six members, two being elected

every year, making the tenure of office three years, and this law continued in force till 1894, when the law was amended so that the school elections are now held biennially and two members under the present law are elected every two years for a period of six years. This change was made in order to conform to the municipal elections which are held at the same time. More than twenty years ago the leading citizens of both political parties decided that in the board of education the two great political parties should be equally represented, namely, three Republicans and the same number of Democrats, and that plan has been strictly adhered to since it was first promulgated, so that it has become the fixed policy of both parties. It has had more to do in shaping the organization and the administration of city school systems in this country than any other scheme that has been put into practical operation. Many cities and towns have adopted it as an entirety, and others have made it in spirit the basis of legislation. But Kansas City led far in advance all other school systems on the non-partisan or bi-partisan composition of school boards. It was believed by the leading citizens that the personnel of the school board should be kept on a high plane, and its actions should be absolutely divorced from the contaminating influences of politics and sectarianism. Acting on this line, Kansas City has been exceedingly fortunate in having one of the very best boards in the country, consisting of men whose high standing is recognized everywhere by business and school men. Since the first organization thirty-two years ago only twenty-six different members have been elected or appointed, and during the last twenty years only twelve different men have been on the board. There have been four presidents, W. E. Sheffield, from 1867 to 1872; Henry A. White, from 1873 to 1875; J. V. C. Karnes, from 1875 to 1881, and Robert L. Yeager, from 1881 to the present. Messrs. Yeager and Karnes have each served as members of the board twenty years, and Mr. Yeager's present term of office does not expire till April, 1904. One steady line of policy has been pursued—to make the schools the very best possible under existing conditions, and to employ the very best instructors that the salaries would command.

The following is a list of the gentlemen who have composed the board of education:

ROSTER OF SCHOOL DIRECTORS.

NAMES.	Date of Election.	To Succeed.	End of Service.
Edward H. Allen	Aug. 1, 1867		*Oct. 26, '69
Ephraim H. Spaulding	Aug. 1, 1867		T'm ex. '69
T. B. Lester	Aug. 1, 1867		T'm ex. '70
Joachim A. Bachman	Aug. 1, 1867		*Nov. 30, '69
William E. Sheffield	Aug. 1, 1867		T'm ex. '72
Henry C. Kumpf	Aug. 1, 1867		T'm ex. '67
Re-elected	May 6, 1880	Mr. Switzer	*Nov. 6, '90
Alpha A. Bainbridge	Sept. 24, 1867	Mr. Kumpf	T'm ex. '69
Patrick Shannon	Sept. 15, 1868	Mr. Spaulding	*Dec. 28, '90
Joseph V. C. Karnes	Nov. 30, 1880	Mr. Allen	*Mar. 2, '82
Re-elected	July 6, 1893	Mr. Lathrop	1899
James Craig	Nov. 30, 1869	Mr. Bachman	*Oct. 31, '79
Henry Tobener	Dec. 28, 1869	Mr. Shannon	T'm ex. '70
Joseph Feld	Sept. 15, 1870	Mr. Bainbr'ge	T'm ex. '72
X. X. Buckner	Sept. 21, 1871	Mr. Lester	†Jan. 20, '72
Henry R. Seeger	Sept. 21, 1871	Mr. Tobener	T'm ex. '74
Thomas K. Hanna	Feb. 5, 1872	Mr. Buckner	T'm ex. '75
Henry A. White	Sept. 19, 1873	Mr. Feld	*Sep. 21, '75
Charles A. Chace	Sept. 19, 1873	Mr. Sheffield	*June 19, '80
Robert H. Hunt	Oct. 1, 1874	Mr. Seeger	T'm ex. '78
Henry Switzer	Sept. 21, 1875	Mr. Hanna	†May, 1880
Edward L. Martin	Sept. 21, 1875	Mr. White	*Feb. 8, '96
Robert L. Yeager	April 12, 1879	Mr. Hunt	1890
Frank Askew	Oct. 31, 1879	Mr. Craig	*Mar. 9, '97
Gardiner Lathrop	Mar. 2, 1882	Mr. Karnes	*July 6, '93
John Crawford James	June 19, 1884	Mr. Chace	1899
Joseph L. Norman	June 10, 1887	Mr. Askew	1899
Luin K. Thacher	Nov. 6, 1890	Mr. Kumpf	†Oct. 31, '94
Frank A. Faxon	Nov. 15, 1894	Mr. Thacher	1899
J. Scott Harrison	Feb. 8, 1896	Mr. Martin	1899

* Resigned. † Died.

At first the schoolhouses erected in Kansas City were plain brick, four, six and eight room buildings, with narrow stairways and no inclosed cloak rooms. Hooks were fastened to the walls just inside the doors upon which the children could hang their wraps, and those who came so far that they could not go home to dinner, left their dinner buckets in the halls on the floor, or else put them in a pile in one corner of the room. The old buildings were comfortably seated, heated with coal stoves, and in cold weather were ventilated by raising or lowering the windows. With the erection of the Chace, Lincoln, Switzer, Garfield, Martin, Bryant, Jefferson, Webster, the New Lathrop, Sumner and Phillips, marked improvements were introduced into the internal arrangement and convenience of the school rooms, and better methods of heating, ventilating, seating and admitting light were adopted. But with the erection of the Emerson, Irving, Scarritt, Linwood, Longfellow, Madison, Jackson, Hamilton, Whittier and the Lincoln High, much more attention was given to ventilation and to the elegance of

the buildings. Large, airy rooms, spacious halls and wide stairways, neat and convenient cloak rooms, play and lunch rooms in many of the basements, are striking features in the new buildings. The many additions to the buildings added from time to time are models of neatness and comfort. The new buildings now in process of construction embody the best that has been devised in school architecture in this country. While the Central High School is one of the most commodious and extensive high school buildings in the country, it is like the English Constitution, a growth rather than a unified development. It is an aggregation of buildings fashioned according to the pressure of an ever increasing attendance. Yet it is such a structure as any city would be proud of. But the two masterpieces of school architecture in the city are Manual Training High School and the Public Library. These two magnificent structures are the pride and admiration of all the citizens. The public school buildings show the rise, the progress and the historic development of Kansas City in a very striking manner.

On June 22, 1899, a proposition was submitted to the qualified voters to vote \$400,000 to erect buildings and needed additions to schoolhouses. The proposition was carried by a majority that was practically unanimous. At present the board is engaged in erecting new buildings to increase the school facilities, and by the time this sum of money is expended the pressure for additional room will be as great as it is now.

The following table gives the date of opening of each of the schools of the city and the number of rooms now occupied in each building:

Central High School, opened September 17, 1867.....	46	Rooms
Washington School, opened April, 1868.....	15	"
Humboldt School, opened November, 1868.....	20	"
Franklin School, opened October, 1869.....	12	"
Lincoln School, opened November, 1869.....	9	"
Lathrop School, opened March, 1870.....	15	"
Benton School, opened November, 1870.....	12	"
Morse School, opened October, 1870.....	16	"
Woodland School, opened November, 1871.....	20	"
Sumner School, opened September, 1874.....	5	"
Karnes School, opened November, 1880.....	7	"
Chace School, opened November, 1881.....	13	"
Switzer School, opened January, 1882.....	16	"
Phillips School, opened September, 1883.....	8	"
Martin School, opened November, 1883.....	6	"
Jefferson School, opened November, 1884.....	14	"
Webster School, opened January, 1886.....	13	"
Garfield School, opened September, 1886.....	14	"
Bryant School, opened September, 1886.....	17	"

Adams School, opened November, 1886.....	11	Rooms
Garrison School, opened October, 1886.....	7	"
Madison School, opened October, 1886.....	8	"
Douglas School, opened October, 1886.....	8	"
Oakley School, opened April 1887.....	9	"
Lincoln High School, opened September, 1887.....	5	"
Emerson School, opened September, 1887.....	8	"
Clay School, opened April, 1888.....	3	"
Irving School, opened September, 1888.....	16	"
Jackson School, opened September, 1888.....	4	"
Whittier School, opened September, 1889.....	16	"
Hamilton School, opened January, 1890.....	12	"
Lowell School, opened February, 1890.....	10	"
Linwood School, opened April, 1890.....	16	"
Longfellow School, opened November, 1890.....	9	"
Page School, opened September, 1890.....	2	"
Scarritt School, opened February, 1891.....	9	"
Attucks School, opened September, 1893.....	3	"
Yeager School, opened September, 1894.....	12	"
Manual Training High School, opened Sept., 1897.....	32	"

The following schools were annexed to the Kansas City School District in 1899:

Allen School.....	10	Rooms
Ashland School.....	8	"
Hedrick School.....	3	"
Hyde Park School.....	12	"
Ivanhoe School.....	2	"
Kensington School.....	8	"
Manchester School.....	8	"
Penn School.....	2	"
Westport High School.....	10	"

One of the most noteworthy features of the public schools of Kansas

High Schools. City is the excellency of the high schools. At present there are four regular high schools equipped in all their appointments according to the most approved modern methods. For years the Central High School has stood as one of the most representative schools of its kind in the country, and it is the largest mixed high school in the United States. The Lincoln High School was established in 1887 for the education of the negro boys and girls of the city, and in which they not only pursue the branches of study common to most high schools, but they have in addition to Latin and Greek, French and German. Kansas City was the leader in taking the position that negroes only should teach her negro children in the negro schools. In 1897 the Manual Training High School was opened for the admission of pupils, and the first year the enrollment was 842 and for the year just closed (1898-9) 1,114. In May, 1899, the Westport school district was annexed, including the high school there. The total enrollment in the four high schools is 3,334, being a larger per cent of the total enrollment of pupils than in any other city.

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS.

Years.	WARD SCHOOLS. Number Enrolled.	HIGH SCHOOLS. Number Enrolled.
1867-8.....
1868-9.....	2,180
1869-70.....	3,034	61
1870-1.....	3,866	72
1871-2.....	4,042	94
1872-3.....	4,138	121
1873-4.....	4,164	124
1874-5.....	4,092	170
1875-6.....	4,013	249
1876-7.....	4,111	223
1877-8.....	4,412	220
1878-9.....	5,092	217
1879-80.....	6,348	245
1880-1.....	7,748	278
1881-2.....	8,117	305
1882-3.....	8,531	316
1883-4.....	9,382	341
1884-5.....	10,221	328
1885-6.....	11,583	423
1886-7.....	14,299	609
1887-8.....	15,216	704
1888-9.....	15,423	710
1889-90.....	16,950	822
1890-1.....	17,451	927
1891-2.....	17,213	1,060
1892-3.....	17,085	1,232
1893-4.....	17,120	1,395
1894-5.....	17,595	1,594
1895-6.....	18,079	1,929
1896-7.....	19,422	2,098
1897-8.....	20,406	2,778
1898-9.....	25,492	3,116

By virtue of his position, the principal is the legal head or representative of the school.

Supervision. His age, scholarship and thorough acquaintance with the educational systems and educational methods, especially with those tried and approved in the cities and towns of our own country; his judgment, which should partake largely of the judicial cast, combined with wisdom and discretion, freedom from prejudice, and promptness, allied to that happy faculty which unravels complications and adjusts them in detail with apparent ease, while minor affairs are settled so far as to avoid even the appearance of haste or confusion, are some of the qualifications necessary for this work. So familiar with school work in all grades that he should be able, were it necessary, to teach any and every class in his building, whatever the subject or grade of his pupils may be, his opportunities enable him to study the various phases of teaching under ever changing conditions, and to observe the results and to compare them with other results from year to year. As to the general culture, the live, active principal strives to submerge the schoolmaster or the mere pedagogue into

that more comprehensive term, "an intelligent citizen," and not to advertise his trade by his manners and speech wherever he is. As a citizen he is in duty bound to make himself entirely familiar with the wants and wishes of the patrons of his school district, and in his official relations to find out the best means of benefiting the children committed to his care. Justly he is held responsible for the advancement and permanent success of his school when left untrammelled to pursue a different course. With such large authority and the responsibility which it entails, he is compelled to meet and settle a great many questions among teachers, parents and pupils. Directly under his eye are the assistant teachers, with each of whom he advises as occasion may require, or to meet with all of them for consultation as the exigency of the school may demand. In general the teacher is held responsible for the government of her room, methods of instruction, and the results in behavior and scholarship attained by the pupils. The largest liberty consistent with intelligent work is exercised by the teacher in reaching results. Indeed, no other system, so far as the writer can judge, appears to be worthy of the name, intelligent work.

Superintendent John R. Phillips resigned July, 1874, after having charge of the city schools for five years. He found the schools unorganized, ungraded, and each school independent of the others. There was an entire absence of anything like a common unity in the work. He addressed himself diligently to the reformation of abuses that had crept into the schools. A course of study, such as had the sanction of the best educators of our country, was adopted, embracing seven years for the ward schools and four years for the high school department. As an organizer Mr. Phillips planned and executed well. His entire administration was eminently successful, and he laid a solid foundation at the beginning of his work to which he conscientiously adhered. In his official relations with the board of education and the teachers he was always courteous and gentlemanly. His sense of right and justice were two of the most prominent traits of his character, and he carried these ideas into all the practical duties of life. November, 1874, after a brief illness, Professor John R. Phillips died at his residence on Forest Avenue. Thus passed

away in the prime of his manhood one who had devoted five years to the building up of the cause of popular education in Kansas City. His loss was universally deplored by all classes of citizens. J. M. Greenwood, upon the resignation of Superintendent Phillips, was elected by the board to fill the vacancy.

Early in 1891 Superintendent Frank A. Fitzpatrick, of Leavenworth, Kansas, was elected assistant superintendent, and served with great acceptability till the close of the school year, when he was elected superintendent of the schools of Omaha, Nebraska. He was admirably equipped for the work of supervision. He took broad and comprehensive views of all subjects, and he was singularly free from narrow pedagogic views. He knew good school work through and through, and was universally popular with the rank and file of the teaching force. His retirement was greatly regretted.

I. C. McNeill, after eighteen years of continuous service in the schools of Kansas City, first as principal and the last five as assistant superintendent, resigned June, 1896, to accept the presidency of the State Normal School at West Superior, Wisconsin. As a principal he planned, suggested and assisted his teachers to carry out his ideas as to management and instructions with smoothness, rapidity and exactness. He knew his school in all its departments, and he mastered every detail. He devoted himself strictly to the development of graded school work, its history, philosophy and improvement. He sought to realize his ideals by model class exercises, by assisting his own and other teachers and principals. His keen insight enabled him also to examine every educational problem from the child's standpoint. Possessed of a logical and critical mind he thus avoided fads, devices and sensational achievements. In studying the child as the essential factor in education he saw the difficulties that lay in the learner's pathway, and then sought the best methods of reducing them to a minimum. His habits of mind, industry, discretion, impartiality, judiciousness, unquestioned honesty, veracity and loyalty to the board, admirably fitted him for the positions which he so acceptably filled. He was the closest and most progressive and successful student of education and educational methods connected with the schools of this city, and in his chosen field, that of measuring schools and

methods, he made the most rapid progress till at the present he has not a superior in this country.

Mrs. A. J. Warren was appointed first assistant at the Washington School in 1871, and the following year she was elected principal of the Humboldt School, which position she filled for fifteen consecutive years. Her history as a teacher is one of the most remarkable, as well as successful, connected with the schools of this city. Twenty-seven years she spent in teaching, and during that entire period she was neither absent nor tardy. The position she held here placed her at the head of the largest ward school in the city, and not only the highest in point of numbers, but for close, accurate, critical scholarship, her pupils stood highest. Mrs. Warren's ideal in school work, in which she was ably seconded by her sister, Miss H. S. Babcock, was an unflinching devotion to "honest work." No responsibility or duty did she ever evade. Her conversation with parents, pupils and teachers was as clear and frank as her own character. A more thorough, accurate, honest and well qualified teacher never entered a school room. Everything she undertook was well done. Attention to details marked every step of school work under her oversight. Free from envy, jealousy or hypocrisy, she had the respect of every teacher in the city, and in teachers' meetings her opinions carried with them more weight than those of any other principal connected with the schools.

Major Henry A. White was connected continuously with the public schools of this city for twenty-two years, serving from September, 1873, till September, 1875, as president of the board of education, then twenty years as principal, till the beginning of the school year of 1895, when he asked for a leave of absence and went to California to regain his health. At first he took charge of the Franklin School, then of the Morse, and for fourteen years was principal of the Woodland School. In many respects Major White was the best man connected with the schools of this city. He had a stronger and healthier influence over the boys and girls than any other man that the writer has ever known in public school work. He never harbored little or mean thoughts. Suspicion, envy, jealousy or deceit had no abiding place in his noble nature. Strong and influential as

a teacher before his classes, it was his own personality that impressed itself so forcibly upon the lives and characters of his pupils. The very highest sense of honor was developed in the minds of those whom he taught. His very nature scorned a contemptible act. He employed every opportunity for doing good and helping others. At no time would he pull down or belittle a coworker in order to secure an advantage. Fair dealing was his motto. He frequently said the two things most opposed to good counsel are haste and passion—the first leading often to folly, and the latter to coarseness and narrowness of mind. His success as an educator depended on attention to details and noble thought. His work was a labor of love, and his teachers and pupils loved him because of his lofty and generous qualities. He was as sympathetic as a woman, as kind and loving as charity itself, as pure, noble and generous in all his impulses and actions as ever stirred the higher sentiments in the breast of manhood. What he did, what he said and wrote, live in the hearts of those who knew him best and loved him most.

There is more confusion and darkness regarding the intervals between classes than there is concerning any other phase of school work, which probably results from a cloudy interpretation of the functions of the graded school system. A yearly interval between classes in large school systems is unjust. Yet it is a fact, I regret to admit, that there are many cities in which a Procrustean method of classification prevails. In one of these numerous educational systems all the pupils of the first or lowest grade last September entered upon the first year's work; all in the second grade started at the beginning of the second year's work, and so on up through the eighth grade. The interval between classes of two consecutive grades is one school year. All of a grade start at a given page and work along to another given page in each subject of study. The plan may be illustrated by a homely comparison. It is like a regiment of soldiers, with eight companies, starting in a given direction, but with intervals or spaces between companies of just two hundred days' march. If a member of Company A gets lame and can not keep up, he falls back and is picked up by Company B. The weak

soldiers of Company B drop back two hundred days and begin to march with Company C; and so on down to the last, which has all the march before it. Where promotions are made every half year the evils mentioned above are greatly reduced. Yet there are many who claim that yearly intervals or half-yearly intervals are correct. It seems strange to the writer that men who have watched the progress of school work for years should fail to see that there is but one advantage in keeping pupils so far apart in their classification, and that advantage is in enabling the superintendent to make out, with little exertion, uniform questions for each class. Any plan of work which does not rest upon a foundation of common sense is not worthy of use, it matters not how old or how new it is. Human beings are not like corn in all respects. To plant corn in rows is all right, but to plant children in intellectual rows and keep them as straight and as well aligned for a year at a time, with no chance to move ahead or back, and then replant them the next September in the same rows one year ahead, or one year behind, is too rigid a system to be sensible. Children do not grow so evenly as a field of corn. The schools of Kansas City are run on a plan of grading which makes promotions, at least, come every three months. No calamity has resulted from this. On the contrary, short intervals between classes afford an opportunity to classify the schools much closer than the long interval plan will permit. Each grade is divided into three classes, C, B and A, the last named class being the highest of the grade. Suppose a pupil enters upon the work of the B class of the fourth grade in September. If he is of average ability and regular in attendance, in three months' time he should be ready to enter upon the work of the A class of the fourth grade. Likewise conditions prevailing, he should be again promoted into the C class of the fifth grade in three months' more time. At the end of the school year of nine months he should have mastered the course as laid out for the B and A classes of the fourth grade and the C class of the fifth grade. Let us look into the question from the side of justice to the pupil. If, for any cause, he can not keep up with the class, he may enter a class but three months behind without detriment to the class into which he goes.

Again, a pupil with unusual powers may easily bridge over the work of a three months' term, but an attempt to put him ahead a whole year would be liable to push the intellectual activity out of him. Short intervals between classes are the only means by which the graded school system may maintain a close classification and not be Procrustean. Having three classes in each grade and seven grades below the high school, there are twenty-one intervals and twenty-one promotions in the ward schools. Instead of having a chance at promotion once a year, pupils have three chances each year. Careful examination is necessary to ascertain whether the pupils in a school room are making any progress in their studies; the first, is to inspect their daily work as they are doing it, and the other is by the aid of oral and written examinations. The experienced educator will tell almost instantly when he enters the school room whether the teacher in charge is a success or a failure. The evidences of success are just as easily read and as clearly indicated as they would be in any other vocation. A written examination is easily conducted, in the following manner: The pupil rules his paper, writes his name, class, grade, subject, teacher's name, school and date on the paper at the top of the first page. This work is preparatory. Next, the teacher writes the first question on the blackboard, where all the pupils can see it. They write the answer to it, numbering the answer to correspond with the number of the question. After a reasonable length of time is given for answering, the next question is given and answered, and so on until the examination is finished. Ninety minutes are usually given for answering ten questions. At the expiration of the time for examining the papers are taken up by the teacher and distributed to the pupils, no pupil having his own paper. Now begins the second stage of the work—the grading of the papers. It is done thus: The teacher reads slowly and distinctly the first question. A pupil may read the answer on the paper he has, or the teacher may give the correct answer. Then all who have papers having the correct answer mark it. If any answers are doubtful the teacher then and there decides upon the value of the answer, and the pupil so marks it. Thus the questions are taken up in regular order till

all are disposed of. The lowest grades of pupils can not examine and mark their own papers.

Before announcing the grade each paper is returned to the author, so that he may note mistakes, if any, and have them corrected by an appeal to the teacher; or, in case of advanced pupils, to a committee of three of his classmates, who, if they can not agree, may refer the matter to the teacher. If a pupil grades another improperly, his own grade is reduced, if the mistake is of such a nature that he should have known it. By means of this regulation the pupils are sharp, critical, careful and just. They nearly always grade one another correctly.

It is a matter of common observation how much habit has to do in the formation of one's character. The origin for this statement lies imbedded in the advancement of the race; but there is also a physiological sense in which it had its genesis, and now still persists. Any tendency of the mind or body to act or move in any given direction for any considerable length of time will become a habit, and when this tendency is "fixed," as the physiologists say, it is exceedingly difficult to break away from it. Without going into a discussion of this phenomenon from the side of physiological psychology, it is sufficient to say that if a child is put to doing those very little, trifling things in school work, and if he is kept at them long enough, they degenerate into a brain habit, which is one of the gravest dangers now to be avoided in the entire field of educational work. It is producing brain degeneracy—a narrowing, contracting and deadening influence by rendering brain areas irresponsive to proper stimuli. Education should cultivate large brain areas, not little brain gulches. This physiological fact—brain degeneracy—accounts for the dullness that overtakes so many bright children in the lower and intermediate grades of schools. It is a result of the little teaching belonging to "busy work, copying, material building," and such other like nonsense, that prevents the child from using his mind, so as to give power, strength, activity, acuteness and elasticity to his thoughts and thinking.

Under whatever aspect the subject of education is contemplated, it ultimately resolves itself into one form having two divergent branches, namely, "converting the raw ma-

terial of human nature either into a healthy, intellectual, moral and religious man, or, on the contrary, in converting him into an embodiment of weakness, stupidity, wickedness and misery."

It is assumed that when a child starts to school the school room is his place of business. He is sent to school for certain definite purposes, and the primary essentials to be obtained by him in his development lie in three directions, namely, of character, culture and book-learning. In all these directions the child's life is made to act upon society, and then to react upon himself. These complex relations arise out of the pre-existing conditions of the family and of society. Those little things which make the individual life a unity in all his dealings and relations with others are called his character, and by this he is judged. The universal judgment of all fair-minded men and women is against selfishness, yet there is a great deal of selfishness everywhere. The selfish man is the one who lives chiefly on his own account, and acts as if other people existed only to gratify his desires. In a tolerably apt sense the school represents society. There are grouped in a school all kinds of minds, plastic it may be that many of them are, yet this miniature aggregation of men and women in embryo may be taken as a fair type of what active life will be made by them. There is in the school a common life which is felt in many ways. When a man so far forgets himself as to commit a crime, the act shocks the community in which he lives, and perhaps sends a thrill of horror throughout the State or nation, owing to the magnitude of the offense. When it assumes this latter phase, the crime is of a heinous character. Should the crime be a mild one, and the punishment of the offender unduly severe, there is a reaction in public sentiment in favor of the one who is unjustly dealt with. So, in whatever light an offense is viewed, it comes directly into contact with the ideal right in the public mind. Children whose notions of right and wrong have not been perverted at home before they entered school will unanimously pass a fair and just decision in regard to the acts of their classmates or of their teacher concerning the affairs of the school. The school life itself has much to do in fostering this spirit among school children. The first step in this pro-

cess comes from obedience. Obedience, as such, is a consequence of limitations, and "limitations," as a term, implies fixed boundaries beyond which one can not pass with impunity. We say, in general terms, that a man is free to walk the earth and breathe the air, free to acquire, hold and transfer property, free to control his own bodily actions, yet the word freedom is only a relative one in its application. His freedom consists in his obedience to laws which he can not change. For instance, the thief, as a free, responsible man, may take what belongs to another, and thus by his very act steals his own freedom, and this is the result of his own folly, namely, stealing to punish himself. Man, therefore, lives his best life by obedience, and so does the pupil. Obedience signifies that one yields to society, and, consequently, to the welfare of others what is required of him. He simply complies with demands which are made upon all.

The twenty-five years just past have enabled the writer to try **Methods of Progress.** some experiments in graded school work, and to settle some questions that he had regarded as doubtful, to leave other questions for further investigation, and to strike out on several original lines of work. During all this time the board of education have left the school work proper entirely in the hands of the principals, teachers and superintendent. A record of their experiences may be useful to others engaged in teaching and managing schools.

When selected to take charge of the schools of this city, upon a careful and cautious examination the writer of this article ascertained that, to a very considerable extent, each school was under an independent system of management, except in so far as the rules adopted by the board compelled outward uniformity; that is to say, the real school work was heterogeneous. The public schools of Leavenworth had been taken by the principals as models, and all talk of visiting and getting information was about and of those schools. It was true that the pupils were expected in each grade to go over so many pages a year in each subject, but there was no uniformity of ideas in regard to doing the work. There seemed to be that lack, in most cases, of definite

methods which would accomplish results for specific and objective purposes, and, as a consequence, the instruction partook largely of fragmentary work. Out of the corps of fifty teachers not more than ten could give the sounds of the letters in our language; not because they were indifferent, but they did not know how. A much greater number believed that the way to learn to write was "to write," to learn to read was "to read," and so on, while a few advocated the "thought element" as playing the most important part in all true education. The subject of composition had received but little attention except in one or two schools.

Under these circumstances it was necessary to move cautiously, yet conditions were favorable for introducing gradual changes. Among the teachers those were selected who could take methods and adapt them readily, without stopping to argue or to explain to those averse to changes. These teachers went to work and did what had been suggested, and by so doing silenced opposition. From this, others soon modified their methods, and in due time the work assumed a tolerably consistent form. Had all teachers been unwilling to try new methods, progress would have been at an end, and the same weary round of work would have been followed year after year. Be it remembered, that a vast majority of teachers are content to pursue the same methods year in and year out, with only slight variations, while the few, comparatively, are anxious to venture upon new or original methods. Having found those who could take up new work, it was an easy matter to afford them opportunities. All subjects were not taken up at once; that would have been unwise. By taking up one thing at a time, and keeping at it till it is under good headway, and then not allowing it to drag afterwards, is a very effectual way of securing excellent results. Many otherwise excellent teachers need to be watched, owing to their disposition to try new methods for a short time only, not having patience to stick to any one plan long enough to give it a fair trial. It is not an uncommon thing to find teachers who change their educational philosophy, if such it can be called, at least two or three times a year.

Efforts were first directed toward better and more rational methods of teaching read-

ing. Consequently the position and carriage of the body were matters of prime importance. The pupils had to be shown how to stand erect, where to put their hands, how to place their feet, how to adjust their shoulders and head, and, above all, to breathe easily, forcibly and naturally, and how to economize their breath. All this work could only be done by the teacher who had acquired some knowledge of it by actual practice. To get at it, special meetings were called, at which the teachers were drilled in these things, and drilled till they could apply these principles in their schools. To acquire skill in making the elementary sounds, these sounds were practiced upon as class exercises till all could make them correctly. But ability to make the sounds correctly implies much more than the simple emission of breath from the vocal organs. Every vocal sound is composed of six elements, called form, quality, force, stress, pitch, and movement. These essential elements must be mastered at the outset by the teacher who expects to succeed in teaching reading, so that whenever a pupil reads the teacher can detect any defect, and knows where to locate it. In order to do this, the teacher must be master of what he teaches, so that he knows what attributes of voice are to be let alone and what are to be corrected. Most failures in teaching reading arise from the teacher's inability to tell in what element or elements the defects exist. Time and practice were both necessary to begin upon a rational system of reading, and to put it into successful operation. As soon as a teacher hears a pupil read he ought to be able to tell instantly what defects of voice exist, and unless he can do so there is little hope of correcting faults. Upon the part of the teacher these corrections can only be made by one who understands and who can illustrate the essential attributes of voice. To improve and prepare the teachers for better work, "Hamill's Elocution" was recommended as containing a logical and natural exposition of the science of reading; and it was studied diligently and very successfully by many teachers, who were soon qualified to give correct and valuable instruction in this branch. From the beginning, then, many of the pupils were, and are now, taught to read naturally.

In the autumn of 1874 the pupils of the

lowest grade in the Morse School began writing with pen and ink, which was soon followed in all the other schools of the city. The *rationale* of the process may be stated thus: First, the pupil gets a clear conception of each letter as an intellectual act, and this he retains; second, he works to reproduce this ideal conception on paper; third, he compares, analyzes, criticises, and improves on his own work; fourth, this system assumes that the pupil begins the work in the lowest grade—or, in whatever grade he commences, the process is precisely the same, varied only in the circumstances of age and attainments. The adoption of the vertical system of writing does not change the mental process.

Other distinguishing features of the Kansas City schools will be set forth in the following, showing the aim and scope of the work, including the freedom with which principals initiate new methods and test new theories. Perhaps no other schools in the country have been leaders in so many different lines of work. While holding steadfastly to the best that conservatism has proved to be valuable, yet they have always been progressive without being faddish in whatever direction progress was possible.

As is well known, it is not every school that can afford to experiment without danger of neglecting the regular and necessary work. To experiment successfully requires rare tact and judgment on the part of the principals and teachers. Some of the new features in which Kansas City has been a leader in ward school work will be mentioned in this connection. In the fall of 1874 the use of pen and ink, as has been stated, was introduced regularly into the very lowest grade in the schools of the city, after being tried in the primary room of the Morse school. When Miss Mary Cravens demonstrated its feasibility, at the superintendent's suggestion, all the other primary teachers adopted it. This was the beginning of that beautiful work in writing for which the schools have so long been noted. In no other cities, so far as is known, were pen and ink first used in the latter part of the third grade, or the beginning of the fourth grade. After its successful adoption here, gradually the innovation spread throughout the country.

The beautiful system of map-drawing,

which was sketched with great rapidity and accuracy, was first brought to a good degree of perfection by Mrs. A. J. Warren and the teachers in her school, the Humboldt. The impetus given to vocal reading and composition work had its origin chiefly in the Lathrop school. To reach all the teachers on these subjects, special meetings for the teachers were held, in which instruction was given in the theory and methods of teaching each branch. The arithmetic work, which resulted in many modifications of number instruction without being encumbered with too much machinery, had its origin in a reaction against the "Grube Method," and other "time-killers," which had fallen like a pall over the subject of primary arithmetic in the graded schools of cities generally.

On certain phases of Qualitative Arithmetic, the work done in the Humboldt school, under the direction of Principal G. B. Longan, has exerted a marked influence on the teaching of primary arithmetic throughout the central portion of the United States. Space, however, will only permit us to glance hastily at some movements started here in other subjects.

In reading and literary work, the Whittier school, under the able direction of Principal Heermans, has been an inspiration in the schools, and has received the unqualified indorsement of many leading educators in this and other States. So wonderful is the work in that school that many ask if anything will be left for the teachers in the high schools to do with the Whittier pupils in the same subjects. There is not another school in the State that is doing so much to further this line of work, and perhaps there is only one other school that is its equal to be found in this country. These grand results are not achieved at the expense of other subjects.

A tremendous impetus has been given to the geographical work—the real subject matter—the gathering and arranging of material for use in the Morse, the Webster and the Adams schools. Rational and broad phases of work have been introduced into each of these schools during the last two years by Principals Hawkins, Barnard and Rader with marked success. Their work is destined to modify and greatly influence geographical instruction not only in this city, but in the country at large. What they

have accomplished in two years has attracted wide and favorable commendation.

The evenness of the work in the Woodland school, carried forward without a break or a halt anywhere, is a great factor in school management. The general methods of teaching all the branches, but more especially that of composition and history, and of studying the lives of a few noted characters, each of which stands for a type about which is developed some great institution in the nation's history, are strong features worked out by the principal, Miss Elizabeth Buchanan. The spirit instilled in that school among all the pupils, and the high sense of honor manifested, can not be excelled. The boys and girls there are the embodiment of law, order, and uprightness.

The aim, as briefly set forth, consists in having each school to keep its work well up, and that certain strong schools will also be engaged more or less in experimental work. Good work is infectious, and when one school is capable of experimenting intelligently, and achieves a decided educational success, this knowledge is soon communicated to other schools, and the entire mass of schools is leavened. A few schools must always initiate new movements. All principals have not the faculty of initiative on a high plane.

Calisthenics work was introduced by Professor Carl Betz in Kansas City in 1884. This was the first city in the country to put calisthenics low down in every school room without any apparatus. After its adoption here it was soon introduced into nearly all the cities and towns of the country.

To have seen the public schools of Kansas City grow from forty-nine teachers to nearly 600, and the enrollment of pupils increase from 4,262 to 28,000 in a quarter of a century seems more like some oriental vision than a sober American fact. In the Old World cities are centuries old, and their origin is usually hidden in a dim and distant past; but here in the United States cities are built within the lifetime of one individual. They do not grow—they are made. This growth of unparalleled rapidity has marked the progress of the Kansas City schools, shaped by four active forces—the board of education, the most progressive principals, the citizens and the superintendent. These four systems of force were all focalized on one

grand object, namely, to make the schools equal to the very best for the children by keeping actively alert as to the most efficient school work in this country.

The same unity of action in each department has had a wholesome effect upon the general course of instruction, management and methods of discipline. Responsibility rests directly on all, from the superintendent down to the lowest teacher in the most distant outlying school. Those principles of education which intelligent people honor and cherish are the rules of action that have exerted a steady influence on all employes. Everything is made to depend upon the character of those engaged in the work of teaching. The teachers are filled with a wholesome public spirit. This free public spirit, enlightened and unselfish, has had more to do in making the public schools of Kansas City a cherished institution than any other single force. No school system can become a model unless all departments are generous, work together for a common purpose, and seek earnestly to realize the highest ideals. The creation of high ideals and the efforts put forth in cheerful co-operation to realize them, inspire pure and lofty motives, and are the mainsprings which have given the schools of Kansas City a world wide reputation.

J. M. GREENWOOD.

Schools of St. Joseph, Public.—Saint Joseph has an excellent system of public schools surpassed by none in the State. They were organized in 1860 under a special charter from the Legislature, and in the same year three small brick schoolhouses were built, one in each of the then three wards of the city. Each building contained two school rooms, and had as teachers a male principal and a female assistant. The schools were opened on April 23, 1860, and the seats were all occupied on the opening day. They were continued for about a year or a little longer, when on account of the unsettled and disturbed condition of affairs resulting from the Civil War the board ordered them closed. St. Joseph being on the border suffered especially from the effects of the war, being exposed to the invasions of both armies, and particularly to predatory inroads of jayhawkers and border ruffians. Business was almost paralyzed, no citizen felt secure even in his home, and the suspension of the schools was

an act of necessity. At times some of the school buildings were occupied by the military and at other times remained closed. In 1864 the board reorganized, and at a meeting held in August of that year resolved to reopen the schools in the fall, and at the same meeting appointed Mr. Edward B. Neely, who had been conducting a successful private school in St. Joseph for nine years, superintendent of public schools, a position which he has held uninterruptedly ever since, a period of nearly thirty-five years. Mr. Neely was authorized to select and appoint a full corps of teachers, and the schools were reopened on the first Monday of October, 1864, in the three buildings erected by the first board and in a building which Mr. Neely had erected and occupied for his private school, and which he rented to the board when appointed superintendent. The school population of the city had vastly outgrown the limited accommodations provided for the pupils at that time, the schools were overcrowded on the opening day, and large numbers were denied admittance for want of room. The serious problem confronting the board at the very beginning was to find the ways and means for affording suitable accommodations for the present school population and also for providing adequate school facilities in the future for the rapidly growing city. So successful have been their efforts and those of succeeding boards that there are now in 1899 in St. Joseph twenty-three school buildings, all built of brick and all the property of the school district, with sittings for 8,250 pupils. On the reorganization of the schools in 1864 the board owned only the three small school buildings, containing in all only six school rooms, with seats for 300 pupils, built by the first board. Two of these were sold as unfit for school use, and the other was enlarged and is still occupied. The people at an election held this year (1899) by an almost unanimous vote voted to authorize the board to issue bonds to the amount of \$50,000 to build additional schoolhouses and also voted to increase the rate of taxation for operating the schools. Under a very reasonable estimate the value of school property in the district, including buildings, grounds, furniture and apparatus, is \$602,560. The number of children of school age in the district, those between six and twenty, according to the

school census taken in 1898, is 25,574. The total number of pupils enrolled in the schools last year was 8,510; the average number belonging for the year was 6,690; the average daily attendance was 6,267. With the new buildings to be erected this year the enrollment and attendance next year will be much larger.

In 1896 a magnificent new high school building was erected at a total cost for grounds, building and furniture of \$112,500. The total cost of the building, heating and ventilating apparatus and furniture was \$89,000. The building was erected on a beautiful site, overlooking the city and the Missouri River for miles. It commands a view hardly surpassed for beauty in America. It comprises a half block and the board paid for it \$23,500 cash down. There are seven courses of study in the high school, the classical, intended specially for those preparing for college, English, Latin-English, Latin-German, Latin-French, modern language and commercial. In this last named course pupils are taught commercial law, bookkeeping, commercial arithmetic, stenography, typewriting, German and English. This school has a four years' course; its pupils are prepared to enter Harvard or Yale University or any college or university in the country, and are admitted to many of the leading colleges without examination on the certificate of the principal of the school. The first class, consisting of only five members, was graduated in 1868. Since that time there have been 690 graduates, and fifty will graduate this year (1899). The number of teachers employed in the St. Joseph schools at this time, including a supervisor of penmanship and a supervisor of music, is 172. Separate schools are maintained for white and colored pupils, and only colored teachers are employed in the schools for colored children.

The total receipts of the board from all sources applicable to the current expenses of the schools including repairs on buildings last year (1898) were \$132,402, derived from the following sources:

From four mills tax on real estate of the district....	\$87,885	14
From State, county and township funds	24,788	14
From railroad and bridge tax.....	6,042	73
From tuition non-residents.....	931	08
From delinquent taxes.....	12,754	97

The total expenditures for the current expenses of the schools last year, including re-

pairs, were \$127,252.27. Of this amount \$98,522.19 was paid for salaries of teachers and officers.

EDWARD B. NEELY.

Schools of St. Louis, Public.—The history of the public schools of the city of St. Louis begins with the act of Congress, approved June 13, 1812, giving to inhabitants of several towns and villages of the Territory of Missouri certain village lots and common field lots for the support of schools in the respective towns and villages. St. Louis was one of these towns and villages, and it took measures to get possession of the vacant lots, procuring the passage of a bill in the Territorial Legislature establishing a board of trustees to take charge of the land, rent or sell it, and apply the proceeds to the maintenance of schools. Of this first school board of St. Louis, William Clark, the Territorial Governor, William C. Carr, Thomas H. Benton, Bernard Pratte, Auguste Chouteau, Alexander McNair and John P. Cabanne were the members. They met on the 20th of April, 1817, electing Governor Clark chairman, and Thomas H. Benton, secretary. Measures were taken to survey and plat the vacant lots. In 1833 the State Legislature granted a new charter, making the entire white population of St. Louis a corporate body styled the board of president and directors of the St. Louis public schools, and providing for the election by the people of six directors. The names of the first members of this new school board should always be mentioned in any history of St. Louis schools. They were Edward Bates and John P. Reily, for South Ward; Josiah Spalding and Judge Marie P. Leduc, for Middle Ward; Cornelius Campbell and Hugh O'Neil, for North Ward. In 1834 the first money was received for rental of lands, but no school building was commenced until 1836, when \$2,000 each for two houses was appropriated, the same to be built on the plan submitted by Elihu H. Shepard. The south schoolhouse was situated on the corner of Spruce and Fourth Streets, and the north schoolhouse was located on the corner of what are now Broadway and Cherry Streets. On the first Monday in April, 1838, the south school was opened with David Armstrong and Mary H. Salisbury at teachers (salaries respectively \$900 and \$500 per annum). The north school opened soon after with Edward Leavy and Sarah Hardy as

teachers. A committee of school visitors was appointed, among which may be recognized the names of citizens well known in St. Louis history. They were Wilson Primm, James M. Green, Bryan Mullanphy, Beverly Allen, William Carr Lane, Elihu H. Shepard and George K. Budd. This committee examined and appointed teachers.

In 1841 School No. 3, the old Benton school, situated on Sixth and Locust Streets, was built, costing nearly \$11,000. In the next twelve years the following schools were built: The Clark, the Mound, the Jefferson, the Eliot, the Laclede and the Webster. A high school was opened in February, 1853, in a part of the Benton school building, and in 1854 a new building on the corner of Fifteenth and Olive was opened to receive its pupils. On motion of William G. Eliot, in 1848, a resolution was adopted to prepare a memorial to the General Assembly of Missouri amending the charter and authorizing the school board to levy a tax of one-tenth of 1 per cent for the use of the schools. The Legislature granted the tax and a special election of the taxpayers of St. Louis approved it. Between 1840 and 1850 the population of St. Louis had increased from 16,469 to 77,860. The first tax levied by the school board amounted to \$18,000. This was in 1850. But in 1854 the school board received its proportion of the State revenue for the support of free schools, amounting to one-quarter of the entire State revenue. St. Louis received \$27,456, and this added to the \$50,000 collected from the one mill tax gave a total income of more than \$87,000. In 1857 Ira Divoll succeeded John H. Tice in the office of city superintendent of schools. The Normal School was established that year with Richard Edwards, from the Normal School at Salem, Massachusetts, as its principal. Mr. Divoll pushed forward vigorously the reforms in school building, and the plans which he recommended have been substantially adhered to in the entire subsequent history of the schools. These reforms related to the construction of schoolhouses, the size of the rooms, methods of lighting and heating, styles of furniture, modes of organization and classification of schools and methods of instruction. The buildings were modeled on the plan first introduced into Boston in the celebrated Quincy School of 1848. The capacity of schools at this time (1857) amounted

to 5,361 seats; the city, however contained 135,000 inhabitants and the school attendance should have been from 20,000 to 25,000. Since 1847 the migration into St. Louis had increased enormously and it was high time that the board of public schools should take into consideration a new policy with regard to the increase of school accommodations. The Clay school, corner Tenth and Farrar Streets, was the first graded school completed in 1859 and followed immediately by the Washington, Eleventh and Poplar Streets, and the Everett, Eighth and Cass Avenue. Improvements were made at times on the style of building adopted in these structures, but the general plan has been substantially retained in all the architecture that has followed in St. Louis. The foundation idea of it is that there should be four rooms on each floor, each room placed at the corner and getting light from two windows at the back of the room and two windows at the side of the room, thus insuring a sufficiency of light and a sufficiency of ventilation in the hot days of the St. Louis summer. A hallway passes through the building from side to side, separating two rooms on the left and two rooms on the right. Stairways for the boys separate from the stairways for the girls lead to separate playgrounds. Under this arrangement each teacher instructs two classes and supervises their studies. A school organized in this way can be managed with very much less corporal punishment than on the earlier plan (that of the Benton and Franklin buildings) and where a school of 500 pupils would have from 100 to 200 cases of corporal punishment in the course of one week in 1857, it was not uncommon for a school of 700 pupils in 1877 to have only two cases of corporal punishment a week. By Mr. Divoll's recommendation the school board passed a rule promising to select for promotion those teachers who succeeded in managing their schools by a minimum amount of corporal punishment. Corporal punishment was not forbidden, but this rule proved a very wise measure, inasmuch as it reduced in a few years the corporal punishment to 1 per cent of its former amount and at the same time elevated the average discipline of the schools. In the school discipline great stress was laid upon regularity and punctuality, and whereas in 1857 there were as many as 300 cases of tardiness per year for each 100 pupils, by 1876 this

number had been reduced to one-sixth the former number. This, of course, meant great attention on the part of the parents and pupils to punctuality. In a civilization which uses machinery and accomplishes great results the habit of being on time is very important. Under Mr. Divoll the first program of the course of study was made out. By general inquiry throughout the schools it was found what the pupils in each grade could accomplish in a term of ten weeks of study.

The act of the General Assembly permitting a city tax levied by the school board for one-tenth of 1 per cent in 1850 has already been mentioned. This continued in force until 1864. The rapid increase of the city at this time showed the need of more considerable funds and Mr. Divoll's agitation of the question led first to action on the part of the school board, resulting in a memorial to the Legislature who granted permission to raise the tax to two-tenths of 1 per cent in 1865, and in 1867 it was raised to three-tenths. From 1868 and after it was fixed at four-tenths of 1 per cent, where it has remained since. The revenue from the lands reached \$64,905 per annum while the four mill tax reached \$1,211,298 for the year 1895. Besides this the State school fund, including the interest on the bonds owned by the State for schools, added to one-fourth of the State revenue, equaled the sum of \$137,003, making a total from these three items of \$1,413,206 for the year 1895. Under Mr. Divoll's policy the board began as early as 1864 to take special measures to draw into the public schools the German-speaking population. The German language taught by native Germans was introduced into a few of the large schools situated in parts of the city where the German population was large. One lesson a day was given in the German language. It was the proclaimed policy to give the children of Germans a knowledge of English and the advantages of school association with Anglo-Americans, it being desirable that these two classes of the population should not grow up as two hostile castes, but on the contrary that they should grow up as fellow pupils and make a homogeneous population for St. Louis. It was assumed that German pupils should not lose their command of their native tongue while they learned English. The number of Germans taking advantage of this new arrangement in the schools increased

rapidly, and by the year 1869-70 there were 6,213 (out of the fraternizing of the two classes) German, and by 1878-9 the number had increased to 20,428 out of a total of 48,836, and 5,005 of these pupils were Anglo-Americans. The study of German by Anglo-Americans was encouraged with the view above stated, namely, the fraternizing of the two classes, German and Anglo-Americans. Perhaps no step has been taken in the schools of the nation of so great importance as this one of bringing together the German-Americans with the Anglo-Americans in the same school, for the St. Louis plan was followed throughout the Northwestern States west of Indiana. The result has been a complete removal of barriers between German-American and Anglo-American business men of these States. Affiliation by marriage, too, has removed still further the national differences. That at a later date the study of German was abolished in the schools of St. Louis by a vote of the people shows that a large number of German-Americans who had completely affiliated themselves with the Anglo-Americans, had come to feel that there was no longer any need for the special study of German in the schools. A class of citizens migrating from a foreign country to America will be held to a higher standard of character if it does not break off family ties with the stock left in the old country. If the German children keep up their German side by side with their English, they will be likely to retain relations for at least two generations with the European stock. This will not prevent their becoming Americanized in the good sense of the word, but it will add a certain strength of character to the German-American contingent of the population. This argument proved valid in St. Louis and in other cities in the Northwest following the St. Louis plan. In Cincinnati a different plan had been established. In a certain part of the city the schools were taught by German teachers using the German language for half the day, and by English teachers using the English language a second half of the day. This, as one would expect, prevented Anglo-Americans from attending the same school with the German pupils, and therefore led to the settlement of Cincinnati in two parts, one part native American and the other part German. The consequence of this isolation of the two classes of citizens is felt to this day in Cin-

cinnati, and to a still greater degree in Pennsylvania. Mr. Divoll had recommended as early as 1859 the adoption of German in the schools, and four years before, his predecessor, Mr. Tice, had strongly urged upon the board the same measure. St. Louis was a very composite city. According to the census of St. Louis County in 1870, 124,378 were foreign born, being mostly the older population, and 252,792 (being mostly children) had one or both parents of foreign birth, leaving only 98,397 of native parentage. Of the foreign born 65,936 were Germans, 34,803 Irish, 9,843 British, 3,310 French, 3,265 Swiss, 2,733 Bohemians.

