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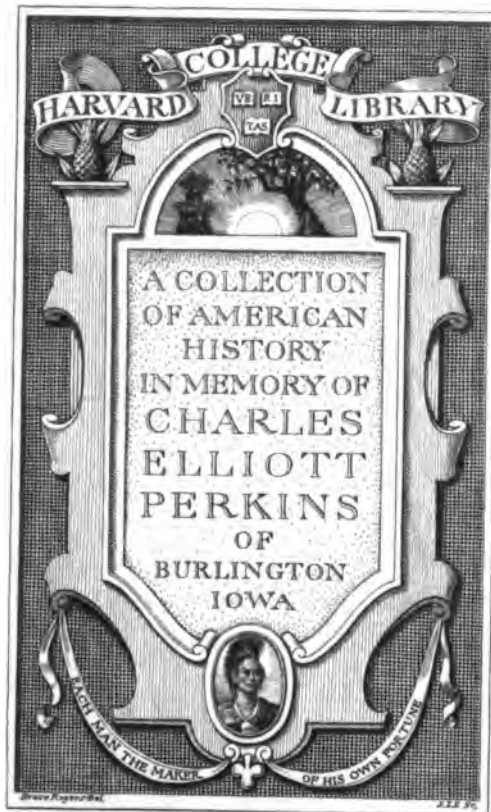
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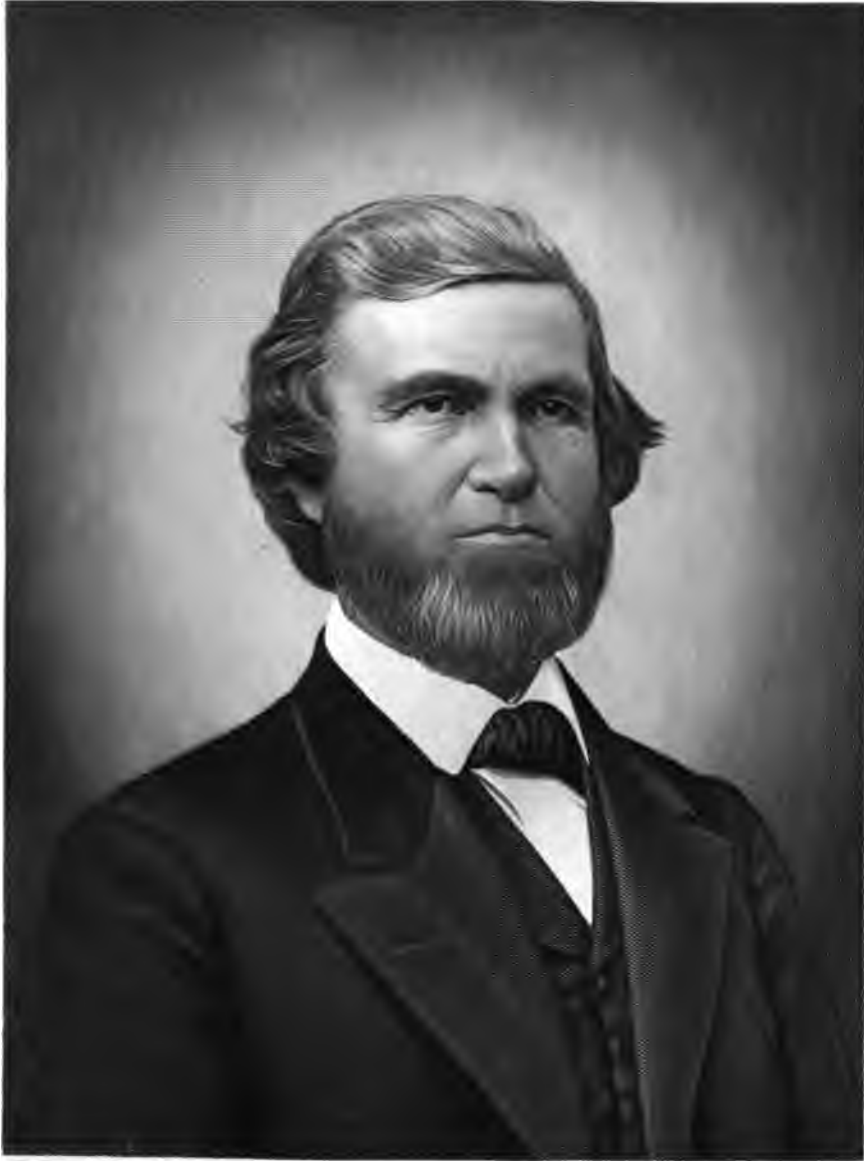












*Benjamin F Loan*

ENCYCLOPEDIA  
OF THE  
HISTORY OF MISSISSIPPI

A COMPENDIUM OF HISTORY AND  
FOR READY REFERENCE

VOL. IV.

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

HIDES & COMPANY, PRINTERS

1904.





*James M. Smith*

# ENCYCLOPEDIA

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EDITED BY

HOWARD L. CONARD.

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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.”





*H. H. Laumeier*

# Encyclopedia of the History of Missouri.

## L

**Laumeier, Herman Henry,** merchant, was born April 28, 1827, in Germany. He died at St. Louis August 11, 1881. His parents were John H. and Elizabeth (Schultze) Laumeier, who came to St. Louis in 1831. His father, Laumeier, died of cholera in 1865, at St. Louis, and his widow died there in 1870. Herman H. Laumeier received a good general education in the schools of St. Louis, and as a boy learned the carpenter's trade. Later he engaged in the wholesale and retail shoe trade in company with his father, William Laumeier, under the firm name of H. H. Laumeier & Bro., their place of business being at the corner of Franklin Street and Third Street. They also conducted a store on Fourth Street, between Franklin Avenue and Wash Street, and were among the prosperous shoe dealers of the city until 1872, when H. H. Laumeier retired as a partner with a comfortable fortune. He was a sagacious and capable merchant and man of the strictest integrity. A member of the German Evangelical Lutheran Church, he was conscientious in the discharge of his religious duties and gave freely of his means in aid of the German Orphans' Home and other charitable institutions. For many years he was a prominent member of the German Club, which was in those days the principal social institution of the German-Americans of St. Louis. November 18, 1863, he married Miss Christina Hincke of that city. The children born to them were Clara (deceased), William Henry, Ida, Estella, Caroline, Herman Henry, Jr., and Walter Hincke Laumeier.

**Laussat, Pierre Clement de,** who exercised the prerogatives of Governor of the Territory of Louisiana at the time of the transfer of the territory to the United States, was a native of France and received his appointment from Bonaparte, then acting as first consul. He arrived in New Orleans,

holding a commission from the emperor to exercise power to act as a plenipotentiary minister. He died July 29, 1823, at about midnight, a necessary provision of the act of the territory to the effect in accordance with the terms of the act of February 28, 1807. He normally served as a lawyer for Governor Claiborne and general as a representative of the United States government, and nothing is known of his private life.

**Lavelock, Thomas Newton,** a leading lawyer, was born at New York, N. Y., 1834. His father owned several patents which he sold to Lavelock. The latter was a man of wide and fertile mind, and his views of personal conduct were those of a student of Hinduism. He was a farmer and stock breeder, and a Democrat in politics, he was an ardent supporter of Abraham Lincoln, whose trial he employed, and who was his attorney in the case in which he was a brigant. He was removed, in 1858, to Ray County, where he died in 1893. His wife was living, at the advanced age of 70 years, making her home with Thomas, in Richmond. She was born in Ohio, and was principally a Quaker. Born to Mr. and Mrs. Lavelock were five children, of whom Thomas was the first. As a youth he bore his father's name upon the home farm, attended the neighborhood schools during the winter seasons. He took the equivalent of a liberal course at Richmond College, and during the years of his student life attended school for one term, and read law to himself without a tutor. He completed his legal studies in the law department of the Missouri State University, from which he was graduated in 1878. He





# Encyclopedia of the History of Missouri.

## L

**Laumeier, Herman Henry**, merchant, was born March 28, 1827, in Germany, and died in St. Louis August 11, 1881. His parents were John H. and Elizabeth (Schulte) Laumeier, who came to St. Louis in 1831. The elder Laumeier died of cholera in 1866, in St. Louis, and his widow died there in 1881. Herman H. Laumeier received a good practical education in the schools of St. Louis, and as a boy learned the carpenter's trade. Later he engaged in the wholesale and retail shoe trade in company with his brother, William Laumeier, under the firm name of H. H. Laumeier & Bro., their place of business being at the corner of Franklin Avenue and Third Street. They also conducted a store on Fourth Street, between Franklin Avenue and Wash Street, and were among the prosperous shoe dealers of the city until 1872, when H. H. Laumeier retired from business with a comfortable fortune. He was a sagacious and capable merchant and a man of the strictest integrity. A member of the German Evangelical Lutheran Church, he was conscientious in the discharge of his religious duties and gave freely of his means in aid of the German Orphans' Home and other charitable institutions. For many years he was a prominent member of the Germania Club, which was in those days the leading social institution of the German-Americans of St. Louis. November 18, 1863, he married Miss Christiana Hincke, of that city. The children born to them were Clara Elizabeth (deceased), William Henry, Ida, Hulda, Caroline, Herman Henry, Jr., and Walter Hincke Laumeier.

**Laussat, Pierre Clement de**, who exercised the prerogatives of Governor of the Province of Louisiana at the time of the transfer of the territory to the United States, was a native of France and received his appointment from Bonaparte, then acting as first consul. He arrived in New Orleans,

bearing a commission as colonial prefect and empowered to act as civil and military commandant, March 26, 1803, and at once set about making necessary preparations for the transfer of the territory to the United States in accordance with the terms of the purchase, December 20, 1803, he formally surrendered Lower Louisiana to Governor Claiborne and General Wilkinson, representatives of the United States government, and nothing is known of his subsequent career.

**Lavelock, Thomas Newton**, a leading lawyer of Ray County, was born January 1, 1854, in Sangamon County, Illinois. His parents were Thomas and Dorcas (Shoup) Lavelock. The father was a native of Ireland; his education was limited, but he was a man of wide information and excellent mind, and in every way of the highest type of personal character. He was long a resident of Illinois, where he became a successful farmer and stock breeder. Although a Democrat in politics, he was an admirer of Abraham Lincoln, whose friendship he enjoyed, and who was his attorney in the only case in which he was a litigant. Mr. Lavelock removed, in 1858, to Ray County, Missouri, where he died in 1863. His widow is yet living, at the advanced age of seventy-nine years, making her home with her son, Thomas, in Richmond. She was a native of Ohio, and was principally reared in Illinois. Born to Mr. and Mrs. Lavelock were six children, of whom Thomas was the third. As a youth he bore his full share of labor upon the home farm, attending the neighborhood schools during the winter months. He took the equivalent of an academical course at Richmond College, and during the years of his student life taught school for one term, and read law privately without a tutor. He completed his legal studies in the law department of the Missouri State University, from which he was graduated in 1878. He

at once entered upon practice at Richmond, at the same time giving his attention to various proper pursuits akin to his profession to aid in establishing himself. For a time he acted as agent for several insurance companies, and he engaged in an abstract business, in which he is yet interested in association with R. B. Kirkpatrick. From 1882 to 1891 he had as law partner his brother, George W. Lavelock, who withdrew to accept the position of probate judge under appointment of Governor David R. Francis. In 1888 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Ray County, and he was re-elected in 1890. In 1900 he was strongly urged by the bar of his own and adjoining counties for the position of circuit judge, to fill a vacancy occasioned by the election of Judge Broadus to the court of appeals. In practice at the local bar, and in superior courts, Mr. Lavelock occupies a prominent position. His marked traits are thoroughness of preparation, and industry in pursuing his purpose. In his address he is logical and argumentative, dealing in plain comprehensible speech, relying upon the merits of his case, and upon its orderly and convincing presentation, and ignoring all tricks of oratory. At the same time, with a full command of language, he is capable of real eloquence, but it is always displayed with good taste, in serving good purpose, and never for mere adornment. While giving attention to all departments of law, his preference is for corporation and real estate law, for which his analytical powers and methodical habits afford him especial aptitude. Mr. Lavelock is a consistent Democrat, maintaining Jeffersonian and thoroughly American views with reference to the limitations of the Federal government. He is a strong advocate of party principles before the people, and he has been prominent in various important conventions. He was a delegate in the State convention of 1884, and in the judicial convention of 1888. In the State convention of 1894 he placed in nomination Joseph Finks for the position of railway commissioner, and in that of 1896 he gave earnest support to John C. Brown, of Richmond, for the position of State auditor, and presented his name to the convention. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and has attained to the commandery degrees.

**Law, John**, projector of the financial scheme which became known as the "Mississippi Bubble," was born in Edinburgh, in 1671, and died in Venice, in 1729. In 1694 he killed "Beau" Wilson in a duel in London and was condemned to death, but escaped to the Continent, where he led a roving life and was engaged largely in gambling schemes of various kinds. In 1716 he founded the "Banque Generale" and succeeded in inaugurating and successfully carrying on a banking enterprise planned in accordance with his peculiar views relative to the issuance of a paper currency. Soon after this he acquired from the French government control of the Louisiana Territory for colonization and trade, incorporating the "Compagnie d'Occident" for that purpose. This company soon absorbed the East Indian and China Companies, the African Company, the mint, and the power of receivers general, thus obtaining practical control of both the financial affairs and commerce of France. In 1718 the "Banque Generale" was transformed into the "Banque Royale," with Law as director general, and its notes guaranteed by the king. The company and bank were combined in 1720, with Law as comptroller general. For a time the system prospered and fortunes were made in speculations, but the over-issue of paper money brought about the collapse of the entire scheme in 1720. Law was driven from France and his estates were confiscated. After his reverses he lived in England some years and then went to Italy, where he died.

#### **Law and Order League Club.**—

An organization composed of prominent citizens of St. Louis which came into existence October 22, 1883, and which had for its object the enforcement of State laws and city ordinances designed to promote good order and to improve social and moral conditions in the city. The league brought all its influence to bear to improve the city government and to prevent crime and immorality.

**Lawler, James G.**, superintendent of the American Car & Foundry Company at St. Charles, was born August 31, 1856, in Wayne County, Indiana. His parents were John and Catherine (Golden) Lawler, who made their home upon a farm in Wayne County, where the son was born and reared.

He attended the public schools in the neighborhood and afterward took a more advanced course in St. Mary's school at Richmond, Indiana. From his boyhood he had a taste for mechanics, and at the early age of seventeen years he began work in a line which led to his present honorable and responsible position. He first directed his attention to learning practical blacksmithing in its various branches. He then engaged with the Robeson Machine Works, of Richmond, Indiana, where he remained for three years. During a portion of 1877 he worked in a similar establishment in Indianapolis, and then removed to Nashville, Tennessee, where he worked in the railroad shops for about a year, after which he came to Missouri. In October, 1879, he took employment in the blacksmith shops of the St. Charles Car Works, and January 1, 1880, was made assistant foreman in the department in which he was engaged. From this position he was soon advanced to that of foreman. In 1887 he was again promoted, being appointed assistant superintendent of the freight and iron department. At the expiration of a year he became superintendent of this department, and was so engaged until April, 1899, when he was appointed assistant district manager and superintendent of the American Car & Foundry Company, of St. Charles, to which corporate name the St. Charles Car Works had meanwhile been changed. This rapid advancement in so extensive an establishment, conducted in the most methodical manner, where interest counts for nothing, and effort is only measured by known results, is the highest possible attestation of the ability of Mr. Lawler, not only as a practical mechanic, but as a careful business man, and director of large affairs. In 1889 he was elected an alderman in the City Council, but on the expiration of his term declined further service, having no taste for political concerns. In politics he is a Democrat, and in religion a Catholic. He married Miss Elizabeth Hughes, daughter of Thomas Hughes, a prominent contractor of Lexington, Kentucky. The children born of this union are John William, Stephen J., Edward James, Charles Warren and Walter Emmet Lawler. John W. Lawler is also engaged with the American Car & Foundry Company, and gives promise of proving as useful and successful as his father.

**Lawless, Luke E.**, lawyer and jurist, was born in Dublin, Ireland, in 1781, and died in St. Louis in 1846. In his young manhood he served in the British navy, afterward graduated from Dublin University and was admitted to the bar in 1805. In 1810 he entered the French military service and was promoted to a colonelcy. After the fall of Napoleon he came to this country, and in 1824 settled in St. Louis. He practiced his profession there until 1831, when he was elected judge of the circuit court, succeeding Judge William C. Carr. He served on the circuit bench three years and was an able judicial officer as well as an accomplished lawyer. An interesting incident in his professional career was his leadership in the famous impeachment of Judge James H. Peck, of the Federal court, in the United States Senate. In April of 1826 Judge Lawless printed a respectful criticism upon one of Judge Peck's decisions, and as a result he was adjudged in contempt of court and sentenced to twenty-four hours' imprisonment in jail and to eighteen months' suspension from practice. In December following, John Scott, a member of Congress from Missouri, presented to that body a memorial from Lawless charging Judge Peck with tyranny, oppression and usurpation of power. The House committee reported charges of impeachment, which came before the Senate at the following session. In this case, which involved the liberty of the press, half the members of the St. Louis bar were summoned as witnesses, and among those who were members of the high court of impeachment were such eminent jurists as Webster, Clayton, Livingston, King, Poindexter and others. Judge Lawless prepared the pleadings for the prosecution and the trial lasted six weeks. Judge Peck was acquitted, and the decision authoritatively settled many questions relating to the powers of courts to punish for contempt. Lawless was Benton's second in the duel which resulted in the killing of Charles Lucas.

**Lawrence, Joseph Joshua**, physician and editor, was born January 28, 1836, in Edgecombe County, North Carolina, son of Bennett Barrow Lawrence and Martha Frances (Knight) Lawrence, both of whom came of families whose history dates back to the colonial era and whose ancestors were participants in the struggle for American in-

dependence. The founder of this branch of the Lawrence family in America was a native of England, of Anglo-Norman descent, and Dr. Lawrence belongs to the fifth generation of his descendants. Of the first generation of these descendants was Frank Lawrence, who achieved distinction in the early wars with the Indians. Joseph Nathaniel Lawrence, who served as a lieutenant in the Continental Army under Washington, belonged to the second generation, and Joshua Lawrence, eminent as a Baptist clergyman and author, was his son and the grandfather of Dr. Lawrence. The mother of Dr. Lawrence was a daughter of Judge Jesse Cooper Knight, of North Carolina, and a descendant of Augustin Clement de Villeneuve, Chevalier de Barthelot, who was a captain of French troops under Lafayette and was killed at Yorktown in 1781. Dr. Lawrence's father was a wealthy cotton planter in North Carolina under the old regime, and the son enjoyed, as a youth, the best educational and social advantages. His scholastic training was obtained partly under private tutorship and partly in the academic schools of North Carolina and Virginia, and Bethany College, of Bethany, West Virginia, conferred upon him the degree of master of arts. After completing his college course he studied medicine, but became a participant in the Civil War before beginning the practice of his profession. During the war he commanded a company in the Seventh North Carolina Regiment of Confederate Cavalry, which saw much active service and made an enviable record for bravery and efficiency. After the war Dr. Lawrence practiced medicine for a time in the South, and then removed to St. Louis, establishing in that city the "Medical Brief," which, under his editorial and business management, has become one of the most famous of American medical journals, and, financially, one of the most prosperous in the world. Combining editorial ability of a high order with rare genius for the conduct of business affairs, he soon placed his journal on a paying basis, gained for it the high regard of the medical profession and the patronage of the business public, and its record since has been one of constantly increasing influence with a proportionate expansion of its resources and income. At the present time its circulation is said to be larger than that of any other medical journal in the world, and,

while building up a splendid fortune for himself Dr. Lawrence has built up a journal which reflects great credit on the city of St. Louis. Fortunate in the acquisition of wealth, he has used his means liberally to promote the business interests of the city which has so long been his home, and every movement calculated to develop its resources, to add to its attractiveness and to increase its prestige among the cities of the United States, has received his hearty support and liberal encouragement. He was one of the public-spirited citizens of St. Louis who labored earnestly to induce Congress to designate St. Louis as the city in which the World's Columbian Exposition of 1892 should be held, and when the Autumnal Festivities Association was organized his generous contributions of time and money aided greatly in promoting an enterprise which has brought thousands of visitors to the city annually since that time. Loyal to the city himself, and having a breadth of view which makes him thoroughly appreciative of its great resources and numerous attractions, he has been foremost among those who have sought to impress upon capitalists, financiers, manufacturers and business men generally the unrivaled advantages of St. Louis, and to stimulate development along all the lines of trade and commerce. If he was not born an optimist, success has made him one, and his cheerful views of life, genial manners and generous impulses have attached to him, as with hooks of steel, a host of friends. He married, in 1859, Miss Josephine Edwards, daughter of Colonel B. F. Edwards, of North Carolina, and their children are a son, Frank Lawrence, and a daughter, now Mrs. Henry A. Siegrist, both of whom reside in St. Louis.

**Lawrence County.**—A southwestern county, 150 miles southeast of Kansas City, bounded north by Dade, east by Greene, Christian and Stone, south by Barry, and west by Newton and Jasper Counties. It lies on the table lands of the Ozark Range, at a mean elevation of 1,300 feet. Its area is 606 square miles. The northwestern portion is broken and hilly; elsewhere the country is about equally divided between prairie uplands and timber-fringed bottoms. More than one-half of the acreage is tillable; the bottom lands are extremely rich and never fail in producing crops; most of the re-

mainder is excellent for pasturage. The region is abundantly watered. The principal water course is Spring River, a fine power stream, originating in springs in the southwest part of the county, and flowing to the northeast; its tributaries are Honey, White Oak Fork and Center Creeks. The streams in the north and east are East Turnback, West Turnback, Pickerel and Sinking Creeks, and the fork of Sac River. Clear Creek flows near Pierce City, to which it affords water supply. All the streams have solid beds, with good fords, and bridges are unknown. The native woods are hickory, oak, walnut, elm and sycamore. Ozark Prairie is the largest body of open land, beginning in the southeast, extending to the east and north, and continually broadening. Limestone and dark yellow sandstone, excellent for building, are found near Mount Vernon and Marionville. Lead and zinc abound, and the Aurora mining district, opened in 1873, is second only to that of Joplin in output. (See "Zinc and Lead Mining in Southwest Missouri.") Railways traversing the county are the Missouri Pacific, in the southern part, and the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis, passing centrally from the north. The principal towns are Mount Vernon, the county seat; Aurora, Pierce City, Marionville and Verona (which see). Freistatt, eight miles north of Pierce City, is a Lutheran settlement. Other small settlements are Logan, Round Grove, Heatonville, Kendallville, Paris Springs, Spencer, Phelps, Lawrenceburg and Bower's Mills. In 1898 the principal surplus products were: Wheat, 249,759 bushels; grass seed, 55,130 pounds; flour, 19,376,000 pounds; cornmeal, 27,000 pounds; mill feed, 4,987,000 pounds; poultry, 498,809 pounds; eggs, 191,710 dozen; strawberries, 20,402 crates; dried fruits, 13,068 pounds; canned goods, 48,320 pounds; cattle, 4,650 head; hogs, 23,175 head; hides, 41,186 pounds. In 1900 the population was 31,662.

The first settlers found primeval conditions. Bands of Indians traversed the country at times in search of game, then abundant. In 1831 Springfield was the nearest settlement, and contained but one grocery store. That year John Williams, and his five sons, with a number of other families, came from Tennessee. Turnback Creek takes its name from the fact that all the party, the Williams family excepted, refused to go farther and

returned. John Williams located north, and his son Samuel west of Mount Vernon. About the same time George M. Gibson made a home north of Verona, and his son-in-law, James White, on the present site of that town. The latter named has related that four of his children, all born on the old homestead, each claim a different birthplace county, owing to the various county creations. Other settlers the same year were Daniel Beal and Thomas Horn. David McKenzie came in 1832 to Spring River, eight miles northwest of Mount Vernon, and made the first plowing in the county. In 1833 Richard Tankersley and his son-in-law Campbell Gowan, settled near Pierce City; the same year George and Jesse Duncan opened the first store, at McKenzie's Spring. In 1834 came A. A. Young, the first preacher, and George Gibson, James Gibson, James Burrough, Elijah Hillhouse, C. G. Cowan, William Bracken and J. M. White. Among the immigrants of 1835 was William Lumley; he was the only soldier of the Revolutionary War to settle in the county, and his grave on Turnback Creek is protected by a stone wall put up by the people in 1876. The same year the first mill was put up, on Spring River, seven miles north of Pierce City, by William Bowers, and called by his name. It was a simple corncracker, turning out thirty bushels a day, and was sought by the people from a distance of forty miles. Among the immigrants of 1839 was Thomas W. Polk, a cousin of President James K. Polk. In 1841 immigrants came in great number, principally from Tennessee, Kentucky and Virginia.

By act of congress, February 24, 1843, the territory now constituting Lawrence County was taken from Dade and Barry Counties, all north of an east and west line about two miles north of the present Mount Vernon, being from the former, and that south of the line from the latter. For judicial purposes, and with the provision that it should not be taxed in either county for public building purposes, this territory remained attached to the counties from which it was taken until February 14, 1845, when Lawrence County, taking its name from that of Captain Lawrence, of the United States Navy, perfected its organization. The organic act constituted Larkin Newton, of Newton County; Elijah Gray, of Greene County, and Samuel Melu-

gan, of Jasper County, commissioners, to locate a county seat; the latter named was succeeded by H. G. Joplin. By a further act, February 25th, Joseph Schooling, Joseph Rinker and Robert B. Taylor were appointed county judges. The court assembled April 7th at the house of Robert B. Taylor, near the present site of Mount Vernon, Judge Schooling presiding. Samuel S. Williams was appointed clerk; Washington Smith, sheriff and collector; Aaron Winters, assessor, and John Allen, surveyor. May 4th the commissioners reported the county seat site as laid off into lots, whereupon the court made record of the same May 6th, naming it Mount Vernon. The site was then thickly covered with forest trees and underbrush. (See "Mount Vernon.") The first elective officers, in 1846, after the institution of the county seat, were: Robert B. Taylor, presiding county judge; Thomas Hash, circuit clerk; Wade H. Stroud, sheriff; Aaron Winters, assessor; George White, treasurer; W. S. M. Wright, coroner; John D. Allen, surveyor. Pleasant M. Wear became county clerk in 1847. The first term of circuit court was held October 20, 1845, by Judge Charles S. Yancey, at the house of George White, one mile west of Mount Vernon. William H. Otter was the first circuit attorney named. The county now belongs to the Twenty-fourth Judicial Circuit. The first Representative elected from the county was F. R. McFall, who was succeeded in 1848 by Judge Robert B. Taylor.

Previous to 1850 a schoolhouse, probably the first, was located on Spring River, near the present Verona. The first teacher was a German named Harth. There were then but six families in the neighborhood, and Springfield was the nearest postoffice and blacksmithing point. In 1853 Jesse M. Wilks was appointed commissioner of common schools. To 1861 there were few schools, usually kept in log buildings. In 1866 attention was directed to educational concerns. In that year a school district was organized in Mount Vernon, and in the county were twenty-six school buildings, of which one was brick, four frame, and the remainder log. The teachers numbered eighteen, and the school children 4,031. In 1868, at Marionville, what is now known as the Marionville Collegiate Institute had its beginning, and teachers' institutes and normal schools have

been held at intervals since about the same time. The county now has good educational facilities, including excellent academies at Mount Vernon and Pierce City. In 1898 there were 108 schools, 162 teachers and 7,954 pupils; the permanent school fund was \$25,692.60.

All the old religious bodies trace their history to the earlier days of Barry County. In 1837 the Rev. A. A. Young located near Verona, and the Rev. Abel Burton came a little later, settling on Spring River. From their efforts grew the Cumberland Presbyterian Churches in the county, although reliable annals do not appear until about 1860. A Baptist Church was established about 1838, four miles below Verona, where a log building was erected. Elder W. R. Allen was, for many years, beginning in 1842, preacher at Verona. In 1838 Methodist circuit riders visited the region, and in 1847 Mount Vernon circuit was established. All other denominations have appeared since 1866.

During the Civil War law and order were generally well maintained, and there was no protracted suspension of civil functions. After March, 1862, until peace was restored, the Federal authorities were in occupation of its territory, and the county suffered little, except on the southern border. The county furnished 372 men to the Union Army. From 1854 to 1871 the county and its various municipalities subscribed large amounts to various railways projected or in course of construction, leading to litigation in some cases, which by 1889 had been concluded by payment or compromise. For its material development, and the admirable class of population drawn to it, the county owes much to the immigration societies of 1878 and 1888, H. Brumback being president of the former, and Judge Landrum of the latter.

**Lawson.**—A city of the fourth class in Ray County, on the St. Louis & St. Joseph branch of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, and on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroads, twenty miles northwest of Richmond. It has a public school, four churches—Presbyterian, Christian, Methodist Episcopal and Baptist, and is the seat of the Presbyterian College of Upper Missouri. It has telephone connections with neighboring towns, two Democratic newspapers, the "Leader" and the "Journal," two banks and

about thirty-five miscellaneous business houses, including stores, lumber and coal yards, shops, etc. Population, 1899 (estimated), 1,100.

**Lawson Hospital.**—A military hospital fitted up in the fall of 1862, in St. Louis, for the care of sick and wounded soldiers. The edifice, which was originally intended for a hotel, was seven stories high, stood at the corner of Broadway and Carr Streets and was divided into eight wards. It was in charge of Surgeon C. P. Alexander, of the United States Army, who had a corps of assistants.

**Lay, Alfred M.,** lawyer, soldier, United States district attorney and member of Congress, was born in Lewis County, Missouri, May 20, 1836, and died at Jefferson City, December 9, 1879. In 1842 his parents moved to Benton County, Missouri, where he attended a private school, afterward graduating at Bethany College, in Virginia, in 1856. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in Jefferson City in 1857, and was appointed United States district attorney for the western district of Missouri. In 1861 he resigned the position and entered the Confederate Army under General John B. Clark as a private soldier, rising to major. He was made a prisoner of war and confined in the Alton penitentiary till 1862, when he was exchanged and re-entered the Confederate Army and served until the close of the war. He then returned to Jefferson City and resumed the practice of law, and in 1875 was elected member of the constitutional convention. In 1878 he was elected to the Forty-sixth Congress from the seventh Missouri district as a Democrat, by a vote of 16,960 to 7,170 for Underwood, Republican, and 8,810 for Boyd, Greenbacker. He died before his term expired.