Another one of Mr. Divoll's plans touched the education of the colored people and the establishment of colored schools for their accommodation. There were three schools for colored people situated in the northern, middle and southern parts of the city, established in 1866. This number of schools has been increased sufficiently to supply the wants of the colored people. The Washington School on Eleventh and Spruce Streets, was set apart for a colored high school under the name of the Sumner High School, in the year 1875.

A more important measure was the establishment of the public school library. Mr. Divoll began as early as 1860 to advocate a general library as an auxiliary of the schools. He was accustomed to say that the schools teach how to read, the library should furnish what to read. In 1865 the "Public School Library Society of St. Louis" was formed, and chartered by act of Legislature. By May, 1869, the library had increased to upwards of 12,000 volumes with an annual membership of 3,500. At this time by deed of agreement the library was transferred to the school board, and in May, 1874, the library had increased to 36,500, with an annual issue of books for home use of 96,682. In June of that year the library was opened for the first time as a free public library supported by the board of public schools. Although this library has since been separated from the control of the board of public schools and made a free public library for the city of St. Louis, yet its close connection with the schools has been retained. It is one of the noblest educational institutions in the city of St. Louis.

In May, 1868, W. T. Harris became superintendent, remaining superintendent until May, 1880, but there was no change in the

general policy of the management of the schools. Mr. Harris had been elected assistant superintendent the year before at Mr. Divoll's request. In 1871 a system of instruction in natural science was adopted, giving one lesson per week of sixty minutes to each class of pupils in the eighth grades of the elementary schools. The first year's course of study took up an outline of botany. In the second year of the primary school there was a similar study of the outlines of zoology and physiology, and in the third year the elements of physical science or natural philosophy so far as to explain the child's playthings. The fourth year took up again the study of botany in a more systematic manner and with special reference to the different species of plants and their uses for food, clothing, medicine and the arts; the fifth year the classification of different animals and special subjects in physiology; the sixth year natural philosophy again and astronomy. Another course in natural science still more systematic began in the seventh year, taking up geology and meteorology, and in the eighth year an outline of natural philosophy with special reference to the understanding of the construction of machinery. It will be observed that this formed a spiral course taking the children of the elementary school over the three great branches of natural science three times. In 1877 a similar course of lessons in history was adopted, taking up also one hour a week and arranged in a spiral form.

In 1873-4 the first experiment was made in the adoption of the kindergarten into the public school system. Miss Susan E. Blow offered to take charge of the instruction of a teacher in the supervision and management of a kindergarten provided the school board would furnish rooms and a salaried teacher. In the next year, 1874-5, there were three morning kindergartens and one afternoon kindergarten established, and from that time on the kindergartens rapidly increased until in the year 1879 there were fifty-three in all, twenty-seven of them being held in the forenoon, and twenty-six in the afternoon, with a total enrollment of 6,202. This was the first successful experiment ever made of adopting the kindergarten into a public school system. Miss Blow continued to give her services to the cause of the kindergarten and the success of the kindergarten system is

due to her efforts. A large number of young women came to her training classes and learned the new method of teaching young children. From 200 to 300 attended the weekly lessons held by Miss Blow, and it was stated by the superintendent that the benefit to these persons as a preparatory education for the family was worth the total sum expended by the school board in the support of the kindergarten. Many of the new kindergartens were established in those parts of the city in which the poorer people resided.

The St. Louis public schools have been entirely secular in their instruction. Inasmuch as the schools were founded on a grant of the general government and destined for the benefit of all classes of citizens without distinction of religious belief, a resolution was offered by Rev. Dr. William G. Eliot at a mass meeting in 1838, before the opening of the first school, declaring it to be improper to introduce religious exercises or reading of the sacred Scriptures in schools supported by public moneys set apart for the benefit of all classes of believers. These resolutions were adopted without dissent. A policy begun by Mr. Divoll as superintendent and continued under his successors offers to all parents, who desire it, permits to allow their children to be absent once or twice a week for an hour or two each occasion to attend religious instruction in the church to which they belong. It was usual in the seventies to grant from 2,000 to 3,000 permits of this kind to children, mostly to the Lutheran and the Catholic churches. The St. Louis schools have differed somewhat from the schools of other cities in the fact that great pains has been taken to prevent the evil effects ascribed to what is called the "lock step." This evil has led to the frequent complaint that "under the graded school system the work of the school room becomes monotonous and like a treadmill." It serves as a kind of Procrustean bed to hold back the talented pupil and destroy his industrious habits, while it disheartens the dull pupil who finds himself not able to keep up with the average of the class. The effect of placing pupils of different degrees of advancement in the same class will be to unduly urge the backward ones, while the pupils in advance of the average in the class will have too little work assigned them. When bright scholars are kept back for dull ones they acquire loose, careless habits of

study. When the pupils of slower temperament are strained to keep pace with quick and bright ones they become discouraged and demoralized. Even when pupils are well classified at the beginning of the year, differences begin to develop from the first day, and after two or three months of good instruction a large interval has developed between the advancement of the slow ones and that of the bright ones. Besides difference in temperament there is difference in regularity of attendance on account of sickness and family necessities; these things affect the rate of progress. Moreover, the degree of maturity and amount of previous study develop differences. Classification in a school is never absolute. No pupils are of exactly the same degree of progress. There are probably no two pupils alike in ability to do the daily work of the class. From this it is evident that there should be frequent reclassification. There should be promotions of a few of the best pupils from below into the class above, and a few promotions from the best of the class to the next class beyond. After such promotion has been made through all or a portion of the classes of a school from the lowest, each class will find itself composed of fair, average and poor scholars, together with a few of the best from the next lower class in place of the few that each has lost by promotion. New hope will come to those pupils who were before the poorest in the class, and there will be new stimulus given to the best pupils who have been promoted to a higher class, for they will have to work earnestly to attain and hold a good rank in the new class. But the quick and bright ones thus promoted will gradually work their way toward the top of the class again. The slow ones in the class may be passed by successive platoons of bright ones introduced into the class from below, but they will pick up new courage on every occasion when they find themselves brought to the top of the class by the process of transferring the bright ones who had begun to lead them at too fast a pace.

St. Louis early took the lead in advocating this reform of the graded school system, and its beneficial effects extended from the lowest primary grade to the highest class in the high school. In the average elementary school the intervals between classes of the first and second year's work averaged

eight to ten weeks, making possible the transfer of the bright pupils to the next class above without forcing them to take too long steps. On the other hand, the old-fashioned plan of having one examination for admission to the high school per annum was abolished, and classes were admitted two, three, and even four times a year, according to the needs of the schools. As the number in the first year of the high school work nearly equaled the aggregate of pupils in the second, third and fourth years, the experiment was tried of forming branch high schools in different parts of the city, in which could be brought together the eight-year pupils of the elementary school and the first year of the high school, thus rendering it unnecessary to send children from the age of thirteen to fifteen years a long distance to a central school.

In the organization of the St. Louis schools the wise policy was early adopted (1865) of placing the strongest teachers in charge of the youngest pupils just entering school. Previously it had been the custom on promoting teachers from the ranks to higher positions to place them in charge of the advanced pupils only. In consequence of this reform the pupils just entering school came under the best influences, and started on their career under the most favorable circumstances. It is easy to believe that the first three years' work in the St. Louis primary schools was better than that given in any other city in the United States. This, at least, was the opinion of the superintendents of the largest cities of the West who visited St. Louis and inspected the work of the primary schools.

Another circumstance aided to make the instruction in the primary grade more efficient. In 1867 the school board introduced what is known as "Leigh's Phonetic Method in Teaching Reading," with an alphabet modified in such a way as to make each letter represent only one elementary sound, while the general appearance of the word was preserved, all silent letters being printed in hair lines. It was found that half a year's study of the phonetic system made the child a fluent reader not only in the modified type of the Leigh system, but also in the ordinary type of the primer. One of the most important agencies in the St. Louis public school system was brought in by the establishment

of the city normal school, in 1857. The graduates of this school have amply proved the value of the training they have received by the fact that from their number have been selected the larger proportion of those teachers who are called to come up out of the lower ranks and take position in the higher and more important places, having shown their competency by doing efficient work first in the lower grades.

I append here a historical table from the year 1857 to the year 1895, showing the total number enrolled in the schools and the average number belonging for each year, and also a second exhibit giving the names of the presidents of the board of public schools since its organization, in 1833:

Years.	Whole No. Enrolled in Day Schools.			Average No. Belonging.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
1857-58...	5,058	4,711	9,769	5,814
1858-59...	5,342	4,769	10,111	6,253
1859-60...	5,933	5,409	11,342	7,040
1860-61...	6,347	5,819	12,166	8,098
1861-62...	2,909	2,878	5,787	3,654
1862-63...	4,116	3,989	8,105	5,272
1863-64...	6,139	6,210	12,349	7,715
1864-65...	9,960	6,966	13,926	9,090
1865-66...	7,256	7,300	14,556	9,593
1866-67...	7,830	7,461	15,291	10,774
1867-68...	9,246	9,214	18,460	12,281
1868-69...	10,757	10,429	21,186	15,282
1869-70...	12,175	12,172	24,347	17,670
1870-71...	13,688	13,899	27,587	19,844
1871-72...	15,085	15,209	30,294	22,010
1872-73...	16,895	17,033	33,928	23,002
1873-74...	16,825	17,448	34,273	24,731
1874-75...	17,692	18,249	35,941	26,183
1875-76...	18,825	19,515	38,340	27,501
1876-77...	20,729	21,707	42,436	29,774
1877-78...	24,379	25,199	49,578	35,710
1878-79...	24,053	24,773	48,826	35,860
1879-80...	25,046	26,195	51,241	37,250
1880-81...	25,076	25,505	51,581	37,587
1881-82...	25,170	27,380	53,050	38,956
1882-83...	26,558	28,402	54,960	39,469
1883-84...	25,670	27,457	53,127	39,170
1884-85...	26,430	27,561	53,991	40,186
1885-86...	26,737	27,716	54,453	41,826
1886-87...	26,427	28,37	55,314	41,816
1887-88...	27,654	29,399	57,074	43,001
1888-89...	27,696	29,451	57,147	44,000
1889-90...	28,409	29,907	58,316	44,083
1890-91...	28,900	30,793	59,693	45,770
1891-92...	30,263	32,172	62,435	48,143
1892-93...	31,493	33,676	65,169	49,451
1893-94...	33,719	35,120	68,839	53,618
1894-95...	34,392	36,056	70,448	55,272

The following is a list of the presidents of the board since its organization, in 1833:

Marie P. Leduc, 1833-40; Joseph Tabor, 1840; Samuel Willis, 1841; V. M. Garesche, 1842; Elijah Hayden, 1843; Thomas H. West, 1844; Nathan Ranney, 1845; Edward Bredell, 1846-7; John H. Tice, 1848; William G. Eliot, 1849-50; Edward Wyman, 1850; Charles L. Tucker, 1851-2-3; Isaiah Forbes, 1854-5; Carlos S. Greeley, 1856;

W. W. Greene, 1857; Edward Wyman, 1858; S. H. Bailey, 1859; Edward Wyman, 1860-1; Robert Holmes, 1862-3; S. D. Barlow, 1864 and 1867; Felix Coste, 1865, 1868-72-74; James Richardson, 1866; Joshua Cheever, 1873; Thomas Richeson, 1875-6-7-8; Eber Peacock, May to November, 1877; Robert J. Hill, 1879; Frederick N. Judson, 1880-81, 1887-8; Henry F. Harrington, 1882-3; Henry Hickman, 1884-6; Charles F. Miller, 1889-90; Richard Bartholdt, 1891; Gist Blair, 1892; Frederick W. Brockman, 1893-5; Paul F. Coste, 1895-7; Edward C. Eliot, 1897-9.

WILLIAM T. HARRIS.

In the year 1899 there were 78,684 pupils enrolled in the schools, 39,423 boys and 39,261 girls, 5,391 being colored. Of the whole number 2,107 were enrolled in the normal and high school, 73,131 in the district schools, and 2,440 in the evening schools. The average number belonging to the schools was 59,962, and the average daily attendance was 55,006, being seventy-two per cent of the enrollment. There were 9,020 pupils six years old, 10,881 seven years old, 9,989 eight years, 9,128 nine years, 8,339 ten years, 7,458 eleven years, 7,073 twelve years, 5,294 thirteen years, 3,977 fourteen years, 2,302 fifteen years, and 2,283 sixteen years and over. The birthplace record showed 59,075 born in St. Louis, 5,267 born in Missouri outside of St. Louis, 9,979 born elsewhere in the United States, and 1,923 born in foreign lands. The total average cost of tuition on the average number belonging to the schools was \$19.29 per pupil. The enrollment of pupils in the high school was 1,855; the average number belonging, 1,455, and the average attendance, 1,416, being ninety-seven per cent. Of the number enrolled 632 were boys and 1,223 girls. There were 104 graduates in the January class and 123 in the June class. The Sumner high school for colored pupils showed 252 enrolled, 207 belonging, 185 attending, and nine graduates. The whole number of teachers employed was 1,670, ninety-eight males and 1,572 females, and the average salary of teachers was \$608.65.

Manual training is part of the regular work of the district schools, the instruction being limited to pupils of the seventh and eighth grades. Boys are instructed in carpenter

work, and girls in sewing and cooking. During the school year 1898-9 the four manual training rooms in operation were used for the instruction of about 1,200 children, 360 boys and 330 girls of the white district schools, and 240 boys and 300 girls of the colored schools receiving instruction. The number of schools was ninety-five, occupying 130 buildings, having 1,275 rooms, and a seating capacity for 71,892 pupils, and nominally valued at \$5,416,967.

The revenues for the support of the schools in the year 1898-9 were \$1,864,897, derived from the following sources: Taxes, \$1,564,440; State school fund, \$147,775; text-books, \$60,846; rents, \$56,221; interest, \$19,747, and smaller sums from other sources. The expenditures were \$1,958,752, of which \$1,008,491 was for teachers' salaries, \$445,159 for new buildings and permanent improvements, \$105,975 for janitors' salaries, \$98,686 for text-books, \$47,878 for officers' salaries, \$79,000 for repairs, \$24,248 for fuel, \$11,675 for light and power, \$10,000 for blackboards, and smaller sums for other purposes. Sixty-five of the schools have kindergartens, taught by 282 paid directors and assistants and fifty-five volunteer assistants, the salary list of the kindergartens being \$85,637. The number of pupils enrolled in them was 9,246, 4,481 being boys and 4,765 girls. The average number belonging was 5,742, the average daily attendance 4,979, and the cost of tuition per pupil for the average number belonging was \$14.91.

School Superintendent, County.—In place of the school commissioner, authorized by the school laws of Missouri, for every county, permission is given to have a county school superintendent in those counties desiring it. On petition of 100 resident freeholders of a county the county court orders a vote of the people on the question of having a superintendent, and if the people decide in favor of it a superintendent is elected. He possesses much larger powers than the county school commissioner, having general supervision over all schools except in cities which have more than 1,000 children. His salary is graded according to the number of children of school age in the county—\$200 in counties having under 2,000 children; \$300 in counties having 2,000 and under 3,000

children; \$400 in counties having 3,000 and under 4,000, and so on up to \$1,000 in counties having 9,000 children and more.

School Taxes.—In addition to the school moneys annually appropriated to the public schools of the State, the school districts are allowed to levy an annual tax upon property for the support of their schools. Each district levies its own tax, which is collected by the State and county collector, and paid over to the school board. This school tax may not exceed forty cents on the \$100, except where the school districts are formed of cities and towns; in such the rate may be \$1 on the \$100, but not more; and except also where, by a vote of the taxpayers, the rate may be sixty-five cents, but not more; and except, further, an increased rate may be levied for the erection of public buildings on a two-thirds vote of the people.

Schotten, Hubertus, merchant and manufacturer, was born May 28, 1855, in St. Louis, and died September 22, 1898. He was the eldest son of William Schotten. When he was eighteen years old his father died, leaving a business which had grown from modest beginnings to very considerable proportions. It devolved upon Hubertus Schotten, young as he was, to assume the management of this business, and under his direction it progressed steadily from the start. Five years afterward he was given an interest in it, and two years later the interest of his father's estate was withdrawn, leaving him and a younger brother sole owners and proprietors. Mr. Schotten at times rendered valuable services to the Republican party, with which he affiliated. A Catholic churchman, he gave liberally to the church and its institutions, and also to various other charitable and benevolent enterprises. In 1880 he married Miss Addie Helming, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. The surviving members of his family are Mrs. Schotten and three children, Mary Beatrice, Marcellus J. and Hubertus A. Schotten.

Schotten, Julius John, merchant and manufacturer, was born June 9, 1858, in St. Louis, son of William Schotten. After attending St. Mary's School and St. Louis University he entered the employ of the

Iron Mountain Bank, and left it soon after his father's death to become connected with the manufacturing and commercial house which the elder Schotten had established and built up. In the fall of 1897 the active management of the business devolved upon Julius J. Schotten, and since the death of his brother he has been sole proprietor. His religious affiliations are with the Catholic Church, and during the year 1896-7 he was president of the Marquette Club. November 15, 1881, Mr. Schotten married Pauline C. Feldman, daughter of John A. Feldman, a prominent South Side merchant of St. Louis, who at one time served as city treasurer. Their children are Jerome J. and Zoe Louise Schotten.

Schotten, William, merchant and manufacturer, was born September 26, 1819, in Neuess, near Duesseldorf, Germany. In 1847 he came to the United States, and was attracted to St. Louis. Soon after his arrival he established a small spice factory, and began business by grinding his stock himself on a handmill, and then acting as his own salesman in disposing of his products in the city. As his trade expanded his facilities for manufacturing were increased, and at his death he had built up a business aggregating about \$200,000 annually, which was a large trade for those days. In 1897 this house celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of its founding, the business still being carried on under the name of William Schotten & Co. Mr. Schotten was twice married, and left three sons, Hubertus, born of his first marriage, and Julius J. and Henry E., born of his second marriage. Hubertus succeeded his father in the management of the business, and he, at his death, was succeeded by Julius J. Schotten.

Schowengerdt, Franklin E., merchant, was born November 29, 1864, near Warrenton, in Warren County, Missouri. His father, Ernst Schowengerdt, was a native of Prussia, born at Munster, in 1824. The elder Schowengerdt was left a half orphan by the death of his father when he was five years of age, and was one of five children. He was one of three of these children who came with their mother to America in 1837 and settled near the burial place of Daniel Boone, in the southern part of

Warren County. In 1844 he married Miss Elizabeth Huckriede, who was also born in Germany. They bought a farm on Charrette Creek, Warren County, where were born and reared their seven children, of whom the following are now living: John W. Schowengerdt, Mary J., now Mrs. J. W. Middelkamp, and Caroline, now Mrs. H. W. Kamp, of Belleflower, Missouri, and Franklin E. Schowengerdt, of Warrenton, Missouri. In their early life these worthy pioneers had many hardships to contend with. In 1867 Mr. Schowengerdt removed from his farm to the town of Warren to engage in the mercantile business. There he built up an extensive trade, and served two terms as treasurer of Warren County. Mrs. Schowengerdt died in 1885, and Mr. Schowengerdt married for his second wife Mrs. S. Wightman, of St. Louis, the mother of Mrs. Franklin E. Schowengerdt. The elder Schowengerdt died in Warrenton in the spring of 1891, and was buried in a mausoleum which he had built for himself and his family, at Belleflower, in Montgomery County. After attending the public schools of Warrenton, Franklin E. Schowengerdt entered upon the preparatory course at Central Wesleyan College, where he finished the commercial course. In 1881 he was compelled to leave school for the reason that his elder brother found it necessary to quit business on account of ill health, and the younger brother was called upon to take his place. At the age of seventeen, therefore, he became a partner in the business which his father had established, under the firm name of E. Schowengerdt & Son. From that time until the death of his father, in 1891, he had almost entire control of the business, and after his father's death purchased the interest of the estate. Immediately afterward he enlarged his business house, increased his stock, and has since kept pace with the growth of the community. Retaining the old patronage of the house, he has brought to it much new patronage, and is justly proud of the commercial establishment of which he is the head, which has now many patrons who have been constant customers during a period of thirty-two years. In 1896 he opened also a branch house at Jonesburg, Missouri, which is conducted under the firm name of E. Schowengerdt & Son, and which enjoys an excellent patronage. Mr. Schowengerdt resides at Warrenton, in the old

family homestead, which was remodeled in 1893, has twenty-one acres of ground connected with it, and is considered an ideal home. A Democrat in politics, he has taken an active interest in public affairs and in promoting the success of his party, but has refused at all times to accept office, preferring to devote himself to his business interests. Liberal in his religious views, he is the friend and patron of all churches, and takes an active interest in general religious work and the advancement of Sunday-school work. He is a member of Tancred Commandery, No. 25, Knights Templar, of Moberly, Missouri, and has filled various offices in the subordinate lodge of Masons, No. 231, of which he is a member. September 21, 1887, he married Miss Laura Lorena Wightman, of St. Louis, daughter of Thomas F. Wightman, who came to the West from Boston, Massachusetts. Mrs. Schowengerdt's mother, whose maiden name was Sarah Shelhorst, was born in Pike County, Missouri. Her father was a Kentuckian, and her mother a Miss Griffith, of Virginia. Mrs. Schowengerdt was youngest of the seven children of Mr. and Mrs. Wightman. The others were Harry B. Wightman, Katie Wightman, now Mrs. Rickhof; Maury E. Wightman, Nettie Wightman, who became the wife of William Burden, and died in St. Louis, and two children who died when young. Thomas F. Wightman left Boston about the year 1830, and after residing for a time in Elgin, Illinois, removed, in 1849, to St. Louis, where he was for years engaged in the manufacture of furniture. One of his brothers, Charles Wightman, now resides in Alton, Illinois; another brother lives in Lowell, Massachusetts, and still another brother, Joseph L. Wightman, died in Boston while serving as mayor of that city. His sister, Mrs. Almira A. M. Page, still resides in Boston. As already stated, Mrs. Thomas F. Wightman, after the death of her first husband, became the wife of Ernst Schowengerdt. She is now living in Warrenton, Missouri, in the family of Franklin E. Schowengerdt. Mrs. Franklin E. Schowengerdt was educated and grew to womanhood in St. Louis. She is a lover of the arts, and has executed paintings which evidence her own artistic talent. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Schowengerdt. They are Erwin Ernst Schowengerdt, Laura Lorena Schowengerdt, Paul

Franklin Schowengerdt, Elizabeth Lethe Schowengerdt and Maury Neal Schowengerdt.

Schowengerdt, John William, merchant and farmer, was born September 6, 1845, in Warren County, Missouri, son of Ernst and Elizabeth (Huckriede) Schowengerdt, both of whom were natives of Germany. The elder Schowengerdt was an early settler in Warren County, and for many years was one of the leading business men in that portion of the State and a large property owner. John W. Schowengerdt, the son, received a practical education, and was fitted for business pursuits in the schools of Warren County. Until he was twenty-one years of age he lived on a farm and was engaged in agricultural pursuits. After that he entered into a partnership with his father, and for fourteen years was associated with the elder Schowengerdt in the conduct of a large merchandising establishment at Warrenton, Missouri. Failing health compelled him to retire from this business in 1882, and he removed to a farm near the village now called Belleflower, in Montgomery County, Missouri. The town of Belleflower was laid out in 1891, and Mr. Schowengerdt was the founder of the place and built the first house there. Later he erected there a business block and established a merchandising business, which he has since conducted. Removing into the village, he also built for himself a handsome residence, and has been the principal promoter of the growth of what promises to become a thrifty and beautiful town. He is a large owner of lands and other properties, and an eminently successful man of affairs, noted throughout the region in which he lives both for his integrity and his business capacity. In politics he is a Republican, and he is a member of the Evangelical Church. December 4, 1873, he married Miss Caroline M. H. Strack, daughter of Rev. Charles Strack, of Pitts, Warren County, Missouri. Mrs. Schowengerdt's father came from Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, to America, and settled in the town of Pitts, where he preached for nearly forty years. He has been dead for some years, but his wife still survives. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Schowengerdt are: Maggie E., born in 1875; Ernst C. H., born in 1877; George H. V., born in 1881; Lizzie

Mary, born in 1884, who died in 1887; Carry L., born in 1886; Katie A., born in 1889; Henry Benjamin, born in 1891, and John H. Schowengerdt, born in 1894.

Schraubstadter, Carl G., one of the most noted of American typefounders, was born May 19, 1827, in Dresden, Germany. After completing his education he was apprenticed to Meinhold & Sons, royal printers and publishers, who conducted a large printing and publishing establishment in his native city, and who also manufactured their own type. He served a six years' apprenticeship with this firm, making during that time an immense quantity of type with molds and ladle by the old-time hand process, casting machines not being in use at that time. In 1854 he came to America, and worked in leading type foundries in the East, and in 1865 he purchased an interest in the Boston Type Foundry. In 1874 he came to St. Louis, and formed an association with James A. St. John, and established the Central Type Foundry, operated thereafter by a corporation, of which Mr. Schraubstadter became president, Mr. St. John acting as secretary and business manager. Taking charge of the mechanical department of this establishment, Mr. Schraubstadter made it famous for the excellence of the type which it manufactured. In April, 1888, Messrs. Schraubstadter and St. John purchased a controlling interest in the Boston Type Foundry, and thereafter, until 1892, they operated large type foundries in both Boston and St. Louis. In 1892 they sold both the Central and Boston Type Foundries to the American Type Foundry Company, and both retired from business with well earned fortunes. His death occurred November 12, 1897. He married, in 1860, Miss Augusta Stern, of Cassel, Germany, and Mrs. Schraubstadter and nine children born of this union survive their father. The sons are Carl William, William A., Oswald, Richard, George and Ernest Schraubstadter, of whom Carl William, Oswald and William A. are still identified with the type manufacturing business as proprietors of the Inland Type Foundry, of St. Louis.

Schroers, John, newspaper publisher, was born in 1858, in Aix La Chapelle, Germany. Immediately after leaving college he

came to this country, and went to work in the Omaha smelting works. After remaining there some time he came to St. Louis, and began his career as a newspaper man. He was first employed as a reporter on the "Volksstimme des Westens," on which he worked until 1877, when that paper suspended publication. He then became a member of the staff of the "Anzeiger des Westens," and for a number of years thereafter he did reportorial work for that paper. From the editorial department he was transferred to the counting room, and he was placed at the head of the business department in 1884. He was one of the prime factors in bringing about the consolidation of the German newspaper interests, under the management of the German-American Press Company, of St. Louis, which took place in 1898. Since then he has been identified with the "Westliche Post" and "Anzeiger des Westens" and "The Sunday Mississippi Blaetter," as publisher and associate business manager. He married Miss Carrie Daenzer, daughter of Carl Daenzer, founder of both the "Westliche Post" and the "Anzeiger des Westens." The children of Mr. and Mrs. Schroers are Paul, Carl and Lotta Schroers.

Schueler, Armin L. O., president of the Land Title Guarantee Company, of Kansas City, who has resided in Missouri from his boyhood, and during a long residence in Kansas City has become one of the substantial, respected citizens of the western portion of the State, was born in Cleveland, Ohio, March 24, 1854, but when he was a small boy his parents removed from Cleveland to Missouri, and he has since been a resident of this State. Up to the time of his removal to Kansas City, Mr. Schueler was engaged in the abstract business in St. Louis. He went to Kansas City in 1879 and compiled the well known Schueler abstracts, records of property titles which are looked upon as safe authority by all who are acquainted with realty affairs. These abstracts are for Jackson and Clay Counties, Missouri, and Wyandotte County, Kansas, and are exceedingly valuable property. In July, 1891, his interests in these abstracts were united with the Land Title Guarantee Company, an organization perfected in 1886. The result of the consolidation was a company of great strength and stability. It is the only local

organization of its kind in Kansas City, and is one of the most reliable in the State. Mr. Schueler is president and manager of the company, and C. F. Stroeh is the secretary and treasurer. The company is incorporated under the laws of Missouri, and the capital stock has been \$250,000 since the date of the company's organization. The business is confined exclusively to the examination of real estate titles, and Mr. Schueler gives to the business his personal daily attention and careful supervision. He is a loyal Kansas Cityan, an upright and progressive citizen, and has an encouraging word and a substantial deed for every movement looking toward the advancement of Missouri's interests. He was married, in 1883, to Miss Mollie D. Vacaro, of Louisville, Ky., daughter of Oscar Vacaro, one of the old and prominent families of Kentucky. Two children have been born of this union, Armin Vacaro and Lucile Morledge. Politically Mr. Schueler is a Gold Democrat.

Schultze, Henry E., teacher of music, and president of the State Music Teachers' Association, was born in Cassel, Germany, the home of Louis Spohr, the famous violinist and composer. He inherited musical talent from the families of both his father and mother, representatives of both having achieved marked distinction in this branch of art. His musical education began when he was eight years of age, and thereafter he studied under Hofman, Wiedemueller and Krankenhagen, all celebrated instructors on the piano and violin. After devoting a number of years to the study of music he reached the conclusion, as some other musicians have, that he would be better satisfied with another vocation, and he therefore turned his attention to the study of the natural sciences, medicine and surgery. He pursued these studies in Paris, France, and after having passed some time in the hospitals of Brunswick and Vienna, he passed the State examination for the position of regimental surgeon. Soon afterward, however, he decided to come to the United States, and he reached this country in 1859. Going first to Kentucky, he found there an admirable field for the teaching of music, and turned his attention in that direction. For several years he devoted himself to this profession in Kentucky, teaching first in the Pinkard's, at Lex-

ington; the State Orphan School, at Midway, and the Baptist Female and Caldwell Institutes at Danville. In 1869 he removed to Kansas City, where he has since been conspicuous for his efforts in promoting musical education and in elevating the standards of musical culture. He was one of the organizers of the Missouri State Music Teachers' Association, served as the secretary of that body for several years, and is now (1900) its president.

Schurz, Carl, politician, lecturer and journalist, who gained his greatest distinction while a citizen of St. Louis, was born in Liblar, near Cologne, Prussia, March 2, 1829. He was implicated in an attempt to promote an insurrection in Bonn in the spring of 1849, and fled with Kinkel to the Palatinate. He soon afterward entered the revolutionary army as an adjutant, and took part in the defense of Rastadt. In 1852 he came to the United States, and after residing three years in Philadelphia, devoting his time largely to the study of the English language, he went to Wisconsin, settling in Watertown. He at once became a conspicuous figure in the politics of that State. In 1859-60 he delivered a series of lectures in New England, which stamped him as an orator of great power, his utterances being widely quoted and commented upon at that time. President Lincoln appointed him Minister to Spain, but in December of 1861 he resigned his mission to enter the Union Army as a participant in the Civil War, and rose to the rank of major general. In 1867 he came to St. Louis, to become identified with the "Westliche Post" as its editor-in-chief. His great ability gave him at once a commanding influence among the Germans of that city, and the voting strength of that element in Missouri made him a leader in the Republican party of the State. In January of 1869 he was chosen United States Senator from Missouri, and served until the close of his term in 1875. He helped to inaugurate the Liberal Republican movement in Missouri, and became one of the organizers of the Liberal Republican party in 1872, presiding over the convention that nominated Horace Greeley. In 1876 he favored the election of Hayes, and subsequently served as Secretary of the Interior during Hayes' administration. After his retirement from the cabinet he became the edi-

tor of the "New York Evening Post." In 1884 he favored the election of Grover Cleveland to the presidency. In 1896 he opposed the nominee of the Democratic party for the presidency. After the death of George William Curtis he succeeded that distinguished orator and writer as the editor of "Harper's Weekly."

Schutz, William Henry, physician, oculist and aurist, was born February 13, 1871, in Muscatine, Iowa. His parents were Rev. Henry and Mary Katherine (Funk) Schutz. The father was educated for the ministry at an early age, joined the German Methodist Episcopal Conference, and became one of its most active and influential workers. He filled various important charges in Iowa, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana and Missouri, and held a number of prominent positions in the church. He was the author of many German religious works and was president of the German Mount Pleasant College of Theology, at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, in the early seventies. In 1877 he was called to the Salem German Methodist Episcopal Church, at St. Louis, Missouri, then one of the largest and wealthiest churches of that denomination in the world. He was presiding elder of the Quincy, Illinois, district for six years, and in 1888 was elected a delegate to the International Methodist Conference, which met in New York. Mary Katherine Funk was born in Burlington, Iowa, and her father, Adam Funk, was one of the pioneer settlers of that State, a prominent, public-spirited resident of Burlington for many years. He was the founder and president of the Funk & Hertzler Wagon and Plow Company, one of the largest institutions of its kind in the West, and was noted for his philanthropy and sterling business qualities. William H. Schutz attended the public schools of St. Louis, Missouri, and Quincy, Illinois. From 1887 to 1890 he took a literary course at Chaddock College, Quincy, Illinois, and during the summers of 1888-9 he took a special course in bookkeeping, commercial law, banking and penmanship at Muselman's Business College, in the same city. In 1890 he entered the St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons, and three years later was graduated from that institution, receiving the degree of doctor of medicine. During the summer of 1893 he took a special

course in diseases of the eye and ear at the New York Ophthalmic and Aural Institute. His boyhood days were spent principally in St. Louis, Quincy and Alton, Illinois. At an early age he showed himself possessed of superior talents in art, was apt in original drawing, painted with skill in oil and water colors, and executed artistic pen sketches. At one time it was his ambition to be an architect, and with this end in view he studied for that purpose in St. Louis. In this intention he was discouraged by his parents, however, and the idea was given up. In his youth he also devoted much time to the study of music and was an accomplished vocalist and instrumentalist. He attended the Quincy Conservatory of Music for several terms, taking voice culture and instruction in harmony, piano and pipe organ. At the age of eighteen years he had charge of the pipe organ in one of the leading churches of Quincy. His parents bent every effort to induce him to study for the ministry, but before he was sixteen years of age he had chosen the profession of medicine for his life work, and after many discouraging days finally secured their consent to that end. At the age of nineteen years he began the reading of medicine at Quincy under the preceptorship of Drs. Gill and Woods. At the close of his first course in medicine he was presented with a scholarship at the St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons by W. F. Neidringhaus, of St. Louis. He was awarded honors at the time of his graduation, receiving the second prize, a silver medal, in recognition of the second highest grade in a class of eighty students, in all the branches of medicine, and captured the first prize for the highest grade in the study of the eye and ear. Soon after his graduation he availed himself of a special private course at the New York institution heretofore referred to, and upon his return to St. Louis he became assistant to one of the leading oculists and aurists of that city. In 1894 he was appointed assistant lecturer to the chair of ophthalmology and otology in the St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons. In 1895-6 he was home surgeon to the St. Louis Eye and Ear Hospital, and assistant consulting surgeon to the House of the Good Shepherd, in that city. In March, 1898, he removed from St. Louis to Kansas City, Missouri, where he is successfully engaged in the treatment of diseases of the eye

and ear, with offices in the Rialto building. He became a member of the Kansas City District Medical Society in 1898, and since 1899 has been an active member of the Missouri State Medical Society. In the latter year he was appointed assistant consulting surgeon to Bethany Hospital, and assistant lecturer to the Western Training School for Nurses, of Kansas City, Kansas. He became a member of the American Medical Association in 1900, and a fellow in good standing of the Academy of Medicine, of Kansas City, Missouri. Politically Dr. Schutz is a Republican. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, but since his marriage has attended the Christian Church at Independence, Missouri. He was married, December 8, 1897, to Miss Carrie Belle Bryant, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. John Bryant, of Independence, Missouri. Her father, Dr. John Bryant, Jr., is one of the best known physicians and capitalists in Jackson County. Until recently he was actively engaged in the practice of medicine, but on account of growing business responsibilities was obliged to give up his profession and devote his entire time to looking after his real estate interests in Kansas City. Mrs. Schutz was educated in Woodland College, in Independence, graduating with high honors in May, 1893, and took a postgraduate course at Mount Vernon Seminary, Washington, D. C., in 1894-5. She is an accomplished musician, is popular in social circles, and has traveled extensively. She belongs to one of the oldest and most highly respected families in western Missouri, both on the paternal and maternal sides of the house. Her maternal grandfather, Judge Smart, was one of the original settlers of Kansas City, and founded what is now known as the Smart Estate, located in the very heart of the business district of Kansas City. Her paternal grandfather, Dr. John Bryant, Sr., was one of the pioneer residents of Independence, and is the oldest and among the best known physicians of western Missouri. To Dr. and Mrs. Schutz a son, Carl Herbert Bryant, was born March 26, 1899.

Schuyler, Montgomery, dean of Christ Church Cathedral, St. Louis, was born in New York City on January 9, 1814. He obtained a collegiate education, and then went to Michigan, where he engaged in man-

ual labor and studied law. He afterward became a divinity student and was ordained deacon in the Protestant Episcopal Church May 17, 1841, and priest February 19, 1842. His first parish was Trinity Church, Marshall, which he had done much to establish. In 1843 he organized the parish of St. Thomas, Battle Creek, thirteen miles from Marshall, officiating at both places. In 1844 he accepted a call to Grace Church, Lyons, New York, and after serving there a little over a year he undertook the charge of St. John's Parish, Buffalo, just organized. For ten years he labored with great success in this field, building what was then the largest church in western New York, and filling it with a devoted congregation. In 1854 he accepted a call to Christ Church, St. Louis. Dr. Schuyler died, after a short illness, on March 19, 1896, in the eighty-third year of his age and the forty-second year of his rectorship of Christ Church. To the very last he had been at his post, and the fatal illness had been caused by exposure at the funeral of one of his old parishioners.

Schuyler County.—A county in the northern part of the State, bounded on the north by the State of Iowa, east by Scotland County, south by Adair and west by Chariton River, which divides it from Putnam County; area 203,000 acres. The main divide between the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers passes through the county from north to south in the western part. The county is watered and drained in the western part by Chariton River, which flows south. Its principal tributaries are Lick, Elm and Lost Creeks, which, with the smaller streams, have a general flow toward the southwest. South of the center are the headwaters of Salt River, while in the east and northeast are North Fabius, Fabius, South Fork of Middle Fabius and Bridge Creeks. The land lying between the "Grand Divide" and the Chariton River, from three to four miles in width, is broken and hilly and covered with heavy growths of timber. Along the Chariton are rich alluvial bottom lands, which in places stretch away into gently undulating prairie. Along the other streams of the county, also, are stretches of bottom land of considerable fertility, with occasional small tracts of prairie. The divides, or high lands, between the streams are mainly level or rolling

prairie. The soil is a dark loam with a stiff yellowish clay subsoil, and occasional streaks of white sand. The bottom lands constitute the best for the growing of corn and vegetables, while the prairie tracts are excellent for the cultivation of wheat, oats and the grasses. Fruits of the hardy kind grow well, including grapes and the different berries. Coal measures underlie the greater part of the county, and for many years past an excellent quality of bituminous coal has been mined. Other minerals are potter's and fire clays, limestone, sandstone, and in places traces of lead have been found. According to the report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the shipments from the county of surplus products, in 1898, were: Cattle, 5,266 head; hogs, 34,887 head; sheep, 7,374 head; horses and mules, 899 head; wheat, 4,431 bushels; oats, 7,494 bushels; corn, 16,525 bushels; hay, 39,400 pounds; flour, 66,470 pounds; ship-stuff, 7,600 pounds; timothy seed, 355,219 pounds; lumber, 185,400 feet; walnut logs, 54,000 feet; piling and posts, 12,000 feet; cross ties, 5,902; cord wood, 96 cords; coo-erage, 23 cars; coal, 520 tons; wool, 118,635 pounds; tobacco, 152,540 pounds; poultry, 557,780 pounds; eggs, 254,750 dozen; butter, 154,546 pounds; game and fish, 7,541 pounds; tallow, 2,872 pounds; hides and pelts, 63,658 pounds; vegetables, 8,200 pounds. Other articles exported were potatoes, dressed meats, dried fruits, honey, molasses, cider, nuts, nursery stock, furs and feathers. Eighty per cent of the land of the county is under cultivation and in pasture, the remainder in timber, mostly oak of the different kinds, hickory, maple, elm, hackberry, walnut, ash and birch.

While many white men, after 1820, had visited the territory now Schuyler County, owing to the fear of trouble with the Indians who lived over the border in Iowa, there were no permanent settlements made, according to the most authentic record now obtainable, until 1836, when David Floyd, Jefferson Fulcher, John Davis, Joseph Bradburn and Judge Samuel Eason located on land within the present limits of the county. Schuyler County was organized by legislative act approved February 14, 1845, and was named in honor of General Philip Schuyler, of the Revolutionary Army. The county seat commissioners appointed by the act accepted a tract of land donated by James Lusk, who was

the first Representative from Schuyler County to the Legislature. At a meeting of the county court June 2, 1845, an order was made that the land selected by the county seat commissioners, be surveyed and platted into "squares, blocks and lots," and the town be known as Lancaster. Edward French was appointed a commissioner of the seat of justice. On the first Monday in July, 1845, the county court accepted the plat of the town, and ordered that 100 lots be offered for sale in the town of Lancaster on the first Monday of August following. It was also ordered that a temporary courthouse, 20 x 24 feet, two stories in height, be built. This was completed in 1846, and was occupied by the court for the first time on the first Monday of July in that year. The building was used until 1858, when another courthouse was erected at a cost of \$15,000. This building was used until 1895, when it was torn down and was replaced by a fine structure, built at a cost of about \$28,500, nearly all the funds for its erection being donated by the citizens of Lancaster City and Liberty Township. The members of the first county court were William L. Robinson, Alex. W. Farris and William Hendron. Isaac N. Eby was the first clerk and Jonathan Riggs the first sheriff. The first meeting of the court was held on the third Monday in April, 1845, at the house of Robert A. Neeley, at a place called Tippecanoe, about four miles southeast of the site of Lancaster, which was the temporary county seat. The county court met at Lancaster for the first time on January 5, 1846, at the house of C. H. Kent, where it continued to meet until the courthouse was finished the following June. Crime has been at a minimum in Schuyler County and no hanging has ever taken place within its borders. During the Civil War the county was overrun by detachments of the contending forces, and there were a few lively skirmishes within its limits. A number of citizens were killed by bushwhackers and guerrillas, churches, barns and houses burned, and other property destroyed. As soon as peace was restored, prosperity returned, and the county has gradually continued to advance. Schuyler County is divided into seven townships, named, respectively, Chariton, Fabius, Glenwood, Independence, Liberty, Prairie and Salt River. The assessed value of real estate and town lots in the county in 1899 was

\$1,693,635; estimated full value, \$5,080,905; assessed value of personal property, including stocks, bonds, etc., \$874,427; estimated full value, \$1,748,854; assessed value of merchants and manufacturers, \$75,030; estimated full value, \$225,090; assessed value of railroads and telegraphs, \$360,264.07. There are 39.60 miles of railroad in the county, the Wabash passing through the central western part from north to south, and the Keokuk & Western entering the county near the northwest corner and passing in a southeastwardly direction to the center of the eastern boundary. The number of schools in the county in 1899 was seventy-seven; teachers employed, 102; pupils enumerated, 3,926; permanent school fund, including township and county, \$52,000. The population of the county in 1900 was 10,840.

Scioto.—See "St. James."

Scofield, Ralph E., lawyer, was born November 5, 1866, in Carthage, Hancock County, Illinois. His father, Judge Bryant T. Scofield, was one of the foremost attorneys of Illinois, a man honored by the people and held in high esteem by the bench and bar of that State. Judge Scofield was a native of New York and removed to Hancock County, Illinois, about 1843. He taught school at Plymouth, in that county, during his young manhood, and followed this experience by entering the law office of Colonel Wm. A. Richardson, in Rushville, Illinois, where he took a course of legal readings. In 1846 he was admitted to practice and located at Carthage, which continued to be his home up to the time of his demise, which occurred in 1881. Although his home and office were in Carthage, Judge Scofield's practice demanded his presence in the larger cities of that portion of the country a good share of the time. About 1863, when a number of small railroad lines, which have since become a part of the Burlington system, were built, he acted as counsel for the corporations in charge of them, and he continued to be the representative of very large corporate and individual interests up to within a few years of his death, when his active service was brought to a close. Just after the close of the Civil War Judge Scofield served in the Illinois State Senate, and as a participant in

public affairs he was always a fearless advocate and a safe guide. Two brothers of the Scofield family came to this country from England before the Revolutionary War. The great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch enlisted at the age of eighteen and served throughout the strife between England and the Colonies, and several other members of the family were soldiers in that fight for liberty. Ralph E. Scofield's mother was Sarah Collins, descended from the Hamilton family, of Scotch ancestry. The record of the Hamilton family is traced back to the Revolution, in which its members were active participants. The Honorable G. W. Scofield, brother of Judge Bryant T., was one of the most conspicuous members of the Scofield family. He resided in Warren, Pennsylvania, represented the congressional district in which that city is located for many years, served as a Congressman-at-large from Pennsylvania for one term, was appointed Register of the Treasury by President Hayes, and judge of the court of claims by President Garfield. Charles Scofield, another brother, practiced with Judge Bryant T. Scofield in Carthage, and his two sons, Charles and Timothy, are prominent lawyers in Illinois. The former has served as judge of the judicial circuit in which Carthage is located, and Timothy is now an attorney of Chicago. Ralph E. Scofield, after attending the public schools of his native State, entered Carthage College and graduated from that institution in 1885. He read law in the office of Scofield, O'Hara & Scofield, and was admitted by the Supreme Court of Illinois in 1888. In the fall of that year Mr. Scofield removed to Kansas City, Missouri, and has since been a resident and a member of the bar there. He was a partner in the legal firms of Scofield & Wagner, and Scofield & Ferris, but for several years has been alone, conducting a general civil practice. Politically he is a Democrat, and is active in affairs bearing upon the interests of his party. He is a member of the Kansas City Bar Association, the Grace Lutheran Church, and is a Royal Arch Mason. Mr. Scofield was married, in 1889, to Miss Ellen Ferris, daughter of Hiram G. Ferris, an early and prominent resident of Carthage, Illinois, with whom Judge Bryant T. Scofield was associated in the Hancock County National Bank, Mr. Ferris having

served as president of that bank for many years. Four children, three daughters and a son, have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Scofield, Miriam, Harriet, Hiram and Julia Scofield.

Scotland County.—A county in the northeastern part of the State, bounded on the north by the State of Iowa, east by Clark, south by Knox, and west by Adair and Schuyler Counties; area 282,000 acres. About two-thirds of the county is prairie, the remainder timber and bottom lands. The prairie is undulating and has a rich sandy loam on a formation of brown clay. The bottoms have a rich alluvial soil. Ninety-five per cent of all land in the county is arable and susceptible of high cultivation, and 90 per cent is in cultivation and pasture, the remainder mainly in timber. In the forests of the county are oak, hickory, walnut, maple, elm, cottonwood, hackberry and less valuable woods. The county has a general incline toward the southeast, in which direction all streams flow. The entire county is well watered and drained by Little Fox, Bear, Baker, North and South Wyaconda, Foreman, North Fabius, Indian, Tobin, Middle Fabius and South Fork of Middle Fabius, all of which find their way into the Mississippi. The only minerals in the county are limestone, excellent for lime manufacture and building purposes, and coal, though no effort at mining it has been made. There is abundance of clay suitable for tile and brick. The chief industries of the county are agriculture and stock raising. The average yield to the acre is, corn, 35 bushels; wheat, 16 bushels; oats, 30 bushels; potatoes, 125 bushels. All the different vegetables grow abundantly and all the different fruits adapted to the climate bear well. According to the Report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, in 1898, the surplus products shipped from the county were: Cattle, 4,526 head; hogs, 29,355 head; sheep, 2,880 head; horses and mules, 1,729 head; oats, 22,412 bushels; corn, 37,677 bushels; hay, 79,300 pounds; flour, 56,615 pounds; shipstuff, 56,000 pounds; timothy seed, 304,340 pounds; lumber, 41,200 feet; piling and posts, 18,000 feet; cross ties, 6,034; cordwood, 132 cords; cooperage, 11 cars; brick, 71,750; tile and sewer pipe, 1 car; wool, 19,500 pounds; tobacco, 125 pounds; poultry, 454,681 pounds; eggs, 260,340 dozen; butter, 49,875 pounds; game and fish, 12,740

pounds; hides and pelts, 29,683 pounds; vegetables, 80,050 pounds; nursery stock, 7,650 pounds; furs, 2,964 pounds; feathers, 16,192 pounds. Other articles exported were dressed meats, tallow and fresh fruits. The raising of a fine class of farm horses and roadsters and mules is an important industry. The average annual shipments of horses grown in Scotland County, by reliable authorities, are estimated at about 2,500, and of mules, more than 1,000. On the Middle Fabius and along other streams of the county are numerous Indian mounds. Some years ago, in some mounds on the Fabius, a short distance northwest of Memphis, a number of relics were found, including bones, arrow heads, flints of different kinds and bits of broken pottery. No extensive exploration of the mounds of Scotland County has been made.

Prior to the occupation of the territory now embraced within the limits of the county, it was the hunting grounds of the Fox and Sioux Indians. Before any permanent settlement was made by white men, one William L. Mills, who later became a permanent settler of the county, lived with a band of Fox Indians who made their home in the county. The first permanent settlement was made in the spring of 1833 by David Cooper, one of the sons of Sarshell Cooper, a prominent man in the history of Callaway and Howard Counties. David Cooper settled on land in the southern part of the county on what later became known as Tobin Creek, about six miles south of the present site of Memphis, and about the same distance northwest of Sand Hill. There he built a cabin, the first in the county. In the fall of 1833 Levi and George Rhodes settled on the site of Sand Hill. The settlement became known as Cooper's settlement, and was an important place in the earliest days of the pioneers. Jesse Stice located upon land in what is now Mount Pleasant Township in the spring of 1834 and soon afterward George Tobin took up his residence on land near the stream long known as Tobin's Creek. Later, during the same year, George Forrester and Robert T. Smith settled in the county, and the following year among the settlers upon land were William Myers, James L. Jones, Samuel Cecil, Moses Stice, Rudolph March, James Hicks, Willis Hicks, Samuel Cox and Branch Miller. In 1836 the population of what is now Scotland County was increased by the

arrival of John C. Collins, Thomas S. Meyers, Thomas Donalson, William D. Short and Thomas McDowell. The first marriage in the territory now Scotland County was in 1837, when Charles Carter and Miss Fanny March were united in matrimony by James L. Jones, a justice of the peace of Lewis County. The early settlers were mostly from Kentucky, some from Tennessee, and quite a number from other parts of Missouri, chiefly from Howard and the Mississippi River Counties. The Sand Hill settlement became an important place to the pioneers in the surrounding country, and a kind of objective point to emigrants from the south and east. The population of the neighborhood gradually increased, and the people were fairly prosperous and lived contentedly. In 1839 a cloud on the peaceful horizon appeared which threatened to produce a violent storm. It was the dispute between Iowa and Missouri as to the State line. Citizens armed themselves and organized into small companies to resist invasion of their respective rights. At any time it appeared a bloody conflict would ensue, but nothing occurred to precipitate a clash, and there was a peaceful settlement of the dispute. Scotland County was organized by legislative act approved January 29, 1841, and formed out of a part of Lewis County. The first courts were directed to be "held at the dwelling of Abraham B. Cummings, until the permanent seat of justice is established or the county court otherwise decree." The members of the first county court were appointed by the Governor, and it was composed of Hugh Henry, Willis Anderson and Joseph Davis. The first county court met at the house of Abraham B. Cummings (now Millport, in Knox County) on the first Monday of April, 1841. Allen Tate was the first clerk of the county court, and James L. Jones, the first sheriff. For two years subsequent, meetings of the county court, also meetings of the circuit court, were held in a log house at Sand Hill owned by Andrew Williams. The records up to February, 1842, have not been preserved. On May 15, 1843, the county seat commissioners, Obadiah Dickerson, John Lear and Mathew Given, met at Sand Hill, and located the county seat upon fifty acres of land donated to the county for county seat purposes by Samuel Cecil. This was laid out in town lots, and on October 11, 1843, a plat

of the original town of Memphis was filed with the county court. The name was taken from a post office which a few years before had been opened on the North Fabius. The original plat shows the town to have been laid out in 156 lots and a public square. An auction sale of lots was held on November 10, 1843, and about \$4,500 raised thereby for the public building fund. At the May, 1844, term of the county court plans for a courthouse were submitted by Charles Mety, superintendent of public buildings. These plans specified a building 25 x 36 feet, two stories high. It was completed in June, 1845, at a cost of about \$1,800. This courthouse was used until 1856, when the county court ordered a new courthouse built. This was finished and was taken possession of by the county court October 1, 1858. It cost about \$20,000, and is still in an excellent state of preservation. In 1850 a jail and a residence for the jailor was built at a cost of \$2,000. In 1876 a poor farm, located about a mile and a half northwest of the town, was acquired. The county has only a few paupers. The first circuit court for Scotland County met at Sand Hill July 26, 1841, and was presided over by Honorable Priestly H. McBride. Few important cases were tried in the early history of the court. The first sensational trial was that occasioned by the killing of James McBride by Abner McPherson in 1849. McPherson was indicted, arrested and placed in the Schuyler County jail, from which he escaped, and while making his way to California the same year, he was taken ill and died. This was the first murder in the limits of Scotland County. There has never been a lynching or a legal hanging within its limits. At the outbreak of the Civil War the residents of the county were about evenly divided in sympathy between the North and the South, and furnished soldiers to both sides. There was considerable skirmishing within the county limits, and one small battle was fought at Pierce's Mill, July 18, 1862, at a point on the Fabius where it is crossed by the Keokuk & Western Railway. There 500 Federal troops, under Major Clupper, met a force of 200 Confederates under Colonel Jo. C. Porter. The latter were victorious, repulsing the Federals by an attack from ambush. Of the Federals twenty were killed and sixty-nine wounded. The Confederate loss was small. One of the saddest events

of the war in Scotland County was the cowardly assassination of Honorable Thomas S. Richardson, judge of the Fourth Judicial Circuit. Judge Richardson was a sympathizer with the Confederacy. It was never learned who was his slayer, but it was presumed he was killed by some one who had a personal grievance on account of some court decision rendered unfavorably. Like other counties of Missouri, Scotland County has not been free from trouble on account of the issuance of bonds to assist in the building of railroads. In 1860 bonds to the amount of \$100,000 were voted toward the Mississippi & Missouri River Air Line. The amount of the bonds was later reduced to \$80,000. The road was never built, and in December, 1872, the county court revoked the issue. The county court at its August term, 1870, subscribed \$200,000 in bonds in favor of the Missouri, Iowa & Nebraska, now the Keokuk & Western branch of the Burlington. This issue resulted in much expensive litigation, and a compromise was effected on a basis of 95 per cent of the amount, and the bonds were refunded. The indebtedness on account of these bonds is the only bonded indebtedness of the county. Scotland County is divided into eight townships, named, respectively, Harrison, Jefferson, Johnson, Miller, Mount Pleasant, Sand Hill, Thomson and Union. The assessed value of real estate and town lots in the county in 1899 was \$2,347,790; estimated full value, \$7,043,370; assessed value of personal property, including stocks, bonds, etc., \$1,421,730; estimated full value, \$2,132,595; assessed value of merchants and manufacturers, \$105,480; estimated full value, \$316,440; assessed value of railroads and telegraphs, \$357,320. There are 32.82 miles of railroad in the county, the Keokuk & Western passing through near the center of the county from east to west, and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe crossing the southeastern corner. The number of public schools in the county in 1899 was seventy-three; teachers employed, eighty-eight; pupils enumerated, 4,207; permanent school fund, \$50,581.86. The population in 1900 was 13,292.

Scotland County Oak.—In the town of Memphis, the county seat of Scotland County, when the town was founded, a large oak of the burr variety stood near the public

square. This oak was of such size that 500 people could find shelter under its spreading branches. During a notable snow storm in the winter of 1855 it was cut down to afford fire wood for the prisoners in jail and the people of the town. From its trunk branches extended more than fifty feet.

Scott, Adam, extensively engaged in mining lead and zinc, came to Joplin, Missouri, in 1896. He was attracted to this region by the bright prospects for the mining business in southwestern Missouri, and was among the first Eastern men to invest there and begin mining operations.

The North Empire and John Jackson sales were the beginning of Eastern investments and occurred shortly after his arrival. The first thing that Mr. Scott did was to make a thorough investigation and careful study of the various formations and surface indications of the country. He decided that what little could be learned of the business should not require a lifetime in doing it. The development afterward, in the various camps that have sprung up where Mr. Scott has numerous interests, demonstrated that his careful study of these matters was of great value to him. A broad experience in coal and iron mining in southern Ohio enabled him to take up with this new mining business more readily than he could have done otherwise.

Mr. Scott was born on the 4th day of November, 1851, in Jackson County, Ohio, and is one of a family of three sons and three daughters, whose parents, Benjamin F. and Martha M. (Sell) Scott, were also natives of Jackson County, Ohio. The father being one of the pioneers of that country, drove stage between Columbus and Gallipolis, Ohio, before the railroads were built. He afterward settled on a farm in that county. The parents of our subject are still living on the "Old Home" farm. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which the father has been acting for many years as class leader. At the old homestead in the county of his nativity Adam Scott was reared to manhood. He acquired his early education in the old-time log school house with slab seats and other crude and primitive furniture. Subsequently he attended the normal school in Lebanon, Ohio. Afterward he began active business operations in opening up the famous Jackson County coal fields, by building rail-

roads and taking an active part in the mining of coal and finding a market for it, and was the pioneer in this line in the neighborhood of his early home.

From Coalton, Ohio, he removed to Wellston in the same State, and helped to develop the great Wellston coal and iron industry. He aided in the building of Wellston from a village of 300 to a city of over 5,000 inhabitants, and had the honor to be its mayor for a term of years. Later on he became extensively engaged in the manufacturing business and is still the owner of several valuable patents of his own inventions. It was while he was traveling in the interest of one of these concerns and passing through southwestern Missouri that he was attracted to lead and zinc mining, having stopped off at Joplin to see what so many shafts and piles of rock meant. After a careful examination he decided that the opportunities here were much better than they were in the East, and, while everything seemed extremely dead in the mining business at that time, Mr. Scott seemed to foresee the near "boom" and prosperity of this great mining industry, and never left the field. He sent for his family and they now reside at the corner of Second and Sergeant Streets in Joplin, and expect to make that city their permanent home.

In 1879 Mr. Scott was united in marriage with Miss Dora, daughter of Robert and Armenia (Dickinson) Hoop, of Wellston, Ohio. Her father was one of the first furnace builders of that community and was the inventor of a "hot blast" with which to blow the furnace. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Scott, three sons and two daughters. They are Arthur D., Edith C., Martha F., Adam F. and Robert C. Scott. In religion, Mr. Scott and family have followed the footsteps of his father and are Methodists. In politics, Mr. Scott is a Republican, having been one of the active workers in his party in Ohio. He was always a staunch friend and supporter of Honorable H. S. Bundy and ex-Governor and Senator J. B. Foraker, who were his neighbors and closest friends.

Scott, John, lawyer, statesman and member of Congress from Missouri, was born in Virginia in 1782, and died at Ste. Genevieve, Missouri, June 9, 1861. His father was able to give him a good education, and after he had attended the ordinary

schools in his native State, was sent to Princeton College, in New Jersey, where he graduated in 1805, and the next year came to Missouri and located at Ste. Genevieve. His high talents, education and decided convictions gave him position and influence at once, and in a few years he had a good practice. In 1817 he was elected Territorial delegate to Congress to succeed Rufus Easton, and was, therefore, the third Territorial delegate from Missouri, Edward Hempstead having been the first. He was a participant in the famous debate on the proposition to admit Missouri into the Union, which resulted in the Missouri Compromise. Mr. Scott spoke against the Tallmadge amendment to the bill, which prohibited the further introduction of slavery in Missouri, opposing it on the ground that to make such a prohibition would be, not only a badge of inequality among States theoretically equal, but inconsistent with the stipulations of the Louisiana treaty. In 1820 he was elected member from Ste. Genevieve County of the convention that formed the first Constitution of the State, and the same year, on the admission of Missouri as a State, he was again elected to Congress to represent it—there being but one member from the State—and served in that capacity for three successive terms—from 1821 to 1827. It was during this period that the exciting contest in the House between Jackson and Adams for the presidency took place, and Mr. Scott voted for Adams. This brought against him the opposition of Senator Benton, then all-powerful in Missouri, and he did not present himself as a candidate for another re-election, but retired from politics and devoted himself to his practice, which in a few years, extended over a large portion of the State. Scott County in southeast Missouri bears his name.

Scott, Samuel Franklin, postmaster at Kansas City, and a man who has been prominent in the material development of the city, was born September 3, 1849, at Port Hope, Province of Ontario, Dominion of Canada. His parents were James M. and Rebecca (McComb) Scott. Both parents were born in Ireland of Scotch-Irish parentage, and the father was by occupation a farmer and shoemaker. Soon after their marriage they removed to the United States, locating first in Wisconsin and afterward in McHenry

County, Illinois. The son, Samuel Franklin Scott, was limited in education to that afforded in the common schools of Beloit, Wisconsin, and there he began to learn the trade of an iron molder. This occupation ceased in February, 1865, when at the age of sixteen years he enlisted, in McHenry County, Illinois, in the One Hundred and Fifty-third Regiment Illinois Infantry Volunteers; it is worthy of note that on the day following his enlistment his father became a member of the same company and served near him until the close of the war. The command performed garrison duty at and near Tullahoma, Tennessee, on the line of the Louisville & Nashville Railway, and young Scott acted during a portion of the time as company clerk. In 1868 he took up his residence in Kansas City, and from that time has been accounted among the most useful and progressive of its citizens. He soon engaged in business as a real estate agent, and followed it actively until a few years ago. His knowledge of immediate conditions was clear and accurate, and his judgment as to the future was almost unerring. Beginning when the population of the city did not exceed 45,000, his transactions covered a period during which these numbers were quintupled, and it is his proud record that he handled larger values of real estate than any other dealer. In one year he effected sales aggregating more than \$1,000,000. Aside from disposing of innumerable individual lots, he laid out and platted as many as twenty-three additions to Kansas City, among them being Pioneer Place, Garfield Park, Highland Park, Hayn & Scott's Addition, Howard & Scott's Addition, Hamlin's Addition, Passfield Place, Rockaway, Sidney Place and the East Bottoms, now partly occupied by large manufacturing establishments. Without removal of residence, or abandonment of interest in Kansas City, from 1887 to 1892 he handled \$2,000,000 worth of real estate in St. Louis, where he platted and laid out Tyler Place, Dundee and Gibson Heights. May 26, 1898, he was appointed postmaster of Kansas City, and little more than two years later it was his distinction to be the first postal officer to occupy the new government building. Colonel Scott has familiarized himself with every detail of the important business committed to his charge, and while discharging the trust with fidelity and ability, his keen discern-

ment has resulted in important improvements in the service, conducing to the advantage of the business community and the general convenience of the public. In politics he is an unswerving Republican. He has been an interested attendant upon every national convention of his party, beginning with that which nominated General Grant in 1868. For many years he was chairman of the local political committee, in which position his powers of organization and direction gained for him sincere admiration and respect. In 1884 he was a candidate for elector at large from Missouri on the Republican ticket. His military title is derived from his connection with the militia establishment. He assisted in recruiting the favorite military company of Kansas City, the Scott Rifles, named for him in recognition of his zeal and ability in effecting its organization and advancing its interests. As its captain, he was proud to command it when it served as bodyguard to the great soldier, General William T. Sherman, upon the occasion of the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic at Minneapolis, Minnesota. The company afterward became Company A, of the Third Regiment, Missouri National Guard. Captain Scott was promoted to the lieutenant colonelcy of the regiment, but soon afterward resigned, through inability to give to the duties of the position as much time as he deemed necessary. In 1874 Colonel Scott was married to Miss Mary J. Lombard, a daughter of Lemuel C. Lombard, an early settler in Cook County, Illinois, who pre-empted from the government the land which he made a richly productive grain and stock farm. Mrs. Scott was there born, and she was educated at the Northwestern University, Chicago. Four children were born of the marriage. Samuel F., junior, was educated at the Kansas City high school and at the Military Academy at Sing Sing, New York; he has charge of his father's business interests in the Indian Territory. Myrtle and Pearl are graduates of the Kansas City high school, and Florence is a pupil in the same institution.

Scott, William, in his day one of the most eminent jurists of the West, was born in Warrenton, Fauquier County, Virginia, June 7, 1804, and died in Cole County, Missouri, May 18, 1862.

He was descended from a long line of English ancestry. After graduating from the Fauquier Academy, he read law with Inman Horner, an attorney of Warrenton, and was admitted to the bar at the age of twenty-one years. In the fall of 1826, he removed to Missouri, settling at Franklin, in Howard County, where he opened an office for the practice of his profession. In 1835 the Governor of Missouri, in compliance with the request of many members of the bar, appointed him judge of the Ninth Judicial Circuit, and he removed to a farm four miles south of Union, the judicial seat of Franklin County. In August, 1841, he received an appointment to the supreme bench, after which he returned to Cole County to reside, locating on a farm a few miles west of Jefferson City, where he spent the remainder of his life. An act of the State convention, in the early part of the Civil War, required judicial officers to take an oath to which Judge Scott could not conscientiously subscribe, and he retired from the supreme bench at the end of twenty-one years' service. He died on his farm near Jefferson City, May 18, 1862. Always firm in his allegiance to the Democratic party, Judge Scott, although not a candidate for the United States Senate, on January 5, 1855, received fifty-six votes for the office, and was again voted for on March 13, 1861. He married Elizabeth Dixon, of Cole County, in 1835, and they were the parents of six children. Judge Scott was not possessed of great oratorical powers, but was profoundly learned in the law, with a high appreciation of justice and fair dealing. He was possessed of a kind heart and generous impulses, and was a man of unrelenting integrity, always sacrificing everything else to maintain the truth. His opinions, contained in the Missouri Reports, from 1838 to 1860, have left a marked impress upon the jurisprudence of the State. His son, CHARLES ROBERT SCOTT, was born in Cole County, Missouri, April 22, 1838, and died November 4, 1886. His education was received in the public schools of Cole County and Westminster College. After reading law under the personal supervision of his father, at the close of the Civil War he was admitted to the bar, but as he refused to subscribe to the iron-clad oath prescribed for those who had participated in or sympathized with the Rebellion, he did not at once

enter upon the practice of his profession. In 1867 he removed to Nevada, in Vernon County, where his entire professional career was spent in partnership with ex-Governor William J. Stone. Though always a staunch Democrat, he never held public office, and the only time he ever became a candidate was in 1880, when he was the Democratic nominee for judge of the Twenty-sixth Judicial Circuit. Mr. Scott was a prominent Mason and a devout Christian, for many years holding the office of elder in the Presbyterian Church at Nevada. Modest and unassuming in his demeanor, and a gentleman of the strictest integrity, he endeared himself to a multitude of friends and acquaintances. As a lawyer he was well versed in the principles of the science and possessed, in an eminent degree, the ability to correctly apply these principles to the causes intrusted to him for trial. His professional contemporaries esteemed him as a barrister almost without a peer in southwest Missouri. Mr. Scott was an invalid during the last six years of his life, and his death, occurring while he was still hardly past the prime of his life, was a distinct loss to the community in which he resided and to the bar of Missouri. He was married October 1, 1862, to Mary L. Dixon, daughter of Colonel Levi Dixon, who came to Missouri from North Carolina. They were the parents of the following named children: William deceased; Levi Laws; Sallie and Bettie, twins, deceased; Nadine, wife of W. M. Bowker, of Nevada; Walter, deceased; Inez, a teacher in the public schools of Nevada; Charles, deceased; Mary, deceased; La Niel, a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, at Eldorado Springs, Missouri, and Eula, residing with her mother in Nevada. LEVI LAWS SCOTT was born in Cole County, Missouri, July 16, 1865. His education was received in the public schools of Nevada, to which city his parents removed in 1867. After studying law under the direction of his father, he was admitted to the bar in 1888 and at once entered upon the practice of his profession in partnership with O. H. Hoss. In 1895 he associated himself with Granville S. Hoss, and upon the removal of the latter to St. Louis in October, 1897, he formed a partnership with William M. Bowker, under the firm name of Scott & Bowker, that relation being sustained to the present

time. Fraternally Mr. Scott is a Master Mason and a charter member of the lodge of Elks at Nevada. A thorough Democrat, he was twice elected to the office of prosecuting attorney of Vernon County, serving from 1889 to 1892 inclusive. He was married June 19, 1895, to Mabel, daughter of Honorable E. E. Kimball, of Nevada. They have been the parents of two children, Rosemary, and a son who died in infancy. The firm of Scott & Bowker ranks as one of the strongest and most successful in Vernon County, and has carried to successful issue many cases of importance. Mr. Scott is regarded as one of the most forceful speakers before court and jury, and is exceedingly careful in the preparation of his cases. Personally he inherits many of those characteristics which brought to his father and grandfather such success in their profession, chief among which are strength of character, honesty of purpose, integrity and love of justice under any and all circumstances. To these traits is due in a large measure the success which has attended his professional career.

Scott County.—A county in the southeastern part of the State, bounded on the north by Cape Girardeau; east by the Mississippi River; south by Mississippi and New Madrid, and west by Stoddard and Cape Girardeau Counties; area 266,058 acres. The northern half of the county is hilly and in places broken, but much of it is so situated as to make excellent agricultural land. The southern half is level or slightly undulating, and is of rich alluvial soil, in places somewhat sandy, but nearly all of great fertility. The county is well watered and drained; on the west by the East Fork of White Water—which forms part of the western boundary line—and its tributaries, and by Caney Creek in the northwestern part. Bayou St. John is in the south central part, into which flow several small streams. Along the White Water the bottoms average from four to six miles in width, and about half the land is arable, the remainder being slough land, which is being gradually drained and reclaimed. The Mississippi bottoms extend from two to five miles from the river, and more than 90 per cent of their area is arable. In the lower sections of the county are numerous small swamps bearing a plentiful growth of cypress. These swamps, like the

bottom lands, are slowly being converted into the richest of farming lands by drainage. The table lands between the Mississippi and the White Water bottoms have a rich sandy soil in places, alternating with strips of poor land that is not useful for other than grazing purposes. About 60 per cent of the acreage of the county is under cultivation. The uplands of the county are timbered with white and black oak, poplar and gum, and in the bottoms with some black walnut, burr and red oak, hickory, elm and cypress. The minerals in the county are iron, lead, ochre, sandstone and limestone. No attempt has been made to mine either lead or iron, as deposits of sufficient richness have not been discovered. For some years the ochre beds, particularly the banks near Oram, have been utilized for the manufacture of paint, and much lime has been made from the limestone deposits. Like in other counties in southeast Missouri, livestock-raising is one of the most profitable branches of farming. In 1898 among the exports from the county were 3,090 head of cattle; 18,124 head of hogs, and 2,910 head of sheep. The same year there were shipped from the county 211,454 bushels of wheat; 360,997 bushels of corn; 60,925 pounds of hay; 12,699,830 pounds of flour; 1,429,125 pounds of corn meal, and 8,572,320 pounds of mill feed. Other products shipped are cotton, wool, poultry, butter, eggs, tallow, hides and game. Much business is also done in shipping fruit and vegetables, particularly melons, which grow abundantly. Of the latter in 1898 there were 1,680,505 shipped to outside markets.

The first settlements in the country now comprising Scott County were made near the site of Sikeston and along the Mississippi at Commerce. In 1789 a road was started called the King's Highway, to run from Ste. Genevieve to New Madrid. This passed through the center of what is now Scott County. One of the first permanent settlers was Captain Charles Friend, a native of Virginia, and a Revolutionary soldier. In 1796 he was granted land on the King's, or as it was later called, the Illinois road, near the site of Benton. On this land he located his nine sons, Aaron, Israel, Teene, Charles, Jonas, Jacob, John, Alexander and David. He also had two daughters. Some of his sons, becoming dissatisfied with the country, returned to Virginia. About the time the Friends settled

near Benton, Edward Robertson and his son-in-law, Moses Burley, located near what later became Sikeston. Robertson conducted a trading post, and when the region became more settled he dealt in land claims. Charles Findlay was another settler who was among the earliest. About 1800 he located on the Tywappity bottoms, near where now is located the town of Commerce. In this neighborhood a number of families settled about the same time. Among the earliest of these were Benjamin Rose, who took up land in 1798, cultivated a crop, built a log house and then returned to Kentucky, his former home, for his wife and family. He was arrested for debt and transferred his claim to James Brady, who became a resident of the settlement about Commerce in 1800. Others who settled in the same neighborhood before 1801 were Thomas and John Welborn, and Stephen, Josiah and Robert Quimby and James Currin. In 1802 Thomas W. Waters, of South Carolina, located on the land on which is situated the town of Commerce. With one Robert Hall he started a trading post, and became a dealer in land and amassed considerable wealth. In the fall of 1803 William Smith settled on land and built a cabin about five miles south of commerce.

The territory now embraced in Scott County was originally included in the Cape Girardeau District, and so remained until June 7, 1805, when Governor Wilkinson by proclamation placed it in the district of New Madrid. On December 28, 1821, an act was passed by the Legislature "dividing the County of New Madrid, and erecting the same into two separate and distinct counties." This act defined and organized Scott County, which was named in honor of Honorable John Scott, the first member of Congress from Missouri. Within its limits was included all of Mississippi County, which was cut off at its organization in 1845. The act creating Scott County also provided for commissioners to select a permanent seat of justice. They were Enoch Evans, Abraham Hunter, Thomas Roberts, Joseph Smith and Newman Beckwith. Land was selected that originally belonged to Colonel William Meyers, adjoining a tract belonging to Thomas Hout. A town was laid out and named Benton, in honor of Honorable Thomas H. Benton. The first county court was organized in February, 1822, at the house of Thomas

Hout, which stood on land near the site of Benton. The county judges were Andrew Ramsey, Richard Mathews and Thomas Hout. Then there were but two townships, Moreland and Tywappity, the latter including nearly all that now comprises Mississippi County. The first courthouse was a log building erected on the public square at Benton soon after the town was laid out. No jail was built until 1837, when a small log one was put up at a cost of \$500. Prior to its building prisoners were sent to Jackson for safe-keeping. In 1844 the log courthouse was torn down and a brick one built. This was a poorly constructed building, considered unsafe, and in a short time was replaced by a frame structure. January 26, 1864, the Legislature changed the seat of justice to Commerce, and partly by appropriation and partly by subscription of the people of Commerce a brick courthouse was built, and two years later a jail costing \$3,800 was erected. In 1878 at the general election a proposition to return the seat of justice to Benton was carried by popular vote. In 1883 the present courthouse was built at Benton, at a cost of \$11,000. The first circuit court for Scott County was held by Judge Thomas, February 11, 1822, and Joseph A. Hopkins produced for approval his credentials as sheriff, and John P. Rutter took the oath of clerk of the court. There was no other business before the court and adjournment was taken until the following June, at which time the first grand jury made its report. The first grand jurors were L. R. Davis, Bartholomew J. Evans, Solomon Hays, George Anderson, William Alexander, Siles Risley, Silas Carpenter, Colburn Wiley, James Purtle, John Friend, James Cordin, William P. Stridger, Thomas Whitaker, Thomas Moore, James H. Dudley, Edward Fowler, John V. Lucas, Robert Wood, W. Benefield, Samuel Fowler, John Wather, Bartlett Congers and John Ashley. The first indictments returned were against Samuel Glover and James Ramsey for assault and battery, Newman Beckwith for selling liquor to Indians and Anthony Wills for vagrancy. The first indictment in the county for a capital offense was against Pressley Morris for the murder of Zach Wiley. A change of venue was taken to Cape Girardeau County; Morris was found guilty and hanged at Jackson. At the February term of court, 1836, Parmelia Yarber was indicted for the murder of her

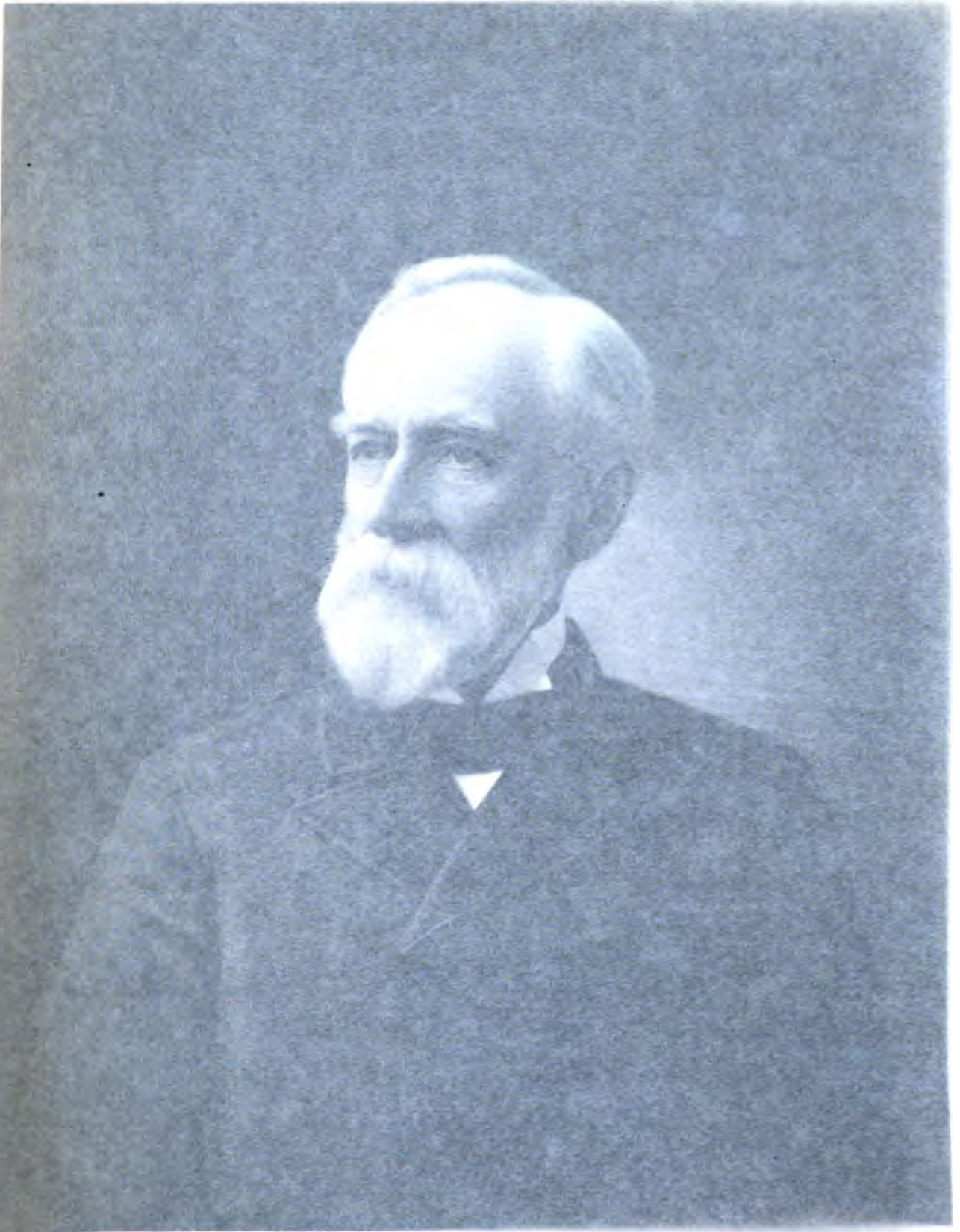
infant child. She failed to appear for trial and the judge declared her "an outlaw and convicted of the crime whereof she stands charged in the indictment. It is, therefore, considered, ordered and adjudged that Parmelia Yarber be hanged by the neck until she is dead." The decree of the court was not executed. In 1854 Thomas J. Calhoun was shot from ambush while plowing his field. William Byrne was indicted for the crime. He secured a change of venue to Capt Girardeau County. Pending trial he escaped from jail and was not recaptured. The first person hanged in Scott County was Travis Harris, who, condemned to suffer the death penalty, became his own executioner and hung himself to the door of his cell. He was convicted of the murder of his father-in-law, Squire Masterson, November 7, 1872. The first school in the county was a private one, located half a mile northeast of Benton, taught by James Dye. Another early teacher was James Douglas. The present school population of the county is about 4,000, with 45 schools and 58 teachers. The permanent school fund in 1897 was \$11,014.64. Early settlers of the county generally attended religious services at New Madrid or Cape Girardeau. Occasionally missionaries held services in private houses in the different settlements. In 1845 the Catholics built a church at Benton. It was of logs and in a few years was burned by an incendiary. In 1848 a Catholic Church was built at New Hamburg, and in 1857 was replaced by a stone church, which was burned by guerrillas during the war. After peace was declared another church was erected at a cost of \$30,000. The first newspaper in Scott County was the "Record," started at Benton, July, 1879, and edited by Louis Debbs. The papers of the county now are the "Record" and the "News-boy," at Benton, and the "Democrat," at Sikeston. In the county there are 46.81 miles of railroad. The Belmont branch of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern crosses the county from northwest to southeast, and the southern part is crossed by the Cairo branch of the same system. Houck's Missouri & Arkansas Railway runs from Commerce to Morley on the Belmont branch of the St. Louis Iron Mountain & Southern Railway. In 1897 the assessed valuation of all taxable property in the county was \$3,176,716; estimated full value, \$8,500,000. The

townships in the county are Kelso, Commerce, Tywappity, Sandywood, Richland, Morley, Sylvania and Moreland. The principal towns and villages in the county are Benton, Commerce, Sikeston, New Hamburg, Kelso, Morley, Blodget, Diehlstadt and Oron. The population, 1900, was 13,092.

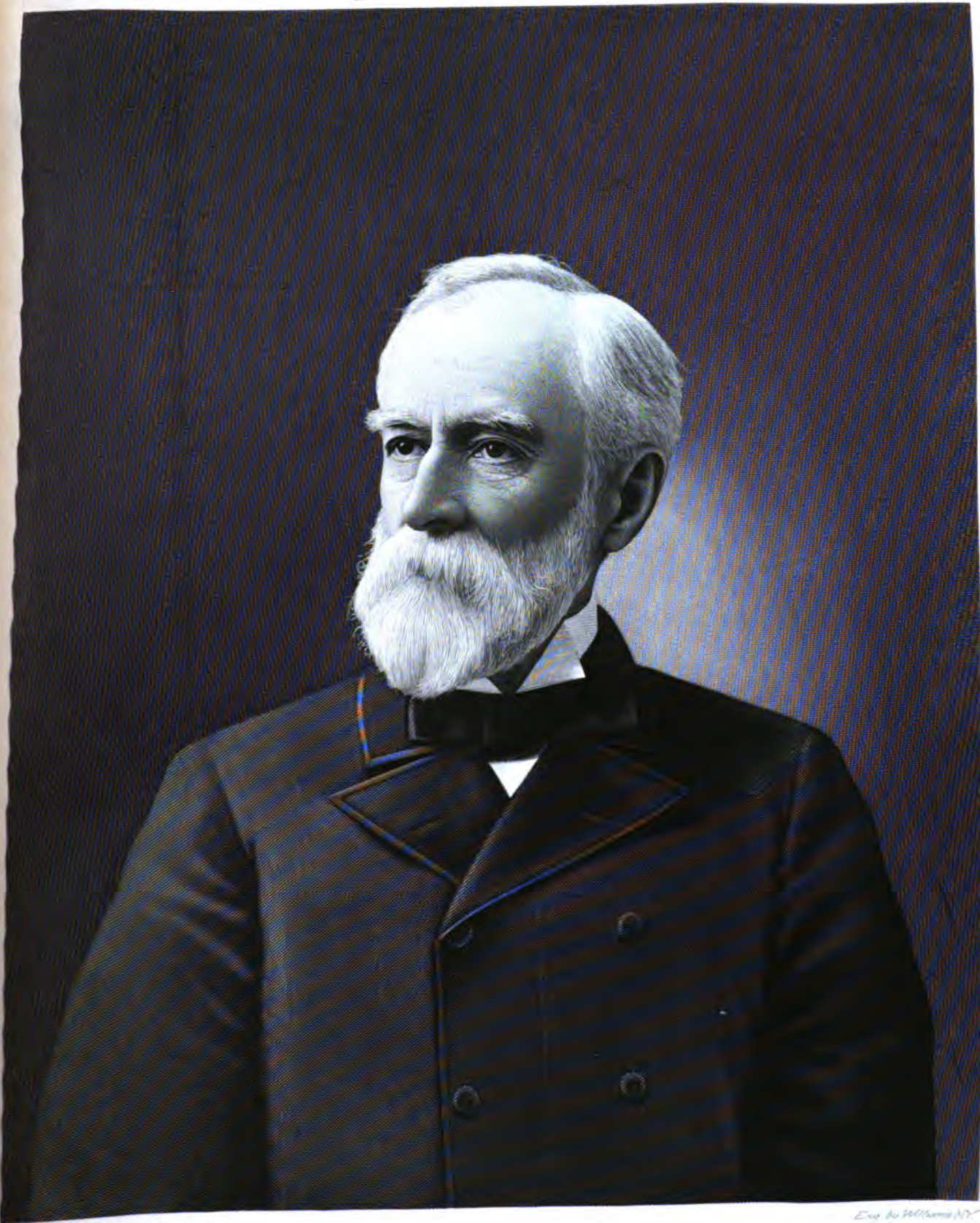
Scottish Clans.—The order of the Scottish Clans was originated in St. Louis in 1878, when James McCash and other Scotchmen of that city formed the nucleus of an organization which was designed to bring about a fraternal union of Scottish clubs in the United States and Canada. James McCash became the first royal chieftain, and Dugald Crawford, also of St. Louis, first vice royal chieftain of the order. The Grand Clan of Missouri was organized December 13, 1878.

Scruggs, Richard M., merchant-philanthropist, is a native of Virginia, born February 10, 1822, in Bedford County. In that early day the advantages of education were meager, but Mr. Scruggs had the best the neighborhood afforded, and it comprised a good English education. At the early age of fifteen he entered a store in Lynchburg as a clerk, remaining with it eight years, and subsequently for a year and a half was in the employ of one of the proprietors, who had established a large retail dry goods house at Richmond. He had rapid promotion, and notwithstanding his youth held in both establishments the responsible position of confidential clerk and cashier.

In his twenty-fifth year, in 1847, he accepted a position in a New Orleans house. There, in 1849, he met and formed an intimate acquaintance with Mr. M. V. S. McClelland, the nephew of a leading and wealthy merchant of that place, and which became the occasion of Mr. Scruggs' establishment in St. Louis. On visiting St. Louis, its location was at once selected, and in March, 1850, Mr. Scruggs began his business career, which has continued without interruption till this day. The first firm name was McClelland, Scruggs & Co. In 1860 he established also a wholesale house, the style of the firm being McClelland, Pye & Co., the retail business, in which he still retained an interest, being continued under the name of W. L. Vandervoort & Co. In consequence



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The Southern History Co

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A. H. Duggs

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of the disturbances of the Civil War, the wholesale house was discontinued in its second year, and he resumed personal charge of the retail store. Under new arrangements the style of the firm in 1865 became Vandervoort, McClelland & Co. In 1868 Mr. McClelland retired from the firm and from business with an ample fortune, and a new partnership was formed under the present and corporate name of Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney Dry Goods Company. Its first location was at the southwest corner of Fourth and St. Charles Streets, which it occupied till August 1, 1888, when it was removed to its present location at the southwest corner of Broadway and Locust Street, in the large and imposing building erected by the Mercantile Library Association, which was built with reference to occupation by the firm, and is furnished with elegant appointments and all modern facilities for the transaction of business.

Notwithstanding the withdrawal of a large amount of capital upon the retirement of Mr. McClelland, the new firm entered upon a career of extraordinary prosperity, and soon surpassed the record of the former firm, with uninterrupted and stable increase exceeding year by year its own record. From the first Mr. Scruggs has been, in both financial interest and control, at the head of the company, and under his presidency the volume of its business has grown to immense proportions, served by over 500 employes and noted for its thorough organization and superior equipment, and its financial management and commercial probity and credit held in the highest repute both in our own and foreign countries.

With the wonderful progress of St. Louis there has been demand for manifold forms of good citizenship, in which Mr. Scruggs has been actively enlisted. Though not a politician, he takes an earnest interest and active part in public affairs, and in measures of municipal reform and good government his name is prominent and none more influential. He is alike conspicuous in enterprises for the establishment of the institutions of a great city and the advancement of its commercial standing and the promotion of its social and moral welfare. In all such enterprises not only the influence of his name but his personal leadership is sought, and it is given with uncalculating and unstinted devotion of time and money.

Among many such instances of public spirit is his association with chief citizens and the prominent part he took in the founding of the great St. Louis Exposition, which has continental fame; and in connection with it, the three years' Autumnal Festivities, covering the period of the Columbian Exposition, and intended to give the city world-wide repute. He was among the chief promoters of it, and in raising the large fund for that purpose his firm was the leading contributor in the sum of \$10,000. He has been from the beginning to within the last year the treasurer of the Exposition Association. Its financial success has been phenomenal. The original capital stock was \$500,000; it has now property in various forms aggregating \$1,000,000.

A like distinction has attended the administration of Mr. Scruggs in all the institutions with which he has been connected. One of the earliest, and now one of the most notable, of those institutions is the St. Louis Mercantile Library Association, of which Mr. Scruggs was a director for a number of years, and its president in 1870 and 1871, and still holds relation to it as one of the trustees.

By appointment of Governors of the State he was a member and president of the board of trustees of the Missouri School for the Blind, from 1883 to 1890. During the first three years of Mr. Scruggs' presidency nearly 100 new pupils had been admitted, which was twice as many as during any preceding three years, and the largest in the same length of time since the school was organized in 1851. The increase continued, and the number of pupils in 1888 reached 116.

Another prominent public charity with which Mr. Scruggs has been connected is the Mullanphy Emigrant Relief Fund. Mr. Scruggs was a member and president of the board continuously for five years, from 1878 to 1882, both inclusive. The position was one of large and delicate responsibility and required much personal supervision for careful discrimination as to the intended beneficiaries of the fund and the exercise of sound business judgment in its management, estimated at \$500,000, and consisting of real estate, improved and unimproved.

During thirty-four years consecutively Mr. Scruggs has been actively connected with the St. Louis Provident Association, and during the past eighteen years its president. Mr.

Scruggs is thoroughly enlisted in this work, in sympathy with the helpless poor, that none should lack for food and fuel, but not less that material relief should be subordinate and tributary to their physical and moral elevation, which is the declared primary and paramount aim of the association. The enlargement of its operations urgently required larger accommodations and facilities for its work and a permanent location for its central office, and has been provided for at a cost of \$70,000. The invested fund available for that purpose was less than half the cost; the remainder was Mr. Scruggs' individual donation.

In no part of his career has he been more thoroughly enlisted nor rendered more signal service than as a lay churchman in the communion of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. During the twenty-five years of his church membership he has been identified prominently with the progress of the denomination in St. Louis, and in the annual conference embracing southeast Missouri. The St. John's Church, with which he united in 1873, was in its sixth year, and was burdened with a heavy debt and otherwise much depressed. Chiefly through his instrumentality the debt was paid, and under wiser and more liberal administration of its affairs it soon developed into a first class station and took rank among the chief Protestant churches of the city. The Cook Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, South, is a conspicuous monument of his zeal, and perhaps the most conspicuous, as it is most distinctively and exclusively his creation. It had its origin in a mission Sunday school established by St. John's Church, the superintendency of which Mr. Scruggs had taken. He developed the mission into a separate pastoral charge and transferred his membership to it, going from the strong to the weak church, where he was most needed and could be most useful. The time had come when the frame structure which was the habitation of the mission must be succeeded by a church edifice. He projected and completed it at a cost of \$75,000, more than half of which was at his own cost, and the remainder raised by his personal effort and from among his personal acquaintances and business friends. The case was a feeble society in a costly church, and the policy of the enterprise required a first class pulpit and equipment, which he main-

tained, at first almost wholly at his own expense, and as long as needed, till now the church ranks among the foremost of the denomination and is sought and served by its chief pastors. He has also been identified with the addition of six new societies, with their building in the city and suburban towns, prominent among them the Lafayette Park Church, in a choice residence section, and of the Marvin Church, in a crowded tenement district.

Besides filling all the lay offices of the churches in which he held his membership, for many years he has been chosen a delegate to the annual conference. He participated actively in its deliberations, and especially in the administration of its boards of missions and education, in both of which he has rendered invaluable service. The Conference School could not have been maintained without his interposition. At one time its doors were closed, and were reopened through his active agency, as well as financial aid in conducting an effort to discharge a debt on the property. When he became a member of the board of missions a heavy debt embarrassed all its operations and precluded any forward movement. The debt was at once done away with, and ever since the drafts of the board rank with the best commercial paper, and the large mission field of the conference was speedily supplied with the regular pastorate, and the separate stations in principal towns have been multiplied from two to twelve. His relation to the conference brought appeals to him for counsel and aid from every quarter of it. The account with benevolence in his ledger has a multitude of various entries, aid to parsonage and church building, relief to needy pastors, assistance to candidates for the ministry to obtain an education, and many similar acts of personal kindness and aid to the work of the conference.

The church work in which, perhaps, Mr. Scruggs takes the most personal interest, is that of the Sunday school in which he has been engaged for twenty-five years. In the second year of his membership he was made superintendent of its Sunday school; and in 1883 took also charge of its afternoon mission school, and till recently has conducted a school both morning and afternoon.