**Lead and Zinc Mining.**—Lead-mining was the first industry and interest in Missouri. It preceded the establishment of the fur-trading post at St. Louis in 1764 by nearly half a century, for LaMotte and Renault were at work lead-mining in Washington County as early as 1720, and there are traditions which go back six years earlier. Renault, who was the son of an iron founder in France, came over to New Orleans about 1719, bringing with him 200 miners and artificers, with the necessary tools and imple-

ments, and a number of slaves whom he picked up in San Domingo on the way. It was in the crisis of Law's famous Mississippi scheme, which was to make all its stockholders rich with gold and silver dug out of mines of fabulous richness somewhere on the Mississippi River—and it is not impossible that Renault and his friend, LaMotte, expected to find the precious metals at the end of their journey. They stopped at Fort Chartres, and from there crossed the river and began their explorations in what is now Ste. Genevieve County. They did not find what they were in search of—gold and silver—but they found lead in abundance almost everywhere they went, and their names are still preserved in the mines in Washington County which they opened and worked. Lead was a necessary of life among the early settlers of the West, whose rifles furnished the flesh they lived on and defended them against their enemies, and every ounce taken out of the first mines found a ready market. Moses Austin, of Virginia, secured from the Spanish government a large grant of land in what is now Washington County, and sunk the first regular shaft from which large quantities of lead were taken out. In 1789 he erected the first reverberatory furnace for the reduction of lead ore ever built in the country. The first smelting was rudely done, but was effective. A square excavation in the ground was made to the depth of three feet and walled up with straight, even logs cut from green trees and joined at the corners after the fashion of a log house. It was covered with similar green timbers, and the lead ore was placed within on a layer of dry wood, which, when everything was ready, was set on fire. Of course, the whole structure was burned to ashes, but not until the ore was melted and fused into a lump of pure lead in the center. This was taken out and again melted and run into bars or pigs. The business was very profitable, for the demand was constant, and increased with the increase of population in the West. Mine LaMotte, where the first smelting was done, was a thriving settlement before Laclede and the Chouteaus founded St. Louis, for the records inform us that in 1741 there were smelted 2,500 bars, or pigs, of lead, and in 1742 2,228 more. A miner would sometimes strike a very rich deposit and take out \$30 worth of lead a day for weeks before the deposit



began to fail. At first the lead from Mine LaMotte was hauled to Kaskaskia, afterward to Ste. Genevieve, and finally shipped to St. Louis. No manufacture of lead was attempted till the year 1809, when shot towers were erected at Herculanum and St. Louis, the metal before that being simply cast into pigs and sent to market. It always commanded a ready sale—indeed, lead had such a constant, stable value and was so readily transferable that it came to possess the property of currency, and a debtor could always pay his debts in lead, if he had or could get it. Potosi, Ste. Genevieve and Herculanum prospered through the lead trade, and were considered centers of wealth and comfort and desirable places to live at, while the rest of southeast Missouri was a solitude. A hundred and fifty years of smelting has nearly exhausted the surface supply of ore, and the business is now conducted by means of considerable capital and in a more thorough manner. In 1880 the total lead ore product of Missouri was 28,315 tons, valued at \$1,478,571. In 1890 the product was 44,482 tons, valued at \$1,571,161. In 1899 it was 226,598 tons, valued at \$10,079,000. Zinc-mining is something modern, compared with its venerable parent, lead-mining, dating back only to about the year 1870, when the "black jack" taken out of the lead mines in the Southwest, and supposed to be worthless, first began to be turned to account. Since then the uses and value of the metal have so greatly increased that in the mining industry of the Southwest it now takes the precedence, and its importance is constantly increasing.

The central lead district may be defined as including the counties of Cole, Cooper, Moniteau, Miller, Benton, Maries, Pulaski, Laclede, Texas, Hickory, St. Clair, Cedar, Dade and Osage, where the galena is discovered in isolated caves scattered through a joint or tallow-clay of a yellowish color. In two localities the cotton rock has been found to carry galena in paying quantity. In some places large masses of lead in crystallized cubes are found in the clay at a depth of six to eight feet, sandwiched between masses of cotton rock, sandstone and chert associated with sulphate of baryta. In the second magnesian limestone the galena passes into

large openings in the rock and becomes disseminated in the edges of the walls, as well as completely mixed with baryta. In Cole County the lead is uniformly met with in the joint clays, cherty conglomerate, finally assuming the vein and lode form in the magnesian limestone series. In this district more than elsewhere lead is found in surface exposures. In the western part of the county it is found in magnesian limestone passing down between well defined walls, and held with baryta, calc spar and brown hematite iron in the form of "pipe ore," the galena and baryta being formed into round, bale-like masses, with the pieces of pipe iron stuck through them in all directions. In Moniteau County, where valuable diggings are worked, the mineral is found in connected tubes in limestone rock, and lies in lodes and pockets. Miller County is rich in galeniferous ores, and north of the Osage profitable mining is carried on. Benton County contains many valuable deposits, Morgan County contains lead in every township, either as "clay mineral," "float," or in veins, lodes, pockets and caves. The mineral was first found in the clay and among the loose chert and conglomerate covering the surface. Going down to the second magnesian limestone, openings or crevices were encountered filled with clay, baryta and lead in irregularly formed cubes or masses, the lodes giving richer ore as they are followed down into the third magnesian limestone. There is an area of 200 square miles that appears to be entirely underlaid with lead. In Hickory rich deposits have been found, and in all the other counties in the district deposits exist which are not worked because it is more profitable to work the richer ones elsewhere.

The lead district of southeast Missouri comprises the counties of Franklin, Howell, Jefferson, Madison, Crawford, St. Francois and Washington. The disseminated belt occupies about half of the northern portion of Madison County, and likewise a similar proportion of St. Francois, the topographical character being a succession of elevations which, in some places, rise to hills and small mountains. Two miles west of Fredericktown the elevations present a dark red porphyry cropping out from their summits and scattered along their sides. Further

**Central Lead District.**

of Cole, Cooper, Moniteau, Miller, Benton, Maries, Pulaski, Laclede,

**Southeast Lead District.**

Franklin, Howell, Jefferson, Madison, Crawford, St. Francois and Wash-

down and near the bottom of the valleys, also in many places lapping the porphyry, are the second and third magnesian limestone. Lead is found as float in nearly every county of southeast Missouri, but in Franklin, Jefferson and Washington Counties galena is found in the ferruginous clay and coarse gravel, often associated with hematite iron and the sulphuret of iron, sometimes lying in small pockets. In two of the mines in Franklin County silicate and carbonate of zinc are found always accompanying the lead, and at another silicate of zinc and baryta occur, as well as hematite iron ore. The great Mammoth Mine was a succession of caves in which millions of pounds of lead were found encrusted on the sides and the roof and on the bottom, with clay and baryta. In Jefferson County one mine yields a very rich ore, with a trace of silver, and in another the galena is so mixed with baryta that crushing and separating are necessary. Washington County is venerable among the lead-producing counties south of the Missouri River for its early association with lead-mining, for the illustrious names connected with the business and for the large amount of lead it steadily yielded at a time when it was greatly needed and very valuable. There is not a township in the county that does not contain lead, and a large proportion of the area has been dug over in mining and prospecting. The galena has been usually found in the gravel and clay overlaying the magnesian limestone, and in a few instances assumes the lode form in fissures of the same. In one mine are found small cubes of the lead disseminated through a hard geodic limestone, in which sulphate of baryta and silicate of zinc are in association. In St. Francois County the lead deposits are found in ferruginous clay and gravel, and although they have yielded millions of pounds for many years past, they are still very productive. In Madison County considerable lead is found in the clay. It is found in Wayne, Carter, Reynolds and Crawford Counties, and in Ste. Genevieve it has been mined and smelted for many years. It is estimated that in the southeast quarter of the State there is an area of 2,000 square miles underlaid with lead upon which galena can be found almost anywhere in the clay, gravel openings, or in a disseminated state. The lead region of southeast Missouri differs

from the southwest in having little zinc. The principal ores mined are the sulphide and the carbonate, the former being known as galena and the latter as cerussite, or dry bone. The cerussite is found on and near the surface, and is easily gathered; the galena is found at a depth of thirty to 150 feet, but even at this depth the mining may be conducted by individual miners without capital, as the only outfit required is a pick, shovel and windlass. In 1894 the yield of the several counties of southeast Missouri where lead-mining was prosecuted was: Franklin County, 122 tons of ore; Washington County, 980 tons; St. Francois County, 38,400 tons. In 1899 the yield was: In Franklin County, 640 tons of lead ore, 240 tons of pig lead; Jefferson County, 380 tons of lead ore, 15,420 tons of pig lead; Washington County, 1,000 tons of lead ore; St. Francois County, 51,000 tons of lead ore, 6,000 tons of pig lead. Mining and smelting are prosecuted with great activity and diligence around Bonne Terre, and in 1899 the lead yield of St. Francois County was valued at \$2,000,000. (See also "Zinc and Lead Mining in Southwest Missouri.")

DANIEL M. GRISSOM.

**Lear, Robert Marion**, was born in Benton County, Missouri, June 4, 1856, son of William and Lucy A. (Gumm) Lear. His father, who was born in Monroe County, Missouri, February 7, 1833, is a son of Franklin Lear, who came from Pennsylvania to Missouri, located in Monroe County in its pioneer days and thence removed to Benton County, where he died in 1858. William Lear served throughout the Civil War as captain of a company in Price's Army. He is now living at Duroc, Benton County, Missouri, where he is engaged in the mercantile business. His wife, a native of Kentucky, is a daughter of Elijah Gumm, who was born in Green County, Kentucky, in 1777. In 1829 he located in Benton County, Missouri. His three sons, Jesse, Silas and Abram served in the Union Army. His death occurred in Benton County April 20, 1861. The education of Robert M. Lear was obtained in the common schools of Lafayette and Johnson Counties. In young manhood he engaged in farming in the last named county, but for the past seventeen years he has operated successfully a sawmill and threshing machine. He is

the owner of 200 acres of finely improved land in Warrensburg Township, three miles southwest of the town. Actively interested in the success of the Democratic party he was elected sheriff of Johnson County as its candidate in 1896 and re-elected in 1898, serving two terms. Fraternaly he is a member of the orders of Knights of Pythias, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Maccabees. He was married October 17, 1878, to Mary L. Stone, a native of Tennessee, and a daughter of Oliver M. Stone, who removed from Tennessee to Greene County early in life. He now resides in Warrensburg. Mr. and Mrs. Lear have had three children born to them: Robert A. Lear, who was born September 8, 1878, and died September 9, 1898; Myrtle Maud Lear, who was born July 8, 1883, and Effie Ann Lear, born April 26, 1886.

**Learned, John Calvin**, clergyman, was born in Dublin, New Hampshire, August 7, 1834. He engaged in teaching, first in New England; then came to Missouri in 1856, and for three years had charge of a school at Ozark. He entered the Divinity School of Harvard University in 1859, and after graduation, in 1862, spent several months in Europe. Upon his return he became minister of the First Unitarian Society in Exeter, New Hampshire, May 6, 1863, resigning his pastorate in October, 1869. In August, 1863, he was married to Miss Lucelia Wakefield, of Reading, Massachusetts. In January, 1870, he preached in St. Louis, and soon after accepted a call to the then newly organized Church of the Unity, entering upon a pastorate wherein he continued until his death, December 8, 1893. He was called to a free pulpit, as minister of the Church of the Unity, and that freedom he valued and maintained, mindful always of the responsibility which such freedom imposed. In the conference of churches to which his own belonged, his word carried weight, and he was one of the recognized leaders in its councils and action. But it was not only as a preacher that Mr. Learned's influence was felt in the city of his adoption. At different periods—several years altogether—he occupied the chair of ethics and political economy in Washington University. For eight years—from 1884 to 1892—he was a member of the board of managers of the Public Library of St. Louis, serv-

ing half that time as president of the board, and two years as chairman of the book committee.

**Leathe, Samuel Henry**, who has been for forty-four years a resident of St. Louis, and who has had an unusually varied and eventful career, was born June 11, 1825, in Woburn, Massachusetts, son of Samuel and Ruth (Ames) Leathe. His paternal ancestor, Elijah Leathe, came to this country from Cumberland County, on the northwest coast of England, and established his home in Woburn, Massachusetts. Elijah Leathe, Jr., grandfather of Samuel H. Leathe, was born in Woburn, in 1755, and besides being a large land owner, operated a shoe factory at that place. Samuel Leathe, the father of Samuel H. Leathe, who was also a manufacturer and merchant of Woburn, was, in the early twenties, captain of a cavalry company of volunteer militia, raised in Middlesex County, Massachusetts. The mother of Samuel H. Leathe, whose maiden name was Ruth Ames, belonged to the noted New England family of that name, and her father was a Revolutionary soldier, who participated in the battles of Lexington and Bunker Hill. On the morning of the Lexington battle Mr. Leathe's grandfather Ames was chopping wood in his farmhouse door-yard when he heard the din of battle. Seizing his musket he hastened to the scene of action, some five miles away, where he gave a good account of himself. The musket which he carried on that occasion, and on the stock of which he carved his own name, is one of the cherished family heirlooms in the possession of Mr. Leathe.

Mr. Leathe obtained his early education in the public schools of Woburn, and the Warren Academy located there. Before he reached his majority his father died, leaving him (an only son) a large business to look after. He was not successful in the management of this estate, and being of a restless disposition and having a strong desire for a sea-faring life, he left home in 1847, and shipped as a sailor apprentice aboard a sailing vessel bound for China. A sailor's life did not, however, prove as fascinating to him as he had expected, and upon the arrival of the ship at Canton he begged his captain to allow him to remain ashore. This request was, however, refused, and he reluctantly made the return voyage, arriving in New



*Samuel H. Leath*

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100 N. 1st St. St. Louis, Mo.

*Sam'l H. Leatte*



York in the early autumn of 1848, when Colonel John C. Fremont was planning his third exploring expedition to the Pacific Coast. He applied for permission to join this expedition, and out of several hundred applicants was one favored by selection on account of his robust physical health and the experience which he had previously had on land and sea. When he arrived in St. Louis on his way to Independence, Missouri, which was to be the starting point of the expedition, he met there the famous scout and Indian fighter, Kit Carson, who was to have been one of the Fremont party, but owing to the colonel's long detention in Washington; where he had been under court-martial for disobedience of General Stephen W. Kearny's orders, he decided not to go because of the lateness of the season, it being then the middle of October. Mr. Leathe, also, by his advice, afterward concluded to abandon the expedition, and it was well he did, as it resulted disastrously, eleven out of the thirty-three who started perishing by the way, and the survivors reaching settlements in New Mexico in a starving condition. About this time, the latter part of October, two regiments of soldiers returning from the Mexican War were discharged and paid off at Independence, and a great many horses were brought in from stock farms in the vicinity to sell to the returning volunteers, and in company with one Major Hamilton, from Canada, Mr. Leathe purchased sixty head of horses, which they took South and sold in Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas at a good profit. In the spring of 1849 Mr. Leathe and Major Hamilton outfitted an expedition for crossing the plains to California. They started westward with ox teams and a well assorted stock of supplies, later becoming part of what was known as the "Cherokee Train," from southwest Missouri. Tiring of the slow-going ox teams, they exchanged them for pack-mules at Fort Laramie and hastened toward the Pacific Coast, Sutter's Fort, near Sacramento River, being the objective point. On arrival there in July, Mr. Leathe established a freighting outfit at Sacramento City, and for two years thereafter was engaged in the transportation of merchandise to the different mining localities of that region. It was while thus engaged that Mr. Leathe missed what he calls the great opportunity of his life. Three brothers by the name of Barker and another were the

owners of a mining claim on Deer Creek, afterward Nevada City, which they had worked for some time in anticipation of good results, when the rainy season should give the necessary water supply to wash out the pile of dirt they had thrown up. One of the brothers became homesick and offered Mr. Leathe his one-fourth interest in their claim for \$1,000. Mr. Leathe declined to purchase and was very much chagrined thirty days later to learn that a one-eighth interest in the mine had been sold for \$125,000. Sixty days later the same interest could not have been bought for a million dollars. This was the famous "Gold Tunnel Mine," on which was erected the first stamp mill, for the crushing of gold quartz, operated in California. The mine subsequently yielded many millions of the precious metal. In 1852 Mr. Leathe entered into an arrangement with two gentlemen—one of whom was Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt, of New York—which contemplated the establishment of a stage line across the Isthmus of Nicaragua from San Juan-del-Sud to Virgin Bay, on Lake Nicaragua, and the building of a hotel at the last named place. In pursuance of this arrangement, Mr. Leathe went to Nicaragua to look over the proposed field of enterprise, and as a result of his observations, reported that the stage line would not prove a success, and the project was abandoned. He then returned to Boston, and in 1853 established there the firm of Abbot & Leathe, which for three years was engaged extensively and successfully in a general commission business, handling mainly Vermont and Canada products. Mr. Leathe had, however, a great fondness for the West, and in 1856 he sold out the Boston business and again came to St. Louis with the intention of making that city his permanent home. Forming a partnership with a Mr. Boggs, under the firm name of Boggs & Leathe, he engaged in business as a manufacturer of and dealer in ornamental mirrors and picture frames, etc. Their store and manufactory was destroyed by fire in 1857, and almost as soon as they had rebuilt on a larger scale, their plant in the block known as "the ten buildings" was again consumed by fire in 1859. The partnership was, in 1860, changed to Pettes & Leathe. Mr. Pettes had previously been a manufacturer and dealer in carpets in the city of Boston, and had built the Roxbury factory, the first in the United



States for the weaving of Brussels carpets, but had disposed of all his Boston business. He and Mr. Leathe, however, combined their energies and resources in the prosecution of the mirror and picture frame business, and as importers and wholesale dealers in plate and window glass, paints and artists' materials, and later became large importers of paintings and works of art. They continued this business until 1882, when another disastrous fire caused Mr. Leathe to abandon it and give his attention to other affairs. During the years of its existence the firm of Pettes & Leathe was one of the noted institutions of the city, and many of the finest works of art now adorning St. Louis homes were purchased through this house. It had an educational influence on the city of inestimable value. Its picture galleries were never without works of the finest modern painters of Europe, and the St. Louis artists who possessed real ability found this the place to bring their works to the notice of the general public. Prior to 1876 there was no school of art in St. Louis, and those possessed of a real love of art and a desire to satisfy its cravings were pleased and instructed by their visits to the galleries of this firm. Their exhibitions and special receptions were leading social and art events of that period. Since 1882 Mr. Leathe has been engaged in the purchase and sale of real estate, and in looking after his investments of various kinds. One of his notable operations was the building of the St. Louis, Belleville & Southern Railway, and the development of coal mines in St. Clair County, Illinois, in the management of which he at first had numerous difficulties to overcome. Many of his old friends predicted disaster, but he pursued the even tenor of his way with apparent unconcern, and eventually sold his railroad and coal mine properties for a satisfactory sum. Soon afterward he invested in the purchase of the famous body of mineral land known as "Mine La Motte," in southeast Missouri, for which he paid a large sum. This purchase includes 24,000 acres of land on which is located the noted Mine La Motte lead mine, and to which Mr. Leathe has added 14,000 acres. This mine, with its working shafts, crushing and dressing works, calcines, smelters and refiners, with extensive steam and electric plants, employing some 350 men, is in constant operation, producing the famed brand of "Anchor"

pig lead. Nickel, cobalt and copper are also produced in considerable quantities as by-products. The entire town of Mine La Motte, which is Mr. Leathe's property, is located on this land, and besides being underlain by a vast deposit of ore, a large portion of the tract is tillable, and Mr. Leathe conducts there a valuable and extensive stock ranch, and, besides, has under rent 111 farms, ranging in area from forty to 260 acres each. He also owns and operates a general store and a drug store in his town of Mine La Motte. Mr. Leathe has never seemed to tire in mind or body, and it is a common saying among the business men of St. Louis that, when on the streets, he "doesn't walk, but goes in a run." Notwithstanding the fact that he has engaged in many ventures, he has been all his life a man of steady habits and his will power is truly remarkable. While a member of no church, he inclines to Presbyterianism, and he is a member of the Masonic order. In June, 1854, he married Miss Henrietta Bailey, a daughter of a book merchant of Cambridge, Massachusetts, and one son, Samuel Leathe, was born of their union. Mrs. Leathe died in 1886. During the later, as well as in the earlier, years of his life, Mr. Leathe has traveled extensively, and he has spent much of his time abroad. He enjoys the distinction of having been the first St. Louisian to ascend Mount Blanc, in Switzerland, and as early as 1865, while abroad, he inaugurated a direct trade in plate glass between the manufacturers of England, Germany and Belgium and St. Louis. Between the years 1865 and 1867 he spent all his time in Europe.

**Lebanon.**—The judicial seat of Laclede County, an incorporated city of the fourth class, situated nearly in the center of the county, on the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad, 182 miles from St. Louis and fifty-eight miles northwest of Springfield. Lying in the heart of the Ozark Mountains, in the midst of one of the richest agricultural and fruit-growing regions, it is important as a commercial center. The city is delightfully situated at an altitude of more than 1,200 feet above sea level, and with its salubrious climate and noted magnetic springs, is growing famous as a health resort. The city is nicely laid out, and street are finely graded and shaded with trees along either side. The town has a sewerage system, a waterworks





ALFRED LEE

*Alfred Lee*

ALFRED LEE





costing more than \$40,000, an electric lighting plant, a fine public school building, a superior courthouse, completed in 1894 at a cost of \$20,000, and a number of fine church edifices, including Catholic, Episcopal, Congregational, Methodist Episcopal, North and South, Christian, Baptist and Presbyterian, and three churches for colored people. The town supports three newspapers, the "Rustic," Democratic, published by A. W. Bradshaw; the "Sentinel," Populist, edited by B. H. Cogwill, and the "Republican," published by J. E. McKesson. There are about seventy business concerns, both large and small, including two banks, two flouring mills, two hotels, stores in the various branches of trade and a number of shops. There are represented in the town Masonic, Odd Fellow, United Workmen, Woodmen of the World, Royal Arcanum and other orders. The city has a telephone system and connection with neighboring towns. In 1899 the Culpepper and Shannon College was founded, and buildings costing more than \$100,000 erected. In October of 1899, when the school was about to open for its first term, the buildings were destroyed by fire. No insurance was carried, and all was a total loss, and a serious one for the city. The population in 1900 was 2,125.

**Leduc, Marie P.**, pioneer lawyer, and a distinguished character in the early history of the bench and bar of St. Louis, was born in St. Denis, near Paris, France, in 1770, and died near St. Louis August 15, 1840. He was reared and educated in France, and came to America in his young manhood. He established his home first at New Madrid in 1793, and six years later removed to St. Louis. He soon became prominent in conducting the affairs of the village of St. Louis and its tributary country, and Governor Delassus appointed him secretary of the province. Immediately after Captain Stoddard had taken possession of the territory in the name of the United States he appointed Leduc syndic of the town and of the surrounding country embraced within an area four miles square. After Upper Louisiana was attached to the Territory of Indiana as the District of Louisiana, Governor Harrison made him judge of probate, recorder and notary public of St. Louis. Later he was also appointed official translator of

the board of land commissioners. Leduc also became prominent as a Territorial official. In 1807 Frederick Bates, acting Governor, appointed him justice of the peace and notary public. In 1812 he was reappointed justice of the peace, judge of probate, notary public, recorder and register of boatmen. He was also appointed clerk of the court of common pleas, and he held no less than six offices at one time. In 1815 he was appointed clerk of the county court, and the same year he was also made clerk of the circuit court, which positions he held until 1818, when he resigned. He was then elected a member of the Territorial Assembly of Missouri, and served in that body until Missouri was admitted into the Union as a State. When the first State Legislature convened he was a member of that body and helped to frame the earliest statutory laws of the Commonwealth. He was re-elected to the State Legislature in 1822, but soon afterward resigned. In 1825 he was commissioned by Governor Bates judge of probate for the County of St. Louis. This office he held until the probate court was abolished and the county court took its place, when he was appointed presiding justice, and served until 1839. He then resigned on account of failing health, and soon afterward went to live at the home of Hypolite Papin, west of St. Louis, where he died a year later at the age of seventy years. Judge Leduc was a distinguished character during the years of his residence in St. Louis. His career covered the entire formative period of the government of St. Louis and the Territory and State of Missouri. His name has been handed down to the present generation as that of an able and efficient public servant who was true to every trust.

**Lee, Alfred**, merchant, was born February 26, 1827, in New Orleans. His parents were George and Mary Ferguson (Deare) Lee. The father was a native of England, and came to that city as a representative of an English firm when quite young, and was there married. The mother died when their son was four years old, and he was cared for in his early days by his grandmother, an excellent woman, whose influence upon him was salutary and enduring. She was born in Boston, Massachusetts, and when a girl melted the family pewterware

into bullets for her brothers, who were soldiers in the Continental Army. She was called by the British soldiers "the pretty little rebel." His mother was born in New York, where she first married a Mr. Deare. They removed to New Orleans, where he died about two years after their marriage. Mrs. Deare afterward married Mr. Lee, and Alfred Lee was the youngest son born of this marriage. He was schooled for a time at Jefferson College, Louisiana. In 1840 he entered a boys' school in Boston, Massachusetts, conducted by an Episcopal clergyman, where he completed an excellent education. In later years he became particularly proficient in astronomy, French and Greek—the study of which he took up after he was fifty years of age—and he was also a deeply interested student of historical and theological works. He left school in 1843 and took employment with the wool firm of George Livermore, in Boston, remaining one year. In 1844 he entered the hardware house of Gardner & Thayer, a business much more to his liking, where he was engaged for four years. In 1848 he removed to St. Louis, Missouri, where he worked in turn for the hardware firms of Donaldson & Hall and Child, Pratt & Co. He then engaged in business on his own account, instituting the Alfred Lee & Co. Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, which he sold out. After this he became an employe of the hardware house of Shapleigh, Day & Co., and retained connection with it through its various changes during the last thirty-eight years of his life. He was a partner when the firm became A. F. Shapleigh & Co., in 1863. In 1880, when it became the Shapleigh & Cantwell Hardware Company, he was secretary and treasurer, and later when Alfred Lee Shapleigh became secretary he continued to be treasurer. He made his home in St. Louis until in May, 1866, when he bought a residence in Webster Groves, making daily trips to and from his business. In politics he was a pronounced Republican. April 13, 1844, he was confirmed by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Eastburn, in an Episcopal Church in South Boston, Massachusetts, and on his coming to St. Louis became a member of St. George's Church of that denomination. At a later day, becoming interested in the Rev. Henry A. Nelson, pastor of the First Presbyterian

Church, he united with that body and was for many years a deacon. When he removed to Webster Groves he transferred his membership to the Presbyterian Church in that place. While a young man in Boston he was a Mason and held relationship with the Grand Lodge, but lost interest in the order and ceased attending its meetings. June 27, 1850, he was married to Miss Sarah Gardner Thayer, of Roxbury, Massachusetts. She was a sister of Mr. Thayer, of the firm of Gardner & Thayer, and a granddaughter of the Rev. William Greenough, who was for fifty years pastor of the Congregational Church in Newton, Massachusetts. Her great-grandfather was the Parson Lothrop, of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe's "Old Town Folks." She is also a descendant of Miles Standish, "the Captain of Plymouth." Of the nine children of Mr. and Mrs. Lee but three survive—Miss Mary A. Lee, Alfred Shapleigh Lee, of the Missouri Pacific Railway office, and Mrs. Ellen Lee Booth, wife of Louis F. Booth, of the Allen & Garnett Paper Company. Mr. Lee died at his home, December 22, 1891, aged sixty-four years nine months and twenty-six days. To his children he left the legacy of a spotless name. He was a lover of truth, tender-hearted, generous to a fault, and, as a friend of his early youth wrote of him and others have said of him, "one of the purest-minded men I ever knew."

**Lee, Bradley D.**, lawyer, was born in Litchfield County, Connecticut, March 24, 1838. After completing his academic education at Williston Seminary he entered the office of Honorable Hiram Goodwin, of Riverton, Connecticut, and there began the course of study which was to fit him for the bar. He had studied law something less than two years when he responded to the call of his country and enlisted in the Union Army for service in the Civil War. He was assigned to staff duty, with the rank of captain, and served in the Army of the Potomac until the close of the war, being mustered out with the brevet rank of major for meritorious conduct. At the close of the war he returned to his home and entered the law department of Yale College, from which he was graduated with the degree of bachelor of laws in 1866. Immediately afterward he came to St. Louis, where he occupied a prom-







*John Lee*





*1860*

inent position at the bar until his death, which occurred on the 10th of May, 1897. Throughout his career as a member of the St. Louis bar he commanded the respect and admiration of his professional contemporaries, both for his ability as a lawyer and his high character as a man and a citizen. Major Lee married, in 1870, Miss Belle F. Waterman, daughter of Honorable A. P. Waterman, of Beloit, Wisconsin. Their children are Edwin W. and Wayne Lee.

**Lee, James Widerman**, was born in Gwinnett County, Georgia, November 28, 1849. His early life was spent in the quiet and seclusion of his father's farm under that placid and yet rigid discipline which comes from the need of subduing nature and winning from her the fruits of the soil, a discipline which has furnished to the world in all time men of the highest ideals and the most vigorous action. His parents were people of the old school, Methodists in faith, devoutly religious in practice, believers in prayer and careful in the rearing of their children. From such training as the schools of the rural districts could give him, young Lee went to the highest training of the Methodist College of his State, Emory College, at Oxford. Here the peculiar bent of his mind soon displayed itself. Maintaining a creditable standing in his class, he yet found time to devour many books, took a hearty interest in the literary society of which he was a member, and won high encomiums from fellow students and faculty. After graduating from Emory College, at Oxford, Georgia, he was admitted to membership in the North Georgia Conference of the Methodist Church, South. The year after witnessed his marriage to a lady fitted in every way to be his helpmate, Miss Eufaula Ledbetter, of Cedartown, Georgia. The early years of Dr. Lee's ministry were marked by a distinct, unique personality, which showed itself in his studies and pulpit efforts. Occasionally at conferences, at district meetings, camp meetings and in the routine work of his pastorate he would rise to such tenderness and impassioned heights in presenting the great themes of the Gospel as to leave no question in the minds of his hearers as to his power. Dr. Lee's contributions to literature have been most valuable. His "Making of a Man" is an admirable generalization of the nature,

duty and destiny of man. His "Foot-Prints of the Man of Galilee" and his "Romance of Palestine" are the fruits of a tour in the East, taken under the most favorable conditions; conditions such that he was not only able to speak from the standpoint of actual observation, but to present in a series of most beautiful photographic pictures the localities visited in that land of inspired interest. He has been, and is, in demand on platform and in pulpit, having appeared at the most prominent Chautauquas and philosophic schools of this country. He came to St. John's Methodist Church, South, the leading Methodist Church of St. Louis, by transfer from the North Georgia Conference in 1893. After filling the full limit of the pastoral term of that church, he was appointed to the presiding-eldership of the St. Louis district, which he still holds.

**Lee, John**, farmer and banker, was born March 5, 1816, in Richmond, Virginia, and died at his home, in Old Franklin, Missouri, December 18, 1893. His parents were John and Susan (Owen) Lee, both of whom were natives of Virginia. Mr. Lee's grandfather, Joel Lee, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War and served under General Washington. The elder John Lee came from Virginia to Missouri with his wife and three children in 1819, and this family, therefore, is one of the oldest in Missouri which came originally from an Eastern State. These pioneers settled on a farm in Old Franklin, and for more than eighty years the Lee family has been one of the most prominent in that portion of Missouri. The younger John Lee was trained to agricultural pursuits and fitted for a successful career in the school at Old Franklin. When he began life for himself he turned his attention largely to stock-raising, and was wonderfully successful in this enterprise. Throughout a wide extent of country he became known as a uniformly successful farmer, and all his operations were watched with keen interest by his fellow agriculturists, many of whom emulated his example. Besides his home farm of 500 acres, he owned 1,000 acres of the finest land in the Missouri River bottom, and the success of his methods of farming had a marked influence in shaping the agricultural interests of that portion of the State, and developing the stock-raising industry which has now

grown to such large proportions. For many years he gave special attention to the raising of cattle and mules, and he sent into the market vast quantities of this kind of live stock. In 1877 he was one of the organizers of the bank of Ahle Lee & Dunicia, at Boonville, Missouri, which was conducted under this name until the summer of 1882. Mr. Lee then became head of this banking firm, which was known thereafter until 1885 as John Lee & Son, Bankers. In the year last named he sold his interest in this banking house and united with other gentlemen in forming the Commercial Bank of Boonville, of which he became a director, holding that position up to the time of his death. He stood high as a banker and financier, and was regarded throughout central Missouri as a man of remarkable sagacity in all business affairs. As a citizen he was no less esteemed, his business methods, strict integrity and high character commending him to all with whom he came into contact. His home and large farm were in the town of Old Franklin, in Howard County, but his other business interests were largely centered in Boonville, which claimed him as one of its leading men of affairs. His home and that of the Kinney family are notable residences in the historic town of Old Franklin, and serve to link with the present the earlier glories of this once flourishing town. Politically Mr. Lee always affiliated with the Democratic party, but he took no active part in politics. A member of the Christian Church, he was a deacon and treasurer of that church for many years prior to his death, and he was a liberal donor in aid of all movements designed to promote its advancement and to better moral and social conditions. He was a member of the Masonic order, and also of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Mr. Lee was married, first, April 12, 1842, to Miss Matilda Graham, who died in 1843. In 1847 he married Miss Sarah F. Bailey. The children born of this union were Ida V., now the wife of Edward Swinney, president of the First National Bank, of Kansas City, and Sallie, now the wife of K. R. Thompson, also of Kansas City. In 1877, after the death of his second wife, he married Mary Susan Talbott, daughter of W. J. and Elizabeth (Hays) Talbott, who survives her husband. Mrs. Lee's father came from Virginia to Missouri in 1836, and lived for a short time in Howard County.