One of the most remarkable religious movements of the times is the National and International Sunday School Association, in

which Mr. Scruggs has become actively interested, and is now its first vice president. He is one of the executive officers of the organization in the State of Missouri, and since his connection with it there is a history of large plans and remarkable results. A Sunday School Auxiliary Society has been organized in every county of the 114 counties in the State, and the movement is in progress for a similar organization in every township of every county. The undertaking was costly, but he pledged the cost. His interest in the cause of Sunday schools has become absorbing, and has led to the publication of a monthly periodical under the title of the "International Evangel."

A practical illustration of the distinction in which he is held has recently transpired in connection with the founding of the Barnes Hospital by the will of the millionaire whose name it bears. He was a retired merchant, and had been cognizant of Mr. Scruggs' entire business career; and, though not himself a churchman, he knew the church life of Mr. Scruggs and his prominence in the Southern Methodist Church, under whose auspices the hospital was placed. He was first named of the three trustees in whom the entire custody and management of the magnificent bequest of \$1,000,000 was vested, and his counsel was sought and followed in the appointment of the other trustees. This new and immense trust came into his hands in the seventy-seventh year of his life. Besides the enlarged demands of his business, grown to immense proportions, the calls and claims of civic and charitable and church enterprises and institutions do not decrease, but multiply. He is still unhesitatingly responsive to all and still equal to all. His physical vigor is remarkably preserved; his energy is unabated and seems inexhaustible; as busy and eventful as his life has been, there will remain at last unfinished work.

On the 26th of May, 1900, Mr. Scruggs celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of the beginning of his splendid business career in St. Louis. On that occasion congratulations came to him from friends in all parts of the country, and most highly prized of all was the testimonial which came from his many employes, in the shape of a beautiful loving cup, conveyed to him with their best wishes and in token of their regard for a kind, considerate and always just employer.

Scudder, John A., long one of the leading representatives of the river transportation interests of St. Louis, was born at Maysville, Kentucky, June 12, 1830. At an early age he came to St. Louis and became identified with steamboat interests. He was one of the organizers of the Memphis & St. Louis Packet Company, and became president of that company in 1870. In 1869 the Memphis Packet Company purchased the line of steamers running to Vicksburg, and in 1874 adopted the trademark which caused it to become known as the Anchor Line. Captain Scudder introduced on Western steamboats the restaurant plan of catering to passengers, and also inaugurated various other improvements. In 1879 the charter of the Memphis & St. Louis Packet Company expired, and the corporation was reorganized as the St. Louis & Vicksburg Anchor Line. Captain Scudder became president and chief executive officer of this line, and retained that position for many years. In 1877 he was elected president of the Merchants' Exchange, of St. Louis, and he has held various official positions in connection with corporate bodies. He married, in 1852, Miss Mary A. White.

Scullin, John, railroad builder and street railway president, was born in St. Lawrence County, New York, August 17, 1836. He was trained to hard work from boyhood up, and at an early age became connected with railway construction on the Grand Trunk Railroad, of Canada. In 1863 he went west to Fort Snelling, Minnesota, and engaged in business there as a railroad contractor, but a year later went to Idaho. In 1866 he established his home in Leavenworth, Kansas, and in the same year took a contract to construct a portion of the central branch of the Union Pacific Railroad. He next constructed a portion of the Missouri Valley Railroad, from Savannah to Maryville, Missouri, and in 1868 built twenty-five miles of the Rock Island Railroad, extending from Plattsburg, Missouri, to Leavenworth, Kansas. In the fall of 1869 he engaged in construction work on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, and later constructed portions also of the Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio Railroad, and the Denison & Southeastern Railroad. Meantime Mr. Scullin had established his home in St. Louis,

and shortly after locating there he became interested in street railway building enterprises. In 1882 he was made general manager of the Mexican National Railroad, with headquarters in the City of Mexico, but returned to St. Louis the following year. Immediately after his return he was made president of the Wiggins Ferry Company, a position which he still retains. He has since then identified himself with many other enterprises, financial and otherwise, and has held official positions in the Mississippi Valley Trust Company, the St. Louis National Bank, the St. Louis Trust Company, and other equally well known and well managed corporations. He is best known to the public, however, as a street railway owner and operator, and in this field of enterprise few men in the United States have attained greater celebrity. With the Union Depot as a nucleus, he began building up, some years since, what is known as the Union Depot system of street railways, one of the most extensive in the United States. He has been president and chief executive officer of the corporation since this vast enterprise was formulated, and the system, as it exists to-day, is a monument to his broad capacity and financial acumen. He married, in 1859, Miss Hannah Perry, of Montreal, Canada, and has five children. His eldest son, Harry Scullin, is now vice president of the Union Depot Railroad Company. His eldest daughter is now Mrs. De Gest, of Paris, France, and his younger children are Frederick, Lenore and Charles Scullin.

Seal of the State.—The first constitution of the State of Missouri provided that the Secretary of State should procure a seal of the State with suitable emblems and devices "which should not be subject to change." Two years later, in 1822, the year following the formal admission of Missouri into the Union, the first Legislature of the State prescribed what the emblems and devices should be, and the State seal was made as we see it to-day, no change having been made since. It consists of a circular shield equally divided by a perpendicular line, with a red field on the right side, in which is the grizzly bear of Missouri. Above, separated by a wave, or curved line, is a white, or silver, crescent in an azure field. On the left, on a white field, is the coat of arms of the United

States. On the band surrounding the escutcheon are the words: "United, we stand; Divided, we fall." The crest consists of a golden helmet, full faced and grated with six bars, above which is a silver star, and over that a constellation of twenty-three smaller stars; the larger star representing Missouri as the twenty-fourth State admitted into the Union, and the other stars, the twenty-three sister States that preceded her. The supporters are two grizzly bears standing on a scroll bearing the motto of the State: "*Salus populi suprema lex esto*"—"Let the Welfare of the People be the Supreme Law;" and underneath are the numeral letters MDCCCXX, 1820, the date of the adoption of the first constitution. Around the whole is a band bearing the words: "The Great Seal of the State of Missouri." The Secretary of State is the keeper of the seal, which is preserved in his office in the State capitol, and with it he stamps all commissions of State officers, and all contracts to which the State is a party.

Sears, James Ivison, merchant, was born near Callao, Missouri, February 13, 1850. His father was Elder William Sears, a native of North Carolina, who was by profession a Primitive Baptist minister, a man of great simplicity and purity of character, and loved and respected by all who knew him. He came to Missouri and purchased the first tract of land that stands on record in the Macon County office, on the 21st of January, 1837. The first three marriage ceremonies in Macon County were solemnized by him, and he officiated at the marriage of the third generation of one of these families. Elder Sears died at Callao, Missouri, August 8, 1878, at the age of seventy-eight years. The mother of James I. Sears was Drusilla Ratliff, a native of Kentucky, whose father was also a Primitive Baptist minister. She died November 10, 1898, aged seventy-seven years. James I. Sears received his early education at district schools and later in the school of Callao. At the age of twenty he held a position in Macon, but in 1872 he returned to Callao and took up the study of pharmacy, and engaged as salesman in a drug store until May 11, 1873, when he removed to La Plata and engaged in the drug trade and began the study of medicine, but did not complete the course. At the present time

(1900) he, with a cousin, conducts a wholesale and retail drug and grocery business on the site where for twenty-eight years he has been in active trade. He is a highly respected citizen and has repeatedly been honored by his fellow citizens with town offices. He is an advanced thinker, a man of pronounced views, is noted for sound judgment and undoubted business integrity. He is not a member of any church, but is a liberal contributor to all, and is generous in his donations to charitable institutions and other purposes. Mr. Sears was made a Mason in 1879 in La Plata Lodge No. 237, and has held the office of worshipful master at various times. He is a member of Caldwell Chapter No. 52, Royal Arch Masons, and Ely Commandery No. 22, of Knights Templar, at Kirksville, and of Moila Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, at St. Joseph. He was grand sentinel of the Order of the Eastern Star in 1899, and is an earnest and honest advocate of the principles of the ancient and noble order of Freemasonry. He was married to Malinda Jane Thomas, of Boonville, Missouri, February 26, 1873. She is a daughter of Samuel J. and Malinda Jane (Lilly) Thomas, the first named of whom was born at Boonville, Missouri, and the last named in New York City. Both her parents died when she was quite young. Mr. and Mrs. Sears have three children living. They are Viola, who was born July 31, 1877, and educated at Lindenwood College, at St. Charles, Missouri, from which institution she was graduated in the year 1897. She is very fond of music. Herbert Ivison Sears was born September 18, 1881, and is now attending Missouri State University, at Columbia; and Mary Sears was born August 8, 1884, and at the present time (1900) attends the high school at La Plata.

Sears, Walker S., merchant and lawyer, was born on a farm in Randolph County, Missouri, October 20, 1850, son of Theophilus and Mary J. (Cavins) Sears. His grandfather, Ivison Sears, immigrated to Missouri from Kentucky in 1818 and settled in the southern part of what is now Randolph County, near the city of Huntsville. He reared his family in that county and lived there until his death, which occurred in 1854. He was a successful farmer and a highly esteemed pioneer citizen. He reared a family of

thirteen children, seven sons and six daughters, and Theophilus, the father of Walker S. Sears, was the eldest of these sons. Theophilus Sears was born in 1824, grew up in Randolph County, was a successful farmer and filled various public offices. He died in 1875. His first wife, the mother of Walker S. Sears, died in 1856. Walker S. Sears was their only child. After attending the public schools of Randolph County until he had fitted himself for higher education he entered Mount Pleasant College at Huntsville, Missouri, and was graduated from that institution with honors at the end of a full course in 1873. He was a teacher in the college for two years thereafter, and then, responding to an invitation, which came to him from Paris, Monroe County, Missouri, he opened a private school in that place. Later he accepted the position of teacher in the high school at Paris, and in the spring of 1877 he engaged in the drug business at La Plata, Missouri, with James I. Sears. Later they added a stock of groceries to their drug stock, and their merchandising venture has developed to large proportions. The store thus established is now one of the prosperous mercantile houses of Macon County, and the owners and managers are among its most popular merchants. In 1880 Walker S. Sears was made the candidate of the Democratic party for Representative in the General Assembly from Macon County and was elected. He was re-elected at the end of his first term, and during a period of four years served his county ably and faithfully as a legislator. He is a member of La Plata Lodge, No. 237, of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of the Royal Arch Chapter at Macon and of Ely Commandery of Knights Templar at Kirksville. December 15, 1880, he married Miss Mattie W. Craddock, daughter of Honorable Samuel A. Craddock, a leading member of the bar of Mexico, Missouri. Mrs. Sears was graduated from Hardin College at Mexico in the class of 1876.

Sebastian, Clinton Banks, lawyer, of Columbia, was born March 24, 1852, at Cloverport, Kentucky. His parents were Alexander Hamilton and Tabitha (Jacobs) Sebastian, both born in Kentucky. They trace their ancestry to two related families of Sebastians, the one originating in France

and the other in Spain. The Arkansas family of that name was well established in the Louisiana Territory at the time it passed into the possession of the United States, and were prominent in the public events of that day. Alexander H. Sebastian removed in 1854 from Breckinridge County, Kentucky, to Boone County, Missouri, where he managed his farm until 1877, the year of his death. His wife died in 1876. Of three sons born to them two are living, Clinton Banks, and Fletcher, the latter being a farmer in Callaway County, Missouri. Clinton Banks Sebastian did the work of a boy upon the home farm, and in the winter months acquired the rudiments of an education in the common schools in the neighborhood. He then completed a full course in the University of Missouri, supplementing the knowledge derived from text books and lectures with a large fund of practical information gained from a broad course of reading. He then entered the law school of the same institution, and was graduated therefrom in 1876. Immediately thereafter, he engaged in the practice of his profession at Columbia, Missouri, soon winning for himself a foremost place at the local bar, devoting himself almost entirely to civil cases, in which his analytical mind was particularly fitted for the grasp of intricate questions, necessitating careful investigation and logical grouping of facts, in their relationship to legislation, existent and obsolete. One such case was of interest throughout the entire State, not only because of the public financial interest involved, but on account of the abstract legal questions at issue. This was the suit brought by Anderson and others against Roberts and others to determine issues arising from the management of the Rollins Educational Aid Fund of the University of Missouri. In 1845 Dr. Anthony W. Rollins, father of Major J. S. Rollins, bequeathed to the University of Missouri the sum of \$10,000 to be used as directed for the assistance of indigent students in acquiring an education. This bequest had been increased by reinvestment to the sum of \$50,000 in 1896, when suit was brought to determine the legality of the management of the fund. After adjudication in the local courts it finally came before the Supreme Court of Missouri in 1897, Mr. Sebastian appearing for the appellant. The case was one of the most closely contested which ever came before the court of final

resort, and that tribunal in its decision sustained the contentions of Mr. Sebastian in every particular. His success in this matter serves to make plain the fact that he stands as one of the foremost lawyers of central Missouri, with none more highly reputed for deep, logical knowledge, unflagging industry and judicial instinct. In 1883 and 1884 Mr. Sebastian was prosecuting attorney for Boone County, and discharged the duties of the position with signal ability, at the same time adding to his hitherto wide popularity and placing himself in position for further advancement in public position. With all this advantage, and being an unswerving Democrat, living in a county and district affording large majorities for his party, he had no taste for practical politics in a personal way, and held aloof, preferring to devote his energies to the practice of the profession for which his talents so eminently fit him. He is a member of the Columbia Methodist Church, South, and for some years has served as a trustee for that body. He is active in Masonry, and is at present Eminent Commander of the St. Grael Commandery, No. 12, Knights Templar. Mr. Sebastian was married January 19, 1887, to Miss Eugenia Garner, of Richmond, Missouri. She is a highly gifted lady, being a fine vocalist and having a beautiful soprano voice which has had careful training. She is active in church and humanitarian work, and is at present the representative of the Methodist Church in the management of the Industrial School, which is supported by the various religious societies of Columbia. Mr. and Mrs. Sebastian are the parents of two children, Mattie Ray and Henry Garner. The family delight in a suburban home of much beauty, and their happiness is enhanced by their interest in deeds of usefulness for the community.

Sebree, Frank P., a leading member of the Missouri bar, is a native of the State, born at Fayette, October 25, 1854. His parents were John P. and Louise (Daly) Sebree, both members of prominent pioneer families. His paternal grandfather, Major Uriel Sebree, was a native of Virginia—though in young manhood he settled in Kentucky and served with troops from that State in the war with Great Britain in 1812; in 1821 he removed to Missouri, locating in Howard County; he was a man of considerable promi-

nence, and was at one time register of the land office at Fayette, and one of the first moderators of the Baptist General Association of Missouri. John P. Sebree, son of Major Uriel Sebree, was three years of age when his parents removed to Missouri; he became a successful farmer and a man of usefulness in public life; he represented Howard County in both branches of the Missouri Legislature, and was warden of the State penitentiary under Governor Silas Woodson in 1873-5, and under Governor Charles H. Hardin in 1875-7; his death occurred in 1882. His wife, Louise (Daly) Sebree, yet living in Howard County at the advanced age of seventy-nine years, was a daughter of Lawrence Daly, a native of Ireland, who came to Missouri prior to 1825; for some years he taught school in Howard County, was afterward postmaster at Fayette, and as a civil engineer laid out the town of Fayette; his other daughters were married into the Boone, Major and Talbot families, well known in the history of Howard County. Of nine children born to John P. and Louise (Daly) Sebree, five are now living, viz.: Uriel, who was graduated from the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis in 1867, commanded the United States ship "Wheeling" in Alaskan waters during the Spanish-American War, and is now a commander, having charge of the San Francisco lighthouse district; John P., chief clerk in the adjutant general's department in Porto Rico; Frank P. and George McClellan, who are lawyers, the former practicing at Kansas City and the latter at Springfield, Missouri; and a daughter, Alice, who is the wife of John Farrington, a farmer in Howard County. Frank P. Sebree was educated at Pritchett Institute at Glasgow, Missouri, and at Central College, Fayette, Missouri. Upon leaving the latter school he began the study of law in the office of Lay & Belch, leading practitioners in Jefferson City, where he was admitted to the bar in 1876, on examination before Judge Miller. For two years afterward he was associated in practice with Thomas Shackelford at Glasgow, and for ten years succeeding he was located at Marshall, being a law partner of Colonel Samuel Boyd, a leading lawyer of central Missouri. In July, 1889, he located in Kansas City, where he formed a partnership with Judge H. C. McDougal, and engaged in general practice. A considerable portion of their

business is in the relation of attorneyship for the Wabash Railway Company, the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company, the Maryland Casualty Company, and other financial and industrial corporations. Mr. Sebree unites with the natural instincts of the thorough lawyer, capacity and inclination for deep and exhaustive study. With perfect mastery of his case he has the faculty of arraying his facts in such orderly fashion as to assure their comprehension, while the vigor of his address and the masterful progressions of his reasoning command respectful attention and challenge the ability of the most resourceful opponent. The high regard in which he is held by his associates for his professional abilities was attested by his selection as one of the three delegates from the Missouri State Bar Association to the American Bar Association, which assembled at Saratoga, New York, in the summer of 1900. Devoted to his profession, with a zeal savoring of enthusiasm, he is destitute of that political ambition which robs the bar of many able men. At the same time, regarding an unselfish interest in political affairs as one of the first duties of good citizenship, he is among the most active in giving direction to the purposes of the Democratic party, with which he has been identified throughout his life, and recognition of the fact has been given in his elevation to various important positions. For four years he was chairman of the Democratic Central Committee of Jackson County, and the energy and success with which he acquitted himself won for him the highest commendation. In 1887 and again in 1889 he represented Saline County in the Legislature. In 1889, the revision session, he was chairman of the judiciary committee of the House, in which position his services were highly advantageous to his associates and to the people. In 1898 he was Democratic candidate for Mayor of Kansas City, in which contest appreciation of his worth and fine personal qualities enabled him to poll a larger vote than did any of his fellow candidates. In September, 1899, he sat as a delegate from Missouri in the anti-trust convention in Chicago, appointed to the seat by Governor Lon V. Stephens. In January, 1899, he was appointed to the responsible position of county counselor of Jackson County. In 1883 Mr. Sebree married Miss Russie Boyd, a daughter of Samuel Boyd, of

Marshall, Missouri. Mrs. Sebree was educated at Stephens College, Columbia, and at Hardin College, Mexico. She is a lady of refinement and amiability, and a useful member of Trinity Episcopal Church. A son, Samuel Boyd, thirteen years of age, entered the Kansas City High School in the fall of 1900.

Secession.—For over forty years Missouri was the battle ground of slavery. The contest for the extension of slavery began with the admission of Missouri as a State, and continued until the institution became extinct under the operation of the thirteenth amendment in 1865. The counties bordering on the Mississippi and lying along both banks of the Missouri contained the major portion of the slaves, because these portions of the State could be reached by boats without having to go through free territory. The Missouri compromise, which projected slavery northward, with free territory on three sides of it, made Missouri the center of agitation. The clause which excluded slavery from all territory north of 36 degrees 30 minutes, led to the repeal of the Missouri compromise and the passage of the fugitive slave law. These measures opened the flood-gates of dissension between slaveholders and the free-soilers of the North. The Kansas-Nebraska troubles and the Dred Scot decision added fuel to a slowly burning flame. In 1860 the slavery question rose to national importance. Four parties represented the views held and advocated. The Bell party favored noninterference, the Douglas party advocated local option, Lincoln opposed slavery extension, while Breckinridge claimed that neither Congress nor the people could prohibit slavery in the Territories. A fifth of the people of Missouri voted for Breckinridge, three-twentieths for Lincoln, and the remainder of the people were equally divided between noninterference and local option. Four-fifths of the people voted against secession. Lincoln became President and the principle of non-extension of slavery was indorsed by the popular vote. This at once led to the secession of the cotton States, and brought the question to the front in the border States. Union sentiment prevailed in Missouri, and when a convention was called to consider the question it was found that not one delegate favoring secession had been elected. Mis-

souri was for the Union in 1861 by over 80,000 majority. Sentiment in favor of the Union was predominant, and every scheme to blot Missouri's star from the national emblem was abortive. Political and military ambition, as well as personal interest and sentiment, led individuals to espouse the secession cause, but an attempt only was made to use the machinery of the State government to aid the South. When Governor C. F. Jackson attempted to resist the Federal authority, and called for troops, he was driven from the State and a Union Governor put in his place. Perhaps as many Missourians joined the Confederate as entered the Union Army, but Missouri always had her full quota of troops among the defenders of national supremacy.

T. R. VICKROY.

Secession Legislature.—The Twenty-first General Assembly of Missouri met at Jefferson City on the last day of December, 1860, and after an exciting and turbulent session of three months, adjourned *sine die* on the 28th of March, 1861. Two weeks after, the attack on Fort Sumter apprised the country that the Civil War, which had been imminent, was begun, and on the 22d of April Governor Jackson called the Legislature to meet in extraordinary session "for the purpose of enacting such laws and adopting such measures as may be deemed necessary and proper for the more perfect organization and equipment of the militia of the State, and to raise money and such other means as may be required to place the State in a proper attitude of defense." The session began on the 2d of May and lasted until the 11th of May, when it adjourned to September 16th, but when the day arrived, Jefferson City was in possession of Federal troops and Governor Jackson was a fugitive. On the 21st of September, the day after the capture of Lexington by General Price, Governor Jackson, who was there at the capture, issued a proclamation calling on the Legislature to meet at Neosho, in Newton County, on the 21st of October following. The State convention had already, on the 31st of July, declared the office of Governor vacant, and chosen Hamilton R. Gamble provisional Governor, and had also declared the Twenty-first General Assembly at an end. Nevertheless a number of the members assembled at Neosho on the day appointed and adjourned from day to

day to await the arrival of a quorum. On the 28th the Senate called Miles Vernon, of Laclede County, to the chair, and elected John T. Crisp, of Johnson County, secretary; John T. Tracy, of Cole, assistant secretary; James McGown, of Johnson, enrolling clerk, and M. R. Johnson sergeant-at-arms. On the recommendation of Governor Jackson, an act of secession was passed, all the Senators present except Charles H. Hardin, of Callaway County, afterward Governor of the State, and all the members of the House except Isaac N. Shambaugh, of De Kalb, voting for it. This was followed by an act of union with the Confederate States. Another session was held at Cassville, Barry County, on the 31st of October, three days later, at which a number of bills and resolutions were passed. On the 4th of November a communication was received from Governor Jackson announcing that he had appointed Sterling Price major general of the Missouri State Guard, and N. W. Watkins brigadier in the first division; Thomas A. Harris in the second division; W. Y. Slack in the fourth division; A. H. Steen in the fifth division; M. M. Parsons in the sixth division; J. H. McBride in the seventh division, and James S. Rains in the eighth division. On the 7th of November the body adjourned to meet at New Madrid on the first Monday in March, 1862. The New Madrid session was never held. When the time for it arrived New Madrid was surrounded by a Federal army and shortly after passed into Federal possession. In January, 1862, Isaac N. Shambaugh, a member of the Legislature from De Kalb County, published a circular to his constituents in which he declared that only thirty-nine members of the House and ten members of the Senate attended the Neosho session of the Legislature, and only forty-four members of the House and eleven members of the Senate attended the Cassville session—there being no quorum on either occasion—so that, in any view, the "Neosho Legislature" was an unauthorized and irresponsible body, and its actions null and void. The journal of the Senate was captured in Alabama during the war by the Forty-ninth Missouri Infantry Volunteers, and brought to Jefferson City and printed by order of the Twenty-third General Assembly. This journal shows that the proceedings were irregular, as there was no roll call and there-

fore no list of names of Senators in attendance. No journal of the House was ever brought to light, and less is known of its proceedings than of the Senate. The Missouri Confederates never imputed any importance to the "Neosho Legislature," and the name is all that it ever possessed.

Secretary of State.—The State officer generally considered next in dignity to the Governor. He is keeper of the great seal of the State, used for the authentication of the official acts of the Governor of the State, and keeper also of the original enrolled acts of the General Assembly. He superintends the publication and distribution of the laws, issues certificates of incorporation to corporations, and, at the order of the Governor, commissions to notaries public and other officials. He receives and keeps returns of general elections, and a record of all county and district officials. He appoints bank examiners, and all State banks make reports of their condition twice a year to him. He holds office for a term of four years and receives a salary of \$3,000 a year.

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

Joshua Barton, St. Louis.—Appointed by Governor McNair September, 1820. Resigned September, 1821. Died (killed in a duel with Thomas C. Rector) June 30, 1823.

William Grymes Pettus, St. Charles.—Appointed by Governor McNair September, 1821, in place of Joshua Barton, resigned. Died in St. Louis December 25, 1867.

Hamilton R. Gamble, St. Louis.—Appointed by Governor Bates November, 1824, resigned July, 1826, and died January 31, 1864.

Spencer Pettis, St. Louis.—Appointed by Governor Miller July, 1826, resigned December, 1828, and died (killed in a duel with Thomas Biddle) August 27, 1831. Pettis County, organized January 26, 1833, was named in his honor.

Presley H. McBride, Boone County.—Appointed by Governor Miller January, 1829, resigned September, 1830, and died May 21, 1869.

Henry Shurlds, Washington County.—

Appointed by Governor Dunklin March, 1835, resigned January, 1837, and died August 2, 1852.

John C. Edwards, St. Louis.—Appointed by Governor Miller, September, 1830, reappointed by Governor Boggs January, 1837, resigned in May, 1837, and died in Stockton, California, September 14, 1888.

Peter G. Glover, Callaway.—Appointed by Governor Boggs May, 1837, term expired February, 1829, and died in Osage County October 27, 1851.

James Lawrence Minor, Marion.—Appointed by Governor Boggs February, 1839. Delivered the address at the laying of the corner stone of the State University, at Columbia, July 4, 1840. Continued in office until 1845, and died in Kansas City, June 6, 1897, aged eighty-four.

Faulkland Heard Martin, Jefferson.—Appointed by Governor Edwards April, 1845, for four years, and died November 16, 1856, at his residence, "Clifton," near Beverly, Jefferson County, and buried near Old Mines, Washington County, at the residence of his brother.

Ephraim B. Ewing, Ray.—Appointed by Governor King in 1849, for four years, and died June 21, 1873, at Iron Mountain, Missouri, very suddenly, of spinal meningitis.

John M. Richardson, Greene.—Elected by the people August, 1852, four years, and died in Springfield; year not known by me.

Benjamin F. Massey, Jasper.—Elected August, 1856, four years, and died in St. Louis, at the Sisters' Hospital, December 19, 1879.

Mordecai Oliver, Greene.—Elected by State Convention July 30, 1861, in place of B. F. Massey, removed. Died in Springfield, April 25, 1898.

Francis Rodman, Buchanan.—Elected November, 1864, four years, and re-elected November, 1868, two years, and died some years ago in Indiana.

Eugene F. Weigel, St. Louis.—Elected November, 1870, two years, and re-elected November, 1872, two years, and died in St. Louis; year not known to me.

Michael K. McGrath, St. Louis.—Elected November, 1874, two years, and re-elected November, 1876, 1880 and 1884 for four years; yet living in St. Louis.

A. A. Lesueur, Lafayette.—Elected November, 1888, 1892 and 1896, and is now (1900) incumbent of the office.

Total number of Secretaries of State, eighteen; now living, two, namely, Michael K. McGrath and A. A. Lesueur.

WILLIAM F. SWITZLER.

Sedalia.—The county seat of Pettis County, the largest central city of Missouri, and the fourth in population in the State. It is 188 miles west of St. Louis and ninety-five miles southeast of Kansas City by the main line of the Missouri Pacific Railway. Other railways entering the city are the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, reaching St. Louis; the Lexington branch of the Missouri Pacific, to Kansas City; the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, to Chicago and Galveston; the Kansas City division of the same line, and the Sedalia, Warsaw & Southern Narrow Gauge. It is the trade center of an exceedingly productive agricultural and stock region. The immediate vicinity affords a fine quality of building limestone; gray shale, suitable for sewer pipe, and fire clay, well adapted for fine brick and pottery. Coal has also been found. The city is laid out as an exact square, with sides of two and one-half miles, and covers an area of about 4,000 acres. It occupies slightly rolling ground, at an elevation of about 1,000 feet above sea level. Two small streams within the city limits afford natural drainage, supplemented by an excellent sewerage system, upon which about \$125,000 were expended to January 1, 1900, and for which \$20,000 were appropriated in that year. A water department owned by a local corporation, to which the city contributed \$100,000, has sufficient capacity for a city of 100,000 inhabitants, and could furnish 6,000,000 gallons of pure water per diem for 300 days without rainfall. It is now furnishing for consumption one-fourth of that quantity. Lake Tebo, on Spring Creek, twelve miles distant, forms the reserve reservoir, connected by a natural stream with the pumping station and settling works near the city. An excellent fire department, occupying its own building, has for equipment two modern steam fire engines, with hose carts, and 185 fire hydrants. Many of the streets are paved with Telford, vitrified brick and asphaltum; the sidewalks are granitoid, hard brick or block stone. For eight years past the cost of construction has amounted to \$309,075. Streets and buildings are lighted by electricity and gas by a corpo-

ration under local superintendence. Many offices and business houses are heated from a central heating plant. The city expenditures in 1899 were \$104,054.86; the bonded indebtedness was \$252,000, including refunding bonds to the amount of \$178,500. There are more than twelve miles of electric street railway, with first class road bed and the most approved equipment and service. The company is bonded for \$200,000, and in 1898 expended \$50,000 for improvement. The Missouri & Kansas Telephone Company have 400 telephones in local use, and long distance service reaching thirty-one States. The public edifices are of handsome architecture, and well arranged for their purposes. The courthouse is a magnificent edifice, of Warrensburg stone, erected in 1884, at a cost of \$100,000. The post office is of pressed brick, the corridors laid in tasselled marble, and the interior finish in hard woods. It was built in 1891, and the cost was \$50,000. The office disburses annually \$40,000 to the thirty-six railway post office clerks in its district of the St. Louis division. The city hall is of brick, two stories, with tower and slate roof, and cost \$23,000. The ground floor is used as a markethouse, and the city council and its officers occupy the upper rooms. The city hospital, a substantial two-story building, was founded by the ladies, and is maintained by voluntary contributions, a small monthly appropriation by the city council and occasional appropriations by the county court. The cost was \$7,500, and there are accommodations for twenty-five patients. A board of ladies constitute the management, and the immediate charge is committed to a city physician. The public library owes its existence to private effort, but is now a city institution. It occupies rooms in the courthouse, and contains 10,000 volumes. A gift of \$50,000 by Mr. Andrew Carnegie, an extremely liberal benefactor of such institutions will provide an elegant building in 1900. The public halls are Weeds' Opera-house, a completely equipped playhouse, with a seating capacity for 1,500 people, erected at a cost of \$75,000, and Smith's Hall, seating 400 people.

Fraternal, benevolent and social societies are numerous, wealthy and influential. Sedalia Lodge, No. 236, A. F. & A. M., was organized in 1863, growing out of Relief Lodge, No. 105, of Georgetown, the first in the

county. Granite Lodge, No. 272, was organized in 1867. Other Masonic bodies are Sedalia Royal Arch Chapter, St. Omer Commandery Knights Templar, and Sedalia Council. There are two colored lodges, Hawkins, No. 44, and Centennial, No. 59. Neapolis Lodge, No. 153, I. O. O. F., was organized May 26, 1871, and Sedalia Lodge, No. 354, May 17, 1876. Other bodies are Sedalia Encampment, No. 33, and Encampment of Uniformed Patriarchs, and a lodge of Daughters of Rebekah. There are also Amity Lodge, No. 69, and Equity Lodge, No. 26, United Workmen; Sedalia Lodge, No. 27, Queen City Lodge, No. 52, Endowment Section, No. 263, and Fleur de Lis Division, No. 7, Uniform Rank, Knights of Pythias; Western Lodge, No. 189, Order of Harugari; Order of Protection, Knights and Ladies of Honor, Knights of Honor, Irish Land League, Scandinavian Society, Germania Club, Queen City Lodge, No. 258, Order of B'nai B'rith, Catholic Knights of America, Catholic Benevolent Society, Queen City Division, No. 60, Order of Railway Conductors; Sedalia Division, No. 178, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and the Missouri Commercial Travelers' Association. The Sedalia Rifles is a military company, organized in 1879, with Harry C. Demuth, as captain, William Lateur as first lieutenant, and John D. Russell as second lieutenant. It has taken the field three times under the call of the Governor. During the Spanish-American War it was a part of the Second Missouri Infantry Regiment, and was encamped at Chickamauga, Tennessee, Lexington, Kentucky, and Albany, Georgia. Upon being mustered out of the United States service it resumed its former status as a part of the State military establishment. Company I, commanded by Captain George S. Edmondson, was recruited for the same regiment, and was disbanded on the restoration of peace. The Sedalia Republican Flambeau Club is a political organization, which enjoys a national reputation.

There are numerous clubs devoted to literature and art. The oldest is Sorosis, organized in 1889, having a membership of fifty persons. At each stated meeting a paper is read, followed by discussion, and a secondary topic of current interest. Each year's meetings are devoted to a special subject, as "Early Greek Art," or "Medieval

Art." The Nautilus Club, organized in 1896, numbers twenty-six members. It is a study club, its topics being principally historical. The Rocking Chair Club comprises twenty-five members, and was organized in 1894. It is composed of elderly ladies, who take fancy work to their meetings, and listen to the reading of book or magazine articles. The Clio Club was organized in 1897, and comprises twenty-five young ladies, who make a study of history. The University Extension Club, organized after the plan of the Chicago University, is known as the Osiris Club. It numbers about twenty-five members. The Good Will Club, organized in 1897, has a membership of twenty-five persons. Prepared papers are read at its meetings. All the foregoing clubs hold connection with the Missouri State Federation of Women's Clubs. The Daughters of the American Revolution, organized in 1898, have a membership of twenty-seven. The society annually provides a medal for the best oration, and another for the best essay upon some Revolutionary War topic, the contest taking place upon Washington's birthday. Auxiliary to the society is an organization of ladies not eligible to membership in it, whose purpose is to aid in local improvement in educational concerns and exterior adornment of the city. Membership in each of the foregoing organizations is restricted to females. There are numerous clubs with other than literary purposes, such as the Cooking Club, the Fancy Work Club, and others for social amusement. The Nehemgar Club is a literary organization comprising in its membership both males and females. It was formed in 1897, and received from one of its founders, Mr. Francis A. Sampson, the name which it bears, an Indian word meaning "a stream supplied by many streams." At each stated meeting is read a paper on some historic topic, a celebrity in the history of the world, or an important event in the progress of civilization, and this is followed by informal discussion. Secondary to this, under the head of "Current Events," the members make brief statements of matters of present interest. The Natural History Club, organized many years ago, holds no meetings. It made a valuable collection of books, journals and pamphlets, which are in the custody of the public library, and open to general use.

The "Sedalia Democrat" (daily and weekly) was established in 1868, by A. Y. Hull and John D. Russell. In 1877 it passed into the hands of Major J. N. Edwards. It subsequently lapsed, and was re-established in 1891, by Baldwin & Stratton. In 1892 the Baldwin interest was purchased by W. N. Graham, who is business manager, with P. B. Stratton as partner and editor. The "Democrat" is uncompromisingly Democratic. Its proprietors were leaders in the free silver movement, and were among the instigators of a movement which led to a meeting of free silver editors in Sedalia in April, 1896, resulting in the Pertle Springs Convention that year. P. B. Stratton is a printer of the old school. He published the "News," at Linn, in 1875. Afterward, with his brother, T. F. Stratton, he published the "Observer," at Washington, Missouri, and later, the "Advance," at Fort Worth, Texas. For ten years he published the "Democrat," at Marshall, Missouri. In 1891 he located at Sedalia, and became a partner in the re-establishment of the "Democrat." W. N. Graham came from Kentucky, in 1866, and in 1874 to Sedalia. He was connected with the "Gazette" and the "Democrat," in Sedalia, until he purchased an interest in the latter paper. He was sergeant-at-arms of the Missouri House of Representatives in 1885, and has since served as clerk of various legislative committees. The "Capital," daily and weekly, was founded in 1895, by General John H. Rice, T. T. Clifford and H. V. Rice, the latter named a son of General Rice. Soon after its foundation it absorbed the "Gazette," founded in 1899, by A. C. Baldwin and John A. Hanna. September 1, 1899, the paper was purchased by T. T. Clifford, who had for eighteen years held business connection with the "Gazette," the "Democrat," and the "Bazoo." The "Capital" claims independency in politics, but supports Republican policies generally, particularly in monetary concerns. The "Sentinel," daily and weekly, is conducted by Charles H. Graffis, who purchased it in 1898. He was formerly editor of the "Tribune," at Terre Haute, Indiana. The "Sentinel" is descended from a paper of the same name founded by E. D. Crawford, in 1881. It experienced many changes in management, and in 1896 was conducted by T. J. Lingle and C. J. Walden. It is Democratic in politics. The "Bazoo," weekly, was

founded in 1869, by J. West Goodwin, a journalist of wide fame, who continues to conduct it. A daily edition was discontinued about three years ago, after an existence of nearly twenty-seven years. It is independent in politics. The "Sedalia Journal" is a German weekly. Charles Botz is editor, and August Schneider is business manager. It was founded in 1877. "Rosa Pearle's Paper," a society journal, is named from the *nom de plume* of its conductor, Miss Lizzie Dugan, a well known newspaper writer. Other journals are the "Lutheran," organ of Trinity Lutheran Church; the "Christian," a monthly, published in the interest of the Christian Church; the "Harmony Baptist," monthly; the "Musical Monthly Journal," published by A. W. Perry & Son; the "Tribe of Joseph Herald," a fraternal society monthly, and the "Sedalia Times," a weekly paper published in the interests of the colored people.

The financial institutions are all of long establishment, substantially founded, and uniformly prosperous and remunerative. They comprise the Sedalia National Bank, the Citizens' National Bank, the Third National Bank, banks of issue, with an aggregate circulation of \$67,497.50, and the Bank of Commerce, the Peoples' Bank and the Missouri Trust Company, banks of deposit and discount. Including the banks of issue the banking capital is \$650,000, and the deposits are over \$2,000,000. The Mutual Benefit Building and Loan Association has resources amounting to \$88,302.32. The Sedalia Board of Trade, incorporated, includes in its membership the leading business men of the city, and has aided materially in many important business enterprises. Building permits in 1899 amounted to \$120,000; these were all for dwellings, indicating a steady increase of population. The manufacturing interests embrace two flourmills, a feedmill, a foundry and machine shop, an implement manufactory, two carriage and wagon factories, a planing mill, galvanized iron works, woolen mill, a manufactory of shirts, pantaloons and overalls, two marble yards and two brick yards. There are also a brewery, and factories for artificial ice, carbonated waters, candy, cigars, shoes, furniture, upholstery, showcases, trunks, tents and brooms. The number of manufacturing plants is thirty-five; value, \$1,564,000; annual business, \$1,000,000; number persons engaged,

554; estimated wages, \$175,000 per annum. The wholesale business is carried on by thirty firms, employing 151 persons, and doing an annual business of \$1,727,000. Two horse and mule yards ship animals to the value of \$185,000 annually; and a dealer in fine roadsters sold \$75,000 worth in 1898. The annual sales of retailers are estimated at \$2,822,300. The railway interests are of vast importance, and are located at what is known as East Sedalia. The tangible property under this head is estimated at \$650,000 in value; the various companies employ 1,300 men; the wage account amounts to more than \$1,000,000, and the county and city taxes to \$30,000 per annum. The Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway occupy thirty acres for yards and repair shops, which in extent and perfection of equipment surpass all in the State except at St. Louis and Kansas City. They employ 532 men, and pay out \$38,577 monthly in wages. The general hospital of the company is located here. It is beautifully situated and is perfect in building and appointments, with accommodations for 125 patients. The surgeon-in-chief has personal charge. The Missouri Pacific yards and shops occupy fifteen acres, employ 757 men, and pay out \$44,872 monthly in wages. The Street Railway and Electric Light and Telephone Companies have extensive properties, and their pay rolls aggregate about \$3,000 per month. The people of the city have contributed to the establishment of many of these interests with unexampled liberality. Their subscriptions to various railway building enterprises, to securing the shops of the Missouri Pacific Railway and the offices, shops and hospital of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway, have amounted to upwards of \$325,000, together with considerable tracts of valuable land in and adjoining the city, in addition to the aid afforded by the city and county. To other interests, such as the waterworks and various factories, their donations and stock subscriptions have been generous. The latest large expenditure, variously estimated at from \$75,000 to \$125,000, was made in 1895, in an enthusiastic effort to make Sedalia the capital city, which was defeated by a vote in the State of 181,258 for removal and 334,819 against removal. In Pettis County the vote was 7,284 for removal and 632 against removal.

The city was founded by General George

R. Smith, and grew out of the locating of the Missouri Pacific Railway, the first railroad west of the Mississippi River, an undertaking in which he was a prime and successful mover. In 1856 he bought 1,100 acres of land upon which Sedalia now partly stands, paying \$13 per acre, and November 30, 1857, recorded the plat of a town thereon, called Sedville, from the home name of his daughter Sarah. Few regarded his action with any confidence. The price paid was enormous. The only improvements upon or near the land were his own farm home, near the corner of the present Washington Avenue and Seventh Street, the house of William Rutledge, in the present north part of the city, and that of D. W. Bouldin, on the Georgetown road. A large pond was on the present Second Street, from Kentucky to Osage Streets, and a willow thicket occupied the site of the present city hall. Georgetown, three miles distant, was the county seat and a prosperous business town. The railway had not yet been located, and the general belief was that it could not be diverted from its apparent course along the Missouri River. In 1858 Edward Powell and others bought lots in the proposed town. October 16, 1860, Smith filed the plat of a new town which included the original Sedville and a tract extending from the Pacific Railway to Third Street, as these lines now exist. The name of Sedville was abandoned and that of Sedalia adopted in its stead. Survey was made by Mentor Thomson, assisted by Richard Hulland, and the sale of lots and erection of buildings began the same month. A post office was established near the old Garrison House with John Hedges as postmaster. The first hotel was kept by B. H. Offutt, near the same place. January 17, 1861, the first passenger train marked the opening of the railway. One year later all the business houses, about a score, were on the two blocks of Main Street, between Ohio and Kentucky Streets; the resident population did not exceed twenty-five families, or 300 people. The war ended all legitimate business enterprise, although the place was a scene of activity as a military post and supply depot. Late in 1864 a large population began to come in. June 12, 1865, the county offices and courts were opened, having been removed from Georgetown, and the real building up of the city began. A

single newspaper served as an exponent of public interests, the "Times," Republican, published by Stafford & Magann, who purchased the material of the "Advertiser," Democratic, begun by George R. and Ben Lingle the year previous. The "Advertiser" was preceded by but one paper, the "Pacific Enterprise," which was printed by Wiley P. Baker for a few months in 1863. In 1865 William and Theodore Heberecht built the first flourmill, and the Colton Brothers, Lyons and Heard additions were laid out. In 1866 Cyrus Newkirk and A. D. Jaynes founded the First National Bank, which went into liquidation in 1894. In 1867 the Leshner, McVey, Woods and Meyers additions were platted. In 1868 George R. Smith laid off the Lincoln-town addition and buildings to the value of \$494,000 were erected. In 1869 the Rev. E. T. Brown laid out the addition known as East Sedalia. In 1868 the Gas Company, from which has developed the present Electric Light and Gas Company, was organized. In 1872 the water works were built; in 1880 the Telephone Company was established, and in 1881 the Electric Street Railway Company began operating its lines. About 1877 the credit of the city was greatly impaired. The bonded indebtedness incurred in establishing water-works and making improvements amounted to \$265,000. Consequent depreciation of values, and undervaluation to escape onerous taxation, made impossible sufficient revenue to meet the 10 per cent interest account. A compromise was made with the Eastern bondholders, and the debt was refunded in a twenty-year 5 per cent bond issue, and credit was at once restored. Since that time the city paper has been eagerly sought.

During the Civil War Sedalia early became the scene of military operations, and was a Federal military post and supply depot from the beginning to almost the end. In 1861 Captain L. F. Parker organized a company of Union Home Guards, and Dr. J. M. Fox a company for the Confederate service. Colonel John F. Philips' Seventh Cavalry, Regiment of Missouri Militia, and the Fortieth Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, were both largely recruited in Sedalia and vicinity, and their service was so efficient that Sedalia was undisturbed except during the Price raid in 1864, when the enemy entered the city and held it for a few hours (See "Sedalia, Capture

of"). General George R. Smith was active and capable in all military concerns, and was for a time Adjutant General of the State under Governor Gamble, deriving his title from that service. Early in 1861 General Nathaniel Lyon passed through to Wilson Creek, where he fell in battle. General Sigel followed with his troops and was the guest of Jacob Nussberger, who knew him in Germany. The famous Mulligan Brigade marched through to Lexington, where it was captured by General Price after a severe battle.

The corporate history of the city is peculiar. While originally platted November 30, 1857, and again October 16, 1860, its legal existence was long delayed. The Civil War began and Sedalia became a military post, governed by martial law. The leading citizens continued active, however, in their effort to secure the location of the county seat, and in December, 1863, met for the purpose of taking measures to secure a town charter as a means to the principal end. A charter was drafted, and by its terms the following named were designated as provisional officers: Mayor, George R. Smith; marshal, James G. Tesch; assessor, C. P. Townsley; aldermen, Frank L. Parker, William Beck, Ira C. Pierce, R. Waltenspiel, Richard Hulland, Eli Laupheimer and Francis McCabe. This charter, with unimportant changes, and the county seat removal act, were passed by the General Assembly the same day, February 15, 1864. At the first city election, on the first Monday in April following, the provisional aldermen were elected to succeed themselves, with James G. Tesch as mayor, General Smith declining further service. T. W. Moses was appointed register, and C. P. Townsley as assessor. Practically, this government had but a nominal existence, martial law being yet in force, and it does not appear of record until April, 1865, when it ordered some minor street improvements. G. L. Vickers was president of the council, and T. W. Moses was register. Colonel John F. Phillips was elected mayor in 1866, Henry Suess in 1867, and Bacon Montgomery in 1868. By this time the city government was firmly established. During the six years of the Drake Constitution restrictions the Republicans controlled all the offices. Until 1872 the mayor was police magistrate *ex officio*. In 1867 the office of city treasurer was created, and in 1873 all offices were made

elective. The police department consists of a chief and twelve men.

The first educational effort was by private individuals. E. W. Washburn and daughter, afterward Mrs. J. D. Claycomb, were the first teachers, about 1863, occupying a store room. They were succeeded by Miss Laura Moses, who became the wife of Judge C. P. Townsley. Afterward W. H. Allison erected a frame building, designed for a female seminary, but the project failed, and it was used for general school purposes until 1866. In that year, under a general law just become operative, the public school system was adopted by popular vote, and the first board of education was elected, namely, William Beck, Florence Crandall, A. Ensell, Thomas J. Montgomery, E. W. Washburn and William Bloess. In 1867 bonds to the amount of \$30,000 were issued, and the half-square now occupied by the Broadway school was purchased, and the present edifice erected, at a cost of \$24,000. In 1868-9 Professor G. O. Brown, superintendent of the public schools, and Professor G. W. Ready, principal of the high school, planned a systematic course of gradation. Their effort, and liberal appropriations of money for buildings and teachers, marks the real beginning of the present magnificent system of education. At its head is the high school, completed in 1895, at a cost of \$35,000. It is of sandstone, three stories, with basement. It has accommodations for 2,500 pupils, and an auditorium with seats for 618 people, is heated by steam, and lighted by electricity. The old Broadway school seats 960 pupils. Prospect school, two stories, seats 470 pupils, and Summit school, of similar size, seats 600 pupils. The buildings cost \$22,000 each. There are five other smaller buildings. The Lincoln colored school is brick, two stories, seats 480 pupils, and cost \$12,500. The total cost of school buildings was \$160,000, and the seating capacity was 4,500. In 1899 the teachers employed were seventy-one, the teachers' salaries per term were \$35,000, the enrollment of pupils was 3,630, and the average attendance was 94.7 per cent of enrollment. Catholic institutions are the School of the Sacred Heart, taught by five sisters of that order, with 125 pupils, occupying property worth \$5,000, and the School of the Sisters of St. Joseph, with four teachers and 100 pupils, occupying property worth \$7,500. The George

R. Smith College, for the higher education of colored people, named for a liberal donor, was completed in 1882. In 1876 J. B. Van Patten opened the Sedalia Seminary, and Professor E. R. Booth the Missouri Central Normal School and Collegiate Institute. In 1877 these were consolidated, and the school was successfully conducted for nearly three years, when the buildings and contents were burned. Other buildings were secured, and the school was continued as the Sedalia Seminary, absorbing the Queen City Seminary, a later institution. In 1882 this was merged into the Sedalia University, founded that year, under the patronage of the Presbyterian Church, which soon suspended. In 1883 the Central Business College was founded by C. W. Robbins.

The pioneer religious effort is noticed in the sketch of Pettis County. In April, 1861, Elder George W. Longan delivered the first sermon in Sedalia, in a store building belonging to A. T. Hodge, and on the third Sunday in May organized the first religious body, which now exists as the Christian Church. Among the first members were George R. Smith and family. A house of worship was not built until 1866. A little later the same year the Rev. John Montgomery, D. D., walked from Georgetown, and held a meeting in a dwelling house, the congregation being principally United States soldiers. Soon afterward a church building was removed from Syracuse, the first edifice occupied for religious purposes. From this grew the First Presbyterian Church, organized August 11, 1865, under the pastorate of Dr. Montgomery. Colonel John F. Philips was among the original members. In 1862 the Rev. Stanford Ing, a Methodist, held services at intervals. No regular appointments were made until 1864, when the Rev. C. E. Carpenter organized the Methodist Episcopal Church. A permanent reorganization was effected in 1865, with seven members, by the Rev. George McKee. The erection of a church edifice was begun the same year, and in 1867 the lecture room was dedicated by Bishop Ames. The First Baptist Church, with nineteen members, was organized October 20, 1865, by the Rev. E. T. Brown, and a house of worship was erected the same year. Elder Brown was pastor until 1867, when he resigned to found the church at East Sedalia.

St. Vincent de Paul's Catholic Church grew out of a small congregation organized about 1865 by the Rev. Father Walsh, of Jefferson City, who held services in White's Hall. In 1866 a church building was erected. The First Congregational Church was organized April 12, 1866, with the Rev. J. M. Bowers as pastor, the Rev. T. M. Post, D. D., of St. Louis, assisting in its institution. A house of worship was erected in 1867, largely with the assistance of eastern friends of the pastor. In 1868 the Rev. John Monteith, of St. Louis, conducted a revival meeting which greatly strengthened all the churches. Calvary Episcopal Church was organized in 1867 by the Rev. Thomas Green, and held services in a schoolhouse and the courthouse until about 1869, when a building was erected. In 1869 the First Cumberland Presbyterian Church was founded by the Rev. R. S. Reed, and a house of worship was built in 1881. February 18, 1870, a number of members withdrew from the First Presbyterian Church and organized the Old School Presbyterian Church with Rev. Dr. Montgomery, of the former body, as pastor, the Rev. C. H. Dunlap succeeding him in the pastorate of the parent church. In 1871 the Methodist Church, South, was founded with the Rev. Preston Philips as pastor. A church edifice was erected and dedicated the same year by Bishop Marvin. In 1875 the Rev. Charles Krafft organized a German Evangelical congregation which for some time occupied the Presbyterian buildings; in 1876 a church was built. May 21, 1877, the Montgomery Street Methodist Episcopal Church was founded by the Rev. Frank Oechsli, who became pastor, with eight members. A carpenter's shop and a hall were occupied until a house of worship was erected the year following. More recently have been organized the East Broadway Christian, Second Congregational, Sacred Heart Catholic, Central Presbyterian, Seventh Day Adventist, German Methodist and Trinity Lutheran Churches. The colored people have two Baptist, two Methodist Episcopal and one African Methodist Churches. With few exceptions the church buildings are substantial edifices of brick and stone, of modern construction, and the most approved styles of architecture, with handsomely furnished interiors. The total value of church property is \$325,000, and the number of members is about 6,500.

The business portion of the city is built up with modern business blocks and individual buildings containing all metropolitan conveniences. The residence portions are beautifully shaded, with spacious grounds, and a profusion of flowers and other lawn adornments. Many of the houses are mansion-like in proportions and elegance of design, contrasting pleasantly with cottages of various styles of architecture. There is a noticeable absence of illy kept houses which mar the appearance of many places. Several handsome pleasure resorts are easy of access by the electric line. Liberty Park, one-half mile west of the business center, was purchased by the city in 1898 at a cost of \$22,000. It contains forty-five acres, with abundant forest shade and numerous flower beds, together with a lake covering four acres, utilized for boating, fishing and skating. On the grounds are a fine hotel with a spacious assembly room. Forest Park, owned by the Electric Railway Company, and reached by its cars, is two and one-half miles from the courthouse; it contains thirty acres of forest, with a five-acre lake, a building for performances and dancing, a bowling alley and baseball grounds. The same company owns Brown Springs, two miles southward, a forest range of 120 acres, with medicinal springs, bathing pools and bath rooms. Under statute provisions, in 1899 the State Board of Agriculture acquired a tract of 160 acres of land, one and one-half miles southwest of the city, upon which are to be erected buildings suitable for fair purposes. In 1900 the population of Sedalia was 15,231.

Sedalia, Capture of.—When General Price invaded Missouri in 1864, Colonel John D. Crawford, a native of Pettis County, and an ardent Unionist, under instructions from General Rosecrans, organized forces for home defense at Sedalia, Warrensburg and Clinton. He made his headquarters at the former place, where he assembled 225 mounted men, with some dismounted, furloughed and discharged soldiers and civilians. He had no artillery. His officers were Adjutant Chan. P. Townsley, Captains Frank L. Parker, B. F. Yankee, William Bloess, Donahue and Washburn, and Lieutenants Frank McCabe, Ben Lyon and Richard Bard. This force was busily occupied for some weeks throwing up fortifications, scout-

ing and performing guard duty, often sleeping in line of battle. About October 12th General E. B. Brown telegraphed orders for the abandonment of the post. Colonel Crawford was unable to answer, the telegraph wires having been cut, but determined to stay until driven out. He made a reconnoissance to Otterville, where he found the bridge in flames. The next day he skirmished with the enemy, driving them away, then returning to Sedalia. October 15th General Jeff Thompson appeared before the place with about 1,500 men and three pieces of artillery. His advance was met about noon near the present city cemetery by Captain Donahue with a small cavalry force, which, after an exchange of several volleys, retired to the city. The Confederates then opened with artillery, while they pushed forward attacking columns. About 250 cavalry charged across the prairie from the northeast upon the earthwork near the present corner of Jefferson Street and Washington Avenue, and were repulsed by Captain Bloess' Home Guards. Colonel Crawford's principal force was posted to the west of the Catholic Church, which was the principal point of attack. After being briskly engaged for some time, and under a sharp artillery fire which he could not return, he withdrew his men and joined General Sanborn, who was in pursuit of Price. General Thompson entered the place about 3 o'clock, took and paroled about 100 prisoners, and pillaged the government supply depot. The old Virginia Hotel was fired, but the flames were extinguished by some of the Confederates, who knew the family of Captain Henry, the proprietor. The conduct of the enemy was generally good, and the few evil-disposed were held in check by General Thompson. He evacuated the place about sundown. The Unionists lost one killed and several wounded; the Confederates three killed and several wounded. Among the killed was Sergeant Holm, a favorite of General Thompson, who led a daring charge; and a little child of a Mr. Mack, struck by a piece of shell which exploded in his house.

Sedalia Republican Flambeau Club.—A political organization consisting of eighty drilled men, with a drum corps of twelve men. It was organized in 1888 by Lieutenant George W. Burr, of the United States Army, now serving in the Philippines.

A few months later John M. Glenn was unanimously elected to the captaincy, during his absence from home; he has commanded the club continuously from that time until the present. The uniform is white duck, with black buttons; the members carry flambeaux, and perform an elaborate drill, peculiar to this body, founded in part upon the zouave drill of the French Army, and comprising many novel movements taken from other organizations or original within itself. Their exhibitions have been witnessed with great interest in thirteen States which they have visited, and they were given a conspicuous place in Washington City at the inauguration of President Harrison.

Seibert, James M., ex-Auditor of the State of Missouri and ex-Treasurer of State, was born February 3, 1847, in Perry County, Missouri, son of Daniel and Melissa (McCombs) Seibert, the first named a native of Virginia, and the last named born in Missouri. His paternal grandfather, who was a Pennsylvanian of German antecedents, served in the War of 1812 as an officer in the United States Army, and his uniform and epaulets are yet in possession of the Seibert family. This ancestor removed to Missouri in 1818 and was, therefore, one of the earliest emigrants who came to Missouri Territory from the Eastern States. He established his home first in St. Louis, but afterward removed to Perry County, and built there the first water mill for the manufacture of flour erected west of the Mississippi River. This mill was located at the place now occupied by what is known as Wilkinson's Mill, on Apple Creek, six miles west of Wittenburg. His son, Daniel Seibert, the father of Colonel James M. Seibert, was an infant when the family came to Missouri. He was prominent during his active life as a merchant and farmer in Perry County, where he died in 1870, and where his wife died the following year. Colonel Seibert received his early education in the common schools of his native county, and later was, for a time, a student at McKendree College, at Lebanon, Illinois. In 1866, when he was nineteen years old, he went to Cape Girardeau County, Missouri, where he first engaged in farming operations. Afterward he was interested in various mercantile ventures in which he demonstrated his energy and ability as a man

of affairs and showed his fitness for public positions. The first office which he held was that of sheriff and collector of Cape Girardeau County, to which positions he was repeatedly elected. In 1884 he was elected State treasurer, and filled that office one term of four years. He was then elected auditor of State, and through re-elections filled that position until 1901, when he voluntarily retired from this branch of the public service. As auditor of State he had charge of what is in many respects the most important department of the government of the commonwealth, during a period in which were adjusted many complicated financial affairs growing out of various forms of indebtedness for railroad building and other public enterprises, and which extended to almost every county in the State. As guardian of the public accounts, he so thoroughly systematized the business of the department that his records became recognized generally as models of perfection in accuracy and ready accessibility. With a thorough understanding of all the financial affairs of the State and its subdivisions, and a complete grasp of even matters of detail in connection therewith, he so conducted the business of the department, that at the end of twelve years of service he retired, recognized by all as one of the most valuable public servants who have given their time and talents to Missouri. During all the years of his official life he has been an influential member of the Democratic party, which has honored him with political preferment, and which he in turn has honored by his fidelity to the public welfare. Of pleasing personality, suave and affable in manner, he has shown himself a natural leader of men, and few of those now in public life in this State have rendered greater service to the Democratic party in its various political campaigns. His executive ability, his knowledge of men and his thorough familiarity with political conditions in all parts of the State, have made him a party manager of rare capability, trusted to the fullest extent by his friends, and admired for his candor and fairness by those opposed to him. A warm personal friend of Honorable A. M. Dockery, who, at the end of a distinguished career in Congress, sought the Democratic nomination for Governor of Missouri, Colonel Seibert managed his campaign prior to the meeting of the convention which



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J. M. Seibert,

gave him the desired nomination, and after the convention was made chairman of the Democratic State central committee, and as such conducted the subsequent successful State campaign of 1900. Colonel Seibert has himself been prominently mentioned at different times in connection with the highest office in the gift of the people of Missouri, and whether or not he may have ambitions in this direction, it may be said that the office could hardly be more worthily bestowed. His religious affiliations are with the Presbyterian Church, and he is a member of the Masonic Order, in which he has taken the commandery degrees. He is also a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. December 27, 1866, Colonel Seibert was married at Brazeau, Missouri, to Miss Emma Wilson, daughter of Franklin Wilson, of Perry County, a substantial farmer and excellent citizen. Four children were born of this marriage. Alpha, a graduate of the Synodical Female College, at Fulton, is the wife of Daniel J. Hancock, a merchant of St. Louis. Frank, educated at Westminster College, Fulton, and at the Christian Brothers' College, St. Louis, died in June, 1893. Robert died in infancy. Alma, a remarkably intellectual and well read young lady, is living at home with her parents.

Self-Culture Hall Association.—See "Ethical Society of St. Louis."

Seligman.—A village in Barry County, on the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway, and the junctional point of the Eureka Springs (Arkansas) Railway, fourteen miles south of Cassville, the county seat, and 242 miles southwest of St. Louis. It has a public school, a Union Church, open to all denominations; a Masonic lodge, a Democratic newspaper, the "Sunbeam;" a roller mill, and a number of business houses. In 1899 the population was 350. It was platted in 1880, and incorporated March 8, 1881. It is named after Mrs. Seligman, wife of a Jewish banker, who made a liberal gift for building the church.

Sellers, Sanford, superintendent of the Wentworth Military Academy at Lexington, Missouri, was born July 24, 1854, near Lawrenceburg, Anderson County, Kentucky.

His father, Dr. John Newton Sellers, was a native of Kentucky, removed to Texas, and died there in 1858. His mother, who was Marcia Jane McBrayer before her marriage, was also a native of Kentucky, and died in Texas in 1870. Sanford Sellers obtained his primary and elementary education in the common schools of Texas and the Danville Collegiate Institute, at Danville, Kentucky. He took the regular classical course at Central University, Richmond, Kentucky, and received the degree of A. B. in 1877 and the degree of A. M. in 1880. In 1855 he removed with his parents to Texas, and his boyhood days were spent on a ranch in Jackson County. In 1870 he left home and entered upon his school life in Kentucky. He taught one year as principal of an academy at McAfee, Kentucky, and for one year was an educator in a military school at Waco, Texas. He resigned this position for a professorship in Austin College, Sherman, Texas, and from that place removed to Lexington, Missouri, where he has since been at the head of the Wentworth Military Academy. His work as superintendent of this pioneer military school of the Missouri River Valley has been his all-absorbing duty for the last twenty years, and the growth and present high standing of the institution show how well that duty has been performed. Under his management it has grown from a small, struggling day school, conducted in an old church building, to one of the largest and most prosperous schools of its kind in the West, with a patronage now covering some twenty States and Territories. Its graduates were numerous and conspicuous in the Spanish-American War, many of them holding commissions of high rank. Through Colonel Sellers' efforts this school has secured recognition from the State of Missouri in being made a post of the National Guard, and from the United States government in having an officer detailed as military instructor. In 1893 the superintendent of this academy was commissioned major by the State of Missouri, and in 1899 he was given the commission of colonel. Politically he is a Democrat, but has not sought public preferment in a candidacy for office. He joined the Presbyterian Church, at Danville, Kentucky, in 1875. In 1898 he was elected ruling elder of the Presbyterian Church at Lexington, Missouri. He was made a Mason in

1897, taking afterward all of the degrees of the blue lodge, chapter and commandery, in the various branches of the order in Lexington. Colonel Sellers was married in 1882, to Miss Lucia Valentine Rogers, of Waco, Texas, a native of Georgia and a resident of Texas from 1865 until her removal to Missouri. To this union these children have come: Ovid Rogers, Marcia, Pauline, Sanford, Jr., and McBrayer. The head of the family is not only an influential factor in the military and educational circles of the State, but is a progressive, patriotic citizen and a man who has the best interests of his community at heart. His influence upon the young men under his care is wholesome and beneficial. He holds the respect of those over whom he is in authority, and the highest esteem of all who are acquainted with his efforts directed toward the improvement of young manhood and the proper training of the youthful mind.

Seminary or University Lands.—By act of Congress, March 6, 1820, thirty-six sections of land (46,080 acres) were granted to Missouri as seminary or university lands, for the use of a seminary of learning. These were located by commissioners appointed by the Legislature. In the autumn of 1831 these lands were put on sale, at the State land offices, opened under legislative authority at Independence, Palmyra and Benton. No lands were sold at less than \$2 per acre. The sale produced about \$70,000, deducting expenses, and out of this fund was established the University of Missouri, at Columbia.

Seminole War.—See "War With the Seminoles."

Senate, United States.—One branch of the national Congress, which sits in the capitol at Washington. The Senate is composed of twice as many members as there are States in the Union, each State being entitled to two. They are chosen, not by the people, but by the State Legislatures. One-third the number of Senators are renewed every two years, and this makes the Senate a continuous body. Its presiding officer is the Vice President of the United States. The Senate, in addition to taking an equal part, with the House of Representatives, in the making of laws for the whole country, confirms ap-

pointments to office made by the President, and ratifies treaties, also. Appointments which it refuses to confirm and treaties which it refuses to ratify, fail. In the event of the death, resignation, or disqualification of a Senator, the Governor of the State from which such Senator may have been elected may appoint a Senator to hold until the Legislature meets. The qualifications of a United States Senator are that he must be an inhabitant of the State he represents, thirty years of age, and for nine years have been a citizen of the United States. United States Senators are paid out of the United States treasury, \$5,000 a year and their traveling expenses. The method of election of United States Senators as prescribed by the laws of Congress, requires that the Senator shall be chosen by the State Legislature next preceding the expiration of the term of the Senator whose place is to be filled, and the voting shall begin on the second Tuesday after the meeting. Each house of the Legislature votes for a Senator separately, and on the following day the two houses meet in joint session at 12 o'clock, and, if both have voted for the same person, he is declared elected; but if they have not, the joint session proceeds to choose the Senator by *viva voce* vote. If no choice is made the first day, the joint session is to meet every day the Legislature is in session, and take at least one vote, until a choice is made.

Senators, State.—State Senators are members of the Senate, or upper house of the General Assembly. They are thirty-four in number, as fixed by the State constitution, and are chosen for four years by districts, which are formed so as to be as nearly equal in population as possible. One-half the number of State Senators are chosen every two years, so that the Senate may be a continuous body. The qualifications of a State Senator are that he shall be thirty years of age, and have been a qualified voter of the State for three years and an inhabitant of the district for one year next before his election. State Senators are paid out of the State treasury, \$5 for the first seventy days of the session, and after that \$1 a day, and traveling expenses.

Senators, United States.—See "United States Senators."

Seneca.—A city in Newton County, on the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway, sixteen miles southwest of Neosho, the county seat, and immediately on the line of the Indian Territory, four miles from the Quapaw Agency. It has a good graded school; Northern and Southern Methodist, Baptist, Christian, Presbyterian and Catholic Churches, and the "Dispatch," an independent newspaper. There are lodges of Masons, Odd Fellows, Knights of Honor and Knights of Labor, and a Grand Army Post. In the vicinity are the works of the American Tripoli Company, of St. Louis (see "Tripoli"), operating on a 1,200-acre tract; the town has also a bank, two flourmills and a sawmill. It was platted by J. C. Bunch in 1868, and was incorporated as a fourth class city in 1883, with John T. Albert as mayor. Population, 1899 (estimated), 1,500.

Sennet, James W., was born near Granville, Licking County, Ohio, son of Alanson and Julia (Webster) Sennet. His paternal grandfather, James Sennet, who was a native of Ireland, came to this country in his youth and settled in Blanford, Massachusetts. There he married Mary Isham, who belonged to an old New England family of English antecedents. At Blanford, Alanson Sennet, his son, was born August 15, 1801. In 1806 James Sennet came with his family to Ohio, three years after that State had been admitted to the Union, and settled with the Massachusetts colony near what has since become the classic and beautiful village of Granville. There, on a farm, he passed the remaining years of his life, dying at an advanced age and leaving a large family of children, of whom Alanson Sennet was the youngest son. Alanson Sennet grew up in what is known as one of the richest and most prosperous agricultural regions in Ohio, and married Julia Webster, of the same neighborhood, a daughter of Elijah D. Webster, of East Poultney, Vermont, who was a cousin of the great Daniel Webster. After his marriage Alanson Sennet continued to follow agricultural pursuits in the neighborhood in which he was brought up and became a prosperous and influential citizen. He was very active in church and educational matters, and being a zealous member of the Baptist denomination, he helped to establish, under the auspices of that church, what was

then called Granville College, and has since become Dennison University, one of the leading educational institutions of Ohio. For many years he was financial agent for and a member of the board of trustees of this institution. An earnest worker in the foreign mission field, he established a station in India which bore his name, and there maintained a local missionary at his own expense during his life, and provided for the continuance of the mission after his death by provisions incorporated into his last will and testament. In 1854 he removed to Rock Island, Illinois, and became actively interested in various enterprises at that place. With other property, he acquired a tract of land containing fifty-five acres, lying between the towns of Rock Island and Moline, and this he laid out as an addition to the city of Rock Island, which bears his name. He lived at Rock Island until his death, which occurred December 21, 1885, and his wife died there February 11, 1868. He reared a large family of children, of whom James W. Sennet was the eldest. Although reared on a farm, this son, the subject of this sketch, determined to fit himself for the profession of law, and upon receiving from his father a full scholarship in Granville College, he entered the preparatory department of that institution. During this preparatory course he boarded at home, walking two miles each day to the college, and occasionally dropped out long enough to teach the winter term of a country school. Before entering upon the regular college course he taught one year in the public schools of Columbus, Ohio. At the end of this year he returned to Granville and pursued his studies uninterruptedly until he was graduated at the end of a full classical course. Pleased with the tenacity of purpose which he had shown in fitting himself for a professional career, his father then came to his assistance and supplied him with means which enabled him to go to New York State and enter the office of Edward Wells, one of the most learned and eloquent members of the bar of Peekskill, with whom he studied law. He was admitted to the bar July 3, 1852, and then returned to Ohio. Soon after reaching home he determined to come West to begin his professional career, and in pursuance of this determination he located at Davenport, Iowa, then one of the most promising places in the new State which had just

been admitted to the Union. Here he soon became prominent in his profession, and also took an active part in political affairs. In Ohio he had grown up under the inspiration of the teachings and personality of such men as Thomas Corwin, the elder Thomas Ewing, Henry Stanbery and Columbus Delano, great leaders of the Whig party, and his entry into politics was as a member of that party. With the disruption of the Whig party, he drifted naturally into the Republican party, and was a delegate from his county to the Iowa State convention, which met at Iowa City in February, 1854, adopted the first Republican platform and nominated James W. Grimes for Governor of the State. The candidate for Attorney General on this historic ticket was James W. Sennet. Grimes was elected, but the balance of the ticket, with the exception of Secretary of State, was defeated. In 1856 Mr. Sennet removed from Davenport to the interior of the State and continued his practice at Newton, the county seat of Jasper County. When the Civil War began, and immediately after the fall of General Lyon at the battle of Wilson's Creek, Missouri, he closed his law office, went out into the county and at three meetings enrolled a company of Union volunteers which went into camp at Iowa City and elected him captain. He was commissioned and his company was mustered into the United States service as Company E of the Fortieth Regiment of Iowa Volunteer Infantry. His regiment was immediately sent to the front, and participated in the engagements at Columbus and Paducah, Kentucky, and in the subsequent campaigns leading up to the fall of Vicksburg. After that Captain Sennet was at Helena, Arkansas, and moved on to the capture of Little Rock, after which he was attached to the division commanded by General Steele and took part in the Banks' Red River expedition. He was finally mustered out of the service at Fort Gibson, with an admirable record as a gallant soldier and officer. Returning then to Newton, Iowa, he resumed his law practice and continued it there until 1868. In that year he removed to Carthage, Missouri, where he entered into active practice and has occupied a leading position at the bar of Jasper County. At various times he has held local offices, having served as county attorney, member of the city council, mayor of the city and president

of the school board. When the Thirteenth Congressional District covered a large portion of the southwestern part of Missouri, and was strongly Republican, he entered the contest as a candidate for the Republican congressional nomination against H. E. Havens, of Springfield, but a local disaffection prevented the western part of the district from uniting on him as its candidate. Returning from the convention held at Marshfield, he canceled all political appointments which had been made for him and informed the local aspirants that the field would be theirs from that time on. Since then he has taken no active part in political contests of this character, but has led a quiet life, enjoying at all times the highest esteem of the public. In the days of his activity in politics he was not less conspicuous for his burning eloquence and power on the rostrum, than for his ability at the bar. Captain Sennet married, on the 3d of July, 1860, Miss Martha R. Pattison, daughter of A. M. and Mary Pattison, who, at that time, lived in Marshall County, Iowa. Her father was a member of the Iowa State Senate, and a man of prominence and influence. The children born of this marriage were Julia M. Sennet, now Mrs. William R. Logan, of Carthage, Missouri, who was born July 31, 1861; Cora H. Sennet, born July 14, 1865, who married William J. Gilfillan, of Leavenworth, Kansas, now deceased—Mrs. Gilfillan resides at Los Angeles, California; Fred Alanson Sennet, born October 2, 1869, and now located at Rampart City, on the Yukon River, in Alaska; George Sennet, who died in infancy while his father was in the service of his country, and whom the latter never saw; Ruby Sennet and Willie Sennett, both of whom died in childhood. The first Mrs. Sennet died in Carthage, December 15, 1877. November 20, 1882, Captain Sennet married Mrs. H. D. Martin, formerly of Lexington, Illinois, and whose maiden name was Hays. Mrs. Sennet was a relative of the Smiths and Hopkins of Illinois, Honorable William M. Smith, who was at one time Speaker of the House of Representatives of that State, having been her cousin. Patrick Hopkins, who was her foster-father, was, in early days, a schoolmate of Abraham Lincoln, and the Hopkins and Lincoln families came from Kentucky to Illinois about the same time. Honorable A. J. Hopkins, one of the most distinguished

members of the present Illinois delegation in Congress, belongs to this family.

Sergeant, John Bunyan, pioneer and mine operator, was born July 16, 1820, in Fayette County, Indiana. His parents were Stephen and Susan (Mathias) Sergeant. The father was a farmer, a native of North Carolina, reared in Virginia; his ancestors were English, who come to America in colonial days and participated in the events of the Revolutionary War. The mother was of Welsh descent, and was born in Tennessee. The son, John Bunyan, had no education beyond learning to read and write while a lad too young to work, daily attending a school about three miles from his home. When twenty years of age he went South, and shortly after to Wisconsin, where he mined in the lead regions, gaining that knowledge and experience which served him to so good purpose in after years. He afterward removed to Iowa, but the extreme cold during the winter months was not agreeable, and in the fall of 1867 he removed to Missouri, locating at Oronogo, where he made a farm and was engaged in stock raising for about two years. His attention being directed to the old lead mines in the vicinity of his place, he bought land upon which some of them were situated, and mined upon a small scale for a time. In June or July, 1870, he removed to the site of the present city of Joplin, and in association with E. R. Moffit opened a mine on Joplin Creek, just below the bridge. There were then no occupants of the ground, or in the vicinity, save themselves. They built a cabin and did their own cooking. Almost a year later his wife came, and about the same time prospectors began to arrive. Moffit and Sergeant met with success, taking out considerable quantities of lead, and early in 1871 they erected the first smelter in the district, and shortly afterward increased the number to two and then to four. In 1872 was organized the Lone Elm Mining and Smelting Company, of which Moffit & Sergeant and E. A. Botkin were the members. This was the first incorporated body to engage in the development of the industry which was soon to attain to gigantic proportions. The plant operated comprised four Scotch-eyes, with a capacity of 36,000 pounds per diem. Shortly afterward E. A. Bartlett engaged in the employ of the company, and there perfected his

experiments in the manufacture of sublimed lead. About 1874 the works were destroyed by fire, involving a loss of \$100,000, and were promptly rebuilt. Some time afterward Mr. Sergeant sold his interest to Moffit, who, in turn, sold to Judge O. H. Picher. The plant is now known as the Empire Zinc Works. Mr. Sergeant maintained his interest in mining operations, but some years before his death, which occurred in 1900, he ceased to give active personal attention to these concerns. While busied with the management of the mines and smelting plant, Mr. Sergeant was active in other directions, and in a large way. He built the first flouring mill, which burned down, the loss being \$80,000. He also built the street railway, the cars drawn by horses; this was a profitless undertaking, and was abandoned after the second year. In association with others, he organized a company to build the first railway into Joplin, what is now known as the Girard branch of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway. Before the construction was well under way all the stockholders retired from the undertaking save Moffit & Sergeant, and they alone bore all the financial burden and carried on the enterprise to success. The cost was about \$330,000, of which they advanced considerably more than one-third, bonding the road for means to complete it. At a later day they sold it and realized a profit. Mr. Sergeant was originally a Whig, and on the dissolution of that party became a Republican. He was a member of the Congregational Church, and was always one of its most cheerful and liberal supporters.

Session Acts.—The laws and resolutions passed at each session of the General Assembly of the State. They are laws of as full force and authority as the Revised Statutes, and at the next revision of the laws after they are passed those of them of a permanent nature are given their proper place in the Revised Statutes. Sometimes, one of the laws included in the Revised Statutes is repealed, amended or modified by a session act. The session acts of each General Assembly are published at State expense.

Seven Wise Men.—A secret benevolent and fraternal order, which is said to have originated in New Orleans in 1852. In 1859 the Grand Conclave of Missouri was organ-

ized. For a time the order flourished in St. Louis, but during the Civil War its membership diminished materially, and the Northern conclaves declared their independence of the Southern head of the order. For some years after the war there were three conclaves in St. Louis, but in later years the name of the order ceased to appear in published lists of fraternal organizations.

Sexton, Henry Clay, was born March 29, 1828, in Wheeling, West Virginia, and died in St. Louis, December 31, 1893. He followed his father's occupation, which was that of contractor and builder, until 1857, the family having in the meantime removed to St. Louis. In 1857 he was made chief of the old volunteer fire department of St. Louis, and in that capacity became widely known throughout the country. In 1862 General Schofield removed him from the position of chief of the fire department and confined him in the Gratiot Street prison as a Southern sympathizer. He was reappointed in 1869, and held the office until 1885, when he resigned to become collector of internal revenue, during President Cleveland's first administration. In his early life he was a Whig in politics, but later became a Democrat. A member of the Southern Methodist Church, he was a devout Christian, and for many years was superintendent of the Mound Sunday school. July 4, 1850, he married Miss Sara Lavania Lyon, at Davenport, Iowa. The surviving children born of this union are Mrs. Jennie McCaw, Mrs. Addue Maxwell, Mrs. Lavania Salter and Henry Clay Sexton.

Sexton, M. P., superintendent of Bonner Springs Sanitarium, of Kansas City, was born March 30, 1857, in Boone County, Missouri. His parents were Charles E. and Mary E. (McDonald) Sexton, both born in Missouri while it was yet a Territory, the former in Boone County and the latter in Howard County. The Sexton family of Missouri was established by George Sexton, who came from Maryland in 1818, bringing with him a large number of slaves, and locating in Boone County. At one time he was United States mail contractor on all the routes west of the Mississippi River, and established and operated numerous stage lines. He was a self-reliant, well informed man, and evidence of his ability is found in the fact that, while not

a physician, he was frequently called upon to set broken bones and perform other surgical operations in the absence of regular practitioners. His son, Charles E. Sexton, inherited the executive ability of the father and his busy active life was occupied in establishing and operating various mills and factories; he is yet living at Columbia. Dr. M. P. Sexton attended a country school, and as soon as old enough worked in his father's mills, filling every post in the operation of its machinery. He was an insatiable reader, and devoted himself to all books that were accessible. He began reading Shakespeare when he was ten years old; he acquired languages readily, and frequently expressed his ideas in verse. He received his higher literary education in the University of Missouri, taking an elective course in the academic department. He then took up the study of medicine in the medical department of the same institution and graduated in 1880. He afterward added to his professional knowledge by taking clinical and hospital training at various times in St. Louis and New York. He began practice at Centralia, in 1880, afterward removing to Callaway County, where he was engaged for eight years. He then removed to New York, where he occupied a position on the medical staff of Mount Sinai Hospital. In 1890, while so engaged, he was elected assistant physician in the Missouri Hospital for the Insane, at Fulton, performing service as such until 1892, when he located at Kansas City, devoting his attention particularly to mental and nervous diseases, a department of medical science in which his training was thorough. In 1894 he organized a stock company and established the Bonner Springs Sanitarium, located in a suburb of Kansas City, for the treatment of the diseases named. Of this institution he is superintendent, and president of the managing company. He is professor of nervous and mental diseases in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and for one year held the same position in the Woman's Medical College. He is a member of the Kansas City Academy of Medicine, the Kansas City District Medical Society, the Wyandotte County Medical Society, the Kansas State Medical Society, the Missouri State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He is an acknowledged authority in all matters pertaining to his specialty in the profession, and



J. H. Shanklin

His papers upon such subjects, read before medical bodies, and appearing in professional journals, earned him the highest respect. He is a cordianity teacher in Masonry, a Noble of the Mystic Shrine, and holds membership with the Modern Woodmen and United Workmen. Mr. Sexton was married March 27, 1884, to Miss Nancy Townsend, daughter of the late Edmund E. Townsend, for many years mayor of Nelson, and a leading citizen of Callaway County. Five children have been born of this union, Stella now (1899) of the freshman class of the Kansas City High school, and Charles Ed. Sexton, a student in the Humboldt school.

Seymour.—A city of the fourth class, in the southeastern part of Webster County on the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Northern Railroad. It was laid out by the company of the railroad in 1882. It has several streets, several churches, a grade school, a bank, two flouring mills, two newspapers, "Herald" and the "Sentinel;" two hotels, about thirty-five business houses, including the various lines of trade. Population (estimated), 1,000.

Shackleford, Dorsey W., 1833-1897, a judge and member of Congress from Saline County, August 27, 1853, and was educated in the public schools of Saline county. He taught school for three years and studied law in the meantime, and, in 1859, began the practice of law at Boonville. In 1882 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Cooper County, and at the end of his term he was re-elected. In 1892 he was elected judge of the circuit court, and served until 1896, when he resigned and was elected to Congress in the Eighth district to succeed R. P. Bland, deceased—receiving 11,571 votes to 15,858 cast for J. W. Foster, republican, and 850 for W. R. Hale, candidate of the People's party.

Shakespearean Anniversary.—An interesting event took place in St. Louis April 23, 1864, being the celebration of the three hundredth anniversary of the birth of Shakespeare, for the benefit of the Mississippi Valley Sanitary Fair. It was held in Mercantile Library Hall, and was presided over by Major General William S. Rosecrans, who was the most noted amateur entertainer ever given in the city.

Shaw, John N., 1811-1887, a prominent citizen of St. Louis, was born in Virginia and studied law in the office of Judge James H. Morgan, and in 1838 he was admitted to the bar. He was a member of the Democratic party, and in that political party during part of his life, but as an advocate of a national bank in 1847 he was elected to the Legislature, and afterwards attracted the attention of that body as National Bank advocate. He was called by Governor Jackson to his cabinet as one of his advisers, and he was only one year in the lower house, that year ago, as the chairman of a process which the bank pretended to pass.

Shawnee Society.—A benevolent society for St. Louis in 1831, after the memorable riot of that year, among the objects of which were many fishermen. Edward Baker was the first president of the organization. It provided for sick and destitute persons. The society was generally discontinued for the Civil War, but at its close it was reorganized and came upon a more permanent basis.

Shaw, John Henderson, 1811-1887, a prominent citizen of St. Louis, was born in Virginia and studied law in the office of Judge James H. Morgan, and in 1838 he was admitted to the bar. He was a member of the Democratic party, and in that political party during part of his life, but as an advocate of a national bank in 1847 he was elected to the Legislature, and afterwards attracted the attention of that body as National Bank advocate. He was called by Governor Jackson to his cabinet as one of his advisers, and he was only one year in the lower house, that year ago, as the chairman of a process which the bank pretended to pass.

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Shackleford, Dorsey W., lawyer, judge and member of Congress, was born in Saline County, August 27, 1853, and was educated in the public schools of his native county. He taught school for three years, and studied law in the meantime, and, in 1879, began the practice of law at Boonville. In 1882 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Cooper County, and at the end of the term he was re-elected. In 1892 he was elected judge of the circuit court, and served until 1899, when he resigned and was elected to Congress in the Eighth district to succeed R. P. Bland, deceased—receiving 19,331 votes to 15,858 cast for J. W. Voshall, Republican, and 850 for W. R. Hale, candidate of the People's party.

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Shambaugh, Isaac N., an early citizen of DeKalb County, was born in Virginia, removed to Missouri while a youth and studied law in the office of Judge James Birch, at Plattsburg. In 1848 he was admitted to the bar at Maysville and soon became prominent in that judicial circuit, being particularly prominent as an advocate in criminal cases. In 1860 he was elected to the Legislature, and in 1861 attended the meeting of that body at Neosho, to which place it was called by Governor Jackson after his abandonment of Jefferson City. He was the only member of the lower house that voted against the ordinance of secession which that body pretended to pass.

Shamrock Society.—A benevolent society formed in St. Louis in 1854, after the memorable riot of that year, among the victims of which were many Irishmen. Edward Lester was the first president of the organization. It provided for sick and death benefits. The society was partially disrupted during the Civil War, but at its close was reorganized and entered upon a prosperous career.

Shanklin, John Henderson, an able member of the Missouri bar and a gentleman who has also gained distinction in the military service of his country, in public life and as a man of affairs, was born November 2, 1824, in Monroe County, Virginia (now West Virginia), and there spent his boyhood days on his father's farm. The latter, Absalom Shanklin, was born in Botetourt County, Virginia, and married Nancy Luster, a native of Campbell County, Virginia. To the couple were born six sons and four daughters, of whom John H. was the eighth child. The lad was educated in the log schoolhouse of that day, and notwithstanding that the terms were held only during the winter months, such limited opportunities inspired in the boy a great thirst for knowledge, which he attempted to satisfy by borrowing and reading all the books to be found within miles of his home. He taught two terms of school during his minority, and the summer after he attained his majority, worked a farm "on shares" with a brother-in-law in an adjoining county. By this season's work, by close economy, he was able to pay his expenses to the West. Filled with the brilliant hopes to be realized in that

land so pregnant of every possibility, he made the start from his ancestral home, March 4, 1846, and after many days of travel on foot, by steamboat, through land where no railroad had yet come, finally reached Platte County, Missouri. After spending a few days there and a week in Buchanan County, he arrived, April 10, 1846, at the little town of Trenton, Grundy County, which has been his home ever since. During the summer of 1846 and the succeeding winter he taught school at a point twelve miles north of Trenton. In the summer of 1847 he began a school near Trenton, but in August hired a substitute to fill his place as teacher and enlisted in Company A (Captain John C. Griffin), Missouri Volunteers, Indian Guard Battalion, for service during the war with Mexico. Under Colonel William Gilpin the command spent the following winter along the Arkansas River. In the spring of 1848 young Shanklin was promoted from private to quartermaster and commissary sergeant, serving as such until mustered out in the fall of 1848. On matters pertaining to the settlement with the department at Washington, he was sent during the winter of 1848-9 by his chief on a mission to St. Louis and back. For this purpose he rode the chief's "war mule," crossed the Missouri River at Rocheport on the ice and traveled down the river through Jefferson City to St. Louis. He returned via St. Charles and Columbia, and reached home during a blinding snow-storm in March. After his return from St. Louis he again secured a school, teaching in Trenton during the winter of 1849-50. It was during this term, or, to be more exact, January 22, 1850, that he was married to Kittie Ann Collier, daughter of William and Susan Collier, natives of Kentucky, who resided for many years at Fayette, Missouri, and moved to Trenton in the early forties. The marriage was celebrated on the bride's twentieth birthday. Of this union five children were born, three of whom—two sons and a daughter—yet survive, are married and comfortably settled near the old folks. Soon after his marriage Colonel Shanklin was appointed probate judge of Grundy County. This necessitated a knowledge of law, which he at once set about obtaining, and (to use his own words), "from that time on I was a law student for near forty years." Too modest and retiring to scheme for place or power; too modest and conservative to

descend to the dead level of partisan politics; remembering always that he was an American citizen before he was a Democrat, he has not occupied the high public stations to which his abilities, high standing and character so eminently fit him; yet, in the few public stations he has filled he has always acquitted himself with such courage, courtesy, patriotism and ability as to call forth nothing but praise. He was admitted to the bar in 1851, and in 1853 formed a partnership with Jacob T. Tindall, sergeant major of the command in which they both served during the Mexican War. Colonel Shanklin resigned his office and entered actively into practice, which in that day consisted largely of making collections for the wholesale firms of the large cities. The firm had tens of thousands of dollars in notes for collection, involving trips often of from twenty-five to fifty miles. Commissions were large and the lawyer in that day had but little difficulty in keeping the wolf from the door. Colonel Shanklin took charge of the office and home work, the preparation of briefs, etc., while Major Tindall rode the circuit, then consisting of eight or ten counties. In 1859 the firm took in James Austin as a partner, and was continued thus until the breaking out of the war in 1861. In 1861 Major Tindall organized the Twenty-third Regiment, Missouri Volunteers, and, as colonel of his command, fell at Shiloh. The firm of Shanklin & Austin was still maintained, and about this time added banking to its law practice. In 1876, while still continuing as a partner of Mr. Austin in the bank, Colonel Shanklin formed a law partnership with M. A. Low, now of Topeka, and H. C. McDougal, now of Kansas City, which existed under the name of Shanklin, Low & McDougal for about ten years. During these years Colonel Shanklin was a frequent contributor to the "Central Law Journal," and perhaps other legal publications. All his legal writings were marked by strong, clear, vigorous statements, close analysis and logic, and his conclusions therefore seemed almost irresistible. In 1882-3 he was president of the Missouri Bar Association, and his annual address at the meeting held at Sweet Springs, July 25-26, 1883, was one of the best ever delivered before that distinguished body. The subject of our biography retired from law practice about 1890, being convinced that his long service and success

entitled him to a quiet life the balance of his days. While Colonel Shanklin has always been a clear thinker and strong writer and talker, yet perhaps his fame as a lawyer rests more largely upon his untiring industry, profound knowledge of the law, and his great power and skill in presenting his arguments to court and jury. Whether addressing the farmers on a jury in the "Grand River Country," or speaking to the highest courts in the land, his arguments were equally clear and convincing, and no one ever listened to one of his powerful pleas without being thoroughly convinced, from face, voice and manner, that Colonel Shanklin believed implicitly in the truth of every proposition of law and fact which he was laying down and enforcing. He saw service during the War of the Rebellion, and in that contest won his title. In 1861 he was made division inspector of State troops by Governor Gamble, with the rank of colonel. As such he mustered in Colonel Tindall's Twenty-third Missouri Volunteers and two battalions of Missouri militia. He also helped organize the Third Regiment of Missouri State militia, of which he was commissioned lieutenant colonel. In 1862 he organized the Thirtieth Regiment, Enrolled Militia of Missouri, of which he was commissioned colonel, and with such part of his command as was necessary was on duty at Chillicothe until the close of the war. During his incumbency of his responsible military office he still transacted such civil duties as the troublous times would permit, attending the courts on the circuit, etc. He became Colonel Tindall's successor in the convention called to consider "Missouri's Relation to the Union," and as such showed his statesman-like qualities at its sessions in 1862 and 1863. He was likewise, in 1875, a member of the convention which framed the present State Constitution, being a member of the important committee on the legislative department. Shortly after the opening of Oklahoma Territory Colonel Shanklin was appointed as the Democratic member of the town site commission, No. 1, of that Territory, and assigned by the Secretary of the Interior to the City of Guthrie. The board was composed of D. J. McDaid, of Iowa; William H. Merriweather, of Kansas, and Colonel Shanklin. During about thirteen months following the early summer of 1890 Colonel Shanklin, being the only lawyer upon the board, wrote nearly

all its opinions, and these opinions settled the title of the claimants of lots in Guthrie and the smaller towns of Mulhall, Stillwater and Perkins. Under the law the commissioners made a list of all lots in the cities or towns within their jurisdiction, appraised their value and set a day for filing claims to the various lots, there often being many claimants to the same piece of property. The land was patented by the government to the board, and after hearing all claimants, the board deeded the lot to the person whom they decided, under the proof, to have been the first actual settler. In all these contested cases, a written opinion was filed dealing with law and facts as in the Supreme Court. Colonel Shanklin regards that as the hardest work of his life, but it has proven of incalculable value to the people of Oklahoma. He is a man of broad public spirit and has greatly benefited his town and county. He was president of the Chillicothe & Des Moines Railroad, and arranged its transfer to the Chicago & Southwestern Railroad Company, under terms which completed the road and made Trenton the location for machine shops and round-houses and the end of a division. The line is now a part of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific. Since 1886 Colonel Shanklin, as trustee, has had full charge and control of the great railroad and highway bridge across the Missouri River at Fort Leavenworth; has made repairs at a cost of over \$80,000, and handled over \$200,000 of the funds of the bondholders, and all his work in that direction has met with their full and complete approval. He is now president of the Grundy County Coal Company and the Trenton Handle Manufacturing Company, vice president of the Grundy County Fair Association, and until its transfer of ownership, was president of the Trenton Gas and Electric Light Company. He is a prominent Odd Fellow, has filled all the principal offices in his lodge, and has acted a number of times as delegate to the Grand Lodge of the State. His children are O. M. Shanklin, a member of the Trenton bar; Walter Shanklin, assistant cashier of the Trenton National Bank, and Carrie, now Mrs. Van Natta, of Trenton.

Shannon, Hiram Lindsay, prosecuting attorney of Jasper County, was born March 16, 1860, at Carlisle, Indiana. His par-

ents were Isaac and Eliza (Houts) Shannon. The father, who was a native of Pennsylvania, born of Scotch-Irish parents, was a harness manufacturer in Carlisle, Indiana, where he died in 1876. The mother was descended from a Holland family which settled in New York in Colonial days; she is yet living, making her home in Carthage, with her son Woodford, a loan and insurance agent. The son, Hiram L., was reared upon a farm. He was thoroughly grounded in the English branches and gained some knowledge of Latin and Greek, his early instruction being acquired in the district schools at his birthplace, and his more advanced education in Ripon College, Wisconsin, and Wabash College, at Crawfordsville, Indiana. After leaving school he engaged for a time as a teacher. In 1883 he removed to Kansas and located and proved up a land claim in Kingman County. During the winter of 1883-4 he taught a school at Cleveland, Kansas, and in April of the latter year removed to Bross, where he engaged in the preparation of papers for the entry and final proof of claim on Indian Trust lands. He was soon afterward appointed postmaster at Bross, but in April, 1885, he resigned and removed to Medicine Lodge, Kansas. At that place he transacted a loan and abstract business, at the same time taking up the study of law under his brother, I. F. Shannon. In 1886 he was licensed to practice by the district court. January 3, 1888, he was appointed county attorney of Barber County, Kansas, to complete the unexpired term of A. J. Jones, resigned. August 1, 1890, he located at Carthage, Missouri, where he was engaged in practice until December, 1892, when he removed to Carterville, where he was soon appointed to the position of city attorney. He served in the latter capacity until January 1, 1895, when he entered upon the duties of the position of prosecuting attorney of Jasper County, having been elected on the Republican ticket at the election in November preceding. This necessitated his return to Carthage, where he again took up his residence in February following. In November, 1896, he was defeated for re-election, with all other candidates upon the Republican ticket. In November, 1898, he was again elected prosecuting attorney, being one of the three successful Republican candidates. In this position he is recognized as an able and thor-

oughly conscientious law officer. In the preparation of a case he is painstaking and thorough, and his conduct of trial proceedings is vigorous and exhaustive, but free from trace of passion or animosity, and without resort to undue advantage to militate against offenders. In politics Mr. Shannon is a Republican, and in religion a Presbyterian. He is an earnest member of the order of Woodmen of the World, and he was the first Consul Commander of Evergreen Camp, No. 4, of Carthage, and was Banker of that body in 1898-9. He was married January 5, 1888, to Miss Hattie Stevens, daughter of Geo. W. Stevens, formerly county judge and sheriff of Cass County, Missouri, and afterward sheriff and probate judge of Barber County, Kansas. Four sons have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Shannon.