In 1838 he returned to Kentucky, but came back to Howard County in the fall of 1850, and continued to reside there until his death. The children born of Mr. Lee's last marriage were John T. Lee, of Howard County; Holman Lee, of Boonville, and Martha Lee.

**Lee, John A.**, journalist, politician and Lieutenant Governor of Missouri, was born June 28, 1851, in Fleming County, Kentucky. His family was originally from Virginia, of ancestors who emigrated from England during Colonial days, and aided in establishing the great Commonwealth of Virginia. Among the proud families justly enrolled with the F. F. V. there is no name, except that of Washington, that is more revered than that of Lee. Around it cluster imperishable memories, heroic achievements and glorious deeds that will live forever fresh in the history of the country and the hearts of the people. Governor Lee's father, James A. Lee, was also a native of Fleming County, Kentucky, and by occupation a merchant, and incidentally a farmer. In early youth he freighted goods and produce in flatboats on the Ohio and other rivers, by which he acquired sufficient capital to go into the mercantile business. In 1857 he sold out his interests in Kentucky and emigrated to Missouri, locating in St. Louis. On the breaking out of the Civil War he joined his fortunes with those of the South, removed his family to New Orleans, and entered the Confederate Army. He served throughout the war with a bravery and devotion to duty that won for him well merited promotion, which, with his business sagacity and ministerial ability, secured for him the position of quartermaster in General Lovell's Brigade, one of the most famous brigades of the Confederate Army. During the war Governor Lee pursued his studies in the schools of New Orleans, and returning after the war to Kentucky, he entered and graduated from Forest Home Academy in Jefferson County. Soon after leaving college he was made deputy circuit clerk of Fleming County, and employed his spare time in reading law. He was thus engaged for two years, but, although he prepared himself for the bar, he never practiced the profession, owing mainly to a flattering offer to enter mercantile life as a bookkeeper with a Louisville firm. His affable nature, pleasing address and business ability soon commended him to the attention

of a large wholesale house, resulting in a proposal for him to go on the road for the firm. He finally accepted and commenced one of the most successful careers known in those days among commercial travelers. For twelve years he traveled out of Louisville, New York and St. Louis, and into nearly every State in the Union. He was not only a successful salesman, but his affable nature and genial disposition made him a universal favorite among the traveling fraternity. He was one of the organizers of the Travelers' Protective Association of America. For four successive terms he was elected national president of the order, when he declined to longer serve. During his administration the association grew from 3,500 to 13,000 members, and now (1901) has a membership of 18,000. He has also served one term as director of the Western Commercial Travelers' Association. In 1891 he embraced the opportunity of entering the journalistic field by establishing in St. Louis the now far-famed trade journal known as the "Interstate Grocer." He still owns this valuable journal, and is ever improving and extending its field of usefulness. Governor Lee early evinced an interest in politics, and being a Democrat by birth and education, zealously enlisted under its banner. So valuable were his services in the campaign of 1891 that Governor Stone conferred upon him the appointment of police commissioner of St. Louis, which position he filled with great credit from 1893 to 1897. In 1896 the Democratic State Convention nominated him for presidential elector at large, but he withdrew in order to promote fusion with the Populists by allowing them a place on the electoral ticket. In 1896 he was also a candidate for Lieutenant Governor, and although he entered the race only two weeks before the convention, he came within a few votes of securing the nomination. This short and phenomenal race attracted attention to him all over the State, and won for him hundreds of warm friends and admirers. In St. Louis politics he has long been one of the most trusted leaders and wise counselors, and has been honored with various party positions of trust, among them the chairmanship of the executive committee of the city central committee and chairman of the general or precinct committee. On June 5, 1900, he was, after a long and brilliant campaign, nominated for Lieutenant Govern-

nor over several popular competitors, and at the ensuing election in November was elected by an overwhelming vote. In the convention that nominated him there was a total vote of 1,208. On the first ballot he received 323 votes, on the second 403, and on the third was unanimously nominated, all opposing candidates withdrawing. During his campaign he won high encomiums as a public speaker. He has a fine command of language, is a clear and logical reasoner, forceful in expression, and being a man of strong convictions, never fails to impress his audience with his earnestness. To a magnificent physique is added an erect, graceful carriage and a polished address that gives him a commanding presence in any assemblage of men, and yet there is no suspicion of haughtiness or conscious superiority. On the contrary he is always natural, easily approached and a gracious listener, even to the most lowly. His disposition can be no more aptly expressed than in the word "Lovable," for all who know "John A.," as he is familiarly called, testify to his uniform kindness and disposition to oblige all whom it is his power to help, be they friends or strangers. He was married June 3, 1880, to Miss Martha Virginia Gathright, of Louisville, Kentucky. To them have been born four children named respectively, Virginia D., Minnie D., James Owen and Eva G. Lee. Mrs. Lee is an accomplished lady and as popular in social circles as her husband is in political circles. She is secretary of the St. Louis Chapter of the Daughters of the Revolution; president of the St. Louis order of the Daughters of the Confederacy, and identified with a number of charitable and social organizations. Both Governor Lee and his wife are members and zealous workers in the Christian Church. He is also a member of the Royal Arcanum, Order of Ben Hur, Blue Lodge Chapter and Commandery of the Masonic order, and Knights of Pythias. One of the most tasteful and delightful homes in St. Louis is that of Governor Lee, in the aristocratic neighborhood known as Cabanne Place. Everything about the home bespeaks refined tastes and solid comfort, and no home is more noted for its generous, open-hearted hospitality.

**Lee's Summit.**—A town in Jackson County, platted in 1865. It is situated on the Missouri Pacific Railroad and contains many

stores, two banks, a newspaper, five churches, a graded school, hotels, etc. It is noted for its nurseries and large orchards. Its business is extensive and the surrounding country is rich in agricultural products. It has a mayor and aldermen, and its population is 2,000.

**Leeper, Wadsworth Daniel**, lawyer and legislator, was born in Chillicothe, Missouri, June 9, 1867. His father was Rev. Daniel Ashby Leeper, and his mother, Jerusha M. Leeper. The elder Leeper was born in Hopkinsville, Kentucky, March 15, 1818, and came of Scotch-Irish ancestry, representatives of his family having been early settlers in Virginia, Tennessee and Kentucky. His father came to Chariton County, Missouri, with his family in 1819, and was numbered among the pioneers who laid the foundations of the present splendid commonwealth. In 1832 he removed to Livingston County, Missouri, where he died in 1845. Rev. Daniel A. Leeper was one of the pioneer Southern Methodist ministers of Missouri, and was well known throughout the State as an eloquent and popular pulpit orator. He preached in Kansas City for years when that place was known as Westport, later removed to Chillicothe and died there March 14, 1868. His remains now rest at Independence, Missouri. His wife, the mother of Wadsworth D. Leeper, was born in Morgan County, Missouri, May 1, 1833, and was reared mainly in Jackson County, of this State. In 1900 she was still living, her home being at Chillicothe, Missouri. In his early boyhood Mr. Leeper attended the public schools of Chillicothe, and when he was fifteen years of age learned the printer's trade. He afterward set type for three years, and with money saved from his earnings attended Central College at Fayette, Missouri, during three years following. After completing his academic studies he entered the St. Louis Law School at St. Louis, and later went to Yale Law School, from which he was graduated with the degree of bachelor of laws in the class of 1893. Immediately afterward he began the practice of his profession at Chillicothe, and at once gave evidence of the fact that the same industry, tenacity of purpose and close application which had carried him successfully through the educational period of his life, was certain to carry him

forward rapidly in his profession. He has since given close attention to the practice of law, and by force of his high character and ability has gained enviable distinction in his chosen calling. Except while pursuing his studies, his entire life has been passed in Chillicothe, and his home of to-day stands on the ground on which he was born. The friends of his boyhood have been the friends of his manhood, and the honors which have come to him have come from those who have known him from his youth up. Soon after his entry into professional life he was elected mayor of Chillicothe and served in that capacity during the years 1895 and 1896. In the last named year he was chosen a member of the House of Representatives in the General Assembly, and represented Livingston County in that body for two years. While serving the public in this capacity he was a member of the house committees on appropriations and criminal jurisprudence. On behalf of the Democrats of the House of Representatives he was chosen to make the nominating speech when Honorable George G. Vest was presented to that body for re-election to the United States Senate in January of 1897. In 1898 he was the choice of the Democrats of Livingston County for Congress, and was presented as such to the Democratic convention of his congressional district, held in June of 1898. In 1900 he sat as a delegate in the National Democratic Convention which met at Kansas City July 4th, and nominated William J. Bryan and Adlai Stevenson for president and vice president. The public positions which he has held at the hands of the Democratic party bear evidence of the fact that he has been an ardent champion of its principles and policies, and from early manhood he has been prominent in its councils. He has taken an active part in State and national campaigns, is an able and forceful public speaker, and is known throughout the State as one of the most promising of the younger generation of Democrats now in public life. In religion he is a Methodist and he has been a member of the Elm Street Southern Methodist Church of Chillicothe since he was fifteen years of age. Active in all the work of the church, he is a member of its board of stewards and is also a Sunday school teacher. His fraternal affiliations are with the Free Masons and Knights of Pythias. Mr. Leeper is unmarried.

**Leffingwell, Hiram Wheeler,** was born at Norwich Hill, Hampden County, Massachusetts, May 3, 1809. At the age of ten years he was brought by his parents to Meadville, Pennsylvania. After receiving a good education he taught school in Ohio and Pennsylvania for several years, and in 1838 came to St. Louis. He next went to Galena, and spent two years in trading between that place and Chicago, but returned to St. Louis in 1843, and became deputy county surveyor and also deputy United States marshal. His surveying led him finally into the real estate business, and for a number of years his work in this field was very large. His firm was originator and one of the founders of the suburban town of Kirkwood. He laid out Grand Avenue in St. Louis, in 1852, when it was so far out in the country that even he proposed it more as a suburban drive around the city than in the expectation that it would ever become the chief thoroughfare through the heart of it. His great work was the establishment of Forest Park, in St. Louis, which he originated and urged before the public, the Legislature and the city authorities. Subsequently he was appointed United States marshal at St. Louis. At the end of his term of office he removed to Florida, and died there in 1897 at the age of eighty-eight years.

**Legal Interest.**—The legal rate of interest in Missouri, when not stipulated by contract, is 6 per cent, but 8 per cent is admissible under agreement.

**Legal Profession of St. Louis.**—As compared with other cities of the same magnitude and importance, the bar of St. Louis has maintained a uniformly high standard, although it has not, perhaps, numbered among its members as many lawyers of national reputation. The reason for this fact will readily appear upon a consideration of the peculiar conditions under which that bar has developed.

When the State of Missouri was admitted to the Union, many of the most important questions arising under the National Constitution had already been settled by the Supreme Court of the United States. The city of St. Louis, originally a French trading post, had developed steadily, but slowly, into a city of size, but it had not attained the

rank of a great commercial or manufacturing center, or a terminus of the larger railroad systems. Hence there have been wanting in its history (until in recent years its mercantile, railroad and other interests reached the volume which cause great legal contests) those features which create numerous legal controversies involving large sums; and as the strength of a bar grows in direct proportion with the difficulties of its litigation, that of St. Louis was not called upon for those extraordinary efforts which have produced the great professional reputations in other cities.

The kinds of litigation out of the ordinary which have occupied the bench and bar of this city are few, that relating to the old French and Spanish titles, under which the real estate in its limits was held, being, perhaps, the only one worthy of special notice. The controversies which arose in connection with these in the early history of the city developed a class of practitioners deeply versed in the French and Spanish laws under which these titles devolved, and in the progress of this litigation vast research was displayed by the leaders of the bar; but the settlement of nearly all of these titles, more than a generation ago, put an end to this class of litigation, and made useless the mass of special learning which it had called forth. Few great constitutional questions have arisen in the city, and these have been such as had but local or temporary interest. The class of litigation which was dependent upon the river trade practically disappeared when the railroads took away the business from the river, and hence the litigation which has occupied the bar of this city has been, as a rule, of a character not calculated to evoke the highest qualities of the lawyer.

Nevertheless, a roster of the St. Louis bar shows a long list of able and brilliant men. When the State was admitted to the Union, and a codification of its laws became necessary, there came to the front a man pre-eminently fitted for that duty and for the long and brilliant career which was afterward his, in the person of Henry S. Geyer. Of exceptional natural parts, he was thoroughly grounded, both in general scholarship and the history, principles and precedents of the law. To these gifts he added an indefatigable industry, which, during his long practice, enabled him to accomplish a



vast amount of labor. He was concerned in all the greater controversies which arose during the long period of his professional life, and upon every occasion distinguished himself by a display of ability and learning which raised him to the position of undisputed pre-eminence in the profession.

James S. Green was another member of the profession who illustrated the power of patient industry, coupled with exceptional ability. He was a man of acute perceptions, deep learning and great native ability, and he impressed himself upon his contemporaries as one who was entitled to rank among the first in the profession at any bar.

Josiah Spaulding, deeply versed in the equity jurisprudence of England, lives in the memory of the profession as one of its ablest members, and overtopped most of his contemporaries in the clear, logical precision which characterized his professional address, and won material success by his indefatigable labor and application.

Willis L. Williams gained special prominence by reason of his proficiency in the law of real estate, and maintained an eminent position among his contemporaries in litigation of that character.

Uriel Wright early acquired and long maintained a great reputation as a most successful trial lawyer. He was gifted with extraordinary readiness and ingenuity, and, especially in the management of criminal cases, maintained a position of great eminence until the time of his death.

Few men at any bar have ever possessed the native ability of Roswell L. Field, who, by patient assiduity, acquired a depth of learning in real property law second to none of his contemporaries, excepting, perhaps, Geyer. To these he added an almost invincible power in the presentation and maintenance of legal propositions, and throughout a long and arduous practice maintained a position among the very foremost leaders of the bar.

Of a somewhat later date, but already approaching his maturity, when Williams, Field and Wright were at their zenith, came Samuel T. Glover, a man of transcendent natural powers, supplemented by an almost super-human industry and zeal. Mr. Glover, ranked by many of his contemporaries as superior even to Mr. Geyer, was a man of the most extraordinary capacity and power. Through-

out a practice of over forty years he dealt with nearly all of the great controversies of his time, and whether in the office, in the trial court or in the courts of last resort, exhibited a force, a brilliancy and a comprehensive capacity to deal with questions of the greatest magnitude rarely excelled and seldom equaled. In the famous case of Blair vs. Ridgley, involving the validity of certain provisions of the State Constitution of 1868, he displayed a wealth of knowledge and acuteness of intellect, a familiarity with the greatest legal principles, seldom, if ever, excelled by any member of the profession, and at his death he had for nearly a whole generation held the unquestioned leadership of the bar.

Thomas T. Gantt is a name which will long be familiar to the bar of St. Louis by its association with abilities of the highest order, coupled with a wide and thorough learning, as well in the humanities and general scholarship as in the profession. As a trial lawyer he was distinguished as a most expert cross-examiner, and in the appellate courts realized extraordinary success by virtue of an insistent determination, which often dominated the courts, and by sheer force of his individuality carried the day for his client.

Among his contemporaries the name of James O. Broadhead stands out prominently as one of the ablest opponents of Gantt and Glover, and, in some respects, their superior. Lacking Mr. Glover's versatility, Colonel Broadhead's great powers were concentrated upon the more profound branches of the law, relating especially to constitutional questions. In these he was almost without a peer in his ability to analyze the question submitted to its fundamental principles, and to solve it by reference to the great underlying principles of law which govern State and national charters; and his fame rests upon that enduring basis which results from the exercise of great intellectual powers upon the greatest questions which interest the profession. In the famous express cases and the Mormon Church case his great powers came into full play, and the opportunities they gave him to measure himself against some of the greatest lawyers of the land resulted most creditably to his reputation.

Henry Hitchcock has long and justly stood as one of the chief ornaments of the

St. Louis bar. Of fine natural gifts, he has throughout a long professional life displayed an assiduity which alone would have ranked him high in the profession, but he has added to this a depth of learning in the law unequaled in the local profession. He has, perhaps, been concerned in more of the great litigation than any other member of this bar, and to-day enjoys a national reputation greater than that of any of its members. His learning is finished, scholarly and profound, and he is at the present time universally considered as the leader of the profession.

John W. Noble has for many years maintained a high and creditable position in the profession. Of considerable learning, forcible address and large experience, he has always creditably sustained a reputation for ability and devotion to the interests of his clients in the numerous and important controversies in which he has been engaged.

Gustavus A. Finkelnburg is one of the men who has risen from small beginnings into a well deserved prominence by indomitable will, clear, logical thinking, and careful study of the principles and precedents of the law. His special characteristic is the lucidity with which he presents his cases, and his success is largely due to this quality which, as all members of the profession recognize, is of so much importance in the management of causes.

Until his retirement from the practice a few years since, George A. Madill stood among the foremost, if not first, in the ranks of the profession in St. Louis. Without any pretensions to eloquence or learning outside of the profession, Judge Madill early gained and steadfastly maintained his high position by means of an indomitable energy and persistence and the faculty of clear and exhaustive analysis. The most marked qualities displayed by him as a lawyer were the facility with which he reduced a controversy to its simplest terms, and his capacity for reconciling the elements of a case with the fundamental principles of the law. He was essentially a lawyer of principle rather than precedent, and in many and notable litigations in which he was concerned, his success was largely due to that faculty, coupled with the studiously cultivated habit of clear, logical statement.

Britton A. Hill was a man of extraordinary natural capacity and vast learning, especially

in relation to the law of real property. His personality was impressive, and his successes were due to that combination of personal force and learning so rare in the profession.

John W. Dryden, who, for many years, sat upon the supreme bench, illustrated in his professional life the power of patient industry, united with strong natural qualities.

William B. Napton, also a member of the supreme court of the State for many years, added greatly to the strength of the local bar. He was of a clear, discriminating intellect, and forcible method of expression. During the twenty-five years which he spent upon the supreme bench he was of great service to the profession by his industry and his valuable opinions.

St. Louis has developed but few great criminal lawyers for the reason that very few of the crimes committed in it are of an extraordinary character. Among these, however, Charles P. Johnson stands to-day as the acknowledged leader of the profession in that branch. Possessed of a pleasing and impressive personality, he has long been famed for the astuteness with which he manages the affairs of his clients and the notable successes which have attended his efforts.

As a bar has no existence separate from that of its membership, this brief account of the best exponents of the legal profession in St. Louis must suffice as a description of the profession itself. It must be said of the bar as a whole, that it has always maintained a very high standard of professional integrity. Only once in its history has the bar association found it necessary to proceed against any one of its members for unprofessional conduct, and then only for what has been shown to be an exceptional violation of the ethics of the profession, and while it can not be claimed, as to its individual members, it has produced so many great names as some of the older cities, yet its average has been high, and its traditions and ethics admirably maintained.

JAMES L. BLAIR.

**Legg, Jerome Bibb**, architect, was born in Schuyler County, Illinois, November 12, 1838. He attended school at Canton, Missouri, and completed his academic studies

at Middle Grove Academy. In 1864 he came to St. Louis. In 1867 he entered the employ of G. I. Barnett, then the leading architect of St. Louis, and afterward worked with a builder. He was entrusted with the work of planning the architectural details and superintending the construction of the Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church, of St. Louis. Upon its completion he opened an office and entered upon a remarkably successful professional career as an architect. Within three years he planned and superintended the building of the Illinois Institute for the Education of the Blind, at Jacksonville, Illinois, and shortly after that planned and erected the Normal School building at Litchfield, Illinois. Since then he has occupied an exceedingly prominent position among Western architects, and many notable public buildings have been erected in accordance with his plans and designs. He was the architect of the St. Louis Exposition and Music Hall building, the Missouri State Capitol building, and had also furnished the plans for operahouses, courthouses, hotels, schoolhouses, churches and bank buildings in widely separated localities, his professional labors having extended into a dozen States.

**Legion of Honor.**—This order originated in St. Louis in May, 1879, and in the following July a charter was obtained. The name is derived from the celebrated French Legion of Honor instituted by Napoleon, and the badge adopted is a facsimile of the French badge. The American order bearing the same name is a benefit order, which pays to the family or dependents of a deceased member a certain specified sum of money at his death. The founders were prominent St. Louis men. Judge John H. Terry was its first supreme chancellor. Its charter authorized it to extend its membership throughout the entire State of Missouri, maintaining headquarters in St. Louis. Starting with thirty members in that city, it now has a membership of nearly 4,000.

**Legislative Department.**—In Missouri the legislative power is vested in the General Assembly of the State, which alone has authority to make laws, its authority being limited only by the constitution of Missouri, which is the supreme law of the State, and the constitution of the United States,

which is the supreme law of the land. The General Assembly, or law-making body, consists of two houses—the Senate, or upper house, as it is sometimes called, and the House of Representatives, sometimes called the lower house. The Senate is composed of thirty-four members elected by the people in senatorial districts, and holding office for four years, one-half the number being chosen every two years. The House of Representatives is composed of a larger number of members, there being one representative from each county, and several from the larger counties. Representatives are chosen for two years, serving for one General Assembly, the Senators serving for two. The General Assembly meets once in two years, though it may be convoked oftener in special session by the Governor. The two houses meet on the first Wednesday after the first day of January of the odd years, in the Capitol or Statehouse at Jefferson City, and sit at the same time, but in different chambers. Neither house alone can make a law—it must be passed by both, and then approved by the Governor, or passed a second time by both houses over the Governor's veto, to make it a law. The General Assembly of Missouri is forbidden to pass local or special laws in thirty-two specified cases, and in addition to this it is forbidden to pass a local or special law in any case where a general law can apply.

**Legislature.**—The law-making body in a government. In Missouri this body is officially known as the General Assembly.

**Legislature, Pay of Members of.** In Missouri the pay of members of the State Legislature is \$5 a day and mileage, for seventy days; \$1 a day after seventy days. Session not limited. Thirty dollars in lieu of stationery. Sessions biennial, but the Legislature may be convened by the Governor whenever in his judgment necessary.

**Le Grand Village Sauvage.**—When the territory now comprising Perry County was first settled, the Delaware and Shawnee Indians occupied it as their hunting grounds and had a number of villages, one of which, about nine miles south of the present site of Perryville, was called by the French Le Grand Village Sauvage or "the Village of the Savages." As late as 1822 this village had more than eighty huts.

**Lehmann, Frederick William**, lawyer, was born February 28, 1853, in Prussia, and came to America with his parents in early childhood. His early education was obtained in the schools of Ohio and Indiana, and his academic studies were completed at Tabor College, of Tabor, Iowa, from which he graduated in 1873. Prior to his graduation he had begun the study of law, and a few months after leaving college he was admitted to the bar in Tama County, Iowa. He began practice at Nebraska City, Nebraska, and in 1876 removed to Des Moines, Iowa. He left Iowa in 1890 with the reputation of being one of the most brilliant lawyers of the State, and came to St. Louis as the general attorney of the Wabash Railway Company. He held the chief attorneyship until June 1, 1895, when he resigned to become a member of the firm of Boyle, Priest & Lehmann. He has participated in much of the most important litigation which has occupied the attention of the State and Federal courts of St. Louis. He presents his cases in court with consummate skill and ability. In oral argument he is notable for the clearness and perspicuity of his statements, his apt illustrations, logical reasoning and correct conclusions. Prior to 1896 Mr. Lehmann affiliated politically with the regular organization of the Democratic party, but in that year he supported Palmer and Buckner for the presidency and vice presidency, respectively. His public utterances in that campaign attracted much attention, and his speeches were widely published and read. December 23, 1879, Mr. Lehmann married, at Des Moines, Iowa, Miss Nora Stark, of that city. Their children are Sears, Frederick W. Lehmann, Jr., and Jack Lehmann.

**Le Houllier, George**, physician, was born July 26, 1858, at St. Genevieve, Champlain District, in the Province of Quebec, Canada. His parents were Onesimus and Theresa (Lheureux) Le Houllier. He was educated in the common schools of his native village, and the Christian Brothers' school at Three Rivers, in the Province of Quebec, remaining in the latter institution for four years and completing what was practically a collegiate course. When he was twenty years of age he removed to Meriden, Connecticut, where he remained for four years, engaged in a silver-plating establishment,

then in a drug store and in the office of a physician. During this time he devoted all his spare hours to the study of medicine. He then returned to Canada, where for a year he continued his professional studies in the office of Dr. Alain, at Batiscan. Following this he took a two years' course of medical instruction at Victoria College, in Montreal, and then entered the Hotel Jeanne Hospital, where he remained for one year. He was now well equipped for the practice of his profession, having had the advantages of instruction from professors of the highest attainments, as well as of clinical observation and practice in two of the leading hospitals in the Dominion of Canada. Immigrating to America, he located in 1886 in Florissant, St. Louis County, Missouri, and entered upon the professional work in which he is now engaged. To a thorough technical knowledge and skill in the various departments of his profession he unites those sympathetic qualities so desirable in one of his calling, and he enjoys more than local fame as a successful practitioner. In a social way he is highly esteemed, while as a citizen he is greatly respected for his deep and active interest in all matters for the advancement of the moral and material prosperity of the community. Education has claimed much of his intelligent effort, and he has rendered to the public valuable services as a member of the district school board and as president of that body. In politics he is a Democrat, and in religion a Catholic, earnest in maintenance of his principles, but always regardful of the rights of others in matters of opinion. He was married, June 30, 1891, to Miss Marie Louise Fugere, of Batiscan, Canada. Of this union three children have been born, Florence, Alma and Eugene Pierre.

**Leighton, George Eliot**, in his early manhood a member of the St. Louis bar, but in later life widely known as a manufacturer and public benefactor, was born in Cambridge, Massachusetts, March 7, 1835. He is a lineal descendant of Captain John Leighton, who came to America in the year 1650. He graduated with class honors from Woodward College, Cincinnati, Ohio, began the study of law, and, after three years' preparation was admitted to practice. In 1858 he came to St. Louis. In April of 1861 he was commissioned a lieutenant in the Third Missouri

Infantry Regiment of the United States Reserve Corps. Some time later he was promoted to major of the Fifth Missouri State Militia Cavalry, and still later transferred to the Twelfth Cavalry Regiment. In the autumn of 1861 he was assigned to duty as provost marshal of the St. Louis division, under command of General H. W. Halleck. He was later promoted to colonel of the Seventh Regiment, Enrolled Missouri Militia, and served in that capacity until the close of the war. He resumed his law practice in 1865. His intellectual vigor and superior attainments as a lawyer soon impressed themselves upon the bar, and, in addition to a large general practice, he became general counsel of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company, continuing to occupy that position until 1874. Through this connection he acquired certain railroad interests, and, being largely interested also in manufacturing enterprises after 1875, he was compelled to relinquish his law practice and devote himself entirely to his business affairs. The Bridge & Beach Manufacturing Company was then, and is still, one of the largest iron manufacturing establishments in the West. Colonel Leighton became president of this corporation in 1875, and for twenty years a large share of his time was devoted to its interests. He has been officially connected with the Union Pacific Railroad Company, Union Trust Company, and the Boatmen's Bank, and with numerous other private corporations, and also with many corporations public or semi-public in character, among them being the Bellefontaine Cemetery, Washington University, the Missouri Historical Society, the Commercial Club of St. Louis, of which for four years he was president, the St. Louis Academy of Science, the St. Louis School of Fine Arts, and the St. Louis Medical College. He is a member of the Missouri Commandery of the Loyal Legion, of the Missouri Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, of which he has been president, and the Society of Colonial Wars. He was one of the founders of the National Arts Club (New York), and is one of the trustees as also one of the vice presidents of that organization.

For more than a score of years he has been a member of the board of trustees of Washington University, and for over ten years he was president of the board. Not less important have been the services which he has

rendered to the Missouri Historical Society, of which he was for ten years president and to which he has been a most generous donor. He has an especial fondness for the collection and study of historical literature, and his library—the largest private library in St. Louis—contains more books, manuscripts, pamphlets, early maps, and other historical data relative to the Mississippi Valley and the building up of the great empire of the West, than any other private library in the United States. It is particularly rich in French and Spanish literature relating to the discovery, exploration and settlement of this great valley.

Acting with the Republican party, he has taken a prominent part in promoting some of the more important policies of that party, and in 1896 he was made president of the National Sound Money League. He was a participant in the non-partisan convention which met in Indianapolis to consider matters relating to the financial affairs of the country. Congress having failed to create a monetary commission, the commission provided for at the Indianapolis conference was formed, and began its sessions in Washington City in September of 1897. Colonel Leighton was made a member and vice chairman of this commission, and thus became a participant in the most important financial conference and report in the history of the country. In religion he is a Unitarian. Colonel Leighton married, in 1862, Miss Isabella Bridge, a daughter of Honorable Hudson E. Bridge, of St. Louis. Mrs. Leighton, a most estimable lady, died in 1888. Their only child is George Bridge Leighton, born July 19, 1864, who graduated from Harvard College in the class of 1888, married Miss Charlotte Kayser, of St. Louis, and, with his father, occupies the family homestead, which has so long been one of the domestic centers of culture and refinement in St. Louis.

**Leming, Merritt Elmer**, manufacturer, was born March 14, 1862, in Dearborn County, Indiana, son of William and Mary E. (Rosecranz) Leming. In 1868 his parents removed to Boone County, Kentucky, where his father engaged in the sawmilling business. In 1874 the elder Leming died, leaving his widow and family small resources. At this time Merritt E. Leming was twelve years of age, and upon him devolved the respon-

sibility of caring for his mother and family. He secured employment on a farm, and when he was afforded the opportunity, he attended the public schools. When he was eighteen years old he secured a position in a sawmill at Lawrenceburg, Indiana. After two years' hard work as a helper at the sawmill he was advanced to sawyer. At the end of another year, with his savings and some money borrowed from a friend, he purchased the mill in Boone County, Kentucky, which his father some years before had run. In 1887 a fire destroyed the mill, and the young lumberman was left penniless. He secured a position as a lumber salesman, and with his small earnings speculated in the lumber business. At the end of another year he purchased an interest in a lumber yard at Petersburg, Kentucky, and carried on business under the name of M. E. Leming & Company. In the spring of 1889 M. E. Leming & Company bought out a lumber company at Lawrenceburg, Indiana, and took into partnership Mr. Charles Schramm. For a year he remained in charge of affairs at Lawrenceburg, then turning the management of the firm to his partner, he bought an interest in a lumber mill at Malden, Missouri. In 1892 Mr. Leming disposed of the last named mill and located at Cape Girardeau, where he established the M. E. Leming Mills, which are among the largest hardwood mills in southeast Missouri, the sawmill having a capacity of 30,000 feet a day, and the planing mill 15,000. The greater part of the product of the mills is marketed in the East. Mr. Leming is also president of the Southeast Savings & Loan Association, and is among the most enterprising of the business men of southeast Missouri. In 1899 he was appointed receiver of the Southeast Missouri District Agricultural Society, and at the present time (1900) is settling its affairs. Mr. Leming is a member of the Republican party, and in 1900 was honored by that party by being chosen a delegate to the National Republican Convention which met in Philadelphia. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and an Odd Fellow and Knight of Pythias. September 30, 1885, Mr. Leming was married to Miss Eugenia Bouchmann, daughter of Nicholas and Rosa E. Bouchmann, of Petersburg, Kentucky. Of this union four children have been born, Paul B., born July 4, 1886; Rosa E., born July 13,

1889; William E., born June 5, 1896, and Merritt E., born October 1, 1899.

**Lemoine, Edwin S.**, physician, was born August 27, 1826, in Petersburg, Virginia, son of John E. and Mary B. (Spotswood) Lemoine. He obtained his early education in Virginia and was then sent to New Jersey—now Princeton—University, graduating in 1845, when he was under nineteen years of age. He attended lectures at the Richmond Medical College, and was for two years a student at the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, receiving his degree in 1848. In 1848 he came to St. Louis in response to an invitation of Dr. Thomas Barbour, and became associated with Dr. Barbour in practice in 1849. Though repeatedly invited to occupy professorships in medical colleges in St. Louis and other cities, he has declined these honors out of regard for his duties as a practitioner, but during all his professional life has been actively identified with movements designed to elevate the standard of his profession. In 1853 he was elected secretary of the American Medical Association. He served as secretary of the association also at its session held in St. Louis the following year, and vacated the office in 1855. In 1890 he was one of the representatives of that body at the International Medical Congress, which met at Berlin. He has been a member of the St. Louis Medical Society ever since its reorganization, and also of the Medical Association of Missouri, and is a member of the St. Louis Academy of Science and of the Missouri Historical Society. He was elected president of the St. Louis Obstetrical and Gynecological Society in 1892, and re-elected in 1893 for the year ending in November, 1894; was one of the founders of the medical staff of St. Luke's Hospital, of which he is still a member, and is also one of the consulting physicians of the Martha Parsons Children's Hospital. He was the first physician to the Memorial Home of St. Louis, and still continues his connection with that institution. Dr. Lemoine is a Presbyterian churchman, and a ruling elder in Compton Avenue Church. He is a member of the Missouri Society of the Sons of the Revolution. He married, in 1857, Katharine P. Rice, daughter of Rev. Nathan L. Rice, D. D.

Nine children were born of this union, of whom two died in early infancy, and one, John B. S. Lemoine, Jr., at sixteen years of age, from accident. The living children are Louis R. Lemoine, married and living in Philadelphia; Edwin S. Lemoine, Jr., married and living in New York; Katharine L. Guy, wife of William E. Guy, of St. Louis, and three younger unmarried daughters.

**LeMoyne, Sauvolle**, "first Governor of Louisiana, under the French domination, was born in Montreal, Canada, about 1671, and died in Biloxi, Mississippi, July 22, 1701. He inherited a large fortune from an aunt, and was sent to be educated in France, where he was a favorite in society and so remarkable for his attainments that he was known as the American prodigy. Racine pronounced him a poet, Bossuet predicted that he would be a great orator, and Villars called him a marshal of France in embryo. He accompanied Iberville and Bienville to the Mississippi, and the former left him in command of the colony there. Louis XIV appointed him its Governor in 1699, and he retained the office till his death."—(Appleton's "Cyclopedia of American Biography.")

**Lemp, William J.**, prominently identified with the brewing interests, and one of the most extensive operators in that line in the United States, was born in Germany in 1836, son of Adam Lemp, who immigrated to this country in 1836, making his permanent home in St. Louis in 1838, where he became one of the pioneer brewers of the city. He spent his early childhood days in Germany, and in 1848 was brought by his father to St. Louis, where he attended school, finishing his scholastic education at the St. Louis University. While yet a young man, he engaged in his father's business, which rapidly grew, and soon acquired such a knowledge of its affairs as made him indispensable. As foreman, and afterward as manager, he exhibited the executive talents which have since carried the concern to wonderful prosperity and eminence. At the opening of the Civil War young Lemp joined the Third Regiment United States Reserve Corps. He was mustered out of service as orderly sergeant of his company in the fall of 1861. At his father's death, in 1862, he assumed full control of his business, manifesting a spirit of enterprise

apparently at variance with the modest, unassuming and retiring character of the man. The brewery back from Second Street, with its large hall in front, where many of the notables of the city sipped their lager fresh from the vaults, was too circumscribed in space to supply the demands of the fast increasing trade. A tract at the corner of Cherokee Street and Second Carondelet Avenue—now Thirteenth Street—was purchased, and thither in due time the brewery was removed and spaciouly housed, the plant being added to from time to time, until now the buildings, covering five blocks, look like a miniature city, with railway trains running in and out, and with a population of 700 employes. Lemp Avenue is named after the founder of this little metropolis. In 1892 the concern was incorporated as the Wm. J. Lemp Brewing Company, William J. Lemp, president. A member of the Merchants' Exchange, he has served as vice president of that body, and on numerous important committees, which have prominently brought him in contact with many movements designed to advance the commercial and manufacturing interests of St. Louis. December 3, 1861, he married Julia Feickert, noted for her beauty and accomplishments. Five sons and three daughters are children of this marriage.

**Lentz, Erastus Ransom**, lawyer, was born February 19, 1848, in Defiance County, Ohio, son of Elias and Nancy (Fisher) Lentz. The elder Lentz, who was a native of Pennsylvania, came to Ohio in his early childhood and grew up there. Until his death, in 1869, he followed agricultural pursuits and was a prosperous man of affairs. He took an active interest in politics and, beginning with 1856, represented his county two terms in the General Assembly of Ohio. After passing through the common schools and the high school of Defiance, Erastus R. Lentz entered the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio, in which he was a student until 1869. His father's death in that year made it necessary for him to leave college, and for some time afterward he taught school in the country districts of northwestern Ohio. He was a successful teacher and for a time filled the position of principal of the public schools of Perrysburg. At a later date he taught school in Logan County, Illinois. In 1872-3 he attended the Cincinnati Law School, and for

some time after completing his law studies he traveled for an insurance company. At the end of two years devoted to this business, he began the practice of his profession at Lincoln, Illinois. In October of 1878 he removed to Butler County, Missouri, and located at Poplar Bluff, where he continued the practice of law until 1881, when he purchased the business of a land and abstract company at that place, to which he devoted a considerable portion of his time for several years thereafter. In 1890 he resumed the active practice of law, and has since devoted all his time to that calling, in which he has gained well merited distinction. Politically he is identified with the Democratic party, and he is a member of the Presbyterian Church. December 27, 1876, he married Miss Sophia B. Lindsay, of Logan County, Illinois. Their children are Edna F., Flora B., Charles E. and Bertha Lentz.

**Leonard, Abiel**, lawyer and Judge of the Supreme Court of Missouri, was born at Windsor, Vermont, in May, 1797, and died at Fayette, Missouri, March 28, 1863. He was educated in the schools of his native town and at Dartmouth College, and then removed to Whiteboro, New York, where he practiced for a time. In 1819 he came West, making the voyage down the Ohio River and up the Mississippi River to St. Louis in a skiff. Old Franklin, in Howard County, was at that time a town of considerable promise, and he made his way thither, and soon became one of the foremost lawyers of central Missouri, practicing at Boonville, Fayette and New Franklin, as well as at Old Franklin. In 1820 he became involved in a personal quarrel with a Major Berry, who inflicted upon him the gross insult of cowhiding. He challenged Berry, and, in the duel that followed, killed him. For this he was disbarred and disfranchised, but the Legislature at the next session restored to him his rights. In 1855 he was made Judge of the Supreme Court of the State, and held the place till 1858.

**Leonard, Abiel**, a leading business man of Marshall, was born at Bellair, Cooper County, Missouri, May 24, 1851, son of Nathaniel and Margaret (Hutchison) Leonard. His father was born in Windsor, Vermont, in 1799, and at the age of thirty years

removed to Missouri and located in Cooper County after the establishment of the colony founded there by Daniel Boone. There he spent the remainder of his useful life, his death occurring in 1888. In the early days of his career in Missouri, a year or two before locating in Cooper County, he engaged in the fur trade, dealing with a prominent firm in St. Louis, his expeditions among the Indians carrying him as far north as Mackinaw. The farm in Cooper County, which he subsequently improved, was an extensive one and became known as one of the handsomest and most productive in the United States. Mr. Leonard affiliated with the Whig party until its disruption, when he became a Democrat, but he never sought or held public office. He was a man of unbounded influence in his community, and during his entire career was never known to perform a deed which from any standpoint might be construed as dishonorable. His brother, Honorable Abiel Leonard, was one of the most distinguished jurists of Missouri, and for many years occupied the supreme bench of the State. He was possessed of extraordinary legal talent and was a man of the utmost integrity and high public spirit. Abiel Leonard, the subject of this notice, began his education in the district school at Bellair. His college preparatory course was taken in Kemper Military School, at Boonville, and in 1868 he entered Dartmouth College, where his studies were continued for three years. In the summer of 1872 he went to Saline County, and with his brother, William H. Leonard, began the operation of a farm in Elmwood Township. This was situated in the western part of Saline County, at a point afterward named Mount Leonard, in honor of the family who had done so much for the development of the community. For a period of twenty years Mr. Leonard continued to operate this farm in connection with his brother, William H., devoting his energies very largely to the breeding of shorthorn and Scotch polled cattle. During this period the brothers imported from Spain numbers of jacks and jennets which they bred on an extensive scale, their herd being one of the most noted in the United States. In this industry they were among the early pioneers. From 1883 to 1886 they imported hundreds of head of high-bred cattle. It is generally understood that their importations of black



polled cattle exceeded those of any other stockman in this country. In 1892 Mr. Leonard removed to Marshall, prompted by a desire to give to his children better educational and social advantages than could be secured at Mount Leonard. Here he at once engaged in the real estate business with H. G. Allen, and subsequently with G. W. Newton, his present partner. In 1888 he became identified with the Farmers' Savings Bank, of Marshall, as a director, serving in that capacity until June, 1900. Though he has disposed of his farming interests at Mount Leonard, he retains a valuable farm in Blackwater Township. Mr. Leonard has always been an ardent advocate of the principles of Democracy, but has never desired nor consented to become a candidate for salaried political office. He has, however, been deeply interested in the cause of education. From 1896 to 1899 he served as president of the board of education of Marshall, and from 1895 to 1899 was a trustee of Westminster College at Fulton, Missouri. Under appointment by Governor John S. Marmaduke and re-appointment by Governor Francis, he served as a member of the State Board of Agriculture for eight years. He is an elder in the Presbyterian Church, in which his wife is also a very active and earnest worker. Since 1885 he has been identified with the Masonic fraternity, in which he is a Knight Templar. He is also a Noble of the Mystic Shrine, affiliating with Ararat Temple, of Kansas City. Mr. Leonard was married, May 10, 1883, to Mittie S. Stephens, daughter of Joseph L. Stephens, and sister of Governor Lon V. Stephens. They are the parents of four children, Horace Holly, Joseph L., Margaret Nelson and Speed Stephens Leonard. Mr. Leonard wields a strong influence among his fellow men, having inherited those family characteristics which distinguished his father and his uncle, Judge Abiel Leonard. He and his wife occupy one of the handsomest residences in Marshall, located on East North Street, where they dispense a generous hospitality among their numerous friends.

**Leonard, Homer O.**, physician, was born May 6, 1853, in Kenosha County, Wisconsin. His parents were Samuel R. and Sophronia (Stockholm) Leonard, the former a native of New York, and the latter of Pennsylvania. Both parents were descended

from patriot families of the Revolutionary period, and a direct paternal ancestor was a captain of Vermont troops under General Stark. During the war with Great Britain in 1812 Captain Stockholm commanded an American vessel on Lake Erie, and received wounds in action which caused his death. Samuel R. Leonard, educated for the Baptist ministry, was a finished scholar and an accomplished linguist; impaired health obliged him to abandon his calling, and in 1846 he located on a farm in Wisconsin. His son, Homer O., was educated in the common schools of his native town, and at Northwestern University, at Evanston, Illinois, and after leaving the last named institution taught in public schools in Wisconsin for four years. He then began medical study under the tutelage of Dr. Joseph Taylor, near Waukegan, Illinois, later entering the Chicago Medical College, from which he received his degree in 1875. For three months following his graduation he was first interne in the Mercy Hospital at Chicago, Illinois. For four years he practiced his profession in Milburn, Illinois, and for five years following at Rosecrans, Illinois. In 1884 he located in Kansas City, Missouri, where he now has a large and remunerative practice, especially in obstetrics. He now occupies the position of assistant to the chair of obstetrics in the University Medical College, and of obstetrician to the Door of Hope. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the Missouri State Medical Society, the Kansas City District Medical Society, the Jackson County Medical Society and the Kansas City Academy of Medicine. In religion is a Congregationalist, and in politics a Republican. Dr. Leonard was married to Miss Elsie J. Thain, of Millburn, Illinois; she received a liberal academical education at Waukegan, Illinois. Five children have been born of this marriage, of whom the eldest, Homer O. Leonard, Jr., was a student in Drury College, at Springfield, Missouri, in 1900.

**Les Mamelles.**—Two symmetrical mounds, two and a half miles northwest of St. Charles. They stand on the prairie some distance in front of the bluff, are 150 feet in height, without trees or shrubs, but covered with grass, and afford a fine view of a very beautiful country. They take their name from their resemblance to female breasts.

**“Les Petite Cotes.”**—This was the name given by the French settlers to the village of St. Charles, its English equivalent being “the little hills.”

**Lesterville.**—A village in Reynolds County, seven miles east of Centerville, the county seat. It was the first seat of justice of the county. It has a church, schoolhouse, hotel, two flouring mills and two general stores. Population, 1899 (estimated), 200.

**Lesueur, Alexander A.,** editor and former Secretary of State of Missouri, for many years editor of the Lexington “Intelligencer,” and an active and zealous member of the Missouri Press Association, was born in St. Louis, November 25, 1842, grew up in that city, and was educated at St. Louis University. His father—who was also named Alexander A. Lesueur—came to St. Louis at an early day, and died there in 1851. His mother was Octavia, the daughter of Lucien Dumaine, and was said to be the most beautiful woman of her day in St. Louis. His great-grandfather on the maternal side was Vincent Bouis, who, in 1782, married Miss Robert, of Carondelet, and in this line he is descended from some of the earliest settlers of St. Louis. In his young manhood Captain Lesueur engaged in mercantile pursuits in his native city, but his soldierly instincts soon led him into military life, when he enlisted in Captain George W. West’s Company, Frost’s Brigade, in what is historically known as the Southwest Expedition, in 1860. On May 8, 1861, he left St. Louis as a private in Captain Joseph Kelly’s company of infantry, Missouri State Guards, and was subsequently promoted to sergeant major of battalion. At Cassville he organized an artillery company, and at Camp Bragg became its commanding officer. At the close of the war he was chief of staff and chief of artillery on the staff of General Province, at Camden, though still in immediate command of his own battery, which was familiarly known in the command and throughout Arkansas and Louisiana as “Lesueur’s Battery.” He settled in Lafayette County, in August, 1865. He was the first chairman of the Democratic county committee of Lafayette County after the war, and held that office for a number of years thereafter. He was married January 8, 1868, to

Miss Florence Estill Trigg, daughter of Wm. King Trigg, of Lafayette County, the culmination of a romantic attachment beginning in Texas during the war, where Miss Trigg and her family were temporarily living as Southern refugees from Missouri. The Trigg family is one of the most prominent in the civil and military life of the country, beginning with the Revolutionary period, and lives in the pages of the history of Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri. As stated in the above, Captain Lesueur was for many years editor of the “Intelligencer” at Lexington, and during his editorial service was elected to represent Lafayette County in the Thirtieth General Assembly, being chairman of the penitentiary committee in that body and the author of the present penitentiary law. He is also the author of a large part of the corporation and banking laws of the State, the anti-pool and trust laws, and much other valuable legislation. In 1882 he was president of the Missouri Press Association, and has always been one of the staunchest friends of that organization. In 1888 he was nominated on the first ballot by the Democratic State convention for Secretary of State, and was duly elected to that office. He was renominated without opposition in 1892 and again elected, receiving the highest vote cast for any candidate on his ticket. He was again renominated by acclamation and without opposition in 1896, and was again elected, leading the Democratic ticket. Before the close of this term he became interested in the “Kansas City Times” and is now editor of that paper. During his incumbency as Secretary of State he distinguished himself by the prompt and efficient manner in which he discharged his official duties. In office he proved himself the invaluable friend of the newspaper press of the State, aiding it in every way in his power. The demands upon him by the editorial profession have been constant, but he has never declined any request for news or historical information. His “Official Manual” is in the hands of nearly every editor of the State, and is well nigh indispensable to them as a work of reference. The compilation of this work has been of incalculable value to the State. He is an Episcopalian, for many years senior warden of his parish church, and has been three times a delegate to the national convention of the church, sitting in council at

New York, Minneapolis and Washington City with many of the eminent men of the church and country.

**Letord, Joseph Secord**, dentist, was born October 22, 1840, in New Orleans, Louisiana. His parents were Joseph and Louise (Gillemont) Letord. The father was a native of Switzerland, of French descent; the mother was born in Dijon, France. They immigrated to America the year previous to the birth of their son, locating in New Orleans, where the father engaged in various business ventures, but with little success. They removed from there to New York, where both died in 1850. Young Letord, at the tender age of ten years, without kinsmen or friends, was thrown entirely upon his own resources. He sought all manner of work in which he was capable to earn a livelihood, devoting his nights to close study of books, being utterly unable to attend school. Among his occupations were those of cabin boy on steamers upon the great lakes. He afterward worked for a wigmaker in New York City, and in establishments in which he gained knowledge of the perfumery and fancy goods trades. In 1870 he located in Sedalia, Missouri, where he conducted a store, at the same time devoting every spare hour to the study of medicine and dentistry. In 1874 he entered the office of Dr. L. O. Ellis, known throughout the State as a most accomplished dental operator and teacher. Here he gained such practical knowledge of the profession as to earn the commendation of his tutor, at whose side he practiced for about one year, then removing to Nevada, Missouri, where he was engaged for six years. After a brief sojourn in Chicago he located in Kansas City in 1883. In common with many of the most eminent dental practitioners, his professional training took place in a day when dental colleges were unknown in the West, but this want was compensated for by a closer personal interest on the part of the professional tutor, whose student was enabled to witness and assist in all operations, and also by knowledge gained at the various dental clinics held throughout the State. The earnest ambition which enabled Dr. Letord to acquire a fair education outside the school room, served him to keep abreast with the most capable men in his chosen profession. He has never ceased to be a student, and his work

has been to the advantage of dental science. He was one of the founders of the Western Dental College, was its first vice president, and served as president the second year, after which he severed his connection with this college that he might give more attention to his personal practice. He was among the first to use electrical devices in dental operations, and delivered special lectures upon the application of electricity in dentistry, before college classes. He originated the process of casting gold plate, and exhibited his work before the Missouri State Dental Association, where it attracted much attention, and was reported at length in the published minutes of that body. Out of this naturally grew the casting of gold cusps. He was author of the use of photographic plates for making matrices for amalgam work, which came into general use; and of a process for making impression with model of tooth to mould the cusps in a piece of cuttlefish bone, drawing a thin piece of rubber dam over the model, reducing it to absolute smoothness, where previously the surface of the casting had been left rough. All these processes have been widely used, and with entire success. In politics he is a Democrat. Three children, now well established, were born of his early marriage, the wife being long deceased. Dr. Henry Letord, brought up in the office of his father, and afterward graduated with the highest honor from the Kansas City Dental College—winning the Dr. Griffith prize for best examination in oral surgery; the Dr. Patterson prize for best examination in dental pathology, and a prize of \$25 for best general examination—is a practitioner in Orlando, Florida. William O. Letord having finished a four years' enlistment in the United States artillery service, re-enlisted for the Spanish-American War, and as acting sergeant major accompanied General Miles' command to Santiago, and thence to Puerto Rico. In the campaign in the latter named island he participated in three engagements, in one of which a horse in his gun-team was disabled by a Mauser ball. He successfully passed a civil service examination and was discharged from military service to enter upon his present position of assistant chief clerk in the office of the Adjutant General of the department of Havana, Cuba, General William Ludlow commanding. A daughter, Ella, is the wife of Hubert Stone, Manager of the Cud-

ahy Packing Company branch house at Mobile, Alabama; she is a graduate of the Kansas City high school.

C. B. HEWITT.

**Letter Carriers' Mutual Aid Association.**—This St. Louis association was organized in May, 1884, with sixty charter members. Its object is mutual assistance and relief. Sick members are paid \$10 a week, and on the death of a member the family receives \$500.

**Levee.**—The word levee, which is of French origin, and which had its earliest use in connection with the Mississippi River at New Orleans, means literally, "an embankment to prevent inundation." In St. Louis it was first used to designate the steep bank of the river, but in popular usage it now applies to the wharf and the paved slope rising from the water's edge. While this term is no longer used in official references to the river front, it was so used in early directories, and old ordinances establishing certain streets used the word interchangeably with landing and wharf. (See "Wharf.")

**Lewis, Benjamin Franklin,** was born December 28, 1831, at Independence, in Jackson County, Missouri. His father, John Lewis, a native of Kentucky, died September 22, 1884, at the age of seventy-seven years. His mother, Susan Houx, was also a native of Kentucky, and died March 17, 1882, aged seventy-five years. The parents were married in Cooper County, Missouri, March 17, 1831. The first member of the Lewis family to come to Missouri, was William, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. He removed from Kentucky to this State and located in Cooper County, where he resided but a few years, going to Jackson County in 1831 and founding a permanent home there. His son, John Lewis, learned the saddler's trade while he was living in Cooper County, and when he went to Independence he opened a shop. He also erected the first brick house built in Independence, and its construction marked an era in the life of a town that has grown to be notably a city of beautiful homes. Mr. Lewis was one of the reliable, prominent business men of Jackson County in those pioneer days, and during the prosperity of the Santa Fe and

Mexican trade he gave up his workings in leather and engaged in the outfitting business and merchandising. The only political office ever held by him was that of deputy sheriff. He built the first church in Independence, the Cumberland Presbyterian, and until his death was an officer in that church. The members of the Houx family were early settlers of Cooper County, removing to this State from Kentucky. John Lewis and wife were the parents of eight children, seven sons and one daughter, and B. F. Lewis is the eldest son. He was educated in the common schools and spent two terms at Chapel Hill College, Lafayette County, Missouri. For thirty-five years farming was his occupation. In 1886, associated with A. M. Woodson, he engaged in the flour, feed, hay, grain and coal business in Independence, and was so engaged until February 1, 1900. Since the latter date he has led a life of comfortable retirement. Mr. Lewis' tenure of public office has been limited to service as school director. Politically he has always been a Democrat. He is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and his connection with that organization dates back to 1853. For forty years he has been an officer in the church. He was married February 1, 1853, to Miss Esther Alder, daughter of James B. and Esther P. (Paul) Alder. James B. Alder was a native of England, and, coming to this country in an early day, located at Louisville, Kentucky. In 1849 he removed to Missouri. He was an extensive manufacturer of woollens and a business man of prominence. He died April 19, 1866. Mrs. Alder died April 24, 1867. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis are the parents of six daughters, all of whom are married, as follows: Mrs. Susan Ruffner, of Bates County, Missouri; Mrs. Eleanor Noland, of Houston, Texas; Mrs. Esther Mace, of Bates County, Missouri; Mrs. Mary DeCourcy, of Independence, Missouri; Mrs. Nancy Nichols, of Jackson County, Missouri, and Mrs. Dora Jones, of Johnson County, Missouri.

**Lewis, Benjamin W.,** manufacturer, was born in Buckingham County, Virginia, January 10, 1812, the eldest of six children. His widowed mother removed to Missouri in 1831. In 1837 he went to Glasgow and entered a tobacco factory as a member of the firm of Swinney & Lewis. In 1847 his two younger brothers, James W. and William

J. Lewis, had established a tobacco factory in St. Louis, under the name of J. W. & W. J. Lewis, and after the dissolution of the Glasgow firm of Swinney & Lewis, the three brothers organized the new firms of B. W. Lewis & Bros., of Glasgow, and Lewis & Bros., of St. Louis. Continued success attended their operations, and in 1855 Thomas J. Bartholow became a member of the Glasgow firm, and John D. Perry of the one in St. Louis. The name of the St. Louis firm was changed to Lewis, Perry & Co. The hands employed in the Glasgow factory were nearly all slaves, the Lewises themselves owning about 125 of them. They were kind masters and outright Union men, and supporters of that cause in the Civil War, and they demonstrated their political convictions and their liberal humane spirit, at the same time, by setting their colored people free a year before President Lincoln's emancipation proclamation, and then employing at wages those who chose to remain in their service. Benjamin W. Lewis' well known Unionism made him the victim of cruel maltreatment at the hands of Bill Anderson's guerrillas on the occasion of their irruption into Glasgow, in October, 1864, and it was thought that this hastened his death, which occurred in 1866, at the age of fifty-four years. He left an estate valued at about \$800,000, one of the largest fortunes in Missouri, outside of St. Louis, and all accumulated through his own industry, thrift and prudent management. Central Missouri has been fortunate in possessing many liberal, public-spirited and broad-minded men, who left their impress upon its society, its politics and industries, and among these Benjamin Lewis stands eminent. Diligence, fidelity to engagements, innocence of life, uprightness and liberality, were his principles of conduct, and, founded on these, he reared a personal character that is an honor to his descendants and the admiration of his friends. The Lewis name, together with the mementos of the liberality of the man who bore it, are frequently encountered in the beautiful little city of Glasgow. Glen Eden, with its stately mansion, built by Mr. Lewis in 1862, is one of the most attractive places in the State; Lewis Library is a beautiful edifice, to the founding of which he bequeathed \$10,000, and which, after his death, his brother James W., and his widow and son, Benjamin, erected at a cost of \$26,-

000; and Lewis College, which, together with the Lewis Library, is under the control of the Methodist Church, of which Mr. Lewis was an exemplary member, is another institution founded by the liberality of his family. Mr. Lewis enjoyed the friendship of President Lincoln, for whom he had a high admiration. In April, 1865, he was sent to Washington to represent the grievances of the Union citizens of central Missouri and present a plea for additional protection for them. He was received kindly and familiarly by Mr. Lincoln, who invited him to dine with him, and he sat at the same table with the martyred President the very day of the night that he was assassinated at Ford's Theater. He also accompanied the funeral cortege from Washington City to Springfield, Illinois. Mr. Lewis was married three times—his first wife, Miss Amanda Barton, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Barton; his second, Mrs. Early, a widow; and his third, Miss Eleanor Turner, daughter of Talton Turner, one of the pioneers of Howard County. By his first wife he had two children, Benjamin W. Lewis, of St. Louis, and James B. Lewis, of Howard County. There were no children by his second wife, who lived only a short time after their marriage. By his last wife, who survives him and is living in St. Louis, he had three children, Richard E. Lewis, who died May 29, 1896; Rebecca E. Lewis, now the wife of L. D. Dozier, of St. Louis, and Anne Lewis.

**Lewis, Charles Jay**, was born September 21, 1840, in Bethel Township, Windsor County, Vermont, son of Reuben Tinkham and Jane Caroline (Sanders) Lewis. In the paternal line he is descended from a Virginia family which removed to Vermont in Colonial days. Reuben T. Lewis was a shoemaker by trade and during the greater part of his life carried on a merchandising business in that line in Vermont. The mother of Charles J. Lewis came of a well known Vermont family. All the children of Reuben T. and Jane C. Lewis are at this time (1900) still alive. They are Edgar R. Lewis, now of Worcester, Vermont; Augusta A. Lewis, now Mrs. William Albin, of Springfield, Massachusetts; Nancy A. Lewis, now Mrs. John Cary, of Stowe, Vermont; Charles J. Lewis, the subject of this sketch,

and Laura A. Lewis, now the wife of John Little, of Wolcott, Vermont. Charles J. Lewis received his earliest instruction in the rudimentary branches at his own home under the direction of his elder sisters and at the pay schools of Petersburg, Illinois, to which place his parents removed on account of the ill health of his mother when he was five years of age. Seven years later the family returned to Vermont, and Mr. Lewis then entered the public schools of his native State, which he attended for two years thereafter. At the end of that time he became a pupil at the People's Academy, of Morrisville, Vermont, from which he was graduated at the end of a full academic course. After his graduation from the academy he matriculated in Middlebury College, at Middlebury, Vermont, where he passed through the freshman and sophomore years, taking the prescribed literary and mathematical courses. In 1857 he passed the regular examinations and received a school-teacher's certificate. His first experience as a teacher was during the winter term of a country school in the town of Wolcott, Vermont, where he built fires, swept out the school room and boarded around in the district, receiving \$12 a month as his salary. At the close of his sophomore year in college he enlisted in the Eleventh Regiment of Vermont Volunteers, known as the First Regiment of Heavy Artillery, for service in the Union Army during the Civil War. This regiment he assisted to recruit, and at its organization was appointed second lieutenant of Battery D. He served until the close of the war and was present at Lee's surrender at Appomattox. May 15, 1865, he was mustered out of the army with the rank of captain. Among the important battles in which he participated were those of the Wilderness, Cold Harbor, Spottsylvania, Petersburg, Charleston, Winchester, Fisher's Hill, Cedar Creek and Five Forks. For several months he was on detached service, being assigned to duty in the construction of the fortifications north of Washington, D. C. He was also post adjutant of Fort Stevens, an earthwork fort in that line of defenses. After the war he completed the study of law and was admitted to the Lamoille County bar, in Vermont, in December of 1866. For two years he was State's attorney of that county, and also held the office of superintendent of public instruction for one term. In 1869 he

removed to Lawrence, Kansas. In 1870 he was elected judge of the Lawrence City Court and filled that office one term, being a member of the Douglas County, Kansas, bar during that time. At the close of his official term as judge he became connected in a business way with the gas works at Lawrence, Kansas. This led to his entering other fields of enterprise, and in 1874 he built the gas plant at Sherman, Texas. In 1875 he constructed a similar works at Joplin, Missouri. Two years later he constructed the gas works at Carthage, Missouri, and became the manager of the gas plants of both Carthage and Joplin, and was also manager of the Joplin waterworks. He resided in Joplin from 1876 to 1888, when he removed to Hannibal, Missouri, and took charge of the management of the gas works and waterworks of the last named city. Since then Hannibal has been his home and he has been known as one of the leading business men of that city. Captain Lewis cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln, and affiliated with the Republican party until 1876. He then united with the Democratic organization and was an active worker in that party, without being in any sense an office-seeker, until 1896, when he declined to endorse the Chicago platform and the nomination of William J. Bryan for President. In the presidential campaign of that year he supported the Palmer and Buckner ticket, was one of the electors from the First Missouri District, and is known as a sound money Democrat of the Cleveland school. In early life he was a member of the Universalist Church, but later became an Episcopal churchman, and is now a vestryman in the church of which he is a communicant at Hannibal. He is chairman of the executive committee of the Relief Society of Hannibal, and is also a member of the directory of the Home for the Friendless in that city. In 1864 he was made a Master Mason in Lebanon Lodge, No. 7, of Washington, D. C. He is now a member of Hannibal Lodge No. 188, A. F. and A. M., a member and past high priest of Hannibal Royal Arch Chapter, No. 7, and a member and the eminent commander of Excalibar Commandery, No. 5, of Knights Templar at Hannibal. He is a past post commander of Warner Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of Morrisville, Vermont, and past adjutant general, Grand Army of the Republic, of the department of

Vermont, and a member of W. T. Sherman Post of that organization at Hannibal. February 1, 1866, Captain Lewis married Maria Lucy Slocum—who had been his schoolmate in the academy at that place—at Morrisville, Vermont. Mrs. Lewis is a daughter of Nelson and Lucy (Goodall) Slocum, both of whom were natives of Vermont. She is one of four living children. Her brother, Sanford Slocum, resides in Morrisville, Vermont. One sister, Mary Slocum, is now the wife of Benjamin Wood, of San Francisco, California, and her other sister, now Mrs. Guy Hamilton, resides in Healdsburg, California. Henry Nelson Lewis, the only child born to Captain and Mrs. Lewis, died in infancy and was buried at Lawrence, Kansas.