Shannon, James, an eminent educator and doctor of laws, and at the time of his death president of Christian University, at Canton, Missouri, was born in County Monaghan, Ireland, in 1799, and died at Canton, in March, 1859. At the age of nineteen years he was graduated with the first honor from the University of Belfast, which, in 1821, conferred upon him the degree of master of arts. Within three months after graduation he was called to the presidency of Sunbury Academy, a Presbyterian school at Sunbury, Georgia, at a salary of \$2,000 a year. His religious belief having undergone a change, he resigned the presidency of the college three years after having accepted it and became pastor of the Baptist Church at Augusta, Georgia. Two years later he was called to the chair of ancient languages in the Georgia State University at Athens, where he remained until called to the presidency of the Louisiana State University at Baton Rouge. While at Baton Rouge he adopted the religious views of Alexander Campbell and associated himself with the body known as the Disciples of Christ. Thence he was called to the presidency of Bacon College, at Harrodsburg, Kentucky (now Kentucky University at Lexington), remaining at the head of that institution until 1850, when he became president of the Missouri State University at Columbia. Six years later he resigned that post to become president of the Christian University at Canton, of which institution and also of Christian College, at Columbia, he

was one of the founders. While still president at Canton he passed away in the sixtieth year of his age. The Georgia State University and the Missouri State University tendered him the degree of doctor of divinity, but he declined to accept the honor on the ground in part that a literary institution, without a theological department, could not with propriety confer a theological degree. In 1856 the Missouri State University conferred upon him the LL. D. degree. Dr. Shannon was one of the most profound scholars in the country. He was one of the chosen revisers of the New Testament, but the American revisions were not accepted by the commission. At the time of his death he had in course of preparation a most scholarly work on mental science. He had strong Democratic convictions and was an ardent champion of the pro-slavery cause. He was a very active advocate and promoter of internal improvements, and was one of the originators of the Georgia Central, now the Georgia State Railroad. After removing to Missouri he became an active advocate of the building of the Missouri Pacific, the Hannibal & St. Joseph and the Wabash Railroads, and made strong arguments in favor thereof before the State Legislature. Dr. Shannon was twice married. His first wife was Evalina B. Dunham, a native of Georgia, who bore him three children: Ann Maria, now the widow of Alexander Douglass; Frances B. (deceased), who was the wife of Dr. W. T. Lenoir, both of Columbia, Missouri; and Thomas, who died in infancy. His second wife, Frances Carey Moore, of Athens, Georgia, was the mother of eleven children, eight of whom attained maturity. They were: James M., who died at the age of twenty; Richard D., member of the faculty of the State normal school at Warrensburg, Missouri; Eugenia, who died at nineteen; Virginia, wife of John Faulk, who died in 1888; Charles, who died at eighteen; John C., a planter in Twiggs County, Georgia; Cornelia, the wife of William White, of Kirksville, Missouri, and Lenoir D., an attorney of Jeffersonville, Georgia, and for two terms a prominent member of the Georgia State Senate.

Shannon, Richard Dudley, professor of civics and economics in the State normal school at Warrensburg, was born at Athens, Georgia, August 31, 1843, son of

Rev. Dr. James and Frances Carey (Moore) Shannon. In 1862 he was graduated from the classical course of the Missouri State University. He had begun to prepare himself for a medical career, but after graduation became an instructor in the high school at Montgomery City, Missouri, though but nineteen years of age. After attending the St. Louis Medical College for one year he went to Canada, and for a time taught a private school at Oshawa, Ontario. In 1865 he returned to Columbia, Missouri, and at once was called to the presidency of Christian Female College at Hustonville, Kentucky, which he occupied one year. As this institution proved to be not self-sustaining, he went to the neighborhood of Elkton, Kentucky, and for a year conducted a private school there. Entering Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia at the close of this period, he was graduated therefrom with the degree of doctor of medicine in March, 1868, and practiced medicine in Buchanan County, Missouri, until January, 1873, when Governor Woodson, his brother-in-law, asked him to become his private secretary. In this position he served during the Governor's administration, and while still private secretary, in 1874, he was elected State superintendent of public schools. In 1878 he was re-elected, filling the office two terms. During his administration several interesting events occurred, one of which has proven of intense historic interest. This was the conversion of the school fund of the State, an act which excited bitter discussion during the gubernatorial campaign of 1900, and was made the chief issue by the leading Republican newspapers. The Constitution of the State required the school fund to be kept invested in bonds of the United States or the State of Missouri. In 1875, the funds then being almost entirely in United States bonds, Secretary Bristow, of the United States treasury department, began to call in the bonds for redemption. This act forced a reinvestment in either government or State bonds, making it evident that the United States bonds in the fund would soon be redeemed. The State had recently sold more than \$2,000,000 of its bonds. Superintendent Shannon at once went to work to purchase State bonds of this last issue, securing them at an average premium of one-half of 1 per cent above par. He then sold United States bonds at an average of about

14 per cent above par. Both qualities of bonds (United States and State) bore 6 per cent interest. By this conversion the school fund was augmented \$142,000. Subsequently, at the request of the curators of the State University, and acting under the authority of the State board of education, he made a similar conversion of the seminary fund, or the University fund, as it is more commonly known. At the time of the conversion this fund was \$108,000, but by the conversion it was increased to \$123,000. It is hardly questioned that at one time the three normal schools of the State were in danger of abolition as the result of hostile sentiment, and, as superintendent, Dr. Shannon directed all his energies to sustaining and building them up; and it is generally admitted that through his efforts the normal system was saved. In 1875, at the constitutional convention at Jefferson City, at which time Colonel William F. Switzler acted as chairman of the committee on education, an effort was made by Colonel Albert Todd, of St. Louis, to limit all education by the State to the elementary subjects taught in the common schools. In connection with Colonel Switzler, Dr. Shannon took an active part in opposition to the plan, securing the defeat of Todd's proposition and leaving the question of the extent of education by the State entirely to the Legislature and the people. During his second administration he published a work on civil government, which has been used extensively as a reference book, by the State University, Washington University and many colleges, seminaries and schools, and a text-book in many. Upon the expiration of Dr. Shannon's second term as State superintendent, January 1, 1883, he became principal of the high school at Louisiana, Missouri, and afterward superintendent of schools there, occupying each position three years. In 1889 he accepted the superintendency of the Joplin Schools, serving four years with an interim of one; in 1893 he was superintendent of the Lebanon schools; in 1896 and 1897, was principal of the Houston (Missouri) schools, and since 1898 he has occupied his present chair in the Warrensburg normal school. In 1888 he was tendered the superintendency of schools at Lincoln, Nebraska, and the presidency of the Christian University at Canton, Missouri, but in both instances declined. For fifteen years consecutively he either taught in or

conducted teachers' (summer) institutes; has been a frequent writer of published articles on educational questions, and an editor and editorial writer; has been an officer in the National Educational Association; has been president of the Missouri State Teachers' Association, and of the Northeast Missouri, Southwest Missouri and Southeast Missouri Teachers' Associations. During the first administration of President Cleveland the educators of Missouri made him a candidate for United States Commissioner of Education. There were thirty-three candidates for the position, all of whom but Dr. Shannon and two others were first rejected, and then the matter was finally settled by the appointment of Dr. Dawson, who had not been a candidate. Dr. Shannon has been a life-long Democrat of the staunchest type. He is a devout member of the Christian Church, in which he has held official position. He was married June 11, 1863, to Lizzie Lard, of St. Joseph, daughter of Rev. Moses E. Lard, one of the most eminent divines in the Christian Church. They have been the parents of five children: Anna Carey, now the wife of Fontaine Meriwether, of Sedalia, Missouri; Jennie W.; Cornelia W., now the wife of James H. Looney, of Sedalia; Mary L., deceased, twin sister of Mrs. Looney, and Elizabeth W., of the class of 1901 in the Warrensburg normal school.

Shannon County.—A county in the southern part of the State, bounded on the north by Dent and Reynolds; on the east by Reynolds and Carter; on the south by Carter and Oregon, and on the west by Howell and Texas Counties. Its area is 640,000 acres. The topography of the county presents a diversity of surface. The northern and central parts are broken and hilly, and in the southern parts are elevated table lands, level for stretches of many miles, interspersed with tracts of timber. The valleys are among the most fertile lands of the State, the soil a rich loam. In the uplands and hills there is a clayey soil, in places poor, but generally excellent for the growing of fruit. Only about 15 per cent of the land is under cultivation, and about 60 per cent of the remainder in timber. There are about 28,000 acres of government land, mostly hilly and wooded, that are open to settlement under the homestead laws. The Current River flows across the

county from the northwestern corner in a southeasterly direction. From the north it receives the waters of Sinking, Big and Blair Creeks, and from the south Jack's Fork, with its tributaries, Delaware, Little Shawnee, Big Shawnee and Story's Creeks, while Davis Creek and its small branches wind about the south central sections. In different parts of the county are large flowing springs. One of these in the northern part of the county, near Current River and ten miles northwest of Eminence, is eighty feet in diameter and of sufficient force to furnish power to a large mill. Round Spring, a post office near by, derives its name from this spring. The chief agricultural productions are corn, wheat, oats, potatoes and hay. All the vegetables adapted to a mild, temperate climate grow well, as does tobacco. Fruit, principally apples, pears, plums, peaches, grapes and all varieties of berries, are produced abundantly, and the shipping of fruits is growing to be one of the most important industries of the county. Stock-raising and lumbering are the most important occupations of the inhabitants. The annual exports of lumber amount to from 20,000,000 to 30,000,000 feet, not including many thousands of railroad ties that are shipped out of the county each year. At the present rate that the timber is cut for manufacture, it will be a quarter of a century before the forests of the county are depleted. The principal woods are yellow pine, cedar, oak and hickory. Lead, iron and copper have been discovered in the county, and there is evidence of great mineral wealth awaiting an outlay of sufficient capital to do the work of development. There are large deposits of lime and sandstone, excellent for building purposes. About 250 square miles of the land embraced in the county was reserved by the government as "copper lands." Later this reserve was thrown open to settlement the same as other public lands. The greater part of the lands of the county was entered in 1858-9 at twelve and one-half cents an acre. The territory now comprising Shannon County was explored early in the beginning of the century, and about 1819 many, lured by the stories of valuable deposits of minerals, went to the county, but none, save a few hunters, remained.

Just who was the pioneer settler is obscure, as that distinction is accredited to different persons. Shannon County was created

by legislative act approved January 29, 1841, and named in honor of Honorable John Shannon, of St. Louis. It was reduced to its present limits in 1859, when Carter County was organized, cutting off a portion of the eastern part. The Legislature named as commissioners to locate a permanent seat of justice, John L. Pettit, of Wayne, Richard Britton, of Madison, and David Hanger, of Washington County. This committee failed to act, and January 26, 1843, another board of commissioners was appointed—consisting of Samuel Hyer, of Crawford; West Mandling, of Ripley, and Joseph M. Stephenson—and directed to meet at the place of holding courts on the first Monday of April, 1843. The meeting place of the courts was the house of Andrew McCane, on Jack's Fork of Current River, where is now located the town of Eminence. During the Civil War bands of guerrillas overran the county, stealing and destroying property and killing inoffensive citizens. They destroyed the county seat, leaving hardly a building standing, and not until the close of hostilities were the courts re-established, and the town of Eminence reconstructed anew. Shannon County is divided into fourteen townships, namely, Birch Tree, Blair's Creek, Bowlin, Casto, Delaware, Eminence, Jackson, Jasper, Montier, Moore, Newton, Pike Creek, Spring Valley and Winona. The chief towns and villages of the county are Winona, a city of the fourth class; Birch Tree and Eminence. The school population of the county (1897) was 3,621, with 54 schools and 62 teachers. There are twenty-eight miles of railroad, the Current River branch of the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis, which crosses the county from east to west, about eight miles from the southern boundary line. The assessed value of all taxable property in the county in 1897 was \$1,923,721; estimated full value, \$3,091,741. The population in 1900 was 11,247.

Shapleigh, Augustus Frederick, merchant, was born in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, January 9, 1810. Soon after the death of his father he obtained a situation as clerk in a hardware store at Portsmouth. He began his business life with the firm of Rogers Bros. & Co., Philadelphia, and became a member of the firm. This firm extended its operations to St. Louis in 1843, and Mr. Shapleigh was sent there to establish

the hardware house of Rogers, Shapleigh & Company. In 1880 the enterprise was incorporated as the A. F. Shapleigh & Cantwell Hardware Company, and in 1888 the corporate name was changed to the A. F. Shapleigh Hardware Company, which is still retained. Since 1847 Mr. Shapleigh has been the head of this widely known establishment, and since it became a corporation has filled the office of president. He has trained to the business, as they grew up, his four sons, and Frank Shapleigh is now vice president, Richard W. Shapleigh second vice president, and Alfred Lee Shapleigh secretary and treasurer of the corporation. A Presbyterian churchman, he has long been a member of the Central Presbyterian Church, and politically affiliated with the Whig party in early life, and since that party ceased to exist, has been a member of the Republican party. He was married, in 1838, to Miss Elizabeth A. Umstead, of Philadelphia, and of eight children born of their union, five sons and one daughter are now living. The daughter is now Mrs. J. Will Boyd.

Sharp, Fidelio C., lawyer, was born in Kentucky in 1820 and died in St. Louis in 1875. Reared and educated in Kentucky, Fidelio C. Sharp was fitted for the law, and at the age of twenty-one he was admitted to the bar. In 1843 he came to Missouri and settled in Lexington. In 1857 he came to St. Louis and some time afterward became associated in practice with Colonel James O. Broadhead. He was a devotee to his profession, but withal was a genial gentleman who knew well how to enjoy the amenities of life, and whose home was always a charmingly hospitable one. He was twice married, and was survived by six children. His son and namesake, Fidelio C. Sharp, Jr., is now a well known member of the St. Louis bar.

Sharp, Joseph, physician, was born June 26, 1853, in Chauncey, Ohio, and is descended from an honorable ancestry noted in the history of his native State. Joseph Sharp, of Scotch-Irish parentage, served under General Morgan during the Revolutionary War, and was second in command during the "whisky rebellion." In 1798 he located in Belmont County, Ohio, and served in the first thirteen sessions of the State Legislature, and otherwise took an

important part in the organization and development of the State. His son, Joseph, born in 1800, became conspicuous in public affairs, and served as colonel of militia and in the Legislature. James Sharp, son of Joseph Sharp, became a physician. He married Miss Mary Cutler, daughter of Charles Cutler, a native of Ohio, and a merchant at Chauncey, whose father was Ephraim Cutler, who settled in Ohio in 1794, and was a member of the Ohio Land Company. Charles Cutler's grandfather, Rev. Manasseh Cutler, was eminent as a scientist, served in the Revolutionary Army as a chaplain, and was a member of Congress from 1800 to 1804. Joseph Sharp, son of Dr. James Sharp, began his literary education in Logan, Ohio, and in his youth also pursued medical studies under his father. When eighteen years of age he entered William Jewell College, at Liberty, Missouri, from which he was graduated in 1871. Well advanced on knowledge of medicine, he determined upon more thorough preparation for practice, and entered the Kansas City College of Physicians and Surgeons, from which he was graduated in 1873. For the first year afterward he served acceptably as house physician of the Kansas City Hospital. For five years succeeding he was engaged in practice at Sugar Grove, Ohio, where his parents resided. In 1880 he located in Kansas City, Missouri, where he has since resided, and where he has established himself in an eminently successful practice. He has ever maintained a warm interest in the Kansas City Medical College, the legal and actual successor of his *alma mater*, the Kansas City College of Physicians and Surgeons. In 1893 he was president, and he is now secretary of its board of directors and professor of the principles and practice of medicine. During his entire professional life he has preserved relations with the better class of medical organizations. While residing in Ohio he was president of the Fairfield County Medical Society. He now holds membership in the Jackson County Medical Society, of which he has been president; in the Kansas City District Medical Society, of which he was treasurer for many years; in the Missouri State Medical Society, of which he was secretary in 1890; in the Missouri Valley Medical Society, the Tri-State Medical Society, the National Medical Association and the



Portrait of Henry Shaw

Portrait of Henry Shaw

Henry Shaw



Henry Shaw

American Public Health Association. He was married, June 5, 1877, to Miss Olive Beatty, who died after bearing him a daughter, Nathalie M. Sharp. April 22, 1895, he married Mrs. Eugenia Boland, of Kansas City, daughter of Julius Mendel, and widow of Colonel Michael Boland, during his life a leading attorney of that place.

Shattuck, Elias Eugene, dentist, was born June 25, 1849, in Smithville, Genesee County, New York. His parents were John Forbes and Emily Melissa (Rozelle) Shattuck, both of whom were natives of New York. William Shattuck, the founder of the family in America, was born in England in 1622 and removed to this country in about 1642, settling in Watertown, Massachusetts. He died in 1672. Robert Shattuck, the great-grandson of the founder of the family, married Mary Pratt, and their descendants have the satisfaction of tracing their ancestry, through the paternal side of the house, back to the founders of the Massachusetts colony, and through their grandmother Pratt to the still older colony of Plymouth, established by the Pilgrims who risked lives for freedom and made the perilous sea journey in the "Mayflower." Three great-uncles and a great-grandfather were in the War of the Revolution, and two of the great-uncles, David and William Shattuck, were named in the pension list printed by act of Congress in 1835, a list of Revolutionary pensioners. Eugene E. Shattuck, at about the age of six years, removed with his parents from Genesee County, New York, to Albion, Michigan. Five years later they removed to the vicinity of Independence, Iowa, where the son resided at the country home until he had arrived at the age of majority. In the meantime he had attended the public schools. In 1870 he removed to Kansas City, Missouri, and then went to Lawrence, Kansas, where he remained about six months, at the end of which time he returned to Independence, Iowa. There he took up the study of medicine under an able preceptor, Dr. Graham. Later he entered the dental office of Dr. Bissell, and practiced dentistry at Independence until 1879, when he removed to Kansas City and located, having practiced there continuously since that time. In 1890 he was one of the founders of the Western Dental College, was one of the principal stockholders, a mem-

ber of the board of directors and a demonstrator in the faculty. For two years he served as treasurer of the institution, when he sold his interest in the college and retired from active connection with it. In August, 1897, being a great fancier of fine poultry, he assisted in establishing a publication known as "Poultry Culture," and has continued at the head of the enterprise ever since. In 1898 he organized the great Mid-Continental Poultry Show, and has in various other ways participated in movements looking toward the improvement of the poultry business. As a leading member of the organization which he so materially assisted in perfecting, he was a director and treasurer for four years. In 1875 he was appointed to the position of Deputy United States marshal of the Fourth District of Iowa, with headquarters at Dubuque. Dr. Shattuck connected himself with the Masonic order in 1886. In 1891 he joined the Missouri State Dental Society, and in 1892 was elected first vice president of that organization. In 1891 he became identified with the American Dental Association, and was also a representative at the World's Dental Congress, held in Chicago, Illinois, during the World's Fair. December 19, 1874, he was married to Miss Josephine Coleman, of Independence, Iowa. They have one daughter, Lela Isabel Shattuck. The head of the family is one of the solid, representative members of his profession in western Missouri. He has been prominently identified with his profession, enjoys a wide acquaintance and remunerative practice, and is fully deserving of the honors which have been bestowed upon him.

Shaw, Henry, merchant and benefactor, was born in Sheffield, England, July 24, 1800. His primary education was obtained at Thorne, a village not far from his native town; and his favorite place for study, we are told, was an arbor, half-hidden by blossoming vines and surrounded by trees and flowers. He seems to have been a lover of these from childhood. In 1818 he emigrated to Canada, and came to St. Louis, Missouri, the following year, and began his business career with a small stock of cutlery. At forty years of age he was the possessor of \$250,000—equivalent to \$1,000,000 in our day.

In September, 1840, Mr. Shaw made his first visit to Europe, stopping on the way at

Rochester, New York, where his parents and sisters resided.

Early in 1851 Mr. Shaw went abroad for the last time, drawn thither by the first World's Fair, then being held in London. This final visit has a special and peculiar interest from the fact that out of it grew, indirectly, the Missouri Botanical Garden and Tower Grove Park. According to his own statement, it was while walking through the grounds of Chatsworth, the most magnificent private residence in Europe, that the fruitful idea first dawned upon him.

Mr. Shaw returned in December, 1851. The mansion at Tower Grove had been finished in 1849, and the one at the corner of Seventh and Locust Streets was then being built. From this time forward he was in St. Louis, with the exception of short summer vacations at the Atlantic coast or Northern lakes. Apparently a man of elegant leisure, he was in reality a very busy man for the next thirty years.

In 1857 the late Dr. Engelmann, then in Europe, was commissioned in a general way by Mr. Shaw to examine botanical gardens and obtain such suggestions as he might deem of value. The Missouri garden was begun, by trenching and other preliminary preparation, in that year. About the same time a correspondence was begun with Sir William J. Hooker, then director of Kew Gardens, who wrote, under date August 10, 1857: "Very few appendages to a garden of this kind are of more importance for instruction than a library and economic museum, and these gradually increase, like a rolling snowball." This appears to have decided Mr. Shaw to provide a small library and museum, the building for which was erected in 1858-9. The selection of books was largely intrusted to Dr. Engelmann, in consultation with Hooker, Decaisne, Alexander Braun, and others of his botanical friends. At the same time Dr. Engelmann urged upon Mr. Shaw the purchase of the large herbarium of the then recently deceased Professor Bernhardi, of Erfurth, Germany, which was offered for sale at a very small price.

In the summer of 1866 Mr. Shaw was fortunate enough to secure the services of Mr. James Gurney, from the Royal Botanical Garden, in Regent's Park, London, whose practical knowledge and experience, and faithful and conscientious devotion to his

various duties, won the entire confidence of his employer, and contributed very largely to make garden and park what they are now. Mr. Shaw's personal supervision of both was, however, never abandoned.

On the 24th of July, 1889, he received numerous visitors to congratulate him upon the commencement of his ninetieth year. He was weak physically, though able to meet them in the drawing room at Tower Grove, and his mind was as clear as ever. This, however, was his last appearance in public. An attack of malaria upon an already enfeebled system speedily dissipated all hope of recovery, and he died at 3:25 o'clock Sunday morning, August 25th. The death, peaceful and painless, occurred in his favorite room on the second floor of the old homestead, by the window of which he sat nearly every night for more than thirty years until the morning hours, absorbed in the reading which had been the delight of his life. The windows looked out upon the old garden, which was the first botanical beginning at Tower Grove. On Saturday, August 31st, after such ceremonial as St. Louis never before bestowed upon any deceased citizen, Henry Shaw was laid to rest in the mausoleum long prepared in the midst of the garden he had created.

Shawneetown.—A hamlet thirteen miles north of Jackson, in Cape Girardeau County. It was an old settled point. The town was founded in 1853, when a woolen mill was started there and formed the nucleus of a village. The population is estimated at 200.

Shaw's Garden.—See "Missouri Botanical Garden."

Sheep-Breeders' Association.—The Missouri State Sheep-Breeders' Association was organized at Brookfield, in January, 1899, with Norman J. Colman, of St. Louis, for president; M. M. Matthews, of Brookfield, for secretary, and Hopson Glascock, of Rensselaer, for treasurer. It aims to promote sheep-breeding by maintaining the best breeds for wool and mutton, and to protect the flocks against the attacks of dogs. It holds its annual meeting at the same time and place with the other industrial associations under the patronage of the State Board of Agriculture. Its members are mostly in

the sheep-raising counties north of the Missouri River.

Shelbina.—A city of the fourth class in Shelby County, on the Hannibal & St. Joseph division of the Burlington Railroad, eight miles south of Shelbyville, and forty-seven miles from Hannibal. It was founded by the railroad company in 1857. It has a graded public school, a school for colored children, six churches, Catholic, Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal, South, Baptist and Christian. The different leading fraternal orders have lodges in the city. The business interests of the place are represented by two banks, flouring mill, two wagon factories, two hotels, two newspapers, the "Democrat" and "Torchlight," and about forty other business places, including stores in the various branches of trade and miscellaneous shops. Population, 1870, 1,145; 1880, 1,289; 1890, 1,691; 1899 (estimated), 2,000.

Shelby, Joseph Orville, soldier, was born in Lexington, Kentucky, in 1831, and died in Bates County, Missouri, in 1898. He received a good education in the schools of Lexington, and acquired some knowledge of hemp manufacturing, and while a young man came to Missouri and engaged in the business of making bale rope at Waverly, in Lafayette County. It was about the time of the border troubles that attended the opening of Kansas Territory to settlement, and he warmly espoused the pro-slavery cause and took an active part in the scheme to make Kansas a slave State, even returning to Kentucky and organizing a company of young men for the service. When the Civil War came on in 1861, he took the Southern side, and promptly raised a cavalry company in Lafayette County and marched it to Independence to prevent the occupation of the place by United States dragoons from Fort Leavenworth. A fight took place near Independence at the Little Blue crossing, between this company and a party of dragoons, in which two of Shelby's men, Holloway and McClanahan, were killed. When Governor Jackson, with a body of raw troops under General M. M. Parsons, moved to the southwest after the battle of Boonville, Captain Shelby's company, the best drilled body of troops in the State Guard, accompanied him and met their first real work in the fight with

Sigel near Carthage. When General Sterling Price established his camp on Cowskin Prairie for the purpose of organizing his forces, Captain Shelby was sent back with his company to Lafayette County to gather recruits, and at Waverly captured the steamboat "Sunshine" and took from her a hundred army wagons and fifteen hundred sacks of flour destined for Fort Leavenworth. He returned in time to take part in the battle of Wilson's Creek (Oak Hills), and was then ordered back to the Missouri River to gather supplies and recruits, and had skirmishes with the Union Home Guards at Dover, Tebo Creek and Salt Fork, in which he showed the daring, skill and activity which became so conspicuous in his operations at a later day. In the siege of Lexington by General Price, Shelby's task was to bring intelligence of the movements of Union forces from the surrounding country for the relief of the garrison, and to watch and guard the neighboring ferries on the Missouri River; and when, after the capture of the place, General Price's army retired to the southwest to avoid General Fremont's movement on Springfield, Captain Shelby led the van and kept his commander constantly informed of what was ahead. At the battle of Pea Ridge (Elkhorn) he took part, and when the Confederate Army retreated from the field his company held the extreme rear and was frequently engaged with the pursuing Federals. When an appeal for help was made by the Confederate garrison at Corinth, Captain Shelby dismounted his company, converted it into infantry, and was sent to the place and performed constant outpost duty; and when Beauregard evacuated Corinth, Shelby's company was the last to leave the town. On the 10th of June, 1862, he was commissioned by the Confederate government to raise a cavalry regiment in Missouri. It was a hazardous journey which the task called for, but Shelby managed to cross the Mississippi near Helena, with his company of 100 men, the crossing being effected at night almost in the presence of a Federal gunboat, and reached Van Buren in time to start with Colonel Vard Cockrell on the expedition to Missouri, which ended in the bloody battle of Lone Jack. He raised his regiment in Lafayette County and was chosen colonel; and this, with two other regiments of Missouri recruits, one commanded by Colonel Upton

Hays, the other by Colonel John T. Coffee, was organized by General Hindman at Ozark, Arkansas, into a brigade, with Colonel Shelby in command. It became the "Iron Brigade," the best drilled and disciplined body of troops in the Confederate Trans-Mississippi department, and was usually assigned to the most difficult and dangerous of tasks, that of leading the advance in aggressive movements, and that of defending the rear in retreats. In the winter of 1862-3 he took part in the expedition under Marmaduke against Springfield, which proved so unfortunate to the Confederates, and in all the movements in northwestern Arkansas and southwest Missouri. In the spring of 1863 he commanded a division composed of his own and Burbridge's brigades in the unsuccessful Cape Girardeau expedition; and on the 4th of July, following, he participated with the Missouri troops under General Price in the disastrous and bloody assault on Helena. On the 22d of September, 1863, he started from Arkansas with an expedition of 800 men into Missouri, and after capturing small Federal garrisons at Neosho, Greenfield, Stockton, Humansville and Warsaw, reached the Missouri River, capturing Boonville and Marshall, but was then forced to retreat back into Arkansas. In the fall of 1864, when General Price made his last invasion of Missouri, which was so marked by losses, defeats and disasters, Shelby with his brigade was almost constantly in front; he captured Potosi and destroyed the railroad; forced a passage across the Osage River at Castle Rock after a bloody fight, and captured California, Boonville, Waverly and Lexington. He was engaged in the battles of Little Blue and Westport, and when Price, after the engagement at Westport, turned to the south and began his retreat to Arkansas, it was Shelby's brigade, preserving its compactness and discipline, in the midst of the general demoralization, that twice saved the army from utter ruin. On the close of the war he went, with many other prominent Confederates, to Mexico, but, after a residence of two years in that country, came back to Missouri, where he engaged in farming. In 1893 he was appointed United States Marshal for the western district of Missouri, and served with honor to the end of the term. Missouri Confederates held General Shelby in the highest esteem, and were accustomed to say that he

was the greatest Missouri soldier on their side that the Civil War produced.

Shelby County.—A county in the north-eastern part of the State, bounded on the north by Knox and Lewis Counties, east by Maries, south by Monroe and west by Macon County; area 325,000 acres. The surface of the county is generally undulating and originally was about equally divided between timber and prairie land. Along the streams are narrow bottoms of great fertility. The soil is a sandy clay loam, underlaid with clayey gravel, or what is generally known as "hardpan." The county inclines toward the southeast, and is well watered and drained by a number of streams, the principal one of which is the North Fork of Salt River, which flows through the central part. In the northeast is the South Fabius, Tiger Fork and North River, in the central part Black Creek and North Fork of Salt River, and in the southeast, Ten Mile, Crooked and Otter Creeks. All of the streams have a general flow toward the southeast. There are numerous springs in different parts of the county. The average yield per acre of the different leading crops is, corn, 27 bushels; wheat, 12 bushels; oats, 25 bushels; rye, 20 bushels; flax, 12 bushels; potatoes, 150 bushels, and tobacco, 1,000 pounds. About 82 per cent of the land is under cultivation, the greater part of the remainder being in timber, consisting chiefly of oak, hickory, walnut, hard maple and other woods. Bluegrass grows freely and is prized highly for grazing purposes. The most profitable industry of the county is stock-raising. Little has been done toward the development of the mineral interests of the county. Along some of the streams are croppings of coal, and some of it has been mined for home use. Potter's clay and a fine quality of brick clay is found in the county, which also has abundance of limestone suitable for either lime-making or building purposes. According to the report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics the surplus products shipped from the county in 1898 were: Cattle, 7,319 head; hogs, 49,344 head; sheep, 5,517 head; horses and mules, 1,673 head; wheat, 633 bushels; corn, 67,431 bushels; hay, 275,800 pounds; timothy seed, 33,800 pounds; lumber, 133,900 feet; piling and posts, 910,000 feet; cross ties, 76,045; cord wood, 420 cords; cooperage, 66 cars; wool, 39,924 pounds;

poultry, 1,062,643 pounds; eggs, 426,848 dozen; butter, 32,148 pounds; dressed meats, 22,778 pounds; game and fish, 4,385 pounds; tallow, 10,510 pounds; hides and pelts, 63,455 pounds; furs, 2,535 pounds; feathers, 6,226 pounds. Other articles exported were tobacco, fresh fruits, vegetables, molasses, vinegar, junk, honey and beeswax. The county's manufacturing interests are small. Flouring mills are located at Shelbyville, Shelbina, Bethel, Hunnewell and Clarence, and there are a number of small flourmills throughout the county.

The territory now comprising Shelby County previous to the coming of white men was occupied by tribes of Sac and Fox Indians, who as late as 1835 made annual visits to the county, where they hunted and fished. It is not plain who was the first white man to make a permanent settlement in the county. In 1817 Edward Whaley and Aaron Foreman, from Boone's Lick, passed through the territory now Shelby County, but did not remain more than a few weeks. In the spring of 1831 a man named Norton, from Monroe County, built a cabin on Black Creek, in what is now Section 33, Township 57, Range 9 West. David Smallwood, a few months later, settled near Norton's cabin. Neither Norton nor Smallwood remained long in the country. The credit of making the first *bona fide* settlement is generally accredited to Obadiah Dickerson, who figures prominently in the early settlement of Pike and Marion Counties. In 1831 he settled on land on Salt River, near what was known as the Mammoth bridge on the Shelbina and Shelbyville road. In 1832 John Thomas settled on Clear Creek, and the same year Russell W. Moss settled three miles north of the present site of Hunnewell. A number of settlements were made the same year, and in 1833, thirty-four families resided within the territory named Shelby County. That year the cholera was brought from Palmyra, and William P. Matson died of it, which was the first death in the settlement. For a number of years the nearest post office and trading post was Palmyra, to which place was carried the grain of the settlers to be reduced to meal or flour, and where they traded their furs and other articles of barter for their luxuries. In 1834 the first store in the county was opened by W. B. Broughton at his cabin, which stood on the present site of the hamlet of Oakdale, and there a few

months later was established a post office, and Oakdale became a place of importance in the new country. The year 1835 is noted as the "cold year," and many settlers not well protected suffered severely. All the early settlers took up wooded land, which they believed to be the best, considering the prairie tracts only good for grazing. As time passed, it was demonstrated that the prairie was much the best land, which fact, if known to the pioneers, would have saved them much hard labor in clearing their tracts. The early settlers were mainly from Kentucky and other Southern States, and were a hardy, honest, hospitable people, always extending a hearty welcome to the stranger seeking to share his lot among them. The Indians never annoyed them, though at different times excitement was caused by false reports of Indian massacres, etc. The first marriage in the district was performed by Squire Abraham Vandiver, who united in marriage Bradford Hunsucker and Miss Dicy Stice, the ceremony taking place at the home of the bride's father, Peter Stice, near the present site of Bethel. Rev. Richard Sharp, of Marion County, was the first minister to preach a sermon in the county. In 1837 the members of the Methodist Episcopal denomination held a camp meeting near Oakdale. The first resident minister was Rev. Henry Louthan, Baptist, who lived in the county for some years. Shelby County was organized January 2, 1835, and was named in honor of General Isaac Shelby, the hero of King's Mountain in the Revolutionary War, and subsequently Governor of Kentucky. The General Assembly appointed Joseph Hardy, of Ralls County; A. Lay, of Lewis, and Elias Kincheloe, of Marion County, commissioners to locate a permanent seat of justice, and directed that until a county seat be selected the courts meet at the house of W. B. Broughton, at Oakdale. These commissioners chose a tract of land near the center of the county, which was platted by T. J. Bounds in December, 1835, and called Shelbyville. March 31, 1836, the lots were sold at public auction, the prices ranging from \$3 to \$120 each. The money derived from the sale of the lots was placed in a fund for the building of a courthouse. At the February term of the county court an appropriation of \$4,000 was made for a courthouse, to be built of brick, 40 x 40 feet, and two stories in

height. Obadiah Dickerson was appointed superintendent of buildings, and in November, 1838, the structure was completed by the contractors, Charles H. Smith and Wade Barton, and this courthouse is still in use, slight repairs having been made at different times. In 1846 a jail built of logs was erected. The first county court of Shelby County was composed of James Foley, Thomas Clemmons and Dr. A. E. Wood. T. J. Bounds was the first county clerk, and Robert Duncan the first sheriff, succeeding John H. Milton, appointed by the Governor, who failed to give bonds. The first session of the court was held at the house of W. B. Broughton, at Oakdale, soon after the county was organized, and the principal business transacted was the appointment of W. B. Broughton, treasurer, and R. W. Moss, assessor, and dividing the county into townships. The court met first at Shelbyville, August 3, 1836, at the house of Squire A. Vandiver. The first time the court met in the new courthouse was on December 17, 1838. The first election in the county was held on the first Monday in August, 1836, and T. J. Bounds was elected clerk of the county and circuit courts; W. J. Holliday, representative to the State Legislature, and Thomas Holman, county assessor. The first circuit court for Shelby County was held November 26, 1835, Honorable Priestly H. McBride presiding. A grand jury was impaneled but returned no indictments and was discharged by the court. The second meeting of the court was held in July, 1836, and the following December the third term was held at the house of T. J. Bounds, at Shelbyville. Later terms of the court, prior to the completion of the courthouse, were held at the houses of Ezekiel Kennedy, H. H. Eskridge and Abraham Vandiver, at Shelbyville. The majority of cases to receive the attention of the early courts were "for gaming," "playing cards for money," "betting on horses," and a few cases of "assault and battery." The first murder in the county was in 1839, when John L. Faber killed John Bishop. Faber quarreled with one T. J. McAfee over a horse deal and fired a shot at McAfee which struck Bishop, killing him. The case was investigated by the grand jury and a verdict of accidental death was returned. Faber was not indicted. The first mill in the county was built by Peter Stice near the present site of Bethel, in 1836. The first newspaper in the

county was started at Shelbyville in the fall of 1853 by M. F. Daulton and was called the "Spectator." Shelby County is divided into eight townships, named respectively, Bethel, Black Creek, Clay, Jackson, Jefferson, Salt River, Taylor and Tiger Fork. The assessed valuation of real estate and town lots in the county in 1899 was \$3,354,325; estimated full value, \$7,036,587; assessed value of personal property, including notes, bonds, etc., \$2,018,131; estimated full value, \$3,003,135; assessed value of merchants and manufacturers, \$160,000; assessed value of railroads and telegraph, \$386,280. There are 24.24 miles of railroad in the county, the Hannibal & St. Joseph branch of the Burlington passing from east to west through the south central part. The number of public schools in the county in 1899 was 83; teachers, 140; pupils enumerated, 5,505; permanent school fund, both township and county, \$75,635.34. The population of the county in 1900 was 16,167.

Shelby's Raid.—In September, 1863, General J. O. Shelby started from the Confederate headquarters at Arkadelphia, Arkansas, on an expedition into Missouri, his objective point being Boonville, and the purpose of the enterprise, the recruiting of his ranks, the gathering of supplies greatly needed in the Confederate camp, the capture of such exposed Federal garrisons as might lie along the route, and if practicable, the seizure of Jefferson City. His force was 1,000 men, according to Confederate authorities, and 2,500 according to Federal accounts. At Neosho, after a slight attack, the Union garrison was overpowered and forced to capitulate, the Confederates losing in the attack seven killed, among whom was Lieutenant James Walton, and twenty-two wounded. Greenfield was next taken and a quantity of supplies secured; then followed Stockton, whose courthouse was burned. Humansville, Warsaw and Tipton were successively taken, and Boonville was reached. There was no garrison at the place and the Confederates entered without opposition. The recruits whom Shelby expected to gather were not forthcoming and the Confederates had to content themselves with the considerable quantity of supplies seized from the stores and farms. While collecting these, General E. B. Brown advanced from Jefferson City

and attacked them before they could escape from Boonville. Shelby retreated across the Lamine to Marshall. There was fighting at the crossing of the Lamine, and more serious fighting near Marshall, for, while General Brown attacked the Confederates in the rear, General Ewing appeared in front, and it seemed at one time as if the entire Confederate force would be surrounded and captured. It managed, however, to escape with great loss, to Waverly, where, without halting, it turned to the south, and by almost incessant marching reached Arkansas, having lost one-half its strength in the expedition.

Shelbyville.—A city of the fourth class, the judicial seat of Shelby County, located near the center of the county, eight miles from Shelbina, the nearest railroad point. It was founded in 1836 by the commissioners appointed to locate a permanent seat of justice. The first lots in the town were sold March 31, 1836, and the courthouse, which still stands in the town, was built in 1838. In 1851 the town was incorporated, and it was again incorporated in 1866. The city is nicely situated and is surrounded by a rich farming country. It has a good graded school, five churches, four fraternal orders, a flouring mill, two banks, two newspapers, the "Herald" and the "Guard;" a hotel, seven grocery and general stores, and about a dozen other miscellaneous stores and shops. Population, 1899 (estimated), 1,000.

Sheldon.—A town in Vernon County, on the Missouri Pacific Railway (Lexington & Southern division), thirteen miles south of Nevada, the county seat. It has a school employing four teachers; churches of the Methodist Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal, South, Christian, Presbyterian and Baptist denominations; lodges of Masons and Odd Fellows; a weekly independent newspaper, the "Enterprise;" two banks, and two flour-mills. It was platted by Sheldon A. Wight, who gave it his Christian name. Population, 1899 (estimated), 700.

Sheldon, Walter L., who has achieved distinction among the moral and religious teachers of the United States, was born September 5, 1858, in Rutland, Vermont. He entered Princeton University, from which institution he was graduated in

1880. He then traveled a year in Europe and the East, and for two years was a student at the universities of Berlin and Leipzig, in Germany. Upon his return he worked for two years with the Society of Ethical Culture, of New York City. In the spring of 1886 he came to St. Louis to give three lectures at Memorial Hall on "Ethical Religion." The following autumn he was called to become the lecturer of the new Ethical Society, of St. Louis, and he has been the lecturer of that society since that time. He founded the Self-Culture Hall Association as an educational movement for wage-earners, and has been director of the educational work of that association since it came into existence. He married, in 1892, Miss Annie Hartshorne, daughter of Charles Hartshorne, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Sheley, Oliver Caldwell, physician, was born June 23, 1855, at the family homestead two miles southwest of Independence, Missouri. His parents were James K. and Mary Anna (Smart) Sheley. The father was one of the noted lawyers of western Missouri. Oliver C. Sheley was educated in the public schools of Independence, and completed the high school course in that city. In 1873 he went to Fulton, Missouri, where he engaged in the business of merchandising for about one year. In the summer of the following year he took up the study of medicine, entering the Kansas City Medical College, from which institution he was graduated March 19, 1876. In 1891 he availed himself of a postgraduate course in the New York Polyclinic, and in 1897 had the advantage of a second similar course in the same institution. After his graduation Dr. Sheley located at Pink Hill, Jackson County, Missouri, where he practiced for thirteen years and gathered about him a large clientage and a host of social and professional friends. In 1889 he discontinued his residence in that village and removed to Independence, where he has since resided and enjoyed a lucrative practice. He took up the special work of treating diseases of the ear, nose and throat in 1891, and since that time has devoted his abilities and energies to investigations pertaining to that important branch of medicine. His work along his chosen line was materially strengthened by a course of lectures by Dr. Miles, a specialist, whose reputation is well

known to the medical profession. Dr. Sheley is a member of the Missouri Medical Association, the Kansas City Academy of Medicine and the Kansas City District Medical Society. Of the last named organization he served as president in 1899. Before these societies he has frequently delivered able lectures, and many papers bearing evidences of deep research have been read by him. Politically he has always been a Democrat, but has not taken a more active part in the affairs of the party than that required by his natural interest in the welfare of the State and nation. He is a member of the Christian Church, and soon after the death of his distinguished father, who was a trustee in that society, was chosen to fill the place made vacant by the demise of the honored sire. He is a prominent Mason, holding membership in McDonald Lodge No. 324, Independence Chapter No. 12 and Palestine Commandery No. 17. Dr. Sheley was married, January 17, 1878, to Miss Jennie Warren, daughter of the late Nelson A. Warren, of Jackson County, Missouri. To them five children have been born, three sons and two daughters. The members of this family are held in highest esteem by the people of the community in which they reside. The abilities of the father are recognized in as great a degree as his social relations are valued by those who are brought in contact with him from day to day.

Shelley Club.—The idea of the Shelley Club of St. Louis had its birth in the mind of Mrs. Edward C. Sterling in 1889, when, with the hope of making a center for the intellectual and literary life of the women of St. Louis, who had hitherto been working in separate groups, she sent out a programme, from house to house, among her friends, asking each to choose a subject for a paper. The first meeting was held at the home of the president, Mrs. E. C. Sterling, November, 1889. The subject of the paper was "Shelley's Place in Literature," by Mrs. Blaisdell. The last meeting of the club was held in May, 1890, at the home of Mrs. George W. Allen.

Shelton, Nathaniel M., lawyer and judge of the Second Judicial Circuit, was born in Troy, Lincoln County, Missouri, March 17, 1851. He received his early education in the common schools of his native

town. Later he attended Parker Seminary, at Troy, the William Jewell College at Liberty and the State University. He studied law and after his graduation removed to Lancaster, in Schuyler County, where he commenced the practice of his profession. In 1885-7 he was a member of the Missouri House of Representatives. In 1889-91 he was a member of the State Senate. In 1898 he was elected judge of the Second Judicial Circuit on the Democratic ticket. The circuit consists of Adair, Macon, Putnam, Schuyler and Shelby Counties.

Shelton, William F., merchant, was born June 4, 1838, in Perry County, Tennessee, son of Enoch and Tabitha (Brown) Shelton, both of whom were natives of North Carolina. The elder Shelton removed in early life from North Carolina to Tennessee and in 1843 came from the last named State to Missouri. He fixed his residence at Cape Girardeau and remained there three years, removing at the end of that time to Dunklin County, where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death, which occurred in 1848. William F. Shelton, the son, grew up on a farm in what was then a very new country, and his educational facilities being limited in boyhood, the knowledge which has made him a successful man of affairs was mainly self-acquired. He left the farm at the beginning of the Civil War, responding to Governor Jackson's call for State troops, and was in the Confederate military service for six months. Returning then to his home he continued farming until 1865, in which year, with very small capital, he embarked in the merchandising business at Kennett. In those days he kept an old-time general stock of goods, in exchange for which he received comparatively little money, payment therefor being made mostly in furs and peltries and country produce. He had, however, the instincts of the born merchant, and on this kind of barter he laid the foundation of a large merchandising business. He was sagacious, tactful and quick to understand the needs of the public and to perceive opportunities for expanding his trade and keeping abreast of the times, and gradually built up a business of large proportions. To-day he is the owner of one of the largest mercantile establishments in southeast Missouri, and is interested also in various other enterprises

of consequence in a business way. In later years two of his nephews have had charge of his merchandising interests and he has given the larger share of his attention to the Shelton Cotton Gin Company, the Shelton Corn Company and other enterprises with which he is identified. As a result of his skillful financiering and his capable conduct of business affairs, he has become one of the wealthy men of his portion of the State, and the fortune which he has accumulated has been self-made. His political affiliations are with the Democratic party, to the principles of which he adheres steadfastly because he believes in them and because he regards that organization as the champion of the best theories of local and general government. He has never, however, sought office from the party to which he is so strongly attached, and only once has he consented to fill a public official position. This term of public service began in 1877, when he was appointed county treasurer of Dunklin County to fill out an unexpired term. He was then elected to the same office, which he filled for two full terms thereafter. Mr. Shelton is unmarried, but has reared his two nephews, William F. Shelton, Jr., and Lee Shelton, who were left orphans in their childhood.