**Lewis, Eugene Ratcliffe**, surgeon, was born June 7, 1853, in Randolph County, Missouri. His parents were Richard K. and Emma Duke (Wight) Lewis. The Lewis family were influential in Buckingham County, Virginia, from Colonial times. Colonel Thomas Lewis was a soldier in the Revolutionary War; his son Henry removed to Missouri in 1819, locating near the confluence of the Chariton and Missouri Rivers, and in 1830 was county judge of Howard County, by appointment of Governor John Miller, the commission now being in possession of Dr. Eugene R. Lewis. Richard K., son of Henry Lewis, was born in Missouri; he was a practicing physician until his death, in 1859, in the Galt House, Louisville, Kentucky, where he was visiting. He was buried in the Lewis cemetery, Glasgow, Missouri. His wife, Emma Duke Wight, who was a daughter of James Wight, a farmer of Shelby County, died two years previous to her husband, who was buried at her side; her brother, John F. Wight, was a member of the Kentucky Legislature. The son, Eugene R., received his literary education in Missouri schools, the Pritchett Institute, at Glasgow, and the Central College, at Fayette, being graduated from the School of Physical Sciences of the last named institution. Connected with the Pritchett Institute is the Morrison observatory, located on the old Lewis farm, the boyhood home of Dr. Eugene Ratcliffe Lewis, one mile east of Glasgow, where he was raised by his uncle, John F. Lewis. The observatory was endowed by Berenice Morrison Fuller, a cousin of the parent Lewis,

and here Professor Pritchett has performed notable astronomical work which has attracted attention in Europe as well as in the United States. Eugene R. Lewis studied medicine under Dr. C. W. Miller and Dr. C. W. Watts, at Fayette, and afterward at the Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, from which he was graduated in March, 1874. He located in Kansas City, and almost immediately entered upon an extensive practice, as well as being called upon to take positions of importance, particularly in surgical lines, to which he devotes his entire attention. He was the prime mover in the establishment of the University Medical College, paying for its charter out of his own means; he was its first professor of surgical anatomy, and he delivered the initial lecture which marked the college opening. At the death of Dr. J. W. Jackson he was elected to the chair of surgery, which he recently vacated. He is now professor of the principles and practice of surgery and clinical surgery in the Medico-Chirurgical College, and professor of surgery and president of the board of trustees in the Woman's Medical College. He has seen twenty-five years' service with what is now the Wabash Railway system, having been division surgeon of the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railway until it was merged into the former, when he became local surgeon. For several years he has been treasurer of the International Association of Railway Surgeons. In 1877-8 he was coroner of Jackson County, and city physician for two terms, from 1890 to 1893. Under the administration of Governor Phelps, he was president of the civil organization, and surgeon of the local company of the Missouri National Guard, and provided the car which brought the Governor and staff to the celebration of Jackson Day in Kansas City in 1876. He is now a member of the Jackson County Medical Society and of the Missouri State Medical Association, and a permanent member of the American Medical Association. In politics he is a Democrat, and in religion a Methodist. He has advanced far in Masonry, but does not give attention beyond the commandery. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias. Dr. Lewis was married, April 6, 1880, in Montgomery County, to Miss Nannie Pitman, daughter of Dr. H. W. Pitman, of Jonesburg. The first child born of this marriage died when one month old. The

living children are Richard Pitman and Eugene Ratcliffe Lewis, Jr. The last named, now (1899) ten years old, is noted as the youngest policeman in the world. When he was five years old, Thomas M. Speers, chief of police of Kansas City, took a liking to him, and furnished him a police uniform, miniature revolver and club. The boy took the matter in earnest, reported daily for duty, and was given a beat. In later days he appears in uniform at conventions and public gatherings, but now regards it as for amusement. His picture has been taken, showing him at the side of Policeman Smith, of the same city, who is the tallest policeman in the world, measuring six feet ten and one-half inches in height. This picture has appeared in both English and American periodicals.

**Lewis, James McKamy**, distinguished as lawyer and public official, was born in Polk County, East Tennessee, in 1858, and died in St. Louis, December 21, 1899. He was sent to the University of Tennessee, where he received a classical education. He then came to St. Louis and enrolled himself as a student in the law office of his relative, John B. Henderson, and, in 1879, was admitted to the bar. Soon after he removed to Louisiana, Pike County, Missouri. He returned to St. Louis in 1882 and became associated professionally with his former preceptor, Senator Henderson. Through this association Mr. Lewis came at once into active practice in that city and quickly evidenced his superior intellectual attainments and his eminent fitness for the duties of his profession. He was honored by the American Bar Association by election to the vice presidency of that organization in 1890, and again at the session of 1893, held at Milwaukee, Wisconsin. He is an ardent believer in the principles of the Democratic party, and has rendered valuable assistance to the party. In 1889 Governor Francis commissioned him judge advocate general of the National Guard of Missouri, with the rank of brigadier general. In 1897 Governor Lon V. Stephens appointed him police commissioner for the city of St. Louis. He is a member of the St. Louis, University, Noon-day and Jockey Clubs.

**Lewis, Lilbourn A.**, merchant, was born October 4, 1843, in New Madrid

County, Missouri, son of Lilbourn and Hannah (Hayden) Lewis, the first named of whom was born in Albemarle County, Virginia, and the last named in Cape Girardeau County, Missouri. The elder Lewis came to Missouri in 1829, and established his home in New Madrid County, on what was afterward called Lewis Prairie. There he was engaged in extensive farming operations until his death, which occurred in 1876. His son, Lilbourn A. Lewis, was reared on his father's farm and early in life learned that industry is one of the cardinal virtues. He had limited school advantages, and acquired the major part of the education which has made him a successful man of affairs through reading and private study. He was twenty-one years of age and in the flush of a vigorous young manhood when the Civil War began, and his antecedents and inherited tendencies, as well as his own firm convictions of right, carried him into the Confederate Army. Early in 1861 he enlisted in the First Regiment of Missouri Infantry, commanded by Colonel Bowen. He was with this regiment until 1863, serving most of the time as Colonel Bowen's orderly. After the fall of Vicksburg he joined the famous cavalry command of General N. B. Forrest, with which he served until he was captured by the Union forces in 1864. He was brought to St. Louis as a prisoner of war, and held as such until the memorable conflict between the States ended, and he was released and permitted to return to his home. He then resumed farming in New Madrid County on his father's "home place," and was engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1875, when he became a member of the drug firm of Latham & Lewis in New Madrid. The firm which thus came into existence has now been in business continuously for twenty-five years, and has gained an enviable reputation for fair dealing and successful conduct of its affairs. In 1880 Mr. Lewis also established a hardware store in New Madrid, and in 1888 added groceries and general merchandise to this stock. All his merchandising operations have been successful, and in 1899, feeling that he could afford to lay aside a share of his burdens, he disposed of his general store. His remaining mercantile interests and his land holdings have since received such share of his attention as he has cared to give to active business. A Democrat in politics, Mr. Lewis



has taken an active part in political affairs from time to time, and has been honored by his fellow citizens with various local offices, having served several terms as mayor of New Madrid. He is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and has taken an active interest in promoting the welfare of that organization. January 3, 1866, he was married, in Lake County, Tennessee, to Miss S. C. Merriwether, a niece of Governor Merriwether, of that State. Mrs. Lewis died in March of 1874, leaving two sons, L. G. and Winston Lewis. In January of 1878 Mr. Lewis married Miss Emma La Forge, who was born in New Madrid County, Missouri. The children born of this marriage have been Frederick and Lottie Lewis.

**Lewis, Meriwether**, Governor of Louisiana Territory, was born near Charlottesville, Virginia, August 18, 1774, and died near Nashville, Tennessee, October 8, 1809. He was a grandnephew of Fielding Lewis, the Revolutionary patriot, of Fredericksburg, Virginia. Leaving school when he was eighteen years of age, he gained his first military experience as a volunteer, serving with the troops called out to quell the "whisky insurrection" in Western Pennsylvania. In 1795 he entered the United States Army, and became a captain in 1800. From 1801 to 1803 he was private secretary to President Jefferson, who was personally much attached to him. When Jefferson determined to send an exploring expedition into the Northwest, he recommended Captain Lewis to Congress to take command of the expedition. In the summer of 1803, accompanied by Captain William Clark, he set out on this expedition, which was destined to not only give him lasting prominence in the history of this country, but to be prolific also of momentous results. With a company of about forty-five men they left St. Louis in the spring of 1804 and began the ascent of the Missouri River. Reaching a latitude of forty degrees twenty-one minutes, north, they sent the following winter among the Mandan Indians, and April 7, 1805, began again the ascent of the Missouri. They reached the great falls about the middle of July, and near the close of that month attained the confluence of three streams of nearly equal size, to which they gave the names of Jefferson, Madison and Gallatin.

The Jefferson they traversed to its source, and then made their way across the mountains to the plains of the Pacific slope. In October they embarked in canoes on a branch of the Columbia River, called the Kooskoosky, and reached the mouth of the Columbia, November 15th following. There they constructed an intrenched camp, in which they spent the following winter, beginning the return voyage and march early in the spring of 1806. After ascending the Columbia, they journeyed across the mountains, and, re-embarking upon the Missouri, reached St. Louis in September, after an absence of two years and four months. Congress made grants of land to the men connected with this expedition, and Lewis was appointed Governor of Louisiana Territory soon after his return to St. Louis. In 1809 he was called to Washington, and while on his way thither, while suffering from hypochondria, he committed suicide.

**Lewis, William J.**, merchant and manufacturer, was born in Buckingham County, Virginia, October 27, 1825, and died in St. Louis, July 14, 1879. At an early age he entered the tobacco factory in Glasgow, Missouri, in which his brother was interested. In 1847 he removed to St. Louis, and with the experience he had acquired started a factory of his own, in partnership with his brother, James W., the name of the firm being Lewis & Bro. The enterprise was so prosperous that in a few years their factory was accounted one of the largest in the State. He afterward retired, and embarked in the commission business in 1870, having houses in St. Louis, New Orleans and New York. The Memphis Packet Company was at this time in a tottering condition, but under his management it was extricated from its difficulties and restored to its old popularity. In 1870 Mr. Lewis was elected president of the Merchants' Exchange, the first non-partisan candidate to fill that position. He took an active and leading part in the organization of the Commercial Bank in 1866, was one of its incorporators and its second president, serving in that capacity for ten years without salary. He was associated with insurance interests, and devoted no small attention and effort to the development of the coal and iron business of St. Louis. Mr. Lewis was married, in 1852, to Miss Rebecca Turner,

daughter of Talton Turner, of Howard County, Missouri. She survives him, with their six children—Mrs. Julia L. Knapp, Talton Turner Lewis, Mrs. Sallie L. Johnson, Benjamin W. Lewis, William J. Lewis and J. D. Perry Lewis.

**Lewis and Clark Expedition.**—History has given this name to an expedition conducted by Captain Meriwether Lewis and Captain William Clark, which opened the way for the settlement of the Northwestern portion of the United States. The expedition started from St. Louis and returned to that place more than two years later, and both the leaders were afterward conspicuously identified with the early history of Missouri. These two explorers "were the first men to cross the continent in our zone, the truly golden zone. A dozen years before them Mackenzie had crossed in British dominions far north, but settlements are even now sparse in that parallel. Still earlier had Mexicans traversed the narrowing continent from the gulf to the Pacific, but seemed to find little worth discovery. It was otherwise in the zone penetrated by Lewis and Clark. There development began at once and is now nowhere surpassed. Along their route, ten States, with a census in 1890 of eight and a half millions, have arisen in the wilderness. . . . The credit of our great Western discovery is due to Jefferson, though he never crossed the Alleghanies. When Columbus saw the Orinoco rushing into the ocean with irrepressible power and volume, he knew that he had anchored at the mouth of a continental river. So Jefferson, ascertaining that the Missouri, though called a branch, at once changed the color and character of the Mississippi, felt sure that whoever followed it would reach the innermost recesses of our America. Learning afterward that Captain Gray had pushed into the mouth of the Columbia only after nine days' breasting its outward current, he deemed that river a worthy counterpart of the Missouri, and was convinced that their head waters could not be far apart in longitude. Inaugurated in 1801, before his first presidential term was half over, he had obtained, as a sort of secret service fund, the small sum which sufficed to fit out the expedition. He had also selected Lewis, his private secretary, for its head, and put him in a course of special training. But the actual

voyage up the Missouri was not begun till the middle of May, 1804. Forty-five persons in three boats composed the party. . . . After 171 days the year's advance ended with October, for the river was ready to freeze. The distance up stream they reckoned at 1,600 miles, or little more than nine miles a day, a journey now made by a railroad in forty-four hours. . . . Winter quarters were thirty miles above the Bismarck of our day. Here they were frozen in about five months. The huts they built and abundant fuel kept them warm. Thanks to their hunters and Indian traffic, food was seldom scarce. Officials of the Hudson Bay Company (who had a post within a week's journey) and many inquisitive natives paid them visits. From all these it was their tireless endeavor to learn everything possible concerning the great unknown of the river beyond. Scarcely one could tell about distant places from personal observation, but some second-hand reports were afterward proved strangely accurate, even as to the Great Falls, which turned out to be a thousand miles away. It was not long, however, before they learned that the wife of Chaboneau, whom they had taken as a local interpreter, was a captive, whose birth had been in the Rocky Mountains. She, named the Bird-woman, was the only person discoverable after a winter's search who could by possibility serve them as interpreter and guide among the unknown tongues and labyrinthine fastnesses which they must encounter. Early in April, 1805, the explorers, now numbering thirty-two, again began to urge their boats up the river, for their last year's labor had brought them no more than half way to their first objective point, its source. No more Indian purveyors or pilots; their own rifles were the sole reliance for food. Many a wigwam, but no Indian, was espied for four months and four days after they left their winter camp. It was through the great Lone Land that they groped their dark and perilous way. In twenty days after the spring start they arrived at the Yellowstone, and in thirty more they first sighted the Rocky Mountains. Making the portage at the Great Falls cost them a month of vexatious delay. Rowing on another month brought them, on August 12th, to a point where one of the men stood with one foot on each side of the rivulet, and 'thanked God that he had lived to bestride the Mis-

souri, heretofore deemed endless.' They dragged their canoes, however, up the rivulet for five days longer. It was 460 days since they left the mouth of the river, and their mileage on its waters had been 3,096 miles. A mile further they stood on the great divide, and drank of springs which sent their water to the Pacific. But meantime they had been ready to starve in the mountains. Their hunters were of the best, but they found no game; buffaloes had gone down into the lowlands, the birds of heaven had fled, and edible roots were mostly unknown to them. For more than four months they had looked, and lo! there was no man. It was not till August 13th that, surprising a squaw so encumbered with papooses that she could not escape, and winning her heart by the gift of a looking-glass and painting her cheeks, they formed friendship with her nation, one of whose chiefs proved to be a brother of their Bird-woman. Horses were about all they could obtain of these natives, streams were too full of rapids to be navigable, or no timber fit for canoes was within reach. So the party, subsisting on horse flesh, and afterward on dog meat, toiled on along one of the worst possible routes. Nor was it till the 7th of October that they were able to embark, in logs they had burned hollow, upon a branch of the Columbia, which, after manifold portages and perils, bore them to its mouth and the goal of their pilgrimage, late in November. Its distance from the starting point, according to their estimate, was 4,134 miles. . . ." ("The Nation," October 26, 1893.) After passing the following winter in an entrenched camp on the south bank of the Columbia, Lewis and Clark began the ascent of that stream on their homeward journey, in March of 1806. In May they abandoned their boats and re-embarked on the Missouri River, which they descended, reaching St. Louis, September 23d, two years and four months from the time they set out from that place.

**Lewis County.**—A county in the northeastern part of the State, bounded on the north by Clark County, east by the Mississippi River, which separates it from Illinois, south by Marion and Shelby Counties, and west by Knox County; area, 322,000 acres. The county fronts the Mississippi River for twenty-five miles, along which is a wide, rich

alluvial bottom, with deep soil and capable of producing great crops. Back from the river bottoms the surface of the county is diversified, rising from level and undulating prairies to gentle hills. The county is well watered and drained. The chief streams are the Wyaconda and its tributaries, Sugar Creek in the northeast; North Fabius and Middle Fabius in the central part; Grassy, Troublesome and South Fabius in the southwest, and Durgan's Creek in the southeast. The county has a general incline toward the southeast, in which direction all the streams flow, joining the waters of the Mississippi. Along the streams are occasional tracts of bottom land, back of which the country breaks into fine rolling prairie, the soil of which in places is light. Fruits of all kinds adapted to the climate grow well on the river bluffs and the uplands. About 85 per cent of the land is under cultivation, the remainder in timber, consisting of oak, hard maple, hickory, walnut, ash, elm, sycamore, hackberry, sassafras and cherry. The general average yield of the leading crops to the acre are corn, 32 bushels; wheat, 15 bushels; oats, 30 bushels; potatoes, 100 bushels; timothy hay, 1 1-2 tons; clover hay, 3 tons. All the different kinds of vegetables grow abundantly. There are some indications of coal in the central part of the county. Plenty of limestone suitable for lime and for building purposes exist in different parts of the county. According to the report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics in 1898, the exports of surplus products from the county were: Cattle, 7,222 head; hogs, 52,970 head; sheep, 7,016 head; horses and mules, 960 head; wheat, 15,825 bushels; oats, 13,132 bushels; corn, 126,912 bushels; hay, 3,664,200 pounds; flour, 1,029,200 pounds; ship stuff, 431,000 pounds; lumber, 5,023,400 feet; walnut logs, 72,000 feet; cross-ties, 2,270; cooperage, 10 cars; coal, 23 tons; poultry, 948,275 pounds; eggs, 305,140 dozen; butter, 66,728 pounds; cheese, 7,070 pounds; game and fish, 32,320 pounds; tallow, 10,715 pounds; hides and pelts, 38,494 pounds; fresh fruit, 15,927 pounds; vegetables, 1,360,550 pounds; furs, 3,951 pounds; feathers, 4,960 pounds; milk, 12,387 gallons. Other articles exported from the county are corn meal, clover seed, cord wood, stone, ice, wool, dressed meat, lard, strawberries, molasses and nuts. Up to 1804 the Sac Indians occupied the terri-

tory now Lewis County, and for many years afterward, annually visited it. About two miles below Canton are a number of Indian mounds; there are also a number of Indian earthworks in the vicinity of what is called Indian Grove Lake, and on the Wyaconda. In a mound near Canton, in 1843, a skeleton measuring eight feet in length was found. About the beginning of the nineteenth century a Frenchman named Lesseur built a hut on the west bank of the Mississippi River, at the site of the present city of La Grange, and commenced trading with the Indians. He was the first known white settler to make a home for himself in the territory now Lewis County. Lesseur was only a temporary resident and occupied his hut only during the fall and summer months. According to the most reliable tradition and record, the first one to become a permanent resident and to cultivate the soil was John Bozarth, a native of Grayson County, Kentucky, who, in the spring of 1819, settled near the site of the present city of La Grange, and broke twenty acres of land, which he planted with corn. In November of the same year he returned to Kentucky and removed his family and slaves, in all eighteen people, to his new home. He built the first log cabin in what is now Lewis County. It was a roughly constructed affair, containing only one room, no chimney, a hole in the roof allowing the smoke from the hearth in the middle of the room to escape. For the first year, and until the cabin was enlarged, all the members of the family occupied this one room. Their food was principally boiled corn and honey, fish and game. Corn was prepared for bread by pounding it in a mortar, and clothes were made of "home-tanned" buckskin. John Bozarth entered land on April 20, 1819, and the same day Isaac Norris and Robert M. Easton entered land in what is now Union Township. On the next day, April, 21, William Pritchard filed his claim to land in what is now Canton Township, and three days later Robert Jones entered land in what is now the upper part of Union Township, and Aaron T. Crane entered land in what is now Canton Township, settling near Pritchard. No other entry of land was made until June 2, 1819, when Llewellyn Brown filed on land near Bozarth. In a few years other settlers located near the Mississippi, and along the Wyaconda bottoms. The richness of the

country became known and a healthy immigration started, and in ten years after the first settlement was made there were more than one thousand people in the territory, now Lewis County. The Indians were a little troublesome at times, especially about the breaking out of the Black Hawk War. In this war many of the early settlers took part, and the usual precautions were taken to protect the residents, especially the women and children. The first town was laid out in the territory, now Lewis County, in 1820-1, and was called Waconda (Wyaconda). This town was described by Dr. Beck in his "Gazetteer," published in 1826. There was located the first mill in this region, run by John McKinney, and the place was also known as McKinney's Mill. The town was washed away by the river nearly three-quarters of a century ago. Lewis County was organized by legislative act approved January 2, 1833, and named in honor of Captain Meriwether Lewis, of the Lewis and Clark expedition, and Governor of the Territory of Louisiana from 1807 to 1809. The commissioners appointed to select a permanent seat of justice were William Blakely, William F. Foreman and Joshua Feazel. Later Stephen Cleaver was appointed one of the county seat commissioners. They selected a tract of sixty acres now part of the site of Monticello. This tract was donated to the county by Andrew P. Williams, and was described as the west one-half of the east quarter of Section 6, Township 61, Range 7. September 29, 1833, the commissioners made their report to the county court and the same was approved. A year later the land was surveyed under the supervision of Silas Reddish, who had been appointed commissioner of the seat of justice, and was named Monticello after the country residence of Thomas Jefferson. Later town lots were sold for the benefit of the county building fund. In June, 1834, a temporary courthouse was completed, and soon after it was replaced by a brick structure, which served the county until 1875, when the present building was erected at a cost of \$10,175. In 1873 a poor farm was established. The first County Court of Lewis County met at the house of John Bozarth, a short distance below the present site of La Grange, on Wednesday, June 5, 1833. Gregory F. Hawkins and John Taylor, two of the three judges, were present. Robert Taylor

was the first clerk, and Chilton B. Tate the first sheriff, and both were in attendance and presented their credentials. The absent judge, Alexander McMorrow, forwarded his resignation to the court, and James A. Richardson was appointed his successor. The third term of the county court met at the house of Morton Bourne; the fourth term was held at the house of U. S. Gregory, at Canton; the fifth at the house of Joseph Trotter, at Canton, and the sixth meeting, held on June 2, 1834, was in the new courthouse in the town of Monticello. The first Circuit Court for Lewis County was directed to meet July 14, 1833, at the house of John Bozarth. Judge Priestly H. McBride failing to appear, on July 17th, the sheriff declared the court postponed. The first meeting of the court was held October 14, 1833, at the house of U. S. Gregory, in Canton, and was presided over by Honorable Priestly H. McBride. The first lawyers to be admitted to practice before the courts of the county were Thomas L. Anderson, Uriel Wright and Stephen W. B. Carnegy—all of whom years later became noted in public life. The second session of the circuit court was held June 10, 1834, in the courthouse at Monticello. Since 1897 alternate sessions of the circuit court are held at Canton. In 1832 the first church organization of Lewis County was formed by the members of the Methodist Episcopal denomination at the house of Captain William Pritchard, on Cottonwood Prairie. The earliest ministers of the Methodist Church were the Rev. Mr. Dole and Rev. L. B. Staley. They held meetings at Canton and La Grange as early as 1835. In 1835 a Baptist minister, Rev. J. M. Lillard, preached in different parts of the county. In 1834 the Dover Baptist Church was organized in Union Township, and in 1840 the Wyaconda Church was organized. The first newspaper in the county was the "Express," established at Canton in 1843. During the Civil War the county suffered from the raids of marauding parties and some property was destroyed. Like many other counties in the State, Lewis was not a pleasant place to live in those trying times. Some good citizens lost their lives, but all in all, the county fared better than some neighboring counties. Recovery from the effects of the war was rapid. Lewis County is divided into eight townships, named, respectively, Canton, Dickerson,

Highland, La Belle, Lyon, Reddish, Salem and Union. The assessed valuation of real estate and town lots in the county in 1898 was \$3,145,840; estimated full value, \$8,000,000; assessed value of personal property, including stocks, bonds, etc., \$1,578,105; estimated full value, \$2,080,000; assessed value of railroads and telegraphs, \$432,979.35. There are 45.45 miles of railroad in the county, the St. Louis, Keokuk & Northwestern running near the Mississippi River in the eastern part, and the Omaha, Kansas City & Eastern passing from the center of the western border in a southeasterly direction to east of the center of the southern boundary line. The number of public schools in the county in 1899 was 93; teachers employed, 105; pupils, 5,122; permanent school fund, \$24,898.62. The population in 1900 was 16,724.

**Lewiston.**—An incorporated town in Lewis County, on the Omaha, Kansas City & Eastern Railroad, six and a half miles from Monticello, and twenty-six miles from Quincy, Illinois. It was founded in 1870. It has two churches, a graded school, two banks, a creamery, flouring mill, opera hall, two hotels, a newspaper, the "Journal," and about twenty other business places. Population, 1899 (estimated), 500.

**Lewiston.**—See "Burlington Junction."

**Lewiston.**—A town founded in Montgomery County in 1825. It became the county seat of that county in 1826, and remained such until 1834, when the seat of justice was removed to Danville. All trace of the old town of Lewiston (which was named in honor of Colonel Meriwether Lewis, of the Lewis and Clark expedition) has long since disappeared. Lewiston was only a short distance west of the present town of High Hill, which is the historic successor of the old town.

**Lexington.**—The county seat of Lafayette County. It is situated upon high and broken ground, on the south bank of the Missouri River, and upon the Missouri Pacific, and the Jefferson City, Boonville & Lexington Railways, 244 miles west of St. Louis. The Santa Fe Railroad touches the opposite shore, and connects with the Wa-

bash Railway four miles inland. The older portions of the city yet retain the business houses and residences belonging to the days of river trade, and present a quaint appearance. The newer portions contain handsome modern business and residence edifices. The city is supplied with water by an adequate plant; direct pressure is utilized by a volunteer fire company in case of fire. A private company supplies electric light for the streets and private purposes. A local and county telephone system is maintained, with long-distance connection. The courthouse is a massive brick edifice, and adjoining is a large brick building for the offices of the clerk and other officers. The educational institutions are of first importance, and have given the city high reputation. Private schools are the Baptist Female College, the Central Female College, the Elizabeth Aull Female Seminary (temporarily closed), and the Wentworth Military Academy. The public school system includes a beautiful High School Building, of brick, with stone trimmings, two stories and full basement, with a handsome stone arched entrance, surmounted with a circular tower, erected in 1890 at a cost of \$20,000, and four ward schools, one of which is for colored pupils. The aggregate value of school property is \$50,000. There are eighteen teachers employed; the number of pupils enrolled is 1,000. The library contains 3,000 volumes. The bonded indebtedness is \$17,000. All the principal religious bodies have spacious houses of worship. Of these, the Catholic and Presbyterian Churches are new and modern edifices; others are of many years' standing. The fraternal societies are represented numerously. Newspapers are the "Intelligencer," daily and weekly, and the "News," both Democratic. There are four private banks, with capital of \$50,000 to \$75,000 each, and a first-class building and loan association. The industries include two steam flourmills, a furniture factory, two large cigar factories and an ice plant and brewery. Coal mines in the suburbs produce a standard quality of bituminous coal, and brick yards ship largely of their product; these two industries employ about one thousand men. In 1900 the population was 4,190. The city was named for Lexington, Kentucky, by immigrants from that State. It was platted April 22, 1822, by James Rounds, John Dus-

tin and James Lillard, and it was located near the site of the present freight depot of the Missouri Pacific Railway. In 1836 George Houx, James H. Graham, William Spratt and James Aull, as trustees for a company of citizens, laid out an addition reaching to the river; this was followed with other additions by these and other parties, and such additions substantially comprise the present city. In 1845 the two towns, old and new, were incorporated as one city under a special charter, which was operative until March 10, 1870, when an amendatory act of the General Assembly was passed, which was practically a new charter.

**Lexington, Battle of.**—After the battle of Wilson's Creek, August 10, 1861, General Sterling Price, of the Confederate side, started northward, his objective point plainly being Lexington, at that time the largest and most important town on the Missouri River between St. Louis and St. Joseph. There was a small Union garrison in the place, which was reinforced from time to time during Price's northward march, until it consisted of the Thirty-third Illinois—the Irish Brigade—under Colonel J. A. Mulligan; the First Illinois Cavalry, under Colonel J. M. Marshall; the Thirteenth Missouri, under Colonel Peabody, and a body of Home Guards, under Colonel White—altogether, 2,640 men, under command of Colonel Mulligan. The center of the position was the Masonic College, a large brick building situated on a hill northeast of the town, overlooking the Missouri River, around which defensive works had been thrown up, with a broad, deep ditch and pits beyond for obstructing the advance of an enemy. The garrison had six small brass cannon and two howitzers, the howitzers being useless for want of shells. On the 12th of September the advance of Price's army made its appearance, driving in the Union pickets and opening fire upon the college with Bledsoe's Battery, which, in the absence of the commander, who had been wounded a short time before at Drywood, was in charge of Captain Emmet McDonald, and Parsons' Battery, under Captain Guibor. The firing was kept up on both sides throughout the day without any considerable effect, and at night the assailants withdrew to the fair grounds to await the arrival of their wagon train and re-

inforcements. Two days before, on the 10th, Mulligan had sent a messenger, Lieutenant Rains, to General Fremont, at St. Louis, announcing the approach of Price's army and asking for reinforcements, but the steamboat "Sunshine," with Lieutenant Rains on board, was captured by Price's men forty miles below Lexington, and the message never reached its destination. For six days after the cannonade on the 12th the assailants contented themselves with the investment of the place, and the garrison improved the time in strengthening the defenses; but, on the 18th, General Price, who had arrived with his whole force—estimated at 15,000 men—set vigorously about the task of bringing the garrison to terms. It was isolated from the town, which deprived it of its supply of water from that source, a steamboat laden with stores was seized, and the handsome residence of Colonel Thomas B. Wallace which commanded the Union position, was occupied. General Price then sent to Colonel Mulligan a peremptory demand for surrender, and received the reply: "If you want us you must take us." The attack then began in earnest, the garrison making a heroic defense for two days and keeping the assailants out of the works until the 20th, when the Confederates, finding a large quantity of hemp bales in McGrew Brothers' factory, conceived the device of a movable line of breastworks, from which they might more safely and effectually conduct their attack. The hemp bales were brought out, soaked in the river to prevent them from being fired by the shots of the garrison, and placed two tier deep around the grounds of the college. Protected by this improvised rampart, the assailants poured an incessant fire on the garrison, pushing it steadily forward up the hill until it was within fifty yards of the line of defense around the college, and the garrison found itself completely hemmed in by the constantly contracting line of fire, from which the final assault might be looked for at any moment. The assailing force was too great to be cut through in a charge, however desperate; in the rear was the Missouri River, with no means of crossing, and commanded above and below and on the opposite bank by the besiegers; and, in addition, the garrison was without water, except the limited quantity that could be caught from passing showers, and the stench from the

carcasses of dead horses and mules had become excessively offensive. Colonel Mulligan had held out in the hope of receiving succor, but it never came, and he could not expect that his men, exhausted by an attack which had lasted without cessation for fifty-two hours, could longer stand the strain. The situation was hopeless; and, therefore, on the afternoon of the 20th, a white flag was raised by Major Becker, of the Home Guards, in token of surrender, and the battle of Lexington was over. The loss on the Union side was forty killed and one hundred and twenty wounded, and on the Confederate side twenty killed and seventy-five wounded. Colonel Mulligan, commander of the garrison, was wounded in the right arm and leg; Colonel Marshall, of the First Illinois, was wounded in the breast, and Colonel White, of the Home Guards, was among the killed. The captors secured 3,000 prisoners, six cannons, two mortars, over 3,000 muskets, 750 horses, with wagons and commissary stores valued at \$100,000.

**Leyba, Don Ferdinand de**, Lieutenant Governor of Upper Louisiana, came to St. Louis by appointment of Governor Bernardo Galvez, June 17, 1778. Nothing can be gleaned from the old records concerning his earlier life, but it is certain that his education and experience had not fitted him to exercise wisely the functions of Governor of a new colony. Lacking in tact and judgment of men and affairs, he aroused antagonisms, and became exceedingly unpopular personally. He was charged by some of his contemporaries with being intemperate in his habits, and weak and vascillating in the administration of the government, and while much of the criticism of that period seems to have been harsh and undeserved, it is certain that he left upon the community a less pleasing impress than any other man who held the office of Lieutenant Governor under the Spanish administration. He died in office, June 27, 1780, and was buried in the village churchyard on the following day.

**Liberal.**—A city of the fourth class, in Barton County, on the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis, and the Missouri Pacific Railways, eighteen miles northwest of Lamar, the county seat. It has a public school, a Methodist Church, two newspapers, the

"Independent" and the "Enterprise," both independent; Liberal Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; two banks, the Exchange Bank and the Bank of Liberal; and a steam cornmill. It was platted by M. N. Wills, and incorporated November 7, 1881; the latter act was irregular, and reincorporation was effected March 3, 1884. It was founded by a community holding to entire independence of the Christian religion, setting up as a standard of morality the maxim: "Be True to Thyself." The community established, at a cost of nearly \$6,000, a number of neat frame buildings, in which are maintained a Liberal Normal School and Business Institute, a Sunday school, the Ladies' Progressive Lyceum, and other literary clubs. In 1899 the population was 900. In the immediate vicinity are extensive mines of excellent coal, and quarries of black sandstone of superior quality which is much used in the large cities for ornamental purposes in public and office buildings.

**Liberty.**—The county seat of Clay County, fourteen miles northeast of Kansas City, and three and one-half miles north of the Missouri River. Its railways are the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, and the Kansas City branch of the Hannibal & St. Joseph; the tracks of the latter road are also used by the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway. It is an important educational center, and is the seat of William Jewell College and of Liberty Ladies' College, both of which are noted under their respective titles in this work. Public schools are liberally maintained, being in no wise disparaged to favor the collegiate institutions. The buildings for white pupils are two substantial structures which cost about \$20,000, and include a high school building erected in 1896. Ample provision is made for the instruction of colored children, taught by teachers of their own race. The schools numbered in 1900, 681 pupils, of whom 112 were in the high school; 15 teachers were employed; and the annual expense was \$9,401.75. There are well supported churches of the Baptist, Christian, Methodist Episcopal South, Old-School Presbyterian South, and Catholic denominations, and churches are maintained by colored Baptists and Methodists. An Episcopal house of worship has not been occupied for some years. The Masons maintain a lodge, chapter and commandery, and

the Odd Fellows a lodge and encampment. There are three weekly newspapers, all Democratic. The "Tribune" was founded in 1846 by Robert H. Miller, who conducted it until 1885; during all that period it failed of but one issue, in 1861. In 1885 it was purchased by Honorable John Dougherty, who disposed of it soon afterward. The other papers are the "Advance," founded in 1875, and the "Herald," founded in 1895. The banks are as follows: The Liberty Savings Association, the oldest banking house in the county, was established in 1865, with Thomas McCarty as president; its capital is \$50,000, and its resources are \$157,671; W. F. Gordon is president, and D. Gittings is cashier. The Commercial Savings Bank of Liberty was organized October 4, 1866, with A. J. Calhoun as president and David Roberts as cashier. It became the Commercial Bank of Liberty, and it was rechartered May 23, 1896. The capital is \$75,000; James M. Sandusky is president, and L. B. Dougherty is cashier. The First National Bank of Liberty, the only national bank in Clay County, was chartered in 1887, with Daniel Hughes as first president. John S. Major became president in 1897. Its capital is \$50,000, its issue is \$12,500, and its resources are \$252,000.

The city contains one steam flouring mill, two large hotels and numerous large stores. South of the city is the Odd Fellows' Home of Missouri, noted under its title. In 1900 the population of Liberty was 2,407. The first settler on the site of Liberty was John Owens, who built a house where is now the northeast corner of Water and Mill Streets. His place was a tavern, and there the first court sessions were held. (See "Clay County.") The site was selected as a county seat in 1822, and John Owens and Charles McGee each donated twenty-five acres of land for public uses. July 4 of the same year the first lots were sold. The same year the first store was opened by William L. Smith, at his residence. Leonard Searcy opened a licensed tavern in 1826, and conducted it for several years. Laban Garrett engaged in a similar business in 1827, and John Chauncey in 1832. Until 1826 there were probably not more than a dozen houses in the place, and all but one were of logs. May 4, 1829, the town of Liberty was incorporated, with Lewis Scott, John R. Peters, Eli Casey, Samuel Ringo and John Baxter as



the first board of trustees. In 1837 the town contained fourteen stores, and the "Far West" newspaper had been established. About 1850 Michael Arthur, E. M. Samuel and Colonel A. W. Doniphan organized an insurance company which existed for several years. In 1828 the building of the first courthouse was begun; some of the lower rooms were occupied in 1831, and the work was completed in 1833. The building was of brick, two stories high. Judge George Burnett was the architect. The building burned down in 1857, and was replaced by the present edifice, costing \$41,000. The jail, yet standing in part, was built in 1833; it was built by Solomon Fry, at a cost of \$600. Almost from its founding Liberty was a social and educational center. In 1827 the military post of Fort Leavenworth was established. Liberty was for many years the nearest town to the fort, and to it came army officers, many of whom in later years held high rank and performed deeds which added lustre to American history; their wives and daughters also came shopping, or to take part in social affairs, and their children for education. These conditions produced a charming and cultured society, and served as a stimulus to the ambition and public spirit of the inhabitants of the place. The early schools were maintained by private subscription. At an early day excellent academical instruction was provided, and Liberty was recognized as a leader in educational concerns. As early as 1828 Mrs. Frances A. Peters opened a high school for girls, continuing it until 1838. In that year a brick seminary building was erected by the people, Colonel Shubael Allen and Andrew Robertson being among the contributors. James Love, with the assistance of his wife Lucy, successfully conducted Clay Seminary for several years, beginning in 1854. A female college was opened under the patronage of the Baptists in 1854, and was conducted for five years by J. T. Davis, who was succeeded by J. B. Toombs. In 1864 it was consolidated with Clay Seminary and placed under the management of B. R. Vineyard, whose successors in turn were X. X. Buckner, the Rev. A. Machet and the Rev. A. B. Jones. A deeply religious sentiment pervaded the early settlers, and churches were soon established; of some of these there is now little authentic record. The first church organized in Liberty was the first

Baptist Church (Primitive), September 17, 1828. At the organizing meeting Elder B. W. Riley was moderator, and the Rev. Henry Hill was clerk. Services were at first held at the houses of John Peters and other members and then in the courthouse, until 1831, when the "Stone Church" was built. Elders John Edwards and Henry Hill supplied the pulpit. In 1870 the building was sold, and the congregation built another, six miles northeast of Liberty. The latter was sold recently and the church has become extinct. The Second Baptist Church was organized May 19, 1843, by the Rev. A. P. Williams, with thirteen members who had withdrawn from the Rush Creek and Mount Pleasant Churches on account of their adherence to mission views. Services were held in the old Seminary and in the courthouse until about 1850, when a brick house of worship was finished. The building was destroyed by a wind storm in 1882, and the following year the present edifice was built at a cost of about \$12,000.

What is now the Old-School Presbyterian Church, South, had its beginning August 29, 1829, in the open air, in what was then a grove on ground now within the city limits, west of the courthouse. The Rev. Hiram Chamberlain presided and was assisted by the Rev. N. B. Dodge, of Harmony Mission. Mr. Chamberlain preached, a covenant was drawn, and Robert Elliott, James McWilliams and William Modrell were chosen elders. August 30 the Lord's Supper was first commemorated. Meetings were held irregularly until March, 1834, when the Rev. John L. Yantis, of Kentucky, became the first stated supply. During the early years services were held in private houses, and afterward in the courthouse. In 1852 a brick building was erected on the site of the present edifice, and was dedicated by the Rev. N. L. Rice. The building now in use was built in 1888, at a cost of \$6,500.

The Christian Church in Liberty dates from 1837, when two small bodies were formed. One was called the "Church of God," and it numbered thirty-five members. The congregations were united in May, 1839, and formed the Christian Church of Liberty. Services were held in the courthouse until 1839, when a brick house of worship was erected at the foot of College Hill. In 1852 a larger church edifice was erected at a cost of

\$4,000; about 1880 it was remodeled at an outlay of \$5,000, and in 1889 an annex was built at a cost of \$2,500. Alexander Campbell, the founder of the sect, preached in the church in 1845, in 1852 and in 1859. The first minister was A. H. F. Payne, who served till 1850.

The Liberty Methodist Episcopal Church, which attached itself to the Southern Conference at the division, was organized in 1840. About two years later a brick house of worship was erected, and in 1857 a frame building was constructed at a cost of \$1,800, and was dedicated in 1859, by Bishop R. A. Young. In 1895 the present building was erected at a cost of \$6,000, and was dedicated by Bishop E. R. Hendrix.

St. James Roman Catholic Church was organized in 1847, and the present church edifice was erected the same year at a cost of \$2,500, and was consecrated the following year by Archbishop Kenrick. The first rector was the Rev. Father Bernard Donnelly, the pioneer priest of Kansas City, whose history is contained in an article by the Rev. Father Dalton in this work.

At the outbreak of the Civil War, Liberty was a thriving city, with a branch of the Farmers' Bank of Lexington, a woolen mill, rope walks and hemp factories, and a number of flourishing business houses. Its industries were seriously impaired during the period of civil disturbance, and some of them were not re-established. With the restoration of peace and the reopening of William Jewell College and the building of railways a new era of progress began. Liberty is a city of wealth and refinement and, while it is of considerable importance in a commercial and financial sense, its highest worth and most enduring influence are found in its splendid educational institutions.

**Liberty Arsenal.**—A United States military storehouse on the Missouri River, in Clay County, three and one-half miles south of Liberty, the county seat. It was established in 1837 on land purchased by the Federal government from Joel Turnham, and the buildings were constructed out of stone quarried and brick made in the vicinity. December 4, 1855, a Clay County company numbering about 100 men, under the command of Major Ebenezer Price, seized the arsenal, then under the command of Luther Leonard, United

States military storekeeper, and removed from it three brass field pieces, 55 rifles, 67 sabres, 100 dragoon pistols and 20 revolvers, together with equipments and ammunition. With these arms the captors repaired to a pro-slavery camp on the Wakarusa River. December 10 Major William N. R. Beall came from Fort Leavenworth with a company of the First United States Cavalry Regiment, and made demand of leading citizens of Liberty for the return of the public property. The following day all was returned to the arsenal save about \$400 worth. There were no proceedings taken against the depreicators. April 20, 1861, the arsenal was seized by a body of about 200 secessionists, comprising a Jackson County company under Captain McMurray, of Independence, and a Clay County company under Colonel Henry L. Rountt, who commanded the expedition. Being without resisting force, Storekeeper Nathaniel Grant, in charge of the arsenal, submitted under protest. The property taken comprised three brass field pieces, mounted; 12 six-pounder and one three-pounder iron guns, not mounted; caissons, artillery equipments and ammunition; 1,180 muskets, 243 rifles, 121 carbines, 923 pistols, 419 sabres and other small arms; 12,700 pounds of powder for cannon, muskets and rifles; 400,000 small arm cartridges, and accoutrements and equipments for cavalry and infantry. The property was distributed among the secession companies forming in Clay and adjoining counties. Whether this act had the sanction of the State authorities or was due entirely to the local excitement is a controverted point. The seizure of the arsenal was nine days after the firing upon Fort Sumter, and was the first act of aggression against the Federal authority in Missouri. It was condemned by leading secessionists as premature, in that it placed the Unionists in St. Louis upon their guard, and defeated the capture of the more important arsenal near that city. The Liberty arsenal remained in possession of the Federal government until 1869, when it was abandoned, and the ground and buildings were sold to Amos S. Kimball. All that now remains is the building which was occupied by the storekeeper, now used as a residence by a farm tenant.

**Liberty Ladies' College.**—A college home for young ladies, at Liberty, Clay

County. It provides classical, scientific and literary courses of study, both prescribed and elective. It is undenominational, but is controlled by the principles of the Christian religion. It includes the American Mozart Conservatory of Music and Fine Arts. The building is entirely modern in construction and in equipment. The school was founded in 1890 by Professor Flourney Menefee, who had been president of the Baptist Female Seminary at Lexington. L. B. Dougherty and O'Fallon Dougherty donated a ten-acre tract of land for a building site, and other citizens of Liberty contributed \$15,000. This was conveyed to Prof. Menefee as a gift, and with the cash donation as a nucleus he built the fine college edifice the same year. The school was conducted by Professor Menefee under the name of the Liberty Female College. In 1895 the property was purchased by the present proprietor, Prof. C. M. Williams, A. M., for seven years a professor and co-principal of Hardin College. April 18, 1898, the institution was chartered as Liberty Ladies' College. The property is valued at \$50,000, and the equipment at \$10,000. In 1900 nine teachers were engaged in the college and seven in the Conservatory of Music and Fine Arts. The total number of students was 150, of whom 112 were boarders.

**Liberty Landing.**—A small place on the Missouri River in Clay County, three and a half miles from Liberty. Before the Civil War, when the Missouri River was full of steamboats, it was an important shipping point, and contained a large hemp factory, but the building of railroads in the State deprived it of its trade and it declined.

**Liberty Non-Sectarian Mission.**—A mission first organized in St. Louis under the name of the "Liberty Evangelical Mission," by Rev. E. T. Colman, on the 9th of January, 1887, in Spellbrink's Hall, on Franklin Avenue. Its objects were "to rescue the perishing, care for the dying, lift up the fallen, without distinction of nationality, class or creed; to provide a night's lodging for the homeless and deserving strangers in the city, and to relieve, so far as the means would allow, their bodily wants, to secure employment for those out of work, and to administer the consolations of religion to the vast population of churchless poor, lying at

the very doors of our business marts." It was also declared that to dispense this Gospel was the only object, and not to follow the doctrines or specific rules of any particular church. After a few years the word "Evangelical" was dropped from the name, giving place to the term non-sectarian. The institution is sustained by subscriptions from business men and merchants, who purchase tickets and issue them to the hungry, homeless and deserving poor who apply to them for assistance. It feeds, on an average, 200 persons a day. There are fifty beds, and when these are occupied the last comers have to sleep on the floor. Admission is gained by tickets issued by the purchasers, which are thus largely distributed, one gentleman alone having bought 3,000 of them at one time. A free employment bureau for men, women and boys is maintained in connection with the mission. In 1898 it was under the management of Rev. E. T. Colman, and was located at 703 North Fourteenth Street.

**Libertyville.**—A village in Liberty Township, St. Francois County, nine miles southeast of Farmington. It is located in Cook's settlement and is one of the oldest communities in the county. It has a large roller flouring mill, three stores, a brick schoolhouse and a brick church. Its nearest shipping point is Knob Lick, six miles distant. Population 200.

**Libraries of St. Louis, Public.**—The first recorded effort of St. Louisans toward providing themselves with a public library is found in a notice given in February, 1811, that a meeting would be held at the house of Henry Capron for the purpose of forming a library association. Nothing came of this effort, either in establishing a library or the museum of natural curiosities which was to be an adjunct. The next move was in 1819. A committee of the St. Louis Debating Society, which was composed of the brilliant and intellectual men in St. Louis at that time, prepared the following resolutions, concerning a library, to be submitted to the citizens:

"Section 1. The stockholders, or subscribers, and their successors shall be associated by the name and style of 'The St. Louis Library Company.'

"Sec. 2. The amount of stock of the said

library shall be \$5,000, in 200 shares of \$25 each.

"The undersigned, having been appointed commissioners by the St. Louis Debating Society, inform the public that the books of subscription will be opened on the 10th day of the present month, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the store of Dr. Nelson, and at Mr. Bennet's tavern."

This was signed by the committee, consisting of Thompson Douglass, Horatio Cozens, Jeremiah Conner, Henry W. Conway and Arthur Nelson.

This effort also was futile, and nothing more is heard of libraries until 1824, in which year a meeting of citizens was held in the office of Mayor William Carr Lane, the first and one of the ablest mayors ever elected in St. Louis, to consider the establishment of a circulating library. Mayor Lane presided, Archibald Gamble acted as secretary, and the constitution adopted was prepared by Chas. S. Hempstead. A permanent organization was formed under the name of the St. Louis Library Association, and a committee, consisting of Salmon Giddings, Wilson P. Hunt, Josiah Spalding, Captain Gabriel Paul, Horatio Cozens, Honorable James H. Peck and Daniel B. Hough, was appointed to solicit subscriptions.

In less than a month these gentlemen reported that they had received about 800 books, from fifty persons. The price fixed upon a share in the corporation was \$5, which could be paid either in money or in books. In 1824, 181 of these shares were sold, and over 1,000 books had been obtained. A constitution, the by-laws, and a catalogue of the 1,042 volumes in the collection was published in this year. The library was to be kept open on Saturdays from 9 to 12 a. m., and from 2 to 5 p. m. Every shareholder might take out one volume, octavo or larger, or two volumes, duodecimo or smaller, at a time, if it was the same work. Colonel De Launay is the first librarian mentioned, and he was succeeded in 1833 by Dr. Garnier, a professor of modern languages. In the same year the association received from the members of Missouri Lodge No. 1, A. F. & A. M., \$250. The collection, then amounting to about 2,000 volumes, was purchased by the St. Louis Lyceum, a society organized in 1831 for "the intellectual improvement of its members by means of debates, essays and

lectures." Prosperous for a while, the society lost cohesiveness after ten years of existence, and after struggling along for a few more years at the expense of the more devoted members, it was decided, in 1851, to merge the library in its possession, which had still some 2,000 volumes, and was valued at \$1,000, into the Mercantile Library Association, which was then a young, but vigorous organization. Each of the members of the Lyceum, of whom there were but twenty left, became a beneficiary member of the Mercantile Library for ten years. The books and the records of the first public library in St. Louis thus passed into the keeping of the Mercantile Library.

The Academy of the Sacred Heart, founded in 1827, has a library of 6,000 volumes and 300 pamphlets for reference and circulation among all who are connected with the institution. The circulation is about 2,000 a year, and the reference books used number about 1,500. The collection is general in character, fiction being made the least important class, and a certain amount of reading from the library is made a part of the school work by the pupils. The library is maintained entirely from the resources of the academy.

The founding of the first considerable library, which is still in existence, that of the St. Louis University, was made in 1829 by some Catholic priests, who came from Belgium, bringing with them a small collection of books. This collection has grown gradually until it now numbers about 50,000 volumes and pamphlets, including the 10,000 books in the students' society libraries. The books circulate only among the faculty and the students, but the resources of the library are placed at the command of all who wish to use them for reference purposes. It is mainly an ecclesiastical library, being especially rich in the writings of the early Catholic fathers, rare editions of the Bible, some illuminated manuscripts of the middle ages, treatises on canon law and church history, and complete collections of theological writings, ancient and modern.

One of the most important libraries in the city, the St. Louis Law Library, was founded in 1838, and incorporated in 1839, by the St. Louis bar, which had then less than forty members. Among the twenty incorporators were John F. Darby, Montgomery Blair, Beverly Allen, Edward Bates, Josiah Spalding,

Hamilton R. Gamble, Trusten Polk and Warwick Tunstall. Each member agreed to pay \$5 admission fee and \$5 quarterly thereafter. For years there was discussion over the admission fee, which was raised and lowered many times between the limits of \$20 and \$60 before it was made \$20 by unanimous adoption in 1850. Forty new members were added immediately after this decision.

The first record of the number of books is for 1842, when the association owned but 640 volumes. It now has a valuable library of 25,000 volumes, almost exclusively on law, with a few miscellaneous reference books. Its popular librarian, Mr. Gamble Jordan, who has filled the position most satisfactorily for nine years, reports that the library is practically complete in the line of reports, statutes and digests of the United States, England, Scotland, Ireland, and the British colonies; that in its collections of treatises it has everything of value on American law and an excellent library of foreign treatises, including works on civil and canon law, and treatises and codes of the countries of continental Europe, and that it is particularly well equipped with standard works on French and Spanish law.

Lawyers of good standing, practicing in the city and county of St. Louis, who are admitted to the bar within two years, are eligible to membership on payment of a \$20 fee. The fee for those admitted for two years or more is \$30. The annual dues are \$15, payable semi-annually. Members of the bar outside of the city and county are allowed free access to the library, and it is frequently patronized by such persons. The books, which are kept at the courthouse, may be taken to courts of record in the city, but nowhere else. The law library has no endowment, and is not the recipient of any considerable gifts, being supported by membership fees and dues.

Much of the value of the library is due to the interest and devotion of Mr. Arba N. Crane, who has served it as director and president for thirty years. He spent a large part of five years in making a law catalogue which makes this one of the most complete working law libraries in the country. One of the most valuable features of the catalogue prepared by Mr. Crane is a very complete subject index to the leading law periodicals and annotated reports, which is recognized among law librarians as the best thing of its kind.

Messrs. Fowser and Woodward, of the Literary Depot, announced, in 1839, that they were increasing the stock of books in the circulating library which they had recently established. In 1842 R. Jones Woodward, who seems to have become sole proprietor at No. 32 Chestnut Street, issued a catalogue of the 10,000 volumes of history, biography, theology, voyages, travels, adventures, novels, romances, tales, poetry, etc., which formed what he claimed to be the largest circulating library in the United States. He also advertised a valuable collection of French books. His terms of subscription were \$6 a year, \$3.50 for six months, and \$2 for two months. Non-subscribers could take out books at the rate of 12½ cents a week for a duodecimo, 18¾ cents for an octavo, and 25 cents for a quarto volume.

The Missouri Medical College founded a library in 1840, which contained 1,000 volumes in 1876, but this collection is no longer in existence, the books having been gradually carried off by the students.

The library of the St. Louis Medical College, established in 1844, has been more carefully preserved, and now contains about 2,000 books, besides periodicals. It consists exclusively of medical books, which are for reference by the students, and it is supported entirely by voluntary contributions. Its most important acquisition was the library of Dr. Charles A. Pope, containing 500 volumes, which the college obtained, half by purchase and half by gift, of Mrs. Pope, in 1875.

The library of the Missouri Historical Society owes its existence primarily to a meeting of gentlemen held in the Senate chamber in Jefferson City, in 1844, for the purpose of encouraging and promoting the study of the history of this State, and to aid in its development. The society was incorporated in the following year as the Missouri Historical and Philosophical Society, with the following members: Messrs. George W. Hough, William Claude Jones, William M. Campbell, James L. Minor, Hiram B. Goodrich, George W. Waters, John I. Campbell, John H. Watson, Adam B. Chambers, John McNeil, Samuel Treat, Robert I. Boas, Erich Plump, John G. Walker, George W. Huston, Hiram H. Baber, John C. Edwards, Benjamin Stringfellow, B. M. Hughes, Trusten Polk, Robert Wilson, John D. Colter, William Carson, George A. Carrell, Thomas G. Allen,

William G. Eliot, William G. Minor, R. G. Smart, Mann Butler, S. H. Whipple, Robert T. Brown and Harrison Hough.

Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee; George Bancroft, of Massachusetts; Albert Gallatin, of New York; Jared Sparks, of Massachusetts; P. A. Brown, of Philadelphia; Judge Hall, of Cincinnati; W. Gilmore Simms, of South Carolina, and E. Lewis Cass, of Michigan, were elected honorary members at the first meeting.

The Rev. Dr. Goodrich gave the first book to the library, a copy of "Travels in North America," by the Marquis de Chastelux, and the first contribution to the museum, which was a facsimile engraving of six brass plates found in a mound in Illinois in 1842. Wm. Campbell, of St. Louis, a man remarkable for his attainments upon all subjects, and particularly the early history of Missouri, was the first president, and served in that capacity until 1849. The first accurate knowledge of the resources of the State is due to a geological survey made in response to a petition addressed by the society to the General Assembly in 1847. David Todd, of Columbia, was the second president of the society; but the association languished after the death of Mr. Campbell, whose interest and energy had been the mainspring of its activity. The last meeting was held in 1851. After this the books were moved to the basement of the capitol building, where they suffered neglect, and were finally largely destroyed during the Civil War, when the basement was used as a prison. Subsequently (in 1878) some remnants of the collection were found by Colonel James O. Broadhead, and presented to the Missouri Historical Society, which was organized in 1866, with James H. Lucas as president, and Elihu Shepard as secretary. The aims of the new society were stated as follows:

"The undersigned, old residents of St. Louis, who have spent the flower of their lives in advancing its interests, and still bear a conspicuous part in promoting its future greatness, respectfully address you on a subject of lasting interest to us and to posterity.

"An authentic history of the city from its first settlement, written under the supervision of a directory selected from our best scholars, is a desideratum which should be immediately supplied.

"This would insure a carefully prepared record of its founding, progress, institutions, benefactors, prominent men, and events that mark its different epochs.

"We now have the means, the talent and the time to accomplish it, and we must improve the opportunity before it passes away.

"A century will elapse on the 11th day of August, next (1866), since the first grant of land was made in St. Louis.

"We propose to celebrate the centenary anniversary of that event by meeting on that day at the courthouse at 2 o'clock p. m., and forming a historical society worthy of our age.

"We cordially invite all who feel interested in the enterprise to attend and participate with their old friends in forming a society that, we flatter ourselves, will be more lasting and useful than any other we are now acquainted with, and most likely to do justice to the subjects on which they write."

This was signed by the prominent and influential men in the city, and the roll of officers contains the best names in St. Louis history; but the society was not prosperous and was kept alive in but a fitful way, with several changes of organization, until 1878, when it was formally merged into the older society and received from Colonel Broadhead what relics of that organization he had discovered in Jefferson City. At this time the society owned little property, the books, specimens, etc., amounting to about \$500, and there being an indebtedness of \$180.

Many new members were added on the change of organization, and the society entered upon a more active existence, with Peter L. Foy as its president.

It now occupies rooms at 1600 Locust Street, and is free to the public. It numbers about 5,000 volumes and 4,000 pamphlets, which mainly relate to the Mississippi Valley and the Indian tribes of the vicinity. It has many early maps and original manuscripts, still unpublished, bearing upon Upper Louisiana, St. Louis, Missouri, and the early settlers of the country, and has also an extensive and valuable collection of pictures of men identified with the city and the State, and views of places in the surrounding country. The museum contains a fine collection of archaeological specimens, which is unsurpassed as a local exhibit. Its completeness and value are largely due to the devotion of

Mr. Oscar W. Collett, who was for many years the secretary of the society.

The Missouri Historical Society is peculiar in that it has no power to sell or alienate any of its possessions, no gift to the institution being susceptible of being transferred. The present officers of the society are Marshall S. Snow, president; Melvin L. Gray and Dr. P. S. O'Reilly, vice presidents; Wm. J. Seever, secretary; Dr. Charles D. Stevens, treasurer, and Geo. E. Leighton, Pierre Chouteau, John H. Terry, Joseph Boyce, D. I. Bushnell, J. B. C. Lucas and Anthony Ittner, advisory board.

The Residence Library of St. Joseph's Church, at 1220 North Eleventh Street, was founded in 1846, and now contains nearly 6,000 volumes in English, German and Latin. It is for the use of the priests of the parish, but is occasionally used for reference by other persons. The books are on theology, history and philosophy. The Rosary Library of St. Joseph's Church contains 3,895 volumes of biography, history, science and fiction, and is in circulation among about 1,400 persons, members of five sodalities, or unions, in the parish. The circulation for 1897 was 1,313, and it is growing steadily. The Young Men's Sodality Library of this same parish, which, like the other two, is under the supervision of the pastor of St. Joseph's Church, consists of over 3,000 volumes, over half of which are in German. It circulated in 1897 about 2,000 volumes, and some 1,200 books were consulted in the rooms. Its directors state that books hostile to Christianity or good morals are not allowed.

The Concordia College Library, which was founded in 1850, comprises 7,248 volumes and about 1,000 pamphlets, almost exclusively bearing upon theology. It is a circulating library for use among the students and faculty of the college, and may be consulted by clergymen, both in and out of the city, upon request. The annual appropriation for its support is \$250, which is furnished by the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio, and other States. It receives without charge all publications of the Concordia Publishing House. One important feature of the library is the large number of church papers, German, English, foreign and domestic, which it keeps on file, and it especially treas-

ures its collection of old Lutheran works. Its collection of the editions of Luther's works is almost complete, from the earliest edition down to the present time. One of its books, especially worthy of note, is a very rare Latin Bible, printed at Nuremberg, in 1477, by Coburger. It is a large and thick folio, printed in double columns, with fifty-one lines to the column, with the initial letters beautifully printed by hand. It is still in the original binding, decorated with brass knobs. The present librarian, Professor L. Fuerbringer, has been in charge since 1893.

Eden College, founded in 1850, has a collection of 4,500 books and pamphlets, the general character of which is theological. The library is for reference and circulation among the students and professors of the college, to whose use it is restricted.

The library of the Ursuline Academy was begun in 1850. It now comprises about 1,700 volumes, covering the field of general literature. It is both a reference and circulating library among the teachers and pupils of the academy.

The Missouri School for the Blind was opened in 1851. Its library has grown with the institution, and now contains over 11,000 volumes in embossed type. These are text books and works of general literature. They are both for reference and circulation, and are free to the blind of the State of Missouri. The library receives annually about \$350 in books, which come from the American Printing House for the Blind, this being the percentage due the Missouri school from a congressional subsidy fund of \$10,000.

The unique library of St. Louis is that belonging to the Missouri Botanical Garden. It was founded in 1852, at the time that the garden was opened, and the first considerable collection of books was bought in 1858. It now contains 12,953 volumes and 18,060 pamphlets, which treat chiefly of botany, and which are for reference only. Mr. Shaw was advised in his first purchase of books by the student and scientist, Dr. Engelmann, who consulted his friends, Hooker, Decaisne, Alexander Braun, and other botanists in making the selection. The collection, which has been in charge of Professor William Trelease since 1889, is said to be the largest and best botanical library in the United States,

and contains some rare and valuable books. It may be consulted freely by all who wish to make serious use of the books.

Washington University, founded in 1853, has four distinct collections of books, all of which are for reference by teachers and students. The general library, in which is included the scientific division, contains about 6,000 volumes; the law library has about 3,000, and the Mary Institute has 500. The library has been aided and increased by gifts from citizens of St. Louis, but with the exception of the law department not much effort has been, or will be, made to increase the library very materially until the university occupies its proposed new buildings, especially as the students have ready access to the two principal libraries of the city. The professors of the law department gave their salaries for one year to add books to that collection. Mr. Stephen Ridgley some years ago donated property to the library, which is now worth \$80,000, for the purpose of erecting a building and maintaining the library. This is still untouched.

The German Turnvereins have several libraries in St. Louis in connection with their Turn Halls. The largest library of this kind in the city, and also the largest owned by any of the societies constituting the Nordamerikaner-Turnerbund, is that of the St. Louis Turnverein, at 1508 Chouteau Avenue. This library was founded in 1855, and now owns 3,483 volumes, only 335 of which are in English. The yearly appropriation for the library is about \$250, and the books are for reference and circulation among the members of the society. No one else is entitled to use them. The reading room is open two evenings in the week, and the yearly circulation is about 4,400 volumes.

Another collection is that of the St. Louis Socialer Turnverein, which numbers between 600 and 700 volumes of a literary and scientific character, for use among the members of the organization. The yearly circulation is about 350 volumes.

The Deutsche Schule Verein, at Twentieth and Dodier Streets, has 3,200 volumes and a yearly circulation of 1,200.

The Northwest Turnverein owns 1,034 volumes, given by members. The books are of a historical and classical character, and are used for both reference and circulation. The yearly circulation is about 850 volumes.