Shepard, Elihu Hotchkiss, in his day one of the most distinguished citizens of St. Louis, was born October 15, 1795, at Halifax, Vermont, and died in St. Louis March 19, 1876. He was a classical scholar and studied law. He took part in the War of 1812 and in the Mexican War, in the latter rising to the rank of captain. In 1823 he removed to St. Louis and became professor of languages in St. Louis University. He held that position until 1828, when he opened a private school, which was one of the famous local institutions of the city in its day, and which he conducted until 1836. He then interested himself in the establishment of the public school system in St. Louis, formulating the plan for the first public school committee. For a time he engaged profitably in steamboating. Through a circular which he sent out July 10, 1866, Mr. Shepard was the originator of the Missouri Historical Society, was one of the most active promoters of the organization, a charter member of the society, its first secretary, in 1866, and its secretary again in 1868 or 1870. He established

pottery works at Kaolin, but the property was destroyed during the Civil War. He was a Democrat of the old school and a Baptist in religion. He was initiated into the Masonic order November 16, 1816, by Lodge No. 356, of Henderson, New York. He took all the degrees and learned the lectures there, and afterward lectured to the British troops in Canada. He was the first Free Mason who taught the lectures of the Royal Arch and Knight Templar degrees west of the Mississippi River. He married Mary Thomas, of Belleville, Illinois, August 10, 1823. The only child born of this marriage was a daughter, Mary Melinda, who is now Mrs. Mary M. Barclay. Mrs. Shepard, who was a woman of fine intellect, remarkable for her industry, patient perseverance, integrity and charitableness, died June 6, 1864. December 18, 1866, Mr. Shepard married, as his second wife, Mrs. Catherine Card. One child, now Mrs. Edgar M. Hand, of South Dakota, was born of this marriage.

Shepherd, Edward Lee, lawyer, was born August 30, 1876, in the city which is his present residence and place of business. His parents were Jacob A. and Sarah C. (Thorne) Shepherd, the first named a native of Pennsylvania, and the last named was born in Trenton, New Jersey, both of English descent. The founder of the Shepherd family in America, Thomas Shepherd, came to this country in 1771 as a soldier in the British Light Horse. Returning to England he again came to America, afterward entered the Revolutionary Army and fought for American Independence until peace was declared. From him is descended Edward Lee Shepherd, born and reared in Joplin. He attended the public schools in that city and in Newton, Kansas. Afterward he entered the Marmaduke Military Academy, from which he was graduated in the Latin Scientific course in 1895. He then became a student in the Law School of the University of Missouri, from which he was graduated in 1898. He was admitted to the bar in the city of Joplin the same year and at once entered upon practice. In 1895 he enlisted as a private in the Second Regiment National Guard of Missouri; three months afterward he was promoted to a serjeantcy and subsequently he was elected first lieutenant. With that rank he accompanied his regiment

to the rendezvous at Chickamauga, Tennessee, serving with the troops sent out by Missouri to take part in the war with Spain until peace was declared, when he resigned his commission and returned to Joplin. While in the military service he won recognition as an accomplished officer, excelling in soldierly bearing and in the performance of those duties of field and camp which are necessary to the maintenance of an efficient command. After his return home he formed a law partnership with William L. Aaron, occupying rooms in the Masonic Block. The clientage of this firm includes many of the old residents and business men of the city, and many important interests have been committed to them in all the line of professional service. Politically Mr. Shepherd is a pronounced Republican. His membership in fraternal bodies is restricted to the Modern Woodmen of America, in which order he holds the position of chief forester.

Shepherd, Jacob A., lumber merchant, was born May 7, 1825, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. His parents were James and Rachel (Free) Shepherd, both natives of that State, of English parentage. He was educated in the Quaker schools of his native city and then served a four years' apprenticeship with a carpenter, the last two years on the Baltimore & Ohio Railway, and when twenty years of age was capable of performing the full work of a master workman. At the age of twenty-four years he was placed in charge of the division storehouse at Martinsburg, Virginia, and of all the railway carpenters stationed at that point. Two years later he was advanced to the charge of all the railway carpenter work of the Sixth Division of the same road. In 1856 he was engaged by the Illinois Central Railway in a similar capacity and given charge of the Central Division. In March, 1857, General George B. McClellan, then chief engineer of the road, appointed him to the charge of all the bridges on that line, which was then 708 miles in length. After ten years' employment in that capacity ill health obliged his resignation and he made his home on a farm near Knoxville, Illinois. In 1871 he sold that property and removed to Baxter Springs, Kansas, where he opened a lumber yard. In May of the same year he opened a branch yard in Joplin, and in December following concentrated all

his stock and interest in the last named place. In 1887 he sold his business and removed to a farm two miles east of the city and engaged in stock-raising. In 1889 he rented his farm and removed to Newton, Kansas, where he resided until 1894, when he returned to Joplin, where he now lives in comfortable retirement. Politically he is a Democrat. His religious membership is with the body known as the Pennsylvania Quakers. He has belonged to the Masonic fraternity since 1857 and has taken the Commandery degrees. Mr. Shepherd was married February 13, 1850, to Miss Sarah C. Thorne, of Trenton, New Jersey. Of this marriage were born thirteen children, and these venerable parents have experienced the bitter sorrow of committing ten of the number to the grave, several of them in quick succession, a few years ago from the ravages of consumption. Those surviving are Mrs. Emma T. Langan, of Nevada, Missouri; Edward Lee Shepherd, of the law firm of Aaron & Shepherd, of Joplin, and Roselia Isabel Shepherd.

Shepherd Mountain.—A mountain of magnetic iron ore, in Iron County, 660 feet high, with a base of 800 acres area. It is a quarter of a mile west of Pilot Knob. Very little mining has been done in it.

Shepler, John N., editor, was born November 27, 1865, in Sullivan County, Missouri, son of Peter and Rachael Shepler, both of whom were natives of Ohio, from which State they came to Missouri in 1853. There are three branches of the Shepler family in this country, founded by three brothers, two of whom settled in Pennsylvania and one in Ohio. The Missouri representative of the family, who settled in Sullivan County, came of the Ohio branch. Mr. Shepler was educated in the public schools of his native county and at the Kirksville State Normal School, where he fitted himself for the profession of school teacher. After teaching several years he went to Milan, Missouri, and in 1888 purchased of Mr. L. Cover the "Milan Standard," which was the leading Democratic newspaper of the county. Since then he has been the editor and proprietor of the paper and has become well known among the newspaper publishers of the State. A vigorous and forceful writer, he has wielded through his paper an important influence in

politics and in public affairs, and his writings have been re-enforced by vigorous personal effort. An orthodox Democrat, loyal to his party under all circumstances, he has taken an active part in county and State politics in all recent campaigns. He has been a delegate to numerous State conventions and a member of the Democratic congressional committee of his district, and at the present time (1900) is chairman of the county central committee of that party for Sullivan County. He is an enthusiastic secret society man, affiliating with all the different branches of the order of Free Masons, with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and with the order of Knights of Pythias. May 12, 1888, Mr. Shepler married Miss Georgia Butler, daughter of Honorable John P. Butler, of Milan. Their children are Fred and Ned Shepler.

Shepley, John Rutledge, lawyer, was born in Saco, Maine, June 15, 1817, and died in St. Louis October 11, 1884. He was graduated from Bowdoin College with class honors in 1837. Immediately afterward he entered Harvard Law School and graduated in 1839. In 1841 he came to St. Louis, bearing a warmly commendatory letter of introduction from the renowned Justice Joseph Story, then dean of the Harvard Law School. This letter was written to P. D. Tiffany, also a graduate of Harvard, who had established himself in practice in that city, and Mr. Shepley was invited to enter the office of Spalding & Tiffany to familiarize himself with Missouri methods of practice. Later he became a partner in the firm, which was succeeded later by the firm of Glover & Shepley, a law firm which occupied a place in the front rank of Western law firms for many years.

Sheppard, Henry, one of the foremost Unionists of Greene County during the Civil War, was born in Bridgeton, New Jersey, November 8, 1821. He was of the seventh generation in the paternal line in America. One of his maternal ancestors, Captain Robert Seeley, who came to New England in 1630, was a famous Indian fighter in the Pequot War, and his son, Captain Nathan Seeley, a soldier in the Philip War, fell at the head of his company in the Great Swamp fight, December 19, 1675. Three of his ancestors fought in the Revolutionary War, and his

grandfather, Colonel Joseph Buck, was one of the officers of the American Army who organized the Society of the Cincinnati at the close of that war. Though Henry Sheppard's school education was ended when he was seventeen, and he supported himself by his own efforts after that time, yet he had acquired habits of study, and much of his leisure time was devoted to books throughout his life. When he was nineteen years old he united with the First Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia, of which the Rev. Albert Barnes was then pastor, and he remained an active and consistent Christian as long as he lived. In 1884 he and his friend, Clement Jaggard, removed from Philadelphia to Springfield, Missouri, where they engaged in mercantile business. Mr. Jaggard returned to the East in 1850 and Mr. Sheppard then formed a business partnership with John S. Kimbrough, which continued until it was terminated by the Civil War. The opening of the war found Mr. Sheppard a Democrat of the type of Thomas H. Benton, who was an ardent advocate of the Union and of a sound currency. The Benton Democrats were called "Hards," or hard money men, in opposition to the "Softs" or inflationists. Being a devoted Unionist, Henry Sheppard gave active support to the United States government with means and influence, as well as with personal service in various grades from private to brigadier general. He assisted in organizing the Seventy-second Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, and succeeded to the colonelcy upon the promotion of Colonel C. B. Holland to the rank of brigadier general. Under his command this regiment performed valuable service in protecting Springfield and its immense accumulations of government stores against the attack of Marmaduke, January 8, 1863, having fifty-three killed and wounded out of 253 men engaged. He afterward organized and became Colonel of the Sixth Provisional Regiment, Enrolled Missouri Militia, and he was given a commission as brigadier general, but he resigned in the spring of 1864, broken in health by his great efforts. After the war Colonel Sheppard served as a bank director, but he passed most of his time, when not traveling in search of health, at his home in the occupations of gardening and fruit-growing, in literary pursuits and in works of religion and charity. Politics, in the best meaning of the word, ever

claimed his attention, and his influence was widely exerted, but he was never an office seeker. He shrank from prominence and could not be induced to run for any public position, excepting when his sense of duty as a citizen made him consent to serve on the school board and as a member of the city council. Though always calling himself a Democrat, he voted for Lincoln in 1864, and he was really independent of party through all the latter years of his life. His mind was a storehouse of fact and philosophy drawn from extensive reading and wide experience of life, and he was logical and eloquent in expression, whether in speech or with the pen. Among congenial friends he was a delightful companion, sympathetic and full of charming humor; but with delicate instincts and a chivalrous scorn of injustice, he could become cold and sarcastic at language or conduct offensive to his moral sense. He was the friend of the poor, and some of his secret charities only became known to those nearest to him years after his death. His death occurred at New Orleans, December 19, 1879. In 1845 Henry Sheppard was married to Miss Rhoda Nixon, of Bridgeton, New Jersey, to whom he had been attached from boyhood. His wife survived him, and two of their four children, the eldest, Francis Henry, a retired officer of the United States Navy, and Margaret, the youngest.

Sheridan.—An incorporated village, on the Platte River, in Worth County, and on the Chicago Great Western Railroad, fourteen miles west of Grant City. It has two churches, a public school, roller flouring mill, a creamery, bank, a newspaper, the "Advance," and about twenty-five miscellaneous business places, including stores and shops. Population, 1899 (estimated), 500.

Sheridan, John J., merchant, was born in Buchanan County, Missouri, December 8, 1846. His parents were Solomon Neil and Anna (Byrne) Sheridan. The father was born at Jeffersonville, Indiana, in 1820; he was orphaned when quite young and apprenticed himself to a brickmason in Louisville, Kentucky. He was married in 1843, and in 1845 moved to Weston, Platte County, Missouri, and a few months later to St. Joseph, Missouri, where he became prominent as a contractor and builder, leaving

substantial edifices to the present time to testify to his ability and integrity in his calling. In 1858 he was elected sheriff of Buchanan County and acquitted himself most creditably. Politics, however, were distasteful to him, and at the expiration of his term of office he resumed his vocation as builder and contractor. He removed in 1872 to California to make his home. There, in November, 1893, his golden wedding was celebrated, all his children and their descendants being present, namely: John J. Sheridan, president of the Sheridan-Clayton Paper and Stationery Company, St. Joseph, Missouri; Mrs. Permelia Newby, Mrs. Julia Hare, Mr. Edwin Sheridan, publisher of the Ventura "Signal," and Mrs. Anna Baker, all of Ventura, California; Solomon Neil Sheridan, Jr., editor of the San Francisco "Call," and Joseph Frank Sheridan, reporter on the San Francisco "Examiner," all of whom are yet living. The April following he embarked on the coast steamer for Los Angeles, to visit his sons at San Francisco. The vessel was wrecked on a sunken reef off Monterey and the aged man perished. The San Francisco "Call," in its report of the disaster, stated that he had stood aside to give place in the boats to the women and children, and after all had put off he adjusted a life preserver and swam to the shore, two miles distant, but died from exhaustion on leaving the water. The paper speaks of the effort as a wonderful feat for a man of his extreme age. His wife, the mother of John J. Sheridan, was a native of Kentucky. She is now in her seventy-sixth year, enjoys excellent health, and is passing away a happy and peaceful old age among her children. John J. Sheridan attended private schools in St. Joseph until 1861, when his father experienced business reverses; besides, his earnest sympathy with the people of the South in the struggle of arms just opening out provoked feeling against him and he was constrained to leave home and seek a temporary residence in the far West, for his own personal safety. Upon the oldest son fell the burden of caring for the family. All his studies were abandoned and he was apprenticed to Major John P. Bruce, publisher of the "Daily Journal," then the only newspaper printed in that city. He was the only wage-earner in the family, hence it became necessary for the mother to open a private school, and so the two, mother and

boy, managed to keep the children together and feed and clothe them. In 1865, the war being at an end, and young Sheridan having learned his trade, he went South, and became a compositor, on the Memphis "Appeal" first, and later on the "Avalanche" and "Ledger," and the year following took cases on the St. Louis "Republican," afterward returning to St. Joseph and taking a position on the "Daily Gazette." Early in 1872 he went to San Buenaventura, California, and, entirely without means, purchased the Ventura "Signal," giving his note, secured by mortgage on the plant. He conducted this paper for five years, and in that time brought up three younger brothers to the trade and business, and saw them entered upon successful careers. In 1880, in company with others, he established the San Francisco "Daily Globe," but their capital was limited and the newspaper field was overfilled and at the end of the year the paper suspended. In the fall of 1880 he returned to St. Joseph, Missouri, and found employment in a job printing house, and shortly afterward established a small printing business of his own. He carried on the latter until 1886 when it was merged into a paper business in a modest way. This was successful from the outset, and in 1888, in association with other parties in the business, he organized the Sheridan-Clayton Paper and Stationery Company, of which he became, as he now is, president and manager. The success of this business has been phenomenal, and marks Mr. Sheridan as possessing ability of a high order. He is entirely destitute of political ambition, and has never sought or held office. He prides himself upon being a consistent Democrat, but had no confidence in Mr. Bryan's financial theories, and voted for the Republican candidate at the last presidential election, as he will again, should the same question be at issue. He connected himself with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in 1890, in which he remains a consistent member. His fraternal society relations are limited to the Masons. He is a member of Charity Lodge, Mitchel Chapter, Hugh de Payen Commandery and Moila Temple, Mystic Shrine, all of St. Joseph. In 1871 he was united in marriage to Miss Louisa, daughter of Colonel Thomas Ashton, a prominent farmer and capitalist, who had removed with his family from Mason County, Kentucky, and

settled on a fine farm on the outskirts of the city of St. Joseph, Missouri, in 1850. Three children were born to them and remain with them: Carrie Ashton Sheridan, born in California, Lucinda Small Sheridan and John Howard Sheridan, born in St. Joseph, Missouri. The family live a happy and contented life, while Mr. Sheridan enjoys the confidence of all as an accomplished business man and an irreproachable citizen.

Sheriff.—The sheriff is an ancient county officer, derived from the English law. He is the highest ministerial and executive officer of the county, invested with very important duties and powers for preserving the peace, quelling and suppressing riots, insurrections and other similar disturbances, apprehending felons and executing process. He may, in addition to his regular deputies, appoint special deputies, to serve for a time, not longer than thirty days, and he may put offenders in jail on their refusal or failure to give bail. One of his duties is to attend on all courts of record, but this general duty in St. Louis City is divided with the city marshal, who attends on certain of the courts, while the sheriff attends on the others. The St. Louis sheriff is chosen by the people at the general election, and holds office for four years.

Sherman, William Tecumseh, one of the most illustrious of American soldiers, was, for some years, a resident of St. Louis city and occupied a home presented to him by his patriotic admirers in that city after the war. He was born February 8, 1820, at Mansfield, Ohio, and died in New York, February 14, 1891. He was graduated from the United States Military Academy at West Point, in 1840, and saw his first active military service in the Seminole War. In 1853 he resigned, became a broker in California, and, after practicing law for a while in Kansas, was made superintendent of a military academy in Louisiana. When the convention of that State passed the ordinance of secession, Captain Sherman resigned; was made Colonel of United States Infantry in May, 1861; and commanded a brigade at the battle of Bull Run, having been made brigadier general of volunteers in May. In October, 1861, he succeeded General Anderson in the command

of the Department of Kentucky. After the capture of Fort Donelson he was placed in command of a division of Grant's Army of the Tennessee, and performed signal service in the battle of Shiloh. From July to November, 1862, he commanded at Memphis, and throughout the campaign against Vicksburg, December, 1862, to July, 1863, his services were most conspicuous and valuable. He commanded one of the three corps in that siege. After the fall of Vicksburg he operated successfully against General J. E. Johnston. In October, 1863, he was made commander of the Department of the Tennessee, and joined Grant at Chattanooga in the middle of November; was in the battle of Missionary Ridge, November 25th, and then moved to the relief of Burnside in East Tennessee. Early in 1864 he made a destructive march eastward from Vicksburg. In March he was appointed to command the expedition against Atlanta, which he led with great skill and success, from Chattanooga—May 6th—to the capture of Atlanta in September. He commanded in that campaign the Armies of the Cumberland, the Tennessee, and the Ohio, numbering nearly 100,000 men, with 254 cannon. He chased General Hood, who had succeeded Johnston in command, into northern Alabama, and, returning to Atlanta, marched to the sea, taking possession of Savannah late in December. Then he pushed northward through the Carolinas, encountering Confederate forces here and there under Johnston, and, in April, 1865, received the surrender of that leader and his army at Durham Station. General Sherman had been made major general, United States Army, in August, 1864, and was promoted to lieutenant general in July, 1866. On March 4, 1869, he succeeded General Grant as general-in-chief of the American armies of the United States. At his own request, and in order to make Sheridan general-in-chief, he was placed on the retired list, with full pay and emoluments, on February 8, 1884.

Sherwood, Thomas A., lawyer and Judge of the Supreme Court of Missouri, was born at Eatonton, Putnam County, Georgia, June 7, 1834, and educated at Mercer University in his native State, and Shurtleff College, in Illinois, to which State he removed while still a youth. In 1852 he came to Missouri and for a time lived in St. Louis County

and afterward successively in Scott, Newton and Lawrence, settling down at last in Greene County. Making law his profession, he attended the law school at Cincinnati and graduated there in 1857 and was admitted to the bar. He secured a good practice and soon rose to eminence in the profession, and was recognized as one of the best jurists in southwest Missouri. In 1872 he was elected judge of the supreme court of the State, and at the end of the ten years' term, in 1882, was re-elected. In 1890 an amendment to the constitution was adopted increasing the number of judges of the supreme court of the State from five to seven, and Governor Francis appointed George B. Macfarlane, of Mexico, and John L. Thomas, of Hillsboro, to the new places, to hold until the next election. At the next election, in 1892, three judges of the court were elected for a term of ten years: Thomas A. Sherwood, Gavon D. Burgess and George B. Macfarlane, this being the third time Judge Sherwood was elected. At the present time (1900) he is serving his third ten-year term of service, and if he continues to hold his seat to the end of his term he will have sat on the bench of the State for an uninterrupted period of thirty years—a record marked by uprightness, learning and high professional ability and honor.

Shields, George Howell, lawyer and jurist, was born in Bardstown, Kentucky, June 19, 1842. He was educated at Westminster College, Fulton, Missouri, and was reading law when the Civil War began. He served in the Missouri militia, and rose to the rank of captain. He graduated from the Louisville (Kentucky) Law School, and began practice at Hannibal, Missouri, in 1865, and was elected city attorney the same year. In 1873 he removed to St. Louis and became a law partner of John B. Henderson. In 1889 he was appointed by President Harrison to the assistant attorney generalship for the Interior Department. Later he served as agent and counsel for the United States before the Chilian Claims Commission. In 1894 he returned to St. Louis and resumed the practice of law. In 1895 he became associated with General Noble in the law firm of Noble & Shields. He is a Republican in politics, and a Presbyterian in religion. In 1866 he married Miss Mary H. Leighton.



John S. Shirk

Shields, James, lawyer, soldier, United States Senator from three States, Illinois, Minnesota and Wisconsin, was born at Drungannon, County Tyrone, Ireland, in 1807 and died at Ottumwa, Iowa, June 1, 1887. He came to the United in 1820 when a youth sixteen years of age, studied law, and settled down to the practice in the old town of Keokuk, Illinois, in 1822. He was a man of affable and popular manners, and general spirit, and soon won the esteem and favor of the people. In 1826 he was elected to the Legislature, and in 1830 was elected State auditor of Illinois. In 1843 he was appointed judge of the supreme court of the State, and in 1845 was made commissioner of the general land office. He possessed a high patriotic and martial spirit, and in 1846, with Mexico before him he offered his services to the government. He was made major general and assisted in the command of the Illinois volunteers. He served with distinction and honor in the Mexican campaign under General Taylor and General Scott, and also in the operations in the city of Mexico, under General Scott. He commanded the troops in the battle of Contreras. At Terro, he was hit through with a grape shot, but his bravery in this battle was made known to the world by brevets. As soon as he was able the wound he received entered on the battle of Chapultepec was a general. In 1848 he was mustered out and afterward was appointed by the Governor of Oregon Territory. He was elected United States Senator from Illinois and served the job from March 3, 1857, after which he returned to Minnesota Territory, and on the admission of it into a State was elected one of the United States Senators, taking his seat in 1859. He served until March 3, 1861, when he moved to California and engaged in the mining. The beginning of the Civil War he again offered his services to the government and was made brigadier general. In the death of General F. W. Landis he was appointed to his command, serving in the Shenandoah Valley, Virginia, under General Banks. On the 1st of March, 1862, he won the victory at Winchester, where he was wounded. He was in command of Fort Fisher when it was attacked and defeated by Sherman's army. In March, 1863, he resigned.

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John Smith

Shields, James, lawyer, soldier and United States Senator from three States, Illinois, Minnesota and Missouri, was born at Dungannon, County Tyrone, Ireland, in 1810, and died at Ottumwa, Iowa, June 1, 1879. He came to the United in 1826 when a youth sixteen years of age, studied law, and settled down to the practice in the old town of Kaskaskia, Illinois, in 1832. He was a man of affable and popular manners, and genial spirit, and soon won the esteem and favor of the people. In 1836 he was elected to the Legislature, and in 1839 was elected State auditor of Illinois. In 1843 he was appointed judge of the supreme court of the State, and in 1845 was made commissioner of the general land office. He possessed a highly patriotic and martial spirit, and when the war with Mexico came on he offered his services to the government, and was made brigadier general and assigned to the command of the Illinois volunteers. He served with distinction and honor in western Mexico under General Taylor and General Wool, and also in the operations in the valley of the City of Mexico, under General Scott, where he commanded the troops from Illinois and South Carolina. At Cerro Gordo he was shot through with a grape shot, and for his gallantry in this battle was made major general by brevet. As soon as he recovered from the wound he re-entered on duty, and in the battle of Chapultepec was again wounded. In 1848 he was mustered out, and shortly afterward was appointed by President Polk Governor of Oregon Territory. In 1849 he was elected United States Senator from Illinois and served the full term, until March 3, 1855, after which he removed to Minnesota Territory, and on the organization of it into a State was elected one of its United States Senators, taking his seat in May, 1858. He served until March 3, 1859, when he moved to California and engaged in mining until the beginning of the Civil War, when he again offered his services to the government and was made brigadier general, and on the death of General F. W. Landers was appointed to his command, serving in the Shenandoah Valley, Virginia, under General Banks. On the 23d of March, 1862, he won the victory of Winchester, where he was wounded. After this he was in command of Port Republic, and was attacked and defeated by Stonewall Jackson. In March, 1863, he resigned his

command and settled at Carrollton, Missouri, and resumed the practice of law. He was chosen to the Legislature, and afterward was elected United States Senator to fill out the unexpired term of Senator Bogy, deceased, and served from January 21, 1879, to March 4, 1879. His high, honorable spirit and generous impulses won favor among all classes of men, and his name is held in affectionate remembrance in the three States which he had the unusual distinction of representing in the United States Senate.

Shields, Mary Harrison Leighton, wife of Honorable Geo. H. Shields, is the eldest daughter of Rev. John Leighton, D. D., and Sarah Bainbridge Richardson, born in Palmyra, Missouri. She was for two years the secretary general of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, while Mrs. Benjamin Harrison was its president. She was elected chapter regent of the St. Louis Chapter, and, with the aid of her staff officers, developed that chapter from twelve to 118 members in a short time. In February, 1897, she was chosen State regent for the State of Missouri, and has organized chapters in several of our cities. She is director for the State of Missouri of the organization of the Children of the American Revolution, an order composed of lineal descendants of the heroes of 1776, who are not old enough to join the adult societies. They are taught to revere the flag and study the history of their country, and to appreciate the blessings of the great republic. Mrs. Shields was the originator of the idea of a magazine to be published by the Daughters of the American Revolution, now known as the "American Monthly." She offered resolutions at the first Continental Congress in 1891, proposing that the American flag be displayed over every school house in the country during study hours, and requesting all school teachers to teach the children the words and music of the "Star Spangled Banner." She is also a member of the Colonial Dames of America, being a Dame of the Virginia Society. She now holds the office of president of the Colonial Dames in Missouri.

Shirk, William Snyder, lawyer and ex-judge of the Seventh Judicial Circuit, was born in Chambersburg, Franklin County,

Pennsylvania, August 24, 1843, son of Jacob and Susan (Stouffer) Shirk, both natives of the Keystone State, and of German ancestry. The founders of the family in America were three brothers who located at Germantown, Pennsylvania, during or prior to the Revolution. Jacob Shirk, who for several years was engaged in milling in Pennsylvania, removed to Illinois in 1851, where he devoted the remainder of his life to farming, dying in Carroll County in 1880. His wife's death occurred there in 1886. The education of their son, William, was begun in Pennsylvania, and continued in the public schools of Carroll County, Illinois. In 1863 he was graduated from Mount Carroll Academy, in that county, and at once endeavored to enlist in an Illinois Volunteer Regiment, but by reason of being a cripple from childhood he was not accepted. Disappointed in this, he then turned his attention to the study of law, toward which he had been inclined for some time. In September, 1864, he entered the Albany Law School, at that time the most noted institution of its kind in the country, from which he was graduated in May, 1866, with the degree of bachelor of laws. After graduation, he returned to his home and began a search for a suitable location, with the result that about a month later he had opened an office in Warsaw, Benton County, Missouri. There he remained in practice for eleven years. Within a year after his location there he was appointed to the office of prosecuting attorney, and at the general election of 1874 was elected judge of the Seventh (now the Twenty-ninth) Judicial Circuit, then including eight counties. After a service of three years and nine months on the bench he resigned the office in the fall of 1878, by reason of the reorganization of the circuits, which demanded a change in residence from Warsaw to Warrensburg. Resuming private practice in partnership with the late Judge James H. Lay, he remained in Warsaw until May, 1879, since which time he has been engaged continuously in professional work in Sedalia, confining his practice to the circuit and higher courts. In 1882, upon the invitation of the management of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company, he became identified with that corporation as its attorney, and during the past eighteen years he has had charge of a large share of the litigation in which it has been involved. His success in

the trial of the numerous important causes intrusted to him has been uniform, and in every case in which serious questions have been involved the higher courts have sustained his contentions. His clean record upon the bench, and his thorough knowledge of the principles of the law, led the Republican party, whose fundamental principles he had always espoused, to nominate him for a place upon the supreme bench in 1892. The canvass which followed was one of the most exciting in the history of the State. In that year the number of supreme judges was increased from five to seven, and each party nominated three candidates. Judge Shirk received 32,000 more votes than the two other candidates of his party, and he lacked, according to the official canvass, but 963 votes of defeating Judge Burgess, a Democratic nominee. This remarkable vote was due to the personal popularity of Judge Shirk, the general knowledge of his high qualifications for the post, and the generous support of many lawyers of opposite political faith. He has never been a candidate for other political honors, though he was a member of the Missouri delegation to the Philadelphia convention of 1900 which renominated William McKinley for President. Aside from his connection with the Missouri Pacific Railway Company, Judge Shirk was attorney for the receiver of the First National Bank of Sedalia, and for the receiver of the Sedalia Street Railway; and he is now attorney for the Citizens' Bank, of Sedalia, and other corporate interests. Fraternally he is a Master Mason. In the line of his profession he is a member of the Missouri Bar Association, of which he has been vice president, and the American Bar Association. December 22, 1868, he married Frances S. Hastain, a native of Henry County, Missouri, and a daughter of Daniel M. Hastain. She died June 4, 1886, leaving three children, viz.: Bessie, wife of Samuel P. Johns, of Sedalia; Maud S., wife of W. H. Hogg, of Sedalia, and William S. Shirk, a practicing physician of Sedalia. June 4, 1899, Judge Shirk married Miss Lou Barnes, a native of Rocheport, Missouri, and a daughter of the late Ira Barnes, for many years a merchant of Sedalia. In closing this brief reference to the career of Judge Shirk, it should be said of him that though he is in no sense a politician, his natural abilities as

a leader of men, his broad knowledge of affairs, his eloquence, and his skill in debate, have had the inevitable result—his services have been eagerly sought by the party whose principles he so ardently espouses, and his advice is as potential in the counsels of his party as that of any man in central Missouri. The broad measure of success which has attended his professional career is due primarily to his indefatigable energy and studious disposition, two of his most marked characteristics, coupled with his honesty of purpose and inherent strength of character.

Short Session.—The “short session” of Congress is the second session, which, beginning on the first Monday in December, ends with the expiration of the Congress on the 3d of the following March.

Shot Making.—The abundance of lead of choice quality in Missouri, and the cheapness of mining it, attracted attention at an early day. Thirty years before St. Louis was first settled by Laclede and the Chouteaus, the lead mines of what is now Washington County were worked and found to be rich and profitable. The chief demand for lead at that early day was for making bullets and shot to supply the hunters who roamed over the great West on both sides of the Mississippi. Moulding lead into bars for hunters, who would themselves mould it into bullets with the moulds which every rifleman carried in his pouch, was an easy and not expensive business; but making shot was a complex and expensive process, requiring capital. The first shot in Missouri was made at Herculanum, now extinct, which stood on the ground now occupied by Crystal City, on the Mississippi, thirty miles below St. Louis. The bluff at that place offered the advantage of a fall that might be turned into account, and, as the lead mines were not far distant in the interior, a shot tower was erected on the bluff at the place as early as 1809, and did a good business until the lead trade was diverted to other places. St. Louis became famous for a shot tower also, and the tall shot tower in St. Louis was, for many years, the chief distinction of the city with persons who lived in other States and had never visited it. The original tower was abandoned and replaced with a higher and better one long ago, and St. Louis has not been without

its shot tower from the year 1809. In 1897 it had two great towers in active operation, at which were made nearly one-half the shot manufactured in the United States. These towers are large and complete, ranking among the most perfect structures of the kind in the world, built of brick, and 180 feet in height. The manufacture of shot has become almost perfect. For a long time it was difficult to secure the symmetrical roundness required in the tiny projectiles, because the outer surface of the globules cooled too rapidly into a crust by falling into the water, before the interior had time to become solid also. The result of this unequal cooling was imperfections in shape, which made the shot untrue. Various devices were resorted to to remedy this trouble, but none were effective except the elevation of the towers so as to increase the distance of the fall, and thus give the fluid globules time to become solid before reaching the water. In melting the lead it is necessary to add a small proportion of arsenic, usually six to twelve pounds to a ton of the lead, for the purpose of hardening the metal and rendering it less ductile.

Shotwell, Reuben H., manufacturer, was born October 14, 1843, in Virginia. His parents were William and Judith (Garrett) Shotwell. Immediate ancestors through both parents served during the Revolutionary War; his paternal and maternal grandfathers were both present at the surrender of Cornwallis, at Yorktown. He was brought up upon a farm, and received only such education as was afforded by the neighborhood schools. During the Civil War he served with a battery of artillery commanded by Major Pogue, and participated in the first battle of Fredericksburg, the battle of Gettysburg, and numerous other engagements. In 1866 he came west and engaged in milling in Missouri and Kansas. In 1881 he leased the Westport mill for a time, and afterward purchased the property, located on the site of a pioneer mill built in 1848. One of his engines, yet in use, was set up in a mill at Morristown, Cass County, Missouri, in 1855; when Cass County was depopulated under General Ewing's Order No. 11, the engine was brought by ox-teams to its present location. Mr. Shotwell operated the plant for a time as a custom mill. He afterward put in improved machinery and the

Westport Cereal Mills, of Westport, of which he is proprietor, now manufacture such food preparations as refined corn meal, self-rising buckwheat flour, self-rising pancake flour, graham flour and rye flour. The mill has a capacity of one carload in twenty-four hours, and the annual output is a half-million packages, which finds a steady market through the wholesale and retail grocerymen of Kansas City. Mr. Shotwell is a man of sterling character and high business standing. He has served as police judge of Westport, and is a member of the Order of United Workmen. William Robert Shotwell preceded his brother, Reuben H. Shotwell, having removed to Missouri in 1856. He first located in Ray County, and in 1862 went to Westport, where for a time he managed a mill now owned by his brother. He was shot by a Mexican at Del Norte, and died at El Paso. He left a widow and two children; a son, William J. Shotwell, is now a resident of San Francisco, California, and a married daughter is living in Salt Lake City, Utah.

Shrewsbury.—A populous suburban town on the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad, in St. Louis County, seven and a half miles from St. Louis. It contains the residences chiefly of business men of St. Louis.

Shumard, Benjamin Franklin, scientist, was born at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, November 24, 1820. He graduated from the medical department of the University of Louisville, Kentucky, in 1842. He practiced but a short time, when he became absorbed in natural history and other scientific pursuits, and he explored fields of organic remains in company with Professor Cobb, of Louisville, Kentucky, and Edward de Verneuil, president of the Geological Society of France. In 1847 he and Dr. Yandell published a memoir on "The Geology of Kentucky," complimented by many European geologists. Dr. Shumard labored in the survey of the Territories until 1850, when he undertook, with Dr. Evans, a geological tour in Oregon, where he was engaged eighteen months, and of which survey he made an interesting and valuable report. He was next employed on the paleontology of the Red River exploration. In 1853, on invitation of Professor G. C. Swallow, he removed to St. Louis to become assistant in the Missouri

geological survey. In this position he labored five years, when he was appointed by Governor Rummels, of Texas, to make a geological survey of that State, upon which work he entered with enthusiasm, and in which he zealously continued for two years. He then returned to his profession, opened an office in St. Louis, and soon enjoyed a lucrative practice. He was elected professor of obstetrics in the State University in 1866, and lectured acceptably two winters. His death occurred April 14, 1869. In 1852 he married Miss E. M. Allen, of Louisville, Kentucky, a lady of fine literary attainments.

Shurlds, Henry, lawyer, circuit judge and Secretary of State, was born November 21, 1796, in Gloucester County, Virginia, and died in St. Louis County, Missouri, August 2, 1852. He received a classical education in his native State, and studied law under the distinguished orator and author, William Wirt, with whom he practiced for a time in Richmond. In 1819 he came to Missouri and took up his residence in Potosi, at that time a center of wealth and good society. On the organization of the State government in 1820 he was appointed circuit judge of the Southeastern Circuit, but after a time resigned the position, and in 1832 was chosen secretary of the State Senate, and the next year was appointed State auditor. In 1835 Governor Dunklin appointed him Secretary of State, a position which he resigned in 1837 to take the cashiership of the Bank of the State, in St. Louis, which had just been organized. He held the position for fifteen years, when he resigned on account of ill health, and shortly afterward died, at the age of fifty-six years. He was married in 1822 to Jane Jamieson Bush, and at his death left, besides his widow, one son and five daughters. His habits were domestic and retiring, and he was held in high esteem by his friends.

"Shut In."—A cleft in the rock forming a pass through which runs a beautiful stream emptying into the St. Francis River. It is a mile in length, 100 yards wide, and thirty to fifty feet in height. It is in Iron County, two miles south of Ironton.

Sibley.—A town in Jackson County, platted by Archibald Gamble in 1836, and built near the site of Fort Osage, erected

in 1808. General Sibley built a large house here, and Abraham McClellan, the first county judge, built the second in 1822. This was the first shipping point west of Lexington. Several hemp warehouses were swept away by the flood of 1844. Two-thirds of the houses in Sibley were burnt during the Civil War, and there have been disastrous fires since. The town contains stores, churches, a mill, a school room, etc. Its population is 400.

Sigel, Franz, soldier, was born in Sinsheim, Baden, November 18, 1824. After completing his studies at the gymnasium of Bruchsal he entered the military academy at Carlsruhe, and was graduated in 1834, and saw military service in Europe. In 1858 he came to St. Louis, Missouri, and became teacher of mathematics and history in the German Institute. At the beginning of the Civil War he organized a regiment of infantry and a battery, which rendered service at the occupation of the arsenal and the capture of Camp Jackson. In June, 1861, he marched to Neosho and compelled the retreat of General Sterling Price into Arkansas. He took part in the fight at Dug Springs, and after the battle of Wilson's Creek conducted the retreat of the army from Springfield toward Rolla. He was commissioned as brigadier general, to date from May 17, 1861. In the autumn campaign of General John C. Fremont he had command of the advance guard, and in the retreat from Springfield he commanded the rear guard, consisting of two divisions. He took command of the right wing of the troops assembled under General Samuel R. Curtis, at Rolla, and gained the battle of Pea Ridge by a well-timed assault. He was thereupon made a major general, dating from March 21, 1862, and was ordered to the East. He resigned his commission on May 4, 1865, and became editor of the Baltimore "Wecker." In September, 1867, he removed to New York City, and has since resided there, holding at different times important public offices.

Sikeston.—A city of the fourth class, in Richland Township, Scott County, on the Cairo branch of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway, seventeen miles south of Benton. This is one of the oldest settlements in Scott County. About 1800 Edward

Robertson settled in the locality and opened a trading post. Early in the history of New Madrid County, the town of Winchester, founded in 1814, one-half mile away, was the county seat. Sikeston was laid out in 1860, upon the building of the Cairo & Fulton Railway (now the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern), which was completed to the town that year. The first store was opened by John Sikes, after whom the town is named. The town has three churches, a graded public school, two banks, a flouring mill, two hotels and more than twenty stores and shops. One newspaper is published there, the "Scott County Democrat," by Ernest R. Larey. Population, 1899 (estimated), 400.

Silex.—An incorporated village in the northern part of Lincoln County, on the St. Louis & Hannibal Railroad. It has a public school, a church, flouring mill, two sawmills, a bank, and about half a dozen other business places, including a hotel, stores, shops, etc. Population, 1899 (estimated), 200.

Siloam Springs.—An incorporated village in Howell County, fifteen miles northwest of West Plains, its nearest railroad point. It is noted as a health resort, mineral springs of reputed medicinal qualities being located there. It has three general stores and a hotel. It is locally known as Martinsville. Population, 1899 (estimated), 200.

Silver Lake.—A hamlet ten miles southwest of Perryville, in Perry County, deriving its name from an artificial lake which is supplied by the waters of a large, never failing spring. It is popular as a pleasure resort, abounding in picturesque scenery.

Silverman, Gerson B., lawyer, was born January 17, 1871, in Chillicothe, Missouri. His parents removed to this State from Tennessee, in 1865, locating at Chillicothe. In 1881 they removed to Lexington, Missouri, and there resided until they acted upon a decision to make Kansas City their home. The formative period of Mr. Silverman's boyhood was spent in Lexington, a spot teeming with historic reminiscences and noted for its educational advantages since the early days when common schools were scarce and higher institutions were rare, indeed. G. B. Silverman attended the Went-

worth Military Academy at Lexington and was the only member of the graduating class of 1887. He had attended the common schools of Chillicothe, and at an early age gave evidence of a desire for mental training, with prospect of a successful professional career. After graduating from the military college he spent about two years in traveling, and at the end of that time entered Washington University, St. Louis, where he took a special course in literary work, and a special course of lectures in the law department of the university. Returning to Lexington he resumed his legal readings and enjoyed the tutorship of Alexander Graves, a lawyer of conspicuous ability and a former member of Congress from this State. Mr. Silverman also read law with Judge John E. Burden, in Lexington, and was admitted to the bar in 1892 by Judge Richard Field, during a term of court held by that jurist in Sedalia. Mr. Silverman returned to Lexington, and there engaged in the practice of law. Within a month after his return he was made city counselor of Lexington, and at about the same time was appointed assistant prosecuting attorney of Lafayette County under Prosecutor William Aull. He remained in Lexington until the fall of 1894, when, accompanied by his parents, he removed to Kansas City, where he has since resided. In Kansas City he formed a law partnership with Edwin F. Weil, under the firm name of Silverman & Weil, and this combination is one of the most successful at the Jackson County bar. Although Mr. Silverman is a lawyer young in years, he is invariably classed with attorneys of much greater age and longer experience. He has devoted his time largely to the practice of criminal and commercial law, and has participated in a number of cases of such importance as to form the basis of legal action in various causes. His principal criminal case was in the defense of John Schlegel, tried for murder in Jackson County in 1897. The defendant was accused of shooting Dr. Berger, a well known physician of Kansas City, on account of the seduction of Schlegel's wife. So strongly did the evidence show the motive of the crime, and so ably was the case handled by the leading counsel for the defense that the prisoner at bar was acquitted speedily. Mr. Silverman was counsel in the celebrated case of Benedict Company vs. the Metropolitan

National Bank, a case which settled the law on consignments to commission firms, and is recorded in the Seventy-fourth United States Reports, page 182. Other civil suits of almost equal importance have been ably handled by Mr. Silverman, who is as strong in his management of a case of a commercially intricate kind as he is in the defense of individuals who are brought to the bar of justice to answer serious criminal charges. He is a member of the Kansas City Bar Association, is an active Democrat, and a live, progressive citizen of Kansas City. Recognized as a man of originality and resources, his place at the bar is a sure and dignified one.

Simmons, Edward C., merchant, was born September 21, 1839, in Frederick, Maryland. He came to St. Louis when he was seven years of age, and when he was sixteen years old he entered the employ of Childs, Pratt & Co., hardware merchants. In 1863 he became a member of the firm of Levering, Waters & Co., from which has grown the Simmons Hardware Company, now conducting the largest hardware business in the world. Mr. Simmons was among the first hardware merchants of the country to put traveling salesmen in the field, and it is now said that he has employed more salesmen in this capacity than any other man in America. On the 1st of January, 1898, Mr. Simmons resigned the presidency of the company. Wallace D. Simmons, eldest son of Edward C. Simmons, succeeded his father as president, and Edward H. Simmons, another of Mr. Simmons' sons, is now a member of the board of directors. Mr. Simmons has been a director of the Boatmen's Bank for seventeen years; was for a time a director in the St. Louis National Bank, and is now a director in the National Bank of Commerce, the largest financial institution in the United States with a single exception. He has also been a director of the St. Louis Trust Company since its organization. During the years 1880 and 1881 he was a member of the St. Louis police board, which had to its credit the permanent closing, in a single night, of every public gambling house in St. Louis. Mr. Simmons married, 1866, Miss Garrie Welch, daughter of George W. and Lucy Welch, of St. Louis. Of five children born to them, two daughters have died. Two of the three



J. J. Simpson

1871-1941

SIMMONS

sons are identified with the
their father established.

Simmons Iron Mountain

ninety feet high and covers
an area of thirty acres, and is
Salem, Dent County. The top is
boulders of peculiar iron ore.

Simpson, Samuel S., since 1885

representative of the insurance interests in
sas City, and an active citizen on matters
pertaining to that branch of commerce, was
January 12, 1813, in Lawrence County,
Virginia. His parents were natives of that
and the ancestors of the family trace
back to Revolutionary days. He grew up
a small town his parents removed from Vir-
ginia to St. Louis, Missouri, and later
to Boonville in this State. In his early
subject of this branch was related to
educated at the common schools, and was
teacher for twenty years, before commencing
successful career at the common schools, prin-
schools at Nevada, Missouri, and was prin-
cipal of "Boonville" and "Versailles" schools,
and was in charge of the public schools at
stitutions and public schools at
Versailles, Missouri. His principal
line of work Mr. Simpson is in the
Missouri representative of the
Fishing company, and the
Life insurance business, having
affairs at the Aetna Life Office,
Nevada. He went to Kansas
as the special agent of the
Mutual Life Insurance Company,
city and western Missouri, serving
agent of the company since 1870.
1870. Mr. Simpson studies the busi-
closely, and has always insisted upon a high
standard, refusing to resort to any dishonest
methods that are frequently resorted to
order to secure patronage. He is
the competent and honest
is the peer of any man, and his
insurance is the one and only
men of moderate means can afford
the necessary family protection, be-
tantly conducted and properly managed.
A close student of statistics and
he endeavors to reduce the statistics
to a basis so clear and concise
the strong points of a business
only abused may be profited.



J. J. [unclear]

sons are identified with the business which their father established.

Simmons Iron Mountain.—A hill ninety feet high and covering with its base an area of thirty acres, a mile southwest from Salem, Dent County. The top is covered with bowlders of peculiar iron ore.

Simpson, Samuel S., since 1885 a representative of life insurance interests in Kansas City, and an able authority on matters pertaining to that branch of finance, was born January 12, 1843, in Fauquier County, Virginia. His parents were natives of that State and the ancestors of the family are traced back to Revolutionary days. When he was a small boy his parents removed from Virginia to St. Louis, Missouri, and later went to Boonville, in this State. In Boonville the subject of this sketch was reared, and educated at the Kemper school. He was a teacher for twenty years, terminating his successful career at superintendent of public schools at Nevada, Missouri. He was principal of "Boonville Seminary," at Boonville, and was in charge of other educational institutions and public schools at Fayette and Versailles, Missouri. After giving up this line of work Mr. Simpson was the southern Missouri representative of an eastern publishing company, and then engaged in the life insurance business, having charge of the affairs at the Aetna Life Insurance Co., at Nevada. He went to Kansas City in 1885 as the special agent of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, for that city and western Missouri, serving as general agent of the company since September 1, 1890. Mr. Simpson studies the business closely, and has always kept it up to a high standard, refusing to recognize the dishonest methods that are frequently practiced in order to secure patronage. He believes that the competent and honest life insurance agent is the peer of any man, and that as life insurance is the one and only way in which men of moderate means can at once provide the necessary family protection, it should be fairly conducted and properly represented. A close student of statistics and statements, he endeavors to reduce the subject matters to a basis so clear and comprehensible that the strong points of a business that has been sorely abused may be plainly seen. He is

now president of the Kansas City Life Underwriters' Association, an organization the object of which is to correct improper methods and elevate the standing of the members. In politics he is a Gold Democrat. A member of the Calvary Baptist Church, of Kansas City, he is a participant in wholesome movements looking toward the uplifting of mankind and the advancement of the city's interests. In 1868 he married Miss Bettie W. Lockett, of Cole County, Missouri. Four sons born to that union are now living, namely: George W., city salesman for R. B. McIver & Company, New York City; Stephen S., sanitary engineer under the administration of General Woods, at Havana, Cuba; Maurice E., and Edgar V., students at the Manual Training School, Kansas City. Mrs. Simpson died in 1887, and Mr. Simpson married, in 1890, Mrs. Sallie Holden Merritt.