The St. Louis Academy of Science, founded in 1856, was the natural heir and successor of the Western Academy of Natural Sciences, which was founded in 1837 by Messrs. H. King, George Engelmann, B. B. Brown, P. A. Pulte, Wm. Weber, Theodore Engelmann, and G. Schuetze, the majority of whom were medical men. The society, which had but twenty-four names on its register during its existence, held regular semi-monthly meetings for six years, but after that the interest was not maintained and the meetings were discontinued. When the Academy of Science organized in 1856 its avowed object was the advancement of science and the establishment in St. Louis of a museum and library for the illustration and study of various branches of science. By the invitation of Dr. C. A. Pope the meetings of the society were held in rooms in the dispensary building of the St. Louis Medical College. This building was destroyed by fire in 1869, and the museum, which had grown to be a creditable one, was lost, with the exception of some specimens which had been taken to Washington University to illustrate a series of lectures. The library was saved, with damage to some of the books. The library and remnants of the museum were next placed in the Public School Library rooms. Later they were moved to Washington University, and still later to the rooms which they now occupy at 1600 Lucas Place, where the regular bi-monthly meetings of the society are held.

The society is composed of the leading scientific men of the city. Members are classified as active members, corresponding members, honorary members and patrons. Active membership is limited to persons interested in science, though they need not of necessity be engaged in scientific work. Persons not living in the city or county of St. Louis, who are disposed to further the objects of the academy by original researches, contributions of specimens, or otherwise, are eligible as corresponding members. Persons not living in the city or county of St. Louis are eligible as honorary members by virtue of their attainments in science. Any person conveying to the academy the sum of \$1,000 or its equivalent, becomes eligible as a patron. The initiation fee is \$5, and the annual dues are \$6 for resident and \$3 for non-resident members.

The library now contains 12,000 books and 8,000 pamphlets, which are chiefly publica-



tions of like societies, and is open during certain hours every day for the use of members and persons engaged in scientific work. The society has published six volumes of transactions, and twelve brochures for the seventh volume have already been printed. It stands in exchange relations with 550 institutions with similar aims to its own.

The library of the Christian Brothers' College, which contains about 40,000 volumes and 175 manuscripts, was founded in 1860. It is supported by membership fees paid by students of the college, and is only for their use and that of the professors. It is used both as a reference and circulating library, the yearly circulation being about 5,000. The collection is general in character, but the library especially endeavors to collect old and rare works and editions.

The Independent Order of Odd Fellows organized a library in 1868, which was supported by an initiation fee of fifty cents and a twenty-five-cent annual fee from each of the members of ten lodges. This gave the library a yearly income of \$1,500. It subscribed for all the leading magazines and had a large collection of German books. It was restricted to the use of members, and was open from 7 a. m. to 10 p. m. After the Public Library was made free it was found that the members of the I. O. O. F. library could get their books quite as satisfactorily in that institution, and in 1897 the Odd Fellows' collection, which then numbered over 5,000 volumes and had a yearly circulation of 12,000, was moved to the I. O. O. F. Home at Liberty, Missouri.

The library of Bishop Robertson Hall was started in 1874. It is now a collection of about 2,000 volumes, which are used only by teachers and pupils in the building. It consists mainly of standard general literature and books of reference.

The St. Louis Young Men's Christian Association, founded in 1876, has four libraries in the city. The largest collection is at the general office at Twenty-ninth and Pine Streets. This contains 1,800 volumes of a general literary character. The association has lacked money to devote to the maintenance of its library for several years past, hence the circulation is decreasing rather than increasing. The books are circulated among members of the association, and may be freely consulted by any one. The Union Station branch of the Y. M. C. A. has about 175 volumes,

mainly fiction, for circulation among its members. The daily and weekly newspapers, the popular magazines, and the railroad journals are on file in its reading room. The German branch, located at 1907-9 St. Louis Avenue, has nearly 1,000 books, both for reference and circulation. The books are chiefly of history, fiction and biography.

The library of the German Free Community of North St. Louis was founded in 1878. It now contains about 2,500 volumes, four-fifths of which are in German. The English books in the collection are mainly government publications. The library has a circulation of about 1,100 volumes a year among the members of the community and of the Freie Maennerchor.

The Engineers' Club of St. Louis has a library of about 1,000 volumes, both for reference and circulation, of scientific and technical books, which are for the use of members only. The collection was a small one until the purchase of Mr. Whitman's excellent scientific library, after his death, about ten years ago, gave it the first decided impetus in growth. The library is now kept in the rooms of the Engineers' Club, at 1600 Locust Street.

In the year 1845 two merchants, while standing chatting in their Mercantile Library, adjoining doorways on Main Street, brought up the question of a mercantile library in St. Louis. These gentlemen were Robert K. Woods and John C. Tevis. The idea seemed so feasible to them that they mentioned it to other merchants, to whom also it seemed a public-spirited and practical undertaking. In December, 1845, a meeting of eight men was held in the counting-room of Tevis, Scott & Tevis, on Main Street. Seven of them—Robert K. Woods, John C. Tevis, Peter Powell, John F. Franklin, R. P. Perry, John Halsall and William P. Scott—were merchants. The eighth was Colonel A. B. Chambers, editor of the "Missouri Republican," a man of great public spirit, to whose interest and furtherance the library owed much. After considering the question the following resolutions were offered:

"Resolved, That it is deemed expedient by the merchants of this city to found a Mercantile Library Association, for their own mutual improvement and for the improvement of those in their employ; and that in so doing they deem it expedient to form a library prin-

cipally devoted to such subjects as are useful to men employed in commercial pursuits; but that whilst the primary object is mercantile, all other professions are respectfully invited to unite.

"Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed at this meeting to select a committee of fifteen to report to a committee of merchants and others a constitution and by-laws."

The committee appointed in accordance with the resolution consisted of Messrs. Powell, Budd, Chambers, Kennett, Hall, Rust, Clark, Barnard, Richeson, Halsall, Dougherty, Peterson, Southhack, Glasgow and Yeatman. Mr. James E. Yeatman was elected president, Luther M. Kennett, vice president and Robert K. Woods treasurer.

The project was pushed with such energy that two months later the directors reported collections to the amount of \$1,809.25, and subscriptions amounting to \$498. Rooms were rented on the corner of Main and Pine Streets, Josiah Dent was appointed librarian, and the library was opened to the public in April, 1846. By the end of the year it could show 1,689 volumes on its shelves, a membership of 283, cash receipts to the amount of \$2,689.92, and the acquisition of property valued at \$1,854.35. The library of the Mechanics' Institute and that of the St. Louis Lyceum were absorbed in the newer and more vigorous organization.

Mr. Yeatman, first president of the association, long an ardent and active worker for the library, and still one of its staunchest supporters, was succeeded as president by Alfred Vinton in 1848. Mr. Vinton gave not only his interest and encouragement to the library, but bestowed upon it many valuable gifts, which are still among the choicest treasures of the institution. He urged the need of a building fund, and by 1850 the sum of \$1,012 had been donated for this purpose. Hudson E. Bridge, the next president, proposed the organization of a stock company, which should be (as Scharf concisely explains):

"Distinct from the Library Association, in order to expedite the raising of the funds needed for the construction of the new building. The company was formed at once, and was incorporated February 17, 1851, under the title of Mercantile Library Hall Company of St. Louis, with authority to issue stock in shares of \$10 each, to purchase a lot and

erect thereon a building for the library, the Library Association to be permitted to occupy such building free of rent, upon their defraying all expenses for taxes, insurance and repairs, and further paying to the Hall Company 6 per cent annual interest on all the stock held by the latter. The company was required to transfer the premises in fee simple to the Library Association as soon as the latter should have become possessed, by purchase or otherwise, of the entire amount of \$100,000."

At the annual meeting of the stockholders in January, 1852, a committee of twenty-four of the best known and most representative business men of the city was appointed to solicit subscriptions to the stock of the new company, and the following gentlemen were elected directors: John A. Allen, George Collier, Alfred Vinton, Conrad R. Stein, J. E. Yeatman, Hudson E. Bridge, William M. Morrison, H. D. Bacon.

The southwest corner of Fifth and Locust Streets had already been purchased for \$25,500 by the directors, and in December of 1852 the plan for a building, drawn by Robert S. Mitchell, was chosen from the eleven plans offered. The original plan was for a four-story building, but the fourth floor, which was destined for an art gallery, was never built. The first floor was rented for stores, the second was eventually entirely occupied by the library, though up to 1867 the room afterward used for a reading room was rented as a hall for lectures and other entertainments, and the third was for many years the main entertainment hall of the city. The building, which was of red brick, with stone facings, cost with the lot, \$140,000, and was considered extremely handsome and a credit to the city.

Henry E. Bacon helped the library in many ways at this time, taking \$20,000 worth of stock and advancing \$10,000 to the association at a critical period in the growth of the library.

The new building was occupied in 1854. The report of the library for that year showed that it owned property to the value of nearly \$23,000; that it numbered 10,565 volumes; that its membership for the year was 944; its issue of books was 9,885, and its receipts were \$7,693.27. William P. Curtis was appointed librarian in 1848, which position he held for eleven years. The first catalogue of the li-

brary was issued by him in 1850, which was followed by a supplement in 1851. Mr. Curtis was succeeded in 1859 by Edward W. Johnston, who published the second catalogue of the library, which then contained about 14,000 volumes. This catalogue was based on an adaptation of Lord Bacon's scheme of classifying books; and Dr. William T. Harris, now commissioner of education, refers, in his "Essay on Classification," to "the eminent practical success of . . . the catalogue of that excellent collection, the St. Louis Mercantile Library."

Mr. Johnston procured for the library a valuable copy of Audubon's "Birds of North America," which had great additional value from the fact that it was Audubon's reserved copy and bore his signature on each plate, for the original subscription price of \$1,000.

In 1862 Mr. John N. Dyer, who had for a year or two served as actuary, was appointed librarian. He continued to fill both offices until his death. His life was one of untiring, unremitting devotion to the interests of the library. His arduous efforts to secure the funds for the new building, together with the further task of two removals, following twenty-seven years of close confinement, caused his premature death July 3, 1889. His name must forever be associated with the upbuilding of this noble institution.

In 1872 the experiment of keeping the library open on Sunday, issuing no books and admitting only members, was tried. The average attendance for six months was  $71\frac{3}{4}$ , and the experiment, not being considered profitable, was abandoned.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the library was celebrated with much enthusiasm in 1871. The foremost men of the city in science, in general culture, in the professions, and in finance were present at the reception, which was opened by an interesting address from James E. Yeatman.

In 1874, by an amendment to the charter, the control of the real estate of the association was vested in a board of five trustees. In this year the library published its third general catalogue, at a cost of \$8,170. A supplement was printed in 1876, in which year large and valuable additions were made from the sales of the Drake, Menzies and Squier libraries.

The library now began to feel cramped in its building, its rental receipts diminished,

and it was evident that a fresh impulse was needed. Many plans were discussed, and that proposed by Mr. James E. Yeatman, being adjudged the best, was adopted in 1886. The proposal was that the library should offer for sale perpetual memberships at \$100 each, and that the proceeds should be devoted to the erection of a new building, which should bring in a revenue from its rental of all space not needed for library purposes. Robert S. Brookings, then the president of the association, carried out this plan most successfully; \$113,800 was realized from this sale of memberships, and \$300,000 was borrowed on the real estate owned by the library. The demolition of the old building was begun in 1887, and the cornerstone of the new edifice was laid with appropriate ceremonies by Henry Shaw on June 1, 1887. Meantime the books were housed and the work of the library carried on in the old Pope mansion, at Tenth and Locust Streets.

The new structure, which was formally opened for the issue of books on January 26, 1889, is a handsome building of red granite, brick and terra cotta. Its total cost was \$383,000. The library occupies the sixth floor and two rooms on the lower floor, leasing the remainder of the building on such advantageous terms that it is rapidly reducing its indebtedness, besides making large accessions each year to its valuable collection of books. Much of the financial prosperity of the Mercantile Library is due to the good judgment and wise financiering of Robert S. Brookings, and to his unceasing watchfulness of the interests of the library. The library now contains over 100,000 volumes, and is especially well equipped to aid advanced students in their researches. It adds from 4,000 to 5,000 volumes yearly, and offers to its patrons sixty daily papers and 370 magazines. It has a membership of 3,455, of which sixteen are honorary, 1,307 perpetual, 573 life, and 1,559 annual memberships.

The present librarian, successor to Mr. Dyer, is Horace Kephart, formerly of Yale University Library. Since his incumbency the library has been entirely re-catalogued, and has issued a reference list of Missouri and Illinois newspapers, 1808-1897, chronologically arranged, and also a list of manuscripts relating to Louisiana Territory and Missouri, of which the library makes a specialty.

The present board of directors consists of

Messrs. Horatio N. Davis, president; Henry Stanley, vice president; Benjamin S. Adams and Alfred L. Shapleigh, secretaries; Henry C. Scott, treasurer, and Robert S. Brookings, David C. Ball, Lewis D. Dozier, Robert McK. Jones, George D. Markham, Isaac W. Morton, Benjamin B. Graham, directors. These names serve to illustrate the high class of men who have from the beginning guided the fortunes of the institution. From the first directory, headed by James E. Yeatman, to the present, the board of directors of the Mercantile Library has been a roll of honor, including at all times men who have ranked among the most high-minded and public-spirited citizens of St. Louis. What was needed to give concentration, continuity and thorough effectiveness to the service of these able men was found in the tireless industry, unflagging zeal and singleness of purpose of John N. Dyer.

The terms of membership are as follows: Any person engaged in mercantile pursuits, as a proprietor, may become an active member by paying an initiation fee of \$5 and an annual subscription, payable in advance, of \$5.

Any person similarly engaged, as a clerk, may become an active member by paying an initiation fee of \$2 and an annual subscription of \$3.

All other persons may become beneficiaries by paying \$5 annually, in advance, or \$2.50 for six months.

Life membership (active) \$50.

Perpetual membership (active) \$100.

The library has been the recipient of many valuable gifts of books and works of art, the value of which latter is estimated at \$25,918. The report of the treasurer for 1897 shows the property of the library as amounting to very nearly \$813,000, taking its land valuation, which was made in 1868, at \$140,000. It has been generously supported by the business men of St. Louis, and has proved itself worthy of that support by the efficient service that it has given to its patrons.

Old residents of St. Louis who attended the public schools in the early

**Public Library.** sixties will at once recognize the full-length portrait that faces them as they step from the elevator into the vestibule of the public library—the tall, slender, dark skinned, black-bearded Vermonter, who filled the office of

superintendent of public schools from 1857 to 1868. To Ira Divoll that city is indebted for the first organization of its system of public schools and for the establishment of the public school library, which has developed into the present public (free) library, with its 120,000 volumes and rapidly growing issue of more than three-quarters of a million per annum.

On the 10th of January, 1860, Superintendent Divoll presented to the board of public schools a report setting forth the necessity of a public school library as a complement and a supplement of a system of popular education. He showed the inadequacy of mere text-book education, the folly of teaching young people to read and not supplying them with proper books, the insufficiency of a system of public instruction which during a few years gives merely discipline, with but little instruction, and ceases to operate as soon as the child leaves the schoolhouse. He also presented a plan for the organization and maintenance of the library, essentially the same as that which was put into operation five years later.

The report and accompanying resolutions were referred to a library committee, which strongly recommended their adoption; but financial embarrassments of the board, which grew worse with the opening of the Civil War, made it impossible to carry out the idea. Tired of waiting for action by the board, in 1864 Mr. Divoll proposed the formation of a library society independent of the school board. This project received at once the hearty encouragement and support of Honorable Stephen D. Barlow, then president of the board of public schools, and also a member of the Missouri Legislature. Mr. Divoll drew the charter of the proposed society, and Mr. Barlow secured its grant by an act of the General Assembly, February 3, 1865. This act constituted Stephen D. Barlow, Ira Divoll, C. F. Childs and others "a body politic and corporate by the name and style of the Public School Library Society of St. Louis" . . . for the "establishment and maintenance of a Public School Library and Lyceum."

The charter further provided that only "persons who have been heretofore, are now, or may be hereafter, directors, officers, teachers or pupils of the St. Louis public schools may become life members of said

library by paying to the board of trustees the sum of twelve dollars." Other persons "may be annual subscribers under such conditions as the board may determine." Life membership in the library constituted adults members of the society, leaving the board to determine the conditions of membership for minors. By rule the trustees fixed eighteen as the age for membership in the society.

The board consisted of sixteen members. The president of the board of public schools, the superintendent of public schools, and the principals of the high and normal schools were *ex-officio* members, and the first named was *ex-officio* president of the board. The remaining twelve members were to be elected by the society from its own membership for a term of three years, and it was provided that six of them should be women.

The act authorized the school board "to appropriate out of its general fund a sum not exceeding \$5,000 for the benefit of said society, to be used exclusively for the purchase of books for said library," and further authorized the school board "to provide rooms for said library."

The charter empowered the board of trustees "to assess all life members any amount not exceeding \$3 per annum." This power, however, was never exercised.

The rules adopted by the trustees provided for the payment of the life membership fee in installments of \$1, for which a certificate was given entitling the holder to the use of the library for three months; "and when twelve such tickets shall at any time be presented to the librarian he shall issue for them a life membership certificate." Later this rule was amended by a provision that the partial payments should all have been made in one name, and the further provision that the full amount of \$12 should be paid within a period of four years. Persons not connected with the public schools could become annual subscribers by paying \$3 a year.

Mr. Divoll, with the active co-operation of Stephen D. Barlow, James Richardson, Thomas Richeson, Morris J. Lippman, Felix Coste, and other public-spirited citizens, at once set to work to raise funds. A canvass of the city resulted in the collection of \$2,151. Out of this life membership certificates to the amount of \$1,139 were issued, leaving a net donation of \$1,012. An allegory, "The

Great Rebellion," given under the management of J. M. Hager in the large hall of the Mercantile Library by the pupils of the high school, in May, 1865, netted the sum of \$995.15.\*

On November 1, 1865, Mr. John J. Bailey took charge of the inchoate library, consisting of 453 volumes, chiefly school reports and text-books. There was, however, \$5,726.65 in the treasury, and large purchases of books were made at once. On December 9, 1865, the library was opened with 1,500 volumes, chiefly juvenile books. These were displayed on rough shelving in the session room of the school board on the second floor of what was known as the Darby building, on the southwest corner of Fifth and Olive Streets. Early in 1866 a large room (130 x 20 feet) in the same building was leased from Mr. Darby at an annual rental of \$800. This room was divided into two nearly equal compartments, in one of which were the book-cases and issue desk, while the other served for a reading room. The latter was opened with appropriate ceremonies October 16, 1866.

In the early years of its existence the library acquired by gift or purchase a number of small collections. In 1866 the Franklin Library Association donated its 1,060 volumes, and the St. Louis German Institute its 676 volumes, life membership certificates being issued to prominent members of these organizations. In the same year the High School Library Association gave its 812 volumes in exchange for thirty perpetual memberships. In June, 1869, the Henry Ames Library of the O'Fallon Polytechnic Institute (5,631 volumes) became a part of the Public School Library, and in November of the same year the private collection of Professor E. A. Rossmassler (571 volumes) and that of Dr. B. F. Shumard (1,088 volumes) were purchased.

Among the public school teachers who most heartily agreed with Superintendent Divoll regarding the educational value of a public school library were Charles F. Childs, principal of the Franklin School in 1860, and of the high school in 1865, and William T. Harris, principal of the Clay School in 1860,

\* One or two performances had already been given when the news of the capture of Jefferson Davis was received. Additional lines were hastily written and the episode of the capture was represented, the part of the Confederate leader being taken by a high school boy who is now principal of one of our large grammar schools.

and assistant superintendent in 1867. Mr. Childs lived to see the library fairly launched on its career, serving part of the first year as an *ex-officio* member of the board. Dr. Harris' connection with the institution did not cease until he resigned his position as superintendent of public schools, and left the city in 1878. Besides giving his time and talents to the general affairs of the library, Mr. Harris prepared a scheme of classification so comprehensive and so elastic that it serves as well now for the collection of 120,000 volumes as it did for 20,000. Among the business men and members of the school board who were most active coadjutors of Mr. Divoll were Stephen D. Barlow and James Richardson, respectively the first and second presidents of the library board; Thomas Richeson, one of the organizers of the Mercantile Library, and a constant and earnest friend of every educational enterprise in St. Louis; Felix Coste, for many years president of the school board; Morris J. Lippman, Carlos S. Greeley, George Partridge, T. B. Edgar, Dwight Durkee, R. J. Rombauer, Eber Peacock, and other well known citizens.

Rev. William G. Eliot, who, during his long residence in St. Louis, was a potent force in all the higher activities of the city, served as a member of the board from 1865 to 1869. In remarks made at the first meeting of the board, February 25, 1865, he congratulated the movers in this enterprise for having undertaken a work which promises most efficient aid to the cause of education and incalculable good to the community. All talk about institutions of a higher grade, without keeping in view from the beginning to the end the system of public instruction as the basis and indispensable support, was utterly futile. By dispensing blessings equitably and justly among all classes and conditions of children, the public schools become the ground work of our moral, social and intellectual well-being. To enlarge and perfect them and supply them with such agencies and facilities as will make them fully adequate to the wants and necessities of the community was worthy our best thoughts and efforts. He regarded the establishment of the proposed library as evidence of a just appreciation of the exigencies of the hour, and as the dawn of a brighter era in the history of educational enterprise.

The *ex-officio* members of the board in these early years were Stephen D. Barlow, Felix Coste, Thomas Richeson and James Richardson as presidents of the school board; Ira Divoll and William T. Harris, as superintendents of public schools; C. F. Childs and H. H. Morgan, as principals of the high school, and Anna C. Brackett as principal of the normal school.

With such direction and with such support in the community, the institution needed only a capable executive officer. In John J. Bailey it found the required intellectual qualifications and technical knowledge. Mr. Bailey took up the work with zeal and enthusiasm. He visited the schools and addressed the children; he got up entertainments, wrote plays and acted in them, and in every way strove to assist the board in raising funds. The enterprise was a success from the start. The end of the first year showed a collection of 9,000 volumes and an issue of 31,000, a membership of 1,925, and cash receipts amounting to \$9,478. But initial momentum, however great, is not sufficient. There must be some constant sustaining power. The public school library would doubtless have reached a day of decline before many years if its founders and friends had not succeeded in their original design of securing for it the regular support and control of the board of public schools.

The Library Society, at a meeting November 21, 1868, adopted resolutions favoring the transfer of the library to the school board, which was effected by a bond of agreement signed April 17, 1869. This deed provided for the transfer to the school board of all the property of the Library Society, the school board binding itself to maintain the library for the use of the public, in suitable rooms, properly heated and lighted, and to appropriate to the library a yearly sum of not less than \$3,000, besides the regular library income. In case of failure on part of the school board to fulfill its contract, provision was made for the reversion of the library to a society to be formed of its life members.

Under this agreement the school board contingent to the board of managers consisted of the president of the school board, superintendent of public schools and principals of high and normal schools, with a

library committee of five members. This rule continued in force until May 13, 1879, when the *ex-officio* members were dropped, and the representation from the school board made to consist of the president and vice president and seven other members of that body. The only important change in the regulations of the library made upon the school board's assumption of its maintenance and control was an extension of the privileges of life membership on the same terms to all persons without restriction as to age, sex or occupation. This widened the field of its usefulness, enlisted the interest of other elements of the community, and marked the first step toward the ultimate goal of a free public library.

Circumstances greatly facilitated the transfer, and favored the future of the library. The school board had recently purchased from Washington University the "O'Fallon Polytechnic Institute" building. With this were included the Henry Ames Library and the claim of Washington University for \$100,000 as a residuary legatee under the will of Henry Ames. It was not till August, 1885, that the school board obtained the money in satisfaction of this claim; but the expectation of the money served as a justification for the annual appropriation of \$5,900 for the support of the library. The terms of the legacy were that the interest on the money should be expended for library and polytechnic purposes. There as no specification regarding the amount to be devoted to each object, and the board therefore complied with the provisions by devoting \$100 a year to the polytechnic evening school (which was, with entire propriety, maintained out of the regular school funds), and turning over the balance to the Public School Library.

Thus the library came into possession of a beautiful and well furnished room, with a collection of 5,000 volumes, and an insured income sufficient to provide for a reasonable growth. At the time of its removal to the Polytechnic building the library contained 12,000 volumes. It had a membership of 3,500, an income of \$4,340, and its home issue for the year ending May 1, 1869, was over 55,000 volumes. And thus happily ended the first chapter in the history of the Public School Library.

Besides the Ames collection and others already mentioned as given or purchased

outright, the library of the St. Louis Academy of Science was stored in Ames Hall from 1869 to 1880, and the books of the St. Louis Law School for a year or two. In October, 1871, the St. Louis Medical Society gave to the library its books, amounting to fifty-six volumes and 491 unbound pamphlets and medical journals; and, in accordance with an agreement based on reciprocal resolutions, which became a formal contract March 11, 1879, the society made all its members life members of the library, the money thus paid in being expended for medical books and periodicals upon the order of the society. The agreement included a further provision, granting free use of the school board assembly room for the meetings of the society. In December, 1871, a similar arrangement was made with the St. Louis Institute of Architects, and in January, 1872, with the Engineers' Club, the former giving to the library 13 volumes of architectural works and 20 unbound volumes of periodicals, and the latter 52 bound volumes and 31 unbound volumes. The St. Louis Art Society deposited its pictures, which, under the terms of agreement, became the property of the library.

In 1866 a roughly classified list of the books then in the collection appeared in a pamphlet with the charter, regulations and by-laws. In 1870 a combined alphabetical and classified catalogue of the collection was issued, and a supplement to this was published in 1872.

In September, 1871, was opened the "Collection of Duplicates," which continues to serve its original purpose of supplying multiple copies of new popular books without expense to the library. For many years it was a feature peculiar to this library. It has latterly been adopted by a few other libraries.

In the autumn of 1872 an unsuccessful effort was made to establish a branch in Carondelet. This was accomplished in 1883. The school board granted the use of a room in the Blow school, the shelving being furnished by Mr. Theodore Allen. About 1,500 volumes were sent down, which were gradually increased to nearly 2,000. The branch was in charge of Mrs. S. S. Rector, and was open from 4 to 6 every day, and Saturdays also from 7 to 9 p. m.

On June 9, 1872, the library was opened

on Sunday. Results at once justified this new departure, which has since become a general custom in public libraries.

The early part of the year 1874 was marked by two important events. On January 6th was opened with formal ceremonies the large reading room, 100 by 50 feet, which had formerly served as a lecture hall; and on March 27th was signed a bill, introduced and pushed to its passage by Honorable John J. O'Neill, entitled:

"An act to authorize the Board of President and Directors of St. Louis Public Schools to maintain a free public library and reading rooms."

This act marked the beginning of the third stage in the library's history.

Proceeding upon the authority thus explicitly granted, the school board made the library free to all for purposes of reading and reference within the rooms, and for the year 1874-5 increased its appropriation from \$5,900 to \$10,400. The following year there was a further increase to \$12,400, and the annual appropriation continued to be about \$12,000 until the year 1884-5, when it was raised to \$14,000. Upon this sum, with between \$4,000 and \$5,000 received from subscription fees and fines, etc., the library was supported until it was converted into a free library with an independent revenue.

On January 17, 1877, Mr. Frederick M. Crunden was installed as librarian. Some months before the independent office of actuary had been created, with a view to relieving the librarian of all responsibility connected with the finances of the institution, and also of his duties as secretary of the board. After a trial of two years the experiment proved a failure, and the office of actuary was abolished.

Soon after the school board took possession of the library it began issuing free memberships to evening school pupils as rewards for punctuality and diligence. The temporary certificates thus obtained were exchanged for life membership certificates under certain conditions. This custom, together with the rule bestowing life memberships upon all who continued annual or quarterly subscriptions for a period of four years, tended to fill the list with an increasing ratio of non-paying members. As early as 1875 it appeared that of the total number of members about one-fourth had never paid

membership fees, while seven-tenths then paid nothing, being either life members or evening school pupils. To meet this difficulty, on April 22, 1879, the life membership fee was raised to \$25, payable in four years at \$6.25 a year, and at the same time the annual subscription fee was lowered from \$4 to \$3. November, 1883, the life membership fee was again made \$12, with this important modification of the old rule, that the purchase could be made only by one cash payment. This accomplished the object of securing a revenue from annual subscribers as effectually as the \$25 price. Very few life memberships were purchased under either of these rules. It may, indeed, be said that few life memberships were ever purchased. They were given to persons who had continued as annual subscribers for a period of three or four years, and to pupils who attended the evening schools with punctuality for two or three seasons. This large annual addition to the list of free life memberships became a serious burden on the limited resources of the library, and, therefore, the custom of giving free memberships to evening school pupils was discontinued with the close of the season of 1878-9. February, 1885, the school board offered life membership certificates to all who secured diplomas from the polytechnic evening school. This rule continued in force until the library became free to all. The year 1883 began with a further reduction of the annual fee from \$3 to \$2; and September, 1885, there was a further reduction to \$1 for persons under eighteen years of age.

But through all these changes the institution was proceeding in the path of its "manifest destiny." It was already a free library to some thousands, and its more thoughtful friends believed that what was good for a few thousands was good for all the citizens of St. Louis, and especially for the children who would have to begin to earn their own living at twelve or fourteen years of age, and whose parents were too poor or too ignorant to secure for them the opportunities for education offered by the library. Also it was becoming more and more apparent that the institution had outgrown its limitations as merely an adjunct to the public schools. At the same time its friends realized that its name and the original restrictions of membership which



the latter indicated were a bar to its widest usefulness to the community as a whole. Accordingly, on December 9, 1884, the name was changed to the Public Library. Not, however, till it was made free, and thus became truly a public library, did our citizens note the change of title or realize that the library was open on the same terms to all residents of St. Louis.

In pursuance of its work of popular education, the library offered to the people of St. Louis the second University Extension course given in the United States. This consisted of ten lectures on political economy by Dr. Edward H. Bemis, given during February, March and April, 1889. Each lecture was followed by a discussion. The course was attended by all creeds and classes, and did much to awaken interest in the study of sociological problems.

As early as 1881 the librarian in his annual report called attention to the inadequacy and inconvenience of the rooms in the Polytechnic building and the ever-present danger of a destructive fire.\* From that time on he constantly urged the necessity of more commodious quarters in a fire-proof building.

On October 2, 1891, was laid the cornerstone of the "Board of Education Building," on the northwest corner of Locust and Ninth. Very appropriately the ceremony was performed by the Honorable Stephen D. Barlow. The programme included music by a band and a chorus of school children, and addresses by Honorable Richard Bartholdt, representing the board of public schools, and Rev. J. C. Learned, president of the library.

On the evening of February 17, 1893, a large audience assembled in "Entertainment Hall" of the Exposition building for the formal dedication of the new quarters. Addresses were made by Oscar L. Whitelaw, president of the library, and by Rev. Edward Everett Hale, who had come to St. Louis for that purpose. Dr. Hale, anticipating the success of the free library movement, "congratulated the city of St. Louis, its present inhabitants and its future inhabitants on the birthday of the institution which will do most for their happiness and intelligence." He said he spoke as a prophet in pronouncing the

"institution of a large free public library the most important event in the education of the community. . . . No man can foresee the happiness of homes that is thus made possible. No man can foresee the elevation and advance of social life and public order." He closed with the exhortation to the people of St. Louis to "establish here the freest and best public library in the world."

The new quarters comprising the sixth and seventh floors of the Board of Education building were handsome, commodious and well arranged. They would have been entirely adequate for the institution as a subscription library for twenty years or more. But its change of base was near at hand.