Single Tax League.—A voluntary organization of both sexes, and without distinction as to politics, religion, race or nationality, which was a natural coming together of kindred spirits for a union of effort in the propagation and advancement of the principles taught by the late Henry George.

The single tax platform consists of the following declaration of principles: "We assert as our fundamental principles that all men are equally entitled to the use of the earth, air and sunshine, and that the chief function of government is to protect the individual in these rights. The land being the source of all wealth and comfort, and exclusive, undisturbed possession of certain areas of land being a privilege afforded by governmental protection only, and comprehending all other privileges, we further assert that taxation for the support of government should be based solely upon such privilege.

"Therefore, no one should be permitted to hold land without paying to the community the value thereof, and from the fund so raised all expenses of government should be paid. We would, therefore, abolish all taxation except a tax upon the value of land, exclusive of all improvements."

The first recorded efforts to co-operate in the teachings of "Single Tax" in St. Louis were initiated in 1885 or 1886. From this beginning arose what was called the "Land and Labor Club of St. Louis," of which a

large number of individuals formed the membership, some of them quite prominent in labor organizations and other civic bodies. Late in 1887 the movement took on another phase and the local organization evolved into what was known as the "Anti-Poverty Society," which was organized on September 24th of that year.

On August 12, 1888, a change of name took place and the "St. Louis Single Tax League" was organized, but this organization was composed of elements not entirely harmonious on clear-cut single tax principles. And, therefore, on the evening of January 1, 1889, a number of straight-out single taxers met and agreed on a line of action which resulted in the reorganization of the league, with Hamlin Russell as president. The membership of the league at this time consisted principally of laboring men—using the term "laboring" in its contracted sense—but during the year following a number of adherents from the professional and educational circles were gathered in, some of them quite prominent in the community. Only once in the history of the league have the members engaged in organized political action. In 1894 Mr. N. O. Nelson, a member of the league, was nominated by Single Taxers for Congress from the Twelfth District, on a straight free trade and single tax platform. The election resulted in a count for Mr. Nelson of a few more than a thousand votes.

What is known as the "Equal Taxation Committee" of the league—S. L. Moser, chairman, and John J. McCann, counsel—is now engaged in the practical work of calling attention to the non-enforcement of the present laws relating to the collection of taxes and contesting the constitutionality of license and personal property taxation in the courts of the State. It was this committee that brought before the local board of equalization the matter of franchise taxation, calling especial attention to the gross undervaluation of street railway and other corporate property in the city. In October of 1898 a State organization was formed, which is known as the Missouri Single Tax League.

Sinking Creek Natural Bridge.—At Sinking, a small hamlet in Shannon County, fifteen miles north of Eminence, there is a natural bridge spanning Sinking Creek, from which the hamlet derives its

name. This bridge is a rocky hill, about a quarter of a mile in length. The arch under which the creek flows is sufficiently high to admit of the rafting of large trees down the stream.

Sinking Fund, State.—See "State Sinking Fund."

Sinking Fund of St. Louis.—A fund for the gradual payment of the city debt. It consists of three-fourths of the net proceeds of the sales of city commons in the year 1854, and three-fourths of the net proceeds of the city commons and other lands belonging to the city, when further sales shall be made; and three-fourths of the net proceeds of all sales of the city commons and other lands belonging to the city, subsequent to the year 1854 and prior to the adoption of the charter of 1876; also all railroad stock belonging to the city in any railroad terminating in the city, or opposite the same in the State of Illinois; and in addition \$10,000 a year out of the general revenue of the city. Besides this, there is a sinking fund for the redemption or purchase of city bonds outstanding on the 7th day of April, 1890. It consists of that portion of the annual appropriation of a sum not less than \$1,200,000, which is left after paying the interest on the city debt. The moneys are to be invested in bonds of the city, which, when purchased, are to be cancelled.

Six Mile.—A term applied to a neighborhood in Fort Osage Township, Jackson County.

Skidmore.—A town on the Nodaway Valley Railroad, in Monroe Township, Nodaway County. It is in the geographical center of the county, and is named after M. Skidmore, who gave twenty acres of land for railroad purposes, and laid off the town in 1880. It has a population of about 400, a Masonic hall, a Methodist Episcopal, a Methodist Episcopal, South, a Christian and a Cumberland Presbyterian Church. It has two elevators, and the Farmers' Bank, capital \$12,000, deposits \$35,000. Large shipments of grain and stock are made from the place, and the community is prosperous and orderly. A newspaper, the "Standard," is well supported by its constituency.



De Slaven

Slack, William Y., legislator, soldier, was born in Mason County, Kentucky, August 1, 1816, and was killed at the battle of Pea Ridge, March 20, 1862. He moved to Missouri where he was raised and settled in Boone County. He was raised, receiving his education in the schools of the county. He held the office of J. B. Gordon, attorney of Columbia, and in 1874 he was elected to the legislature, and made that place his residence. He possessed the spirit of a soldier, and when the Mexican war broke out he raised a company and joined the Sterling Price's regiment, and participated in the march to Mexico, and fought against Taos. He was active in public affairs, and was a member of the constitutional convention. When the War began in 1861 he supported the Southern cause, and was named by General Jackson one of the generals to organize a brigade which was in the battle of Pea Ridge, and also in the battle of Irburn. He fell mortally wounded at Pea Ridge. He was a lawyer of acknowledged character, and while his signature was distinguished by a conscientious devotion to the friend of the State University, and a supporter of measures to

Slashes.—A name applied to the timber of Missouri and sections of the country to semi-swampy land with growths of timber, and in some localities the name was given to timber land that had burned over and the burnt stumps and stumps left standing.

Slater.—A city of the State, Mass., on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, about twelve miles northeast of the county seat. It was platted in 1838 on eighty acres of land donated by Baker, Jr., and was named for a director in the Chicago & Alton Company. It has a well established graded school system; churches of Baptist, Catholic, Christian, Methodist, and Presbyterian denominations; the Young Men's Christian Association; Democratic newspapers, etc.



McKenney

Slack, William Y., legislator and soldier, was born in Mason County, Kentucky, August 1, 1816, and was killed at the battle of Pea Ridge, March 20, 1862. His parents moved to Missouri when he was quite young, and settled in Boone County, and there he was raised, receiving his education in the schools of the county. He studied law in the office of J. B. Gordon, a prominent lawyer of Columbia, and in 1837, located at Chillicothe, and made that place his permanent residence. He possessed the instincts of a soldier, and when the Mexican War occurred he raised a company and joined Colonel Sterling Price's regiment, and took part in the march to Santa Fe, and the campaign against Taos. He possessed talents for public affairs, and in 1845 was elected to the constitutional convention, and in 1847 was a member of the Legislature. When the Civil War began in 1861 he warmly espoused the Southern cause, and was appointed by Governor Jackson one of the eight brigadier generals to organize the State Guards. His brigade was in the battle of Wilson's Creek, and also in the battle of Pea Ridge, where he fell mortally wounded. General Slack was a lawyer of acknowledged ability and high character, and while serving in the Legislature was distinguished for his diligence and conscientious devotion to duty. He was a friend of the State University, and a zealous supporter of measures for its advantage.

Slashes.—A name applied by early settlers of Missouri and sections of the southern country to semi-swampy lands bearing growths of timber, and in some localities the name was given to timber land that had been burned over and the burnt stumps and trees left standing.

Slater.—A city of the fourth class, on the Chicago & Alton Railway, in Saline County, twelve miles northeast of Marshall, the county seat. It was platted in 1878, in part on eighty acres of land donated by Josiah Baker, Jr., and was named for Colonel Slater, a director in the Chicago & Alton Railway Company. It has a well established public graded school system; churches of the Baptist, Catholic, Christian, Methodist Episcopal and Presbyterian denominations; rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association; two Democratic newspapers, the "Rustler" and

the "Bee;" two banks, the Bank of Slater, and the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank. It is the division headquarters of the Chicago & Alton Railway, and the location of its repair shops. In 1900 the population was 2,502.

Slavens, Luther Clay, lawyer, was born August 13, 1836, in Putnam County, Indiana, and is of Scotch-Irish descent. His great-grandfather, John Slavin (the name has been changed to Slavens), who was a native of the North of Ireland, immigrated to Augusta County, Virginia, and from there went to what is now Highland County, Virginia, where he settled prior to the Revolutionary War. Members of the fifth generation of the family now reside on and till the land which this immigrant ancestor first brought under cultivation. He married Elizabeth Stuart, of Scotch descent, and they had ten children, three daughters and seven sons. The daughters, Comfort, Elizabeth and Naomi, married respectively into the Higgins, Ingraham and Galford families of Virginia, and remained in the Old Dominion. The sons were William, who settled in Smith County, Tennessee; Daniel, who settled in Claibourne County, Tennessee; Isaiah, who settled in Kentucky; Reuben and Henry, who settled in Pike County, Ohio; John, who settled on Greenbriar River, in what is now Pocahontas County, West Virginia, and Stuart, who remained at the old homestead in Highland County, Virginia. Isaiah Slavens, the grandfather of Luther C. Slavens, was a true patriot, and with other members of his family shouldered his "flintlock" and joined Washington's illustrious army, serving through four campaigns of the Revolution. In the War of 1812 he and three of his sons served their country in the second struggle with Great Britain. In 1792 he emigrated to Montgomery County, Kentucky, and his son, Hiram B. Slavens, father of the subject of our sketch, was born there. The mother of Luther C. Slavens, whose maiden name was Sarah Holland, was also born in that State. The parents removed to Putnam County, Indiana, in 1826, and the son grew up on a farm in that State. He received good educational training in his youth, and when fitted for college entered Asbury University (now DePauw University), from which institution he was graduated at the end of a classical course in the class of 1858. He was

graduated from the law department of the same institution in 1860, Bishop Thomas Bowman being then its president. On the 8th of January, 1861, he married Miss Sallie Boggs Shelby, daughter of Isaac Shelby, of Tippecanoe County, Indiana, who came of a Welsh family which first settled in this country near Hagerstown, Maryland. David Shelby, the grandfather of Mrs. Slavens, was raised in what is now Rockingham County, Virginia, but settled in Pickaway County, Ohio, where he acquired much prominence and represented his county in the Ohio Legislature for twenty years. While under age David Shelby enlisted in the Revolutionary Army, and saw considerable service during the contest of the Colonies for independence. His father was also named David, and his grandfather, who came from Wales, and founded the family in America, was named Evan Shelby. After his marriage Luther C. Slavens began the practice of his profession at Covington, Indiana, from which place he removed to Kansas City in 1865. He has since been a member of the bar of the last named city, and has devoted his attention exclusively to the law. He served as city counselor of Kansas City one term, and subsequently was a member of the board of public works of that city. He is one of the ablest members of an able bar, and, guided always by his sense of right, he is unswerving in his devotion to principle. He was one of the famous "306" delegates to the national Republican convention of 1880 who voted steadily for General Grant for a third term until Garfield was nominated for the presidency. He is a Republican in politics, but does not hold party fealty above public interest. He and his family, as were his parents before him, are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Slavens has three daughters, who are the wives, respectively, of George L. McNutt, H. W. Immke and John Slavens.

Slavery and Emancipation.—It has been impossible to ascertain from any records to which the writer has had access the date of the first importation of African slaves into the settlement which afterward became the city of St. Louis. It is, perhaps, an historical fact of no great importance; it would serve merely to indicate with accuracy the duration of the slave system in St. Louis. It

would not mark the beginning of any social or political movement, as slavery had existed in the Province of Louisiana for generations before, and, at the time of Chouteau's expedition in 1764, slaves were held in Ste. Genevieve, Cahokia, and all the older French settlements in the Mississippi Valley. It is not probable that the original band of thirty pioneers brought slaves with them. In reading over their names, we find that they were millers, carpenters, farmers, gunsmiths, traders and blacksmiths. Men of these avocations could hardly have been slave-owners. They came, as all early settlers come into a new country, to fell the trees and to clear and cultivate the land, to build houses and stockades, and to set about supplying the little community with the necessities of life. They arrived at the site of the future city March 14th; Laclède moved over with his family from Cahokia in the following September, and it is more than probable that he owned slaves and brought them with him to his new home. In the following year there was a great exodus of the French from the territory east of the Mississippi westward across the river, on account of the recent cession to England. A sort of panic seems to have seized the settlers at the thought of falling under English domination, and from all the surrounding posts and villages whole families fled with all their goods and chattels to St. Louis that they might be safe on French soil before the arrival of British troops. In the same year several families came up the river from New Orleans. It is idle to speculate about probabilities in historical matters, yet, from the fact that these new-comers were from slave-holding towns, and that they were possessed of sufficient fortune to enable them to transport their whole establishments to a distant point, it is but reasonable to believe that some among them owned slaves and carried them to St. Louis. If this be correct, then slavery was established there as a feature of life in the village not later than 1765. On December 17, 1766, an inventory was filed in the archives of St. Louis of the property of Daniel Blouin, which he had agreed to sell to John Duatchurut, and it included "a negro man named Caesar, and his wife, Jeanneton; four negro men, Marthurin, Batiste, Noyos and Jasmin." Mr. Billon mentions that the deed was executed in St. Louis January 17, 1767. There is also on record an agreement entered

into before the royal notary of the Illinois on August 14, 1768, whereby "Alexander Langlais, a traveling trader, living at the post of St. Louis, by these presents, voluntarily binds himself to Mr. Antoine Hubert, merchant, residing at the post of St. Louis," to go to the post of the Little Osages and there trade with the Indians as the clerk of Mr. Hubert. The instrument continues: "This agreement is made for the sum of 800 livres in peltries, deer-skins, or beaver, at the current price of the same at this post, which they will establish on the peltries of this trade on his arrival at St. Louis. It is also agreed that in case said Langlais will take a negro in place of the said sum of 800 livres in peltries, said Mr. Hubert obligates himself to deliver him one on the arrival of the convoy from New Orleans in the next spring, said negro to be sound and free from all disease, in which case the said Langlais will repay to Mr. Hubert said amount of 800 livres in the same manner in peltries." (Billon, Vol. 1, p. 62.) It is evident from this that the sale and barter of slaves was begun in St. Louis within two years after the city had been founded.

At this time the famous Black Code of Louisiana, which had been proclaimed in 1724, was in force throughout the Province. It consisted of fifty-four articles and contained the most minute and specific provisions for the control and management, not only of the slaves, but even of the free negroes, while it also defined and limited the powers of the masters. It is too lengthy to insert in full, but reference to a few sections is sufficient to show the conditions which it was designed to meet. If a master, for instance, allowed his slave to work on Sunday, the negro was confiscated. Negro children followed the condition of their mothers. If she was free they were born free, even though the father might be a slave; if she were a slave the children became the property of her owners. Slaves could not be witnesses in either a civil or criminal action, except when there was a default of competent white witnesses, and in no event could they be witnesses either for or against their masters. They could not be parties to a civil suit nor complainants in criminal causes. If a slave struck his master, or any member of his family with sufficient force to cause a bruise or to draw blood, he was liable to capital punishment, as he was also for any other "outrages

or acts of violence" committed against free white persons. Stealing of horses or cattle, "according to the circumstances of the case," was a capital offense. A runaway slave who did not surrender himself within one month after having been denounced to the authorities, "shall have his ears cut off and shall be branded with the flower de luce on his shoulder. For the second offense within that time he shall be hamstrung and branded on the other shoulder, and for a third offense he shall be executed." When a slave was sentenced to death for a crime in which his master did not participate, he was to be appraised by two persons whom the judge appointed and the value of the slave was to be paid to the owner; to raise this sum "a proportional tax shall be laid on each slave." The only punishments which masters could inflict on their slaves were to have them whipped, but only with rods or ropes, and to put them in irons. If they racked or mutilated them the slaves so treated might be confiscated. In almost every case where confiscation is provided for it is prescribed that the slave be sold at public auction, and the proceeds handed over to the nearest hospital. Husband and wife were not to be sold separately, when owned by the same master, and children under fourteen were not to be separated from their parents. A slave owner over twenty-five years could manumit his slaves on obtaining a decree of permission from the superior council, but to do this he had to satisfy the council that he had good and sufficient reasons for wishing to free his slaves. All negroes, whether free-born or manumitted slaves, were incapable of receiving donations either by testamentary disposition, or by gifts, "*inter vivos*," from the whites. The code contains also a mass of details, which it is not necessary to recite here.

In those early days which we are now considering, the western part of the American continent was almost a "*terra incognita*," even to the European governments which claimed possessions therein. It was then a vast wilderness where a few small settlements were to be found separated from each other by great distances of a trackless country infested by hostile Indians. The southern part of the Province was, of course, more quickly populated, and the towns were in comparatively easy communication with each other. But in

Upper Louisiana the conditions were quite different. Once a year the river settlements received consignments from New Orleans. It took months to complete the journey northward from the capital to the villages in the Province of Illinois. So remote were the settlements that in several cases considerable time elapsed before even civil authority was established in them. It is not surprising, therefore, that neither France nor Spain attempted to perform what might be called the less necessary functions of government, such as the taking of a census, or the procuring of other accurate information concerning the state of the population. The cessions of Louisiana from one power to another and the political changes in Europe also tended to bring about this result. For these reasons the facts and statistics contained in such official records as are within reach of an inquirer in St. Louis are of the most unsatisfactory character for a research such as the present. The best information that can be obtained must be gathered from unofficial data, such as recorded wills, deeds and inventories; but these, while interesting enough in themselves as evidence of particular transactions, do not supply sufficient material to enable us to form a comprehensive idea of the part that slavery had in the early history of St. Louis. It is practically an impossibility to ascertain the number of slaves held there at any given time during the colonial period, the number of whites, free colored and slaves, and the varying proportion which these classes bore to each other from year to year. It is true that, in 1769, General Alexander O'Reilly, soon after taking possession of the Province as Spanish Governor General, ordered a census to be taken of New Orleans, and there is reason to believe that this was done with great accuracy. The population of the rest of the colony, however, was estimated on figures that can not be verified, and which were probably founded on reports from traders and other travelers. The entire population of the Province in that year was 13,538, but of this total 7,382 is credited to New Orleans and Tchoupitoulas alone. St. Louis was supposed to have 891 inhabitants, and about half of the population of the entire colony was white. When no more accurate or complete information than this is obtainable it will be seen how difficult it is to present a satisfac-

tory statement of the history of slavery in St. Louis in its early years.

An incident occurred in St. Louis in 1779 which enables us to form some idea as to the sort of treatment accorded to disorderly slaves, and also as to the responsibilities to which their owners were subject. On the 21st of January a negro slave woman named Lorine attacked Marianne, a mulatto slave woman, in the course of a dispute concerning the right to use a hole which had been cut in the ice on Mill Creek, where both were engaged in washing. Lorine threw Marianne into the water, and would have drowned her, but that another slave woman dragged her out; and then Lorine, after having beaten her severely, threw her into a fire, which was burning near by. The law acted promptly, and the offense met with a swift punishment; the trial was had the next morning before Captain De Volsay, the post adjutant, as Governor De Leyba, being the owner of Marianne, had placed the matter in his hands. The court sentenced Lorine to receive 100 lashes in public; fifty on the same day at 4 o'clock, and the balance on the next day at the same hour. It was "ordered, furthermore, that Mr. Roubien and wife, owners of said slave, Lorine, be held responsible for her appearance in case of the death of Marianne, and until her perfect recovery, and that they pay the surgeon's bill for attendance until her complete recovery, and all costs and charges of this prosecution." (Billon, Vol. I, p. 58.) The ownership of slaves, it will be seen, exposed the master to liabilities which might be extremely serious in their results. The whole subjects of the duties and rights of slaves—for they had rights which were recognized by law—the punishments which might be inflicted on them, and the obligations of slave owners, is covered by a decree of Baron de Carondelet which he promulgated in 1795, being, at that time, Governor General of Louisiana, and which modified, to some extent, the more severe restrictions of the Black Code. It discloses a condition of society, which, to many of us, appears unintelligible, yet Major Amos Stoddard, who abhorred slavery and every feature of it, cites this decree in his "Sketches of Louisiana," as an example of philanthropic endeavor on the part of Carondelet to ameliorate the condition of the slaves. It is interesting to note

the fear of a slave insurrection, which is apparent, and which is so carefully provided against in various articles. Major Stoddard's version of this decree is as follows: "In 1795 he published an ordinance on the subject, by which he established the monthly allowance of corn in the ear to each slave at one barrel. It was recommended to masters to assign waste lands to their slaves for the purpose of enabling them to raise the necessities of life; and if this allowance was denied them, they were obliged to furnish each of them with a linen shirt and trousers for summer, and a woolen great coat and trousers for winter. Labor was to commence at the break of day, and to cease at the approach of night. Half an hour was allowed for breakfast, and two hours for dinner. Slaves were allowed on Sundays to rest or to work for themselves, except in time of harvest, when their masters were authorized to employ them, paying them about thirty cents per diem. Punishments at one time, under a penalty of \$50, were not to exceed thirty lashes; but the stripes were allowed to be repeated after the interval of a day. It was permitted to fire on negroes who had deserted their masters; also on those unarmed, if they refused to submit, when required, or presumed to defend themselves against their masters or overseers, and likewise those who entered a plantation with an intent to steal. Those who killed or wounded a negro, except in the above cases, were threatened with the severest penalties of the law. The amusements among slaves were restricted to Sundays, and the planters were forbidden, under a penalty of \$10, to suffer any strange negroes to visit their plantations after dark; and they were also forbidden, under a like penalty, to permit any intrigues or plots of escape to be formed on their plantations by negroes belonging to others. No slave was permitted to leave the plantation of his master without a written permission, under a penalty of twenty lashes; and if any slave was found riding the horse of his master without the like permission, he was liable to receive thirty lashes. Firearms, powder and lead, found in the possession of slaves, were liable to confiscation; and such slaves were adjudged to receive thirty lashes. No planter was allowed to employ more than two slaves to hunt for him at the same time; and on their return from the chase they were

obliged to deliver up their arms. No slave was allowed to sell anything, not even the productions of his own labor, without the permission of his master."

The purchase of Louisiana by Jefferson in 1803 did not, of course, affect the right to hold slaves, as slavery was at that time a legalized institution in the United States. In the subsequent year, when the formal cession took place at St. Louis, the population of that city was 1,080, while the total free population of the district of St. Louis, which comprised all the region between the Meramec and Missouri Rivers, was 2,280, and the number of slaves was estimated at 500. In 1810, six years later, the slaves in St. Louis were reckoned between a fourth and a fifth of the population. The occupations in which they were employed were very similar to those in which their descendants are usually to be found at this day. A large number of them were household servants, and as the town grew in size and wealth, and a more luxurious style of living became possible, great numbers of slaves were to be found in the private houses of the more prosperous citizens. Every man of means had his body servant, or valet, as he would now be called, and his wife and daughters were attended by their negro maids. Not infrequently a slave would be deeded to an infant for this purpose. The cooks, of course, were slaves, generally women; the Creoles were always fond of a good and generous table, and in "darky cooking," improved, perhaps, by recipes brought from France, they found entire satisfaction, while the numerous dishes, which are favorites throughout the South to this day, are evidences of the gastronomic talents of the old slave cooks, who first invented them. The keys of the store room were usually committed to the care of some trusted female slave, and she became the custodian of that precious store of household luxuries, the supplies brought with much trouble and expense from New Orleans, and on her fell the responsibility of making the stock on hand last through the year, until the barges again came up the river in the following spring. Several of the larger places had private smokehouses, where the ham and bacon for family use were prepared. The mistress of the house took charge of the still room, an important department, where home-made wines, preserves and other delicacies, and

sometimes medicines, were produced. The work was done by slaves who were especially trained for the purpose. This sort of education often began when the slave was a mere child, and it added considerably to his or her value in the market. The cooks, for instance, had with them in the kitchen, as assistants or scullery maids, one or more young girls, to whom they imparted the secrets of their art, and who in time became skilled cooks themselves. The laundresses were also slave women, and on certain days of the week the banks of the stream which is now confined in the Mill Creek sewer were crowded with the women washing the clothes in the running water, or beating them on flat rocks with wooden paddles, while the turf and bushes about were covered with the linen spread out to bleach. With few, if any, exceptions, all the household servants in St. Louis for years were slaves. They were, of course, employed in other occupations; they were literally the hewers of wood and drawers of water for the community. Slave labor was used on the farms and kitchen gardens surrounding the city, and much of the heavy work of all kinds was done by them. With the development of steamboat traffic a new use was found for them, both in the carrying trade and along the river front.

There is a memorandum in existence containing a record of the sale of all slaves belonging to the estate of Auguste Chouteau, and the results are probably a fair indication of the price of slaves at that time. The sale took place September 15, 1830. This paper gives the names of the purchasers, the names and ages of the slaves, and the price paid for each. Of the thirty-seven slaves only one was not disposed of, and that was one Pitre, Chouteau's old body-servant; the reason for this exception becomes apparent when we find his age listed at 102 years. The next in age was seventy-four, while there are others mentioned merely as infants, and sold with their mothers. The total proceeds of the sale were \$10,869, giving an average price of almost \$302 per slave. The highest price was paid by Hippolite Papin, who bought Joseph Clarice, aged eighteen, for \$605, and Grand Louis, aged seventy-four, was knocked down to Henry Chouteau for \$50, which was the cheapest purchase made. It may be noted that most of these slaves were bought by

the immediate family and friends of Auguste Chouteau.

In the course of time, as St. Louis became the metropolis of the Mississippi Valley, it also naturally became the slave market for the surrounding country. Just as in the earlier days the merchant or trader went to New Orleans and bought his slaves there, so the farmer or planter, from either up or down the river, or from the "back country," would come to St. Louis, both to buy and sell his slaves. There were always a number of slaves on sale, from which he could make his choice; and if he wanted to dispose of his human properties the chances were always in favor of his obtaining better prices in the city. As a natural consequence of this condition of affairs, there sprang up a class of slave dealers, or "nigger-traders," as they were then known, who made a business of buying and selling slaves like merchandise. Slaves were sometimes good investments, and several of these dealers acquired considerable fortunes by their speculations in this class of property. They were sometimes the auctioneers when slaves were sold at public vendue, and as an incident to their trade, they established slave-pens, where their stock on hand could be maintained until disposed of, and where they could be examined by prospective purchasers, like horses in a paddock. These slave-pens were at different points in the older portions of the city, and, perhaps, the best known was on what is now South Broadway, on the corner of Clark Avenue, and by one of the strange turns of events it was used during the Civil War as a Federal prison.

A word should, perhaps, be said concerning the treatment of the slaves by their masters. There seems to be no reason to doubt that, as a rule, the slaves in St. Louis were well cared for. Public opinion was in favor of it. While there were bad masters, it must not be forgotten that there were also bad slaves. The cases of cruelty and oppression were sure to become matters of public gossip, while, on the other hand, the master who treated his slaves with humanity, attracted no attention, because he did what was expected of him. The majority of the slaves were well housed, well fed and well clothed. In time of sickness medical attendance was provided for them, and the master and members of his

family made it their business to see that proper attention was given to the sick among their slaves. The great terror of the slave's life was that he might be sent South. To be "sold down the river" was the most awful fate that could befall him. This shows, at least, that the slaves could imagine worse treatment than they received in St. Louis. But perhaps the best evidence is the devotion and real affection which in so many cases the emancipated slaves showed to their old masters. They are a class which is becoming extinct, but every slave-holding family in the city knows of cases where their ex-slaves have maintained a loyal attachment to the persons who once owned them. Even at this day a few remain who follow the fortunes of "my old white people" with unselfish interest; every birth, or death, or marriage in the family brings them to the house to share, with an humble but sympathetic participation, in the joys or sorrows of their former masters. Of course, there were slaves who attempted to escape. Generations of slaves' ancestors could not crush out the instinctive desire for freedom in the race. In looking over the files of old newspapers one finds in almost every issue advertisements of rewards for the capture of escaped slaves, with little pictures all exactly alike, of the black man running in great haste, with his stick and bundle over his shoulder, and of the woman, a bandanna tied about her head, who is apparently not as speedy in her flight—representations as conventional as the cuts of steamboats, which still adorn the advertising columns of our newspapers. One gathers the impression from these notices that, to use the language in which they are couched, "my mulatto boy, Tom," and "my black wench, Lucy," must have given their owners considerable annoyance by their constant efforts to escape. But it is not fair to say that the slave was always fleeing from cruel treatment. The unavoidable and essential features of the slave system itself, the possible separation of husband from wife, or of parents from children, the public whipping post, the never ending restraint, and all the other circumstances which must, of necessity, attend the institution of slavery, as shown by the slave laws of the period, are, in themselves, a sufficient explanation of the reason that so many slaves took a desperate chance to reach a strange land where they might find

themselves penniless, homeless and friendless, but free.

There was no agitation looking to the emancipation of the slaves during the French and Spanish periods of our history. In the tranquil and conservative atmosphere of the French settlement, existing conditions were not questioned, and were accepted by one generation after another without change. General Collot, in describing Upper Louisiana, in 1796, says that the reply of the Creoles to any suggested innovation is always: "It is the custom; so it was with our fathers. I get along with it; so, of course, will my children." Slavery was in the established order of things, and therefore there was no slavery question in French St. Louis. After the Louisiana purchase, however, and particularly after the admission of Missouri to the Union, the echoes of the abolition movement reached the western banks of the Mississippi River. The State of Missouri itself entered the Union in the midst of a storm of partisan and sectional conflict at Washington, which was to lead the nation with an awful certainty into further dissension and unrest until it reached the climax of a civil war. But slavery was still to be permitted in Missouri, the State. The Missouri compromise, although afterward declared by the supreme court to be worthless, as binding on subsequent legislation, gave both parties an opportunity to permit the admission of Missouri, without sacrificing their fundamental principles. Statehood was conferred on Maine at the same time, for, as Canning had called upon the New World to redress the balance of the Old, so the statesmen of that day called upon the free-soil North to preserve the country from control by the slave-holding States of the South. The most interesting feature of the history of slavery in St. Louis is undoubtedly the political struggle which was urged on this issue, for and against, but as a discussion of this subject would involve a repetition of the political history of the State at large, and even of the nation from 1820 to 1865, and more particularly as it would trespass on the papers of those to whom such topics as the war and the secession and abolition movements have been assigned, it is not practicable to enter here into a review of those matters. There is one important incident, however, which it may be permissible to

mention, as showing that the slavery question in Missouri might have met with an easy solution if the foresight and wisdom of her political leaders had not been rendered nugatory by an accident which could neither have been foreseen nor prevented. In Switzler's "History of Missouri" there is an account of a secret meeting held in St. Louis in 1827 or 1828, which was attended by the leaders of both parties, representing all sections of the State. There were about twenty or thirty in the gathering which came together for the purpose of devising means to rid the State of slavery. Barton and Blair attended; and the result of their deliberations was the following plan of action: They agreed to bring, if possible, all the candidates of the coming election into the movement. On the same day, all over the State, resolutions, secretly prepared and printed, were to be publicly circulated in the form of anti-slavery memorials, and the machinery of both parties was pledged to procuring the signatures of the electors. The meeting was harmonious, and the delegates separated in the belief that their plan would be successful. Everything was in readiness when suddenly a story, emanating from an unknown source, went flying from mouth to mouth throughout the State to the effect that Alexander Tappan had entertained negroes at dinner, and that his daughters had been seen driving with them in his carriage. "Perhaps it was not true, but it was believed in Missouri, and raised such a furore that we dared not and did not let our memorials see the light." The opportunity was lost forever, and slavery was thereafter to be considered only as a partisan question. It was but a few days later, in 1836, that a mob, on the night of the 21st of July, attacked the office of the St. Louis "Observer," an abolition newspaper, published by the Rev. Elijah P. Lovejoy. The presses and other contents of the building were wrecked and destroyed, and public feeling was so aroused that Lovejoy moved to Alton, where he was killed the following November, in attempting to defend his property against a similar attack.

In 1854 a lawsuit was instituted in St. Louis, which, in its ultimate results, was destined to have the most far-reaching effects on the public events of the future. At the April term of that year in the United States Circuit Court for the District of Missouri, Dred Scott, a negro, brought an action against

John F. Sandford, the immediate purpose of which was to establish his freedom, and that of his wife and two daughters, whom Sandford claimed as his slaves. It was a case of trespass *vi et armis*, on the ground that Sandford had illegally taken them into custody. The case had been previously tried in the circuit court of St. Louis County, a State court, in which Scott had been successful, but on Sandford's appeal to the State Supreme Court that cause had been reversed and remanded to the circuit court, where it was pending when Scott brought suit in the Federal court. The judgment there was against him, and he appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States. An extraordinary number of issues was raised, including the right of Scott to litigate, questions of citizenship and jurisdiction, the status of slaves and of free colored persons, the legal aspect of the slavery question, and several important interpretations of the Constitution. Chief Justice Taney delivered one of the most weighty and exhaustive opinions that has ever been handed down from the Supreme Court. It is not necessary to discuss the case further. It was held that Scott had no standing in court as a litigant, and that he could not claim emancipation from the fact that his master had, at one time, removed him to a free State. His condition of slavery was confirmed, and as the case had aroused the interest of the entire country when slavery was a burning issue and a great political question, the decision of the court did much to aggravate the "irrepressible conflict." The Dred Scott case is one of those famous in American reports, and it has given rise to one of the most persistent misquotations of its language, for it will probably always be said, as it was said then, and as it is frequently said to-day, that the court was of the opinion that "the negro has no rights which the white man is bound to respect."

The Missouri Statutes of 1855 recognized the usual division of the African population of the State into two classes, the free negroes and mulattoes and the slaves. The laws in regard to free colored persons were very severe. No negro or mulatto could own firearms or ammunition, or any sort of weapon without a license from a justice of the peace. The county courts, were required to have brought before them all free negroes and mulattoes in the county between the ages of

seven and twenty-one years, and to bind them out to be apprentices or servants; "but no colored apprentice shall be placed in company with a free white apprentice." No colored person could live in this State without a license, and these licenses were to be issued only to certain classes of them; moreover, bond, not exceeding a thousand dollars, had to be given in security for good behavior. The negro was not allowed to retain in his possession the license or other free papers, though he could obtain them in the event of his moving from one county to another, as they had to be filed with the clerk of the county court where he resided. No free negro or mulatto could emigrate into the State or enter the State unless in the service of a white man, or for the purpose of passing through. In either case the time that he could remain in the borders was limited. If he stayed longer he was liable to arrest, a fine of \$10, and expulsion. If the fine was not paid he was further liable to not more than twenty lashes, and the court could either order that he immediately leave the State or else hire him out until the fine, costs and expenses of imprisonment had been paid for by his labor. Any person keeping or teaching a school for the instruction of negroes and mulattoes in reading or writing was liable to a fine, not in excess of \$500 and imprisonment not exceeding six months. No meeting or assemblage for the purpose of religious worship or preaching was permitted, where the services were performed by some of their own race, unless a sheriff, constable, marshal, public officer or justice of the peace was present. All meetings of negroes or mulattoes for the purpose of learning or religion, were declared unlawful assemblages, and it was made the duty of the public officers to suppress them. The slave laws of the same date recall in many instances the Black Code and the ordinance of Carondelet. A master who hired his slave to another slave, or who allowed his slave "to go at large upon the hiring of his own time, or to act or do as a free person, or to hire himself, within this State," was to be fined between \$20 and \$100 for each offense, and the slave was to be held in jail until his owner gave bond that the offense would not be repeated. A slave going from the tenement of his master without written permission, or entering upon a plantation without the written consent of the

owner or overseer, unless he was sent by his master on lawful business, was punished by flogging. "Insolent and insulting language of slaves to white people shall be punished with stripes at the discretion of a justice of the peace," was another provision of the code. No one could allow more than five slaves belonging to others on his property at the same time, and these could not remain more than four hours without the written consent of their owners. Ferrymen or other persons who carried a slave across the Mississippi without a written pass from his owner was liable to the owner for the value of the slave, costs and damages, and the boat used for the purpose, or even for bringing the slave from one point to another in the State, might be libeled. Most offenses committed by the slaves were punished by stripes.

A comparison of the following figures, giving the census of St. Louis in 1850 and in 1860, is interesting as showing the decrease in the number of slaves, while the free population was steadily growing:

	1850.	1860.
Whites.....	73,806	157,476
Free colored.....	1,398	1,755
Slaves.....	2,656	1,542
Total.....	77,860	160,773

It only remained to record the death of slavery in St. Louis, and for this purpose it is necessary to look for a moment into the history of the State. On January 6, 1865, a Constitutional Convention of sixty-six delegates met in the Mercantile Library Hall, in St. Louis, to frame a new State Constitution, which was to be submitted to the electors at the next election. The first committee appointed was named for the purpose of drawing up an article of emancipation, and on January 11th they reported the following ordinance: "An ordinance abolishing slavery in Missouri: Be it ordained by the people of the State of Missouri, in convention assembled: That hereafter in this State there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except in punishment of crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted; and all persons held to service or labor as slaves are hereby declared free." A number of amendments were moved, most of them providing for a gradual emancipation, or for recompensing the slave owners, but the ordinance was finally carried in its original form by a vote of sixty yeas, four

nays, and two absent. The new constitution went into effect July 4, 1865. Emancipation had been practically achieved before that date. After Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamations of September, 1862, and January, 1863, it was evident that freedom for the slaves throughout the country was an assured fact. In this manner slavery in St. Louis came to an end after the existence of over a century. Henceforth the slaves were free, and had to work out their own salvation. Amendments to the Federal Constitution placed the matter beyond the possibility of doubt; the "peculiar institution" ceased to exist; the slavery question was dead, and the problem which had vexed the nation for so many years was settled forever. (See also "Emancipation.")

JULIUS L. FOY.

Slayback, Alonzo William, lawyer, was born at Plum Grove, Missouri, July 4, 1838, and died in St. Louis October 13, 1882. He became a fine classical scholar and a successful lawyer. He served in the Confederate Army, and rose to the rank of colonel. After the war he went with General Shelby to Mexico, and remained in voluntary exile until 1866. In July of that year he returned to Missouri and resumed the practice of his profession in St. Louis and became active in politics as a Democrat. In 1882 he made a spirited canvass in behalf of his law partner, Colonel James O. Broadhead, who was a candidate for Congress. In the course of this campaign he became involved in a controversy with John A. Cockerill, then editor of the "Post-Dispatch." On the 13th of October there appeared in that paper a personal attack on Colonel Slayback, which aroused his indignation and he sought the editor to ask that the objectionable article be suppressed in the second edition of the paper. An encounter between him and Cockerill resulted from his visit to the editorial room, and Colonel Slayback was instantly killed. His death aroused the impassioned sympathy of a wide circle of friends in St. Louis. He married, in 1859, Miss Alice A. Waddell, daughter of William B. Waddell, who was a member of the old firm of Russell, Majors & Waddell, of "Pony Express" fame.

"**Slicker War.**"—The "Slickers" were local vigilance committees whose purpose

was to rid the country of undesirable characters, and they grew out of the inefficiency of the courts in the punishment of crime. Their usual mode of punishment was to trice up the offender, and "slick" or whip, him with hickory withes, and from this came their name. They brought many to trial, "slicked" and banished many more, and executed a few. In some cases innocent persons suffered. It became known that, while the greater number of the "Slickers" were of the most respectable class, a number of thieves were also members, and made use of the organization to wreak vengeance upon personal enemies. This led to the formation of "Anti-Slickers," and in some regions long continued feuds existed between the two bodies. The "Slickers" originated in Benton County, in 1841, in a quarrel between the Jones and Turk families, resulting from the acquittal of Andrew Jones, charged with the murder of Hiram K. Turk. The difficulties continued for five or six years and involved all the inhabitants of the county, who were obliged to take one side or other, even though unwilling or without personal interest. During this time several were killed, many were chastised and all the region was terrorized. In 1842 the militia were called out, but the outrages continued despite their presence. Acts of violence growing out of these events were committed as recently as in 1868. "Slickers" and "Anti-Slickers" were organized in various parts of the State, but the seat of greatest disturbance, after Benton County, was in the Cuivre River region. In 1844, during the period of high water, small boats ascended that stream into Lincoln County, adjoining St. Charles County, in which neighborhood a large quantity of counterfeit money was set afloat, and many domestic animals were stolen and taken away. Beef cattle were even butchered on the farm of the owner and the meat taken to St. Louis by small craft used for that purpose and there sold. Captain James Stallard, of Lincoln County, organized a company of "Slickers" and began to hunt down the offenders. Early in 1845 the Lincoln County Slickers were informed that the sons of James Trumbull, who lived in Cuivre Township, St. Charles County, were confederates of the counterfeiter and warned them to leave the country. This they refused to do, and in April the "Slick-

ers" visited Trumbull's house to enforce their demand. They found the building barricaded, and unheeding the warnings of Trumbull and his daughter, Sarah, made an attempt to enter. Of the assailants John Davis was wounded in the head with a cornknife by one of the Trumbull girls, and his brother, Malachi, was shot twice by one of the boys, and died next day. After he was wounded John Davis shot both the Trumbull boys. James Trumbull died from his wound, and his brother, Squire, was paralyzed for life. The "Slickers" retreated. James Shelton formed a company of "Anti-Slickers" near Flint Hill, Cuivre Township, St. Charles County, for the purpose of dispersing the Lincoln County "Slickers." He set a guard over the Trumbull house, and several skirmishes followed, in which at least one man was killed and several were wounded. For several months the people of the two counties were arrayed against each other, and at times were on the point of a general conflict. Eventually the excitement subsided and both companies were disbanded. Two years later Captain Shelton was wounded by some concealed marksman from the Lincoln County side of Cuivre River. Jacob Boone, who had been a "Slicker," was brought to trial for the act and acquitted. Friends of each revived the old antagonisms, and the night following Shelton's friends were fired upon while returning home, but without effect. Several years intervened before friendly feeling was restored between the people of the two neighborhoods.

Sligo.—A mining village in Short Bend Township, Dent County, four miles from Cook Station, on the Salem branch of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad, and fourteen miles from Salem. It is the location of large iron furnaces. It has a church, public school and a few stores. Population, 1899 (estimated), 300.

Sloan, Charles William, lawyer, and former judge of the Seventh (now the Seventeenth) Judicial Circuit, is a representative of one of the most distinguished families in the United States. He was born December 24, 1842, in Lafayette County, Missouri, and is a son of Rev. Robert and Margaret Davidson (Ewing) Sloan. His father, a native of Tennessee, was a son of Alexander Sloan, who was descended from Irish ancestors who

embraced the Presbyterian faith. The Rev. Robert Sloan received his education in the common schools of Tennessee and Missouri, having accompanied his parents to this State in 1820, and located near Boonville. Early in life he united with the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and in young manhood began fitting himself for the ministry in that denomination. His first services as a preacher were begun in Missouri, and his whole life was devoted to the work in this State and Arkansas. It is related of him that he once received as compensation for six months' laborious work as an itinerant minister a cambric handkerchief. His death occurred in 1868. His wife was the last survivor of the family of the celebrated pioneer of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church in Missouri, the Rev. Finis Ewing, and a sister of Judge Ephraim B. Ewing, formerly of the Supreme Court of Missouri. The Rev. Finis Ewing was one of the founders of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, in February, 1810. His wife, Margaret Davidson, was a daughter of General William Davidson, who was killed in battle February 1, 1781, while opposing the passage of the army under Lord Cornwallis in crossing the Catawba River in North Carolina. She was also a niece (General Davidson's wife being a Brevard) of Dr. Ephraim Brevard, who is referred to in Johnson's Encyclopedia as "a forcible and energetic writer, a graduate of Princeton," and "the distinguished author of the 'Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence.'" Judge Ewing was admitted to the bar in 1842 and immediately formed a partnership with his brother, Robert C. Ewing, at Richmond, Ray County, Missouri. Soon afterward he was elected to the Legislature; in 1848 was a Democratic presidential elector; in 1849 was appointed Secretary of State by Governor Austin A. King, and in 1856 was a candidate for attorney general. In that year Colonel Benton was the gubernatorial candidate of one wing of the Democratic party, Trusten Polk of another, and Judge Robert C. Ewing was the third candidate. The two Ewing brothers frequently met on the stump, but their affectionate relations were not disturbed. In 1859 Judge Ewing was elected to the Supreme Bench, but resigned in 1861 to resume the practice of his profession in Jefferson City. In 1864 he removed to St. Louis. In 1870 he was

elected to the circuit bench, resigning January 1, 1873, to accept a place on the supreme bench, to which he had been elected in the preceding November. Judge Ewing was married in 1845 at Richmond, Missouri, to Elizabeth Allen, daughter of Dr. Thomas Allen, and a sister of the late Henry W. Allen, Governor of Louisiana at the close of the Civil War. His eldest daughter, Anna, wife of United States Senator F. M. Cockrell, died in Washington, D. C., in January, 1894. Judge Ewing died June 22, 1873. Our subject's mother died at Westport, Missouri, in September, 1897, in the ninety-first year of her age. She was married in Cooper County, Missouri, December 13, 1826. Her children were: Alfred B., a retired physician, residing in Kansas City, Missouri; Frances, wife of Green J. Jones, of Denver, Colorado; Ewing M., of St. Louis, for many years grand secretary of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Alexander T., a farmer of Cass County, Missouri; Kate, wife of Silas P. Keller, died in 1867; Robert Lee, who died in Cass County in 1885; Finis Ewing, who died in childhood; Charles William, our subject; Margaret P., wife of William L. Yantis, died in December, 1886; Ephraim P., died in 1879, and James, who died in infancy in 1852. The Honorable C. W. Sloan received his primary education in the common schools of Missouri. After pursuing a course in the academy at Jefferson City he read law under the supervision of his uncle, Judge Ephraim B. Ewing, and in 1866 was admitted to the bar by Judge George W. Miller at Jefferson City. Immediately thereafter he located in Harrisonville, Cass County, where he has since

been continuously engaged in the practice of his profession, with the exception of the six years during which he occupied the bench. Though always an ardent supporter of the principles of the party of Thomas Jefferson, he never consented to fill public office until 1886, when he was elected Judge of the old Seventh Judicial Circuit. Immediately after his election Governor Marmaduke appointed him to the bench to fill the unexpired term of Honorable Noah M. Givan, his predecessor, who had resigned to return to private practice. At the conclusion of his term of office Judge Sloan resumed the practice of his profession, to which he has since been closely devoted. For many years he has been identified with the Allen Banking Company as a director. Fraternally he has attained the degree of Knight Templar in Masonry, and in religion he is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, in which he has served as elder for a long period. He has been twice married. April 1, 1875, he was united to Alice Patton, daughter of Colonel Robert Patton, of West Virginia. She died soon after their marriage, and on January 28, 1880, he married Jennie Todd, daughter of Robert Todd, of Cass County, Missouri—though a native of Fayette County, Kentucky—by whom he has two children, Florence Ewing and Helen Todd Sloan. Judge Sloan is esteemed by his professional contemporaries as an able and high-minded lawyer, courteous and affable on all occasions. As a judge he was eminently just, presiding with dignity and establishing a reputation as the possessor of a professional knowledge of the principles of the law.



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