In his annual report for 1882 Mr. James Richardson, president of the library, urged that the library be made free. Succeeding presidents and the librarian renewed this recommendation from time to time. Rev. John C. Learned, in particular, constantly and strenuously advocated the idea. His address at the laying of the corner stone was an earnest appeal for "free reading to all the people in all the homes of St. Louis." On November 8, 1884, a paper on "The Function of a Public Library and Its Value to a Community" was read by the librarian before "The Round Table." The "Post-Dispatch" published the address, and the club printed it in pamphlet form for distribution. A bill authorizing cities, towns, villages, etc., throughout the State to tax themselves for the establishment and maintenance of free libraries was drafted by the librarian and presented in the Legislature by Honorable James Loring, and approved April 10, 1885. Several efforts were made to induce the school board to increase its appropriation sufficiently and make the library free, but the funds at the disposal of that body did not justify such action. At length the board of managers started the popular movement, which resulted successfully. In October, 1892, the board obtained from F. N. Judson, Esq., an elaborate opinion on the availability of the act of 1885. This was indorsed by Honorable G. A. Finkelnburg. The active campaign began with a small meeting of the earnest friends of the project, held in the librarian's office, January 21, 1893. Shortly after a larger meeting was held in the assembly room of the board of public schools. At this meeting the following gen-

\*The building caught fire five times and was finally torn down after a destructive fire in October, 1897.

tllemen were appointed an executive committee: O. L. Whitelaw, Gist Blair, W. E. Fisse, Charles Clafin Allen, J. C. Learned, T. A. Meysenburg, George O. Carpenter, Jr.

The committee added F. M. Crunden to their number, and appointed Messrs. Whitelaw, Learned and Crunden a sub-committee to prepare a plan of procedure. A well-planned campaign, vigorously carried out, resulted, April 4th, in a vote of 36,235 votes for the fifth-of-a-mill tax to 6,188 against it.

On May 6th Mayor Walbridge appointed the board of directors. It was a work of months to secure the signature of an overwhelming majority of the life members of the library, consenting to its transfer to the directors of the Free Library. The school board was glad to be relieved of a burden of \$20,000 a year, and at the same time to be assured that the object for which the money was expended would be much more effectually carried out. It was not, however, till March 1, 1894, that the transfer was concluded. Throughout these important transactions the board enjoyed the legal counsel and the practical assistance of F. N. Judson, Esq., and Honorable John W. Noble, which these gentlemen gave gratuitously in the interest of the public.

Registration began in May, and on June 1st the library was opened free to all the residents of St. Louis. The most sanguine predictions were realized. At the end of the first year the registration list showed over 26,000 names, more than four times the highest enrollment of former times, with a circulation three and a half times as great as the maximum under the old regime.

On April 30, 1898, the Free Library closed its third complete year with more than 40,000 card holders and a total issue of 920,500 books and periodicals. Of this total 647,360 books were drawn for home reading, 212,360 through thirty-four delivery stations.

The collection now (June, 1898) contains 120,000 volumes. For the year just closed \$17,000 was expended for books, periodicals and binding, resulting in the addition of 15,500 volumes. The expenditure for maintenance for the year was \$58,000. The library is kept open every day in the year, including Sundays and holidays. The holiday opening

began with Thanksgiving Day of 1890, on the urgent advocacy of Colonel T. A. Meysenburg, then and now a member of the board.

With a small fund to cover the whole range of knowledge and to supply the great demand for books of a popular character, there has been little to devote to building up any special departments. The collection is, however, well balanced throughout, and fairly strong in sociology, history (including biography), and *belles lettres*, while there are few libraries that have a better juvenile department. During the year just closed 4,800 volumes were sent to our public schools to serve as supplementary reading. Since the institution passed from the control of the school board it has a much closer connection with the public schools. A few years ago not more than one-fourth of the public school teachers were members of the library; now about thirteen-fifteenths have readers' cards, and many are further supplied with special "teachers' cards," enabling them to draw six extra books at a time. In April, 1892, only 671 public school pupils had library cards; the registration list now shows many thousands.

The close of the library year of 1897-8 was signaled by the purchase of a block of ground, 324 x 282 feet, as a site for a new building. It is evidence of skillful and careful management of the limited fund at its disposal that the board has been able to make a cash payment of \$130,000 toward the purchase price of \$455,000. The library has been fortunate in having men of the highest ability and character to shape its policy and guard its interests. The present board is made up as follows: President, Thomas Dimmock; vice president, T. A. Meysenburg, with Messrs. Amadee B. Cole, William H. Hahn, Charles W. Knapp, Arthur Lee, John A. Nies, Dr. Thomas O'Reilly and Edward L. Preetorius. The other directors since the establishment of the Free Library were: Mrs. John W. Noble, Mrs. C. I. Filley, Miss Leonora B. Halstead, Messrs. Jacob Furth, E. C. Rowse, Hamlin Russell, Charles C. Orthwein, Jr., Benjamin Eiseman, F. Louis Soldan and O. L. Whitelaw. Oscar L. Whitelaw was president for seven years under the former regime, and, being appointed a member of the new board, was unanimously chosen to the same office, which he con-

tinued to hold until June, 1897. Colonel Meyenburg has been vice president of the board of directors from its organization, and he was a member of the old board of managers the last four years of its existence.

The St. Louis Public Library already ranks among the foremost public libraries of the country. The present generation of St. Louisans can in no other way confer upon their descendants so great a benefit as by making it the "freest and best public library in the world."

FREDERICK M. CRUNDEN.

**Licenses.**—The laws of Missouri provide for various licenses for the prosecution of vocations, and for taxing them for the benefit of the State revenue. The most important of these is the license taxes on dramshops or drinking saloons, which are to be paid to the State and also to the county. The State tax on a dramshop license may not be less than \$50 nor more than \$200, and the county tax not less than \$250, nor more than \$400, for a period of six months. There is a license tax on auctioneers of \$10 for ten days, \$25 for one month, \$50 for three months and \$75 for six months. Brokers pay a tax on the amount of business they expect to do, or upon the amount of capital invested in the business, whichever may be the larger, the rates being on \$5,000 or less, \$50; on more than \$5,000 and not more than \$10,000, \$75; on more than \$10,000 and not more than \$15,000, \$100; on more than \$15,000 and not more than \$20,000, \$125; on more than \$20,000 and not more than \$30,000, \$175; on more than \$30,000 and not more than \$50,000, \$250; on more than \$50,000 and not more than \$75,000, \$300; on more than \$75,000 and not more than \$100,000, \$350; on more than \$100,000 and not more than \$150,000, \$400; on more than \$150,000 and not more than \$200,000, \$450; on more than \$200,000 and not more than \$300,000, \$500; on more than \$300,000 and not more than \$500,000, \$600, and on all amounts over \$500,000, \$1,000. There is a license tax on ferries, which may not be less than \$2, nor more than \$5.000 a year, at the discretion of the county court. Peddlers on foot are taxed on their license \$3 for six months; if they use one or more horses for carrying their goods or wares, \$10 for six months; if they use a cart or other carriage, \$20. The tax on a marriage license

is \$1. The special tax on manufacturers and merchants is sometimes called a license, though it does not now possess the qualities of a license. The manufacturers' tax is the regular property tax levied on the raw material and finished products, as well as on tools, machinery and appliances, provided it be valued at over \$1,000. The merchants' tax is the regular property tax rate levied on the largest amount of goods on hand between the first of March and the first of June of each year. In 1899 the General Assembly passed an act requiring department stores in cities of 50,000 and more population to take out license which should not be less than \$300, nor more than \$500 for every class or group of goods, wares and merchandise sold in one house or series of connected houses, under a single unit of management. One-third of the license tax was to go to the State and two-thirds to the city. In February of 1900 the supreme court handed down a decision in which this act was declared unconstitutional and void.

**Licking.**—An incorporated town in Texas County, about sixteen miles northeast of Houston and twenty-three miles from Salem, in Dent County, the nearest railroad station. It was one of the earliest settled sections of the county and was formerly called Buffalo Lick. It has two churches, a graded public school, a bank, two hotels, two flouring mills, two sawmills (near by) and about twenty stores in different branches of trade. One paper is published in the town, the "News," edited by B. F. Craven. Population, 1899 (estimated), 800.

**Lieutenant Governor.**—A State officer chosen at the same time with the Governor, possessing the same qualifications and having the same term of office. He is presiding officer of the Senate, but has no other authority except in case of the death, removal or absence of the Governor, when he succeeds to the office.

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

William H. Ashley, St. Louis, 1820, four years. Died in Cooper County, March 26, 1838.

Benjamin H. Reeves, Howard County, 1824, four years. Died in Todd County, Kentucky, April 16, 1849.

Daniel Dunklin, Washington County, 1828, four years. Died August 25, 1844.

Lilburn W. Boggs, Jackson, 1832, four years. Died in California, March 14, 1860.

Franklin Cannon, Cape Girardeau, 1836, four years. Died June 13, 1863.

M. M. Marmaduke, Saline, 1840, four years. Died March 26, 1864.

James Young, Lafayette, 1844, four years. Died in Lexington, February 9, 1878.

Thomas L. Price, Cole, 1848, four years. Died in Lexington, Missouri, July 16, 1870.

Wilton Brown, Cape Girardeau, 1852, four years. Died August 27, 1855.

Hancock Jackson, Randolph, 1856, four years. Died in Salem, Oregon, March 19, 1876.

Thomas C. Reynolds, St. Louis, 1860, four years. Office declared vacant by State convention July 31, 1861. Committed suicide March 30, 1887, by plunging down an elevator shaft in St. Louis.

Willard P. Hall, Buchanan, 1861, elected Provisional Lieutenant Governor by the State convention in place of Thomas C. Reynolds, and died in St. Joseph, November 2, 1882.

George Smith, Caldwell, 1864, four years. Died July 14, 1881.

Edwin O. Stanard, St. Louis, 1868, two years. Is yet living in St. Louis.

Joseph J. Gravely, Cedar, 1870, two years. Died April 28, 1872.

Charles P. Johnson, St. Louis, 1872, two years. Is yet living in St. Louis.

Norman J. Colman, St. Louis, 1874, two years. Is yet living in St. Louis.

Henry C. Brockmeyer, St. Louis, 1876, four years. Is yet living in St. Louis.

Robert A. Campbell, St. Louis, 1880, four years. Is yet living in St. Louis.

Albert P. Morehouse, Nodaway, 1884, four years. Committed suicide in Maryville, September 31, 1891.

Stephen A. Claycomb, Jasper, 1888, four years. Is yet living in Joplin.

J. B. O'Meara, St. Louis, 1892, four years. Is yet living in St. Louis.

A. H. Bolte, Franklin, 1896, four years. Serving his term and living in Washington, Missouri.

Total number of Lieutenant Governors, 23.  
Number who became Acting Governors, 4;

namely, M. M. Marmaduke, Hancock Jackson, Willard P. Hall and Albert P. Morehouse. Presidents of the Senate who became Acting Governor (for about one month), 1; namely, Abraham J. Williams. Lieutenant Governors now living, 8; namely, E. O. Stanard, Charles P. Johnson, N. J. Colman, H. C. Brockmeyer, Robert A. Campbell, Stephen A. Claycomb, J. B. O'Meara and A. H. Bolte.

#### WILLIAM F. SWITZLER.

**Liggett, John Edmund**, manufacturer, was born in St. Louis June 11, 1826. He attended the first public school established in St. Louis, of which David H. Armstrong was principal. He then pursued an advanced course of study at Kemper School. When he was eighteen years old he entered the employ of Foulks & Shaw, tobacco manufacturers, the members of this firm being, respectively, his maternal grandfather and stepfather. About the time he attained his majority his grandfather retired from the firm, and he became a partner in the business. Hiram Shaw & Co. was the style of the firm which thus came into existence, until a year and a half later, when Mr. Liggett's brother, W. C. L. Liggett, purchased Mr. Shaw's interest and the firm became J. E. Liggett & Bro. W. C. L. Liggett sold his interest to Henry Dausman, and for eighteen years thereafter the firm was Liggett & Dausman. In 1873 Mr. Dausman's interest was purchased by George S. Myers, and thus was formed the firm of Liggett & Myers. The business was incorporated as the Liggett & Myers Tobacco Manufacturing Company in 1878, and for many years thereafter Mr. Liggett continued to be actively identified with the conduct and management of that great corporation. His relations with his employes—at times numbering more than a thousand—were always of an exceedingly pleasant character, and he missed no opportunity, apparently, to aid and encourage them and to promote their prosperity. He became interested in many corporate and other enterprises in St. Louis, with some of which he was officially identified. He had large realty holdings in the city, and at the time of his death, November 23, 1897, he was president of the Liggett Realty Company. His estate was one of the largest ever accumulated by a citizen of St. Louis—being valued in the millions—and it was accumu-

lated entirely through his own effort, not by fortunate speculation, but by the building up of a great manufacturing enterprise. Mr. Liggett married, in 1851, Miss Elizabeth J. Calbreath, of Callaway County, Missouri, and three daughters and one son were the children born of their union. The son, Hiram S. Liggett, died in 1892. The surviving members of Mr. Liggett's family are Mrs. Liggett and her daughters, Mrs. Claude Kilpatrick, Mrs. John Fowler and Mrs. Mitchell Scott, all of St. Louis.

**Light Battery A** was organized in 1877, during the railroad riots, by Colonel Squires, at the request and on the call of the mayor of St. Louis. Colonel Squires had been major of artillery in the Confederate Army, connected with the Washington Artillery of New Orleans. He organized the battery, as requested, and it was called the "St. Louis Light Battery." In 1878 the citizens requested the old members to form a battery in the National Guard. This was done, and the organization was called "Battery A, St. Louis Light Artillery," by which name it went until 1888, when it was changed to Light Battery A, National Guard of Missouri. On the 26th of April, 1898, five days after the declaration of war with Spain, Captain Frank M. Rumbold, at that time the commanding officer, received a telegram from the Adjutant General of the State of Missouri, ordering him to assemble the battery for government service. This order was received at 12 m., and at 2 p. m. of the same day, two hours afterward, the men were in camp at the armory, on Grand Avenue and Hickory Street. On the 4th of May they removed to Jefferson Barracks, where, on the 9th of the same month, they were mustered and sworn into the United States service. On the 16th the battery left Jefferson Barracks for Chickamauga National Park, in Georgia, where it remained until July 24th, when it started to Newport News, Virginia. From there it departed on the 27th of July for Porto Rico, on the United States transport "Roumanian." In entering the harbor of Guanilca the vessel struck on a reef, and lay there ten hours. On getting off she landed at the town, and the next morning the battery was ordered to march at once to Ponce. On their arrival there they received orders to march "as quick as

possible" to Arroyo and report to General Brooke. From Arroyo they marched to Guayama, and there formed the second battery in the column to attack the Spanish trenches at the head of the mountain pass leading to Cayai. The battery was taking position ready to open fire when the President's proclamation reached them declaring a cessation of hostilities. From there they marched back to Ponce, a distance of forty-seven and one-half miles, making it in one day and three-fourths, during the rainy season and over bad roads. It took the infantry three and one-half days to make the march. On the 8th of September the battery left Ponce for the United States on the United States transport "Concho," and landed at New York September 15th, reaching St. Louis on the 18th. The men were placed on sixty days' furlough, from September 22d to November 21st, and on November 30th were mustered out of the United States service and returned to the National Guard. The officers of the battery were: Captain, Frank M. Rumbold; first lieutenants, John E. Weber and Edward B. Eno; second lieutenant, William J. Murray.

**Lighthouse Engineer.**—An officer of the United States Engineer Corps, stationed in St. Louis, whose duty it is to make surveys for and establish "light posts" on the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers for the protection of navigation.

**Lighthouse Inspector.**—The river lights on our Western rivers are set on wooden posts about sixteen feet high, upon the top of which is placed a large square lamp filled with oil, affording an illumination sufficient to show the pilot the proper channel at night. The system was authorized by Congress in 1874. The Fifteenth District is under the supervision of a lighthouse inspector, who has an office in the customhouse building in St. Louis. The district extends from St. Paul to Cairo, on the Mississippi; on the Missouri River, to Rockport, and on the Illinois River to Sand Point, above Peoria. One boat is employed in the district for placing lights and paying and supplying the keepers. There are about 525 light posts in this district, of which 465 are on the Mississippi, and thirty each on the Missouri and Illinois Rivers. Engineers are

employed to find the channels and place the lights.

**Lightner, Calvin Runge**, physician, was born in Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania, son of Adam and Elizabeth (Stryker) Lightner. His antecedents in the paternal line were English and his immigrant ancestor settled in Pennsylvania before the Revolutionary War. The Stryker or Strycker family, to which his mother belonged, was of a remote antiquity in Holland. A genealogy of the family, which has been prepared by William Stryker, Adjutant General of New Jersey, with much care, shows that one branch of it has been seated near The Hague for more than 800 years. In the middle of the seventeenth century Jan and Jacobus Van Strycker received from the States General of the Netherlands a grant of land in the colony of New Amsterdam, upon the condition that they took out with them to America twelve other families at their own expense. Eight years later Jacobus Van Strycker came to this country, and a year after he was joined by his brother Jan. These brothers, who dropped the prefix "Van" from their name, were the founders of the Stryker family at New Amsterdam, which later became New York. To the seventh generation of the descendants of Jan Stryker belonged the mother of Dr. Lightner, whose parents removed from New Jersey to Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania, about the year 1818. Dr. Lightner's father was a farmer, and he himself grew up on a farm. As a boy he attended the country schools, and his scholastic education was completed at a somewhat noted academy at Bell's Mills, Pennsylvania. After leaving school he read medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. S. T. Davis, a typical physician of the old school, who had a large general practice at Lancaster, Pennsylvania. In 1877 he matriculated at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and at the end of a three years' course of study he received his doctor's degree from that institution in 1880. Immediately after his graduation from the medical college he began practicing with his old preceptor, Dr. Davis, at Lancaster, and had three years' experience as a general practitioner. At the end of that time he went to St. Louis, and for fifteen years he has practiced in that city, giving special attention to diseases of

the eye. These years have been years of careful, conscientious labor, painstaking research and close application to professional duties, and his reward has been the building up of a lucrative practice and the establishment of an enviable reputation within the field of practice in which he has made use of his talents and skill. He is a member of the American Medical Association and St. Louis Medical Society. Dr. Lightner married, in 1893, Miss Attie Elliot, daughter of Henry Elliot, a well known manufacturer of St. Louis.

**Liles, Robert P.**, merchant, was born October 4, 1835, near Nashville, Tennessee, son of Jesse and Martha E. (Gilbert) Liles. The elder Liles was a native of Georgia, but passed his early life in Tennessee, and his wife was a native of the last named State. By occupation he was both carpenter and farmer, and he was a worthy and useful citizen. In his young manhood he served in the War of 1812 under General Andrew Jackson. In 1838 he came from Tennessee to Cape Girardeau County, Missouri, where he died in 1866. His wife died in 1878. Robert P. Liles was three years of age when his parents came to Missouri, and he was the eighth of their ten children. Until he was twenty years of age he lived on a farm, and in a log schoolhouse near his home he obtained a practical education. From 1855 until 1861 he clerked in a country store and was then carried away from business pursuits by the breaking out of the Civil War. On the 4th of June, 1861, he enlisted in a company of Missouri State Guards for a term of six months, and later was mustered into Company F of the Eighth Missouri Cavalry Regiment, which became a part of the Confederate States army. In this regiment he served bravely and faithfully until the close of the war as a private soldier, although he had held the rank of first lieutenant in the organization of State Guards. He was with General Sterling Price on his famous raid through Missouri in 1864, and was a participant in nearly all the important engagements of the war in Missouri, Arkansas, Tennessee and Louisiana. His command was surrendered at Shreveport, Louisiana, in 1865, and for two years thereafter Mr. Liles lived at Farmersville, Louisiana. In 1867 he returned to Cape Girardeau County, and after

devoting two years to farming, removed to Bloomfield, in Stoddard County, where he embarked in merchandising. March 21, 1877, he removed to Poplar Bluff, Butler County, Missouri, and continued merchandising operations in that city successfully until failing health compelled him to retire temporarily from active business. Some time later he resumed merchandising, which he continued until 1891, when he again sought rest and recreation and removed to St. Louis. He was a resident of that city until 1895, when he returned to Poplar Bluff and became junior member of the well known and successful mercantile firm of Lacks, Liles & Co., in which he is still interested, taking an active part in the conduct of its extensive business. In 1880 he was chosen to represent his county in the Thirty-first General Assembly, and later he served with distinction as a member of the Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth General Assemblies. He has filled various municipal offices in Poplar Bluff, and in every official position which he has held has faithfully, honestly and efficiently served the public. His political affiliations are with the Democratic party, and he and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. His only connection with fraternal organizations is with the order of Knights of Honor. He married, in 1865, Miss Louisa McLaughlin, of Louisiana, who comes of Scotch antecedents. Their only child, a son, died in infancy.

**Lillard County.**—See "Lafayette County."

**Lilly, Major James,** was born March 25, 1872, on a farm near Levick's Mill, in Randolph County, Missouri, son of James Madison and Margaret (Orr) Lilly. His father, who was born in Oldham County, Kentucky, of Scotch-Irish ancestors, died August 8, 1900, at the age of eighty-four years. His mother, who is still living at seventy years of age, was born in Washington County, Virginia, and is of Irish extraction. Mr. Lilly was educated at the State Normal School in Kirksville, where he fitted himself for school teaching as a profession. As a student he had a great aptitude for the mastery of the languages and a fondness for the study of history and political science, and he has given more attention to these subjects than to others. He began teaching in a country school

in Randolph County in the spring of 1891. During the winter of 1892-3 he taught what is known as the "Peak School," near Santa Fe, in Monroe County, Missouri. He then went to Moberly, Missouri, and during the school year 1893-4, was principal of the Central School, in that city. During the school year 1894-5 he was assistant principal of the Moberly High School, having charge of the department of civics, history and political science. In the spring of 1895 he was elected superintendent of the public schools of Unionville, Missouri, and entered upon the discharge of his duties in that connection in September following. He continued at the head of the Unionville schools until the close of the term in 1897, when he voluntarily abandoned teaching as a profession. Prior to this and in the year 1894, he had been appointed school commissioner of Randolph County by Governor William J. Stone to fill a vacancy in that office which had been caused by the death of Professor M. H. Tinsley. He was elected to the superintendency of the schools of that county April 2, 1895, but resigned the office a few months afterward to take charge of the public schools of Unionville. He was elected clerk of the Circuit Court of Randolph County in November, 1898, and is now serving his first term as the incumbent of that office. He has always been a Democrat in politics and takes an active part in political campaigns as a public speaker and champion of the principles of his party. Since early boyhood he has been a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. He affiliates with the Masonic order and the order of Modern Woodmen of America.

**Limitations, Statute of.**—The Missouri statute of limitations which, like the similar statutes in other States, is intended to allow a reasonable time for the enforcement of rights, and at the same time place a limit on litigation, prescribes a limit of ten years for all actions for the recovery of lands; ten years for personal actions on a writing for the payment of money or property, or on a covenant, or warranty in a deed; five years for actions on a contract, obligation or liability express or implied created by a statute, other than a penalty or forfeiture, for trespass; on actions for taking or detaining goods or chattels, for injury to person, or



Very truly yours,  
Wm. J. [unclear]







Very truly yours,  
M. J. Lilly



rights, or for relief on ground of fraud; three years for action against a sheriff, coroner or other officer upon a liability incurred in his official conduct, or on a statute for penalty or forfeiture; and two years for actions for libel, assault, criminal conversation, or false imprisonment.

**Lincoln.**—A village in Benton County, on the Missouri Pacific Railway, twelve miles north of Warsaw. It has a public school, Christian, Methodist and Lutheran Churches, a bank, an independent newspaper, the "Plain Dealer;" a lodge of Odd Fellows and a Grand Army post, a rollermill and stores. In 1900 the population was 600. The first settler was Wiley Vincent, who kept a noted tavern on the old stage route. The village was incorporated in 1869.

**Lincoln County.**—A county in the eastern part of the State, bounded on the north by Pike County, east by the Mississippi River, south by St. Charles and Warren Counties, and west by Warren, Montgomery and Pike Counties; area, 396,148 acres. The surface of the county is generally gently undulating. About one-fourth is prairie and the remainder originally timber land. There are considerable tracts of bottom lands of great fertility along the Mississippi and different streams of the county. The soil of the bottoms and the greater part of the prairie and timber lands is a dark loam, plentifully mixed with sand, with a clayey or gravelly subsoil, and nearly all is highly productive. There are small tracts of low swamp lands, difficult of drainage and worthless, except in dry seasons, when they afford good pasturage. The county is well watered, and has sufficient incline for the drainage of surplus water. The chief streams of the county are North Cuivre, which enters near the northwest corner, and the West Cuivre, which enters below the center of the western boundary line, and, uniting near the middle, flow southeast toward the Mississippi. Other streams are Bob's, Bryant's, Hurricane, Sugar, Sulphur, Lead, Turkey, Big Creek, and small tributaries. The Cuivre River forms part of the boundary line between Lincoln and St. Charles Counties, and for a few months in the year is navigable as far as Big Creek. The Mississippi River flows along the eastern border of the county for

about twenty-five miles. The minerals of the county are coal, which abounds in large bodies, though the mines are little developed; white and blue limestone, white sand in the northern and central parts. The sand found in the central part is of superior quality for the manufacture of glass. The yield per acre of the principal cereals and grass is: Corn, 28 bushels; wheat, 12 bushels; oats, 25 bushels; clover seed, 2 bushels; timothy seed, 4 bushels; timothy hay, 1½ tons; clover seed, 2 tons. All the different kinds of vegetables grow abundantly, as do apples, peaches and the smaller fruits. According to the report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the surplus products shipped from the county in 1898 were: Cattle, 6,368 head; hogs, 60,182 head; sheep, 9,020 head; horses and mules, 228 head; wheat, 71,130 bushels; oats, 12,256 bushels; corn, 12,559 bushels; hay, 168,090 pounds; flour, 429,257 pounds; ship-stuff, 103,270 pounds; lumber, 130,300 feet; walnut logs, 12,000 feet; piling and posts, 24,000 feet; crossties, 40,406; cordwood, 1,764 cords; cooperage, 19 cars; wool, 17,136 pounds; poultry, 1,305,513 pounds; eggs, 559,335 dozen; butter, 37,383 pounds; dressed meats, 4,614 pounds; game and fish, 93,686 pounds; tallow, 10,080 pounds; hides and pelts, 40,844 pounds; fresh fruits, 48,969 pounds; dried fruits, 1,770 pounds; vegetables, 4,575 pounds; honey, 1,454 pounds; canned goods, 357,000 pounds; nursery stock, 14,840 pounds; furs, 2,318 pounds; feathers, 6,768 pounds. Other articles exported were ice, tobacco, apples, molasses, lime and nuts. The territory now Lincoln county is one of the parts of Missouri where those in favor of the Spanish regime were given grants of land, though there is no record that any permanent settlement was made before 1799. The real estate transfers recorded in the courts of Lincoln County show that in 1797 one Louis Brazeau executed at St. Louis a deed of trust to Antoine Soulard of a part of his claim in the neighborhood of Cap au Gris, on the Mississippi. In 1799 Major Christopher Clark made a trip through the territory now Lincoln County, and visited the spot where the town of Troy is now located. The following year he settled on land three miles southeast of the present site of Troy, where he built a cabin, and later a stockade. The same year Jeremiah Groshong settled six miles east of Clark's stockade, and a few

months later a son, whom he called Jacob, was born, this being the first white child born within the present limits of Lincoln County. Joseph Cattle and Zadock Woods, both natives of Vermont, in 1802 filed Spanish grants on land near the present site of Troy, where they built cabins and a stockade. For many years these two stockades were the central points of settlements in the county. In 1813-14 Lieutenant Zachary Taylor, later President of the United States, had his headquarters at Woods' Fort. Upon the least alarm of trouble with the Indians the settlers would gather at the forts and prepare to defend themselves from attack. The pioneers of Lincoln County had their small troubles, but they were within easy communication with St. Charles and St. Louis and did not necessarily suffer the privations which settlers in the more inland part of the State were compelled to undergo. During the first decade of the nineteenth century several homes were established in Lincoln County territory, notwithstanding the fact that the Indians infesting the district were hostile and troublesome. When the War of 1812 broke out numerous forts were built—in fact there was a well guarded stockade in every settlement for protection from the warlike Indians, with whom there were many skirmishes. One of the most horrible incidents of this warfare within what is now Lincoln County was the massacre of two detachments of regular troops near Cap au Gris, in 1814. No settlement was made west of the Cuivre in the western part of the county until 1817, when George W. Jameson and Edward Cattle, who for some time had lived in the vicinity of Troy, located upon land two miles east of the present site of Millwood. The majority of the pioneers of Lincoln County were from Virginia, Kentucky, North Carolina, Tennessee, Maryland, Indiana, Ohio and Vermont. The first foreigner to become naturalized in the county was Eleazer Block, a native of Bohemia, whose oath of allegiance to the United States was made before the court at Alexandria, February 6, 1827. Zadock Woods, one of the pioneers, and after whom Woods' Fort was named, in 1824 went to Texas and lost his life in the war between Mexico and the Lone Star Republic. In that war two of his sons were killed. Lincoln County was originally in the District of St. Charles, and when the original districts

were changed to counties was retained within its limits, from which it was divided and created a separate county by territorial act, passed December 14, 1818. Christopher Clark was a member of the Legislature from St. Charles County, and through his efforts Lincoln County was organized. It is recorded that in his speech in favor of the new county he said: "I'm in favor of the new county. I was born in Lincoln County, North Carolina; I lived a year or so in Lincoln County, Kentucky, and I want to live and die in Lincoln County, Missouri." Thus it can be seen that the county was named for counties in two Southern States. The first term of the Circuit Court for Lincoln County was held April 5, 1819, at the house of Zadock Woods at Woods' Fort, on the site of the present town of Troy, Judge David Todd, of the Northwestern Circuit, presiding; John Ruland, clerk, and David Bailey, sheriff. At this term of court the sheriff reported that he had summoned a grand jury composed of the following: Joseph Cattle, John Null, Prospect H. Robbins, Samuel H. Lewis, Thacker Vivian, Job Williams, Alembe Williams, Jr., Jeremiah Groshong, John Bell, Jacob Null, Sr., John Hunter, Elijah Collard, William Farrell, Jacob Null, Jr., Isaac Cameron, Hiram Millsapps, Alembe Williams, Sr., and Zachariah Callaway. At the third term of court, held December 6, 1819, a county seat commission was appointed, consisting of David Draper, Hugh Cummins, James White, Abraham Kennedy and David Bailey. They selected a tract of land on Cuivre River, twelve miles east-southeast of the site of Troy, which was owned by Joseph and Ira Cattle and Nathaniel Symonds, and which had been laid out as a town the previous May. This place was called Monroe, and was the county seat until 1823, when the records were removed to Alexandria, five miles north of Troy, and in 1829 Troy became the permanent seat of justice. The first county court, Ira Cattle and Jonathan Riggs, justices, met in January, 1821, at Monroe. As early as 1836, according to "Wetmore's Gazetteer," published in 1837, Alexandria and Monroe, the former county seats, had ceased to exist as towns. In 1843-4 the so-called "Slicker War" caused much excitement and disturbance in Lincoln County. In 1844 a small stern-wheel steamboat, called the "Bee," ascended the Cuivre

River as far as the mouth of Big Creek, the first steamboat to ascend that far. Owing to a slight change in the course of the Mississippi since that time, during high water for a few months in the year, steamers can run up the Cuivre to the mouth of Big Creek, but since the completion of the St. Louis & Hannibal Railroad but few trips are made. During the Civil War, Lincoln, like other counties of the State, was in a disturbed condition. It supplied soldiers to both sides in the conflict, and when peace was declared was quick to recover from the depression caused by the strife. Lincoln County is divided into eleven townships, named respectively, Bedford, Burr Oak, Clark, Hurricane, Millwood, Monroe, Nineveh, Prairie, Snow Hill, Union and Waverly. The assessed value of real estate and town lots in the county in 1898 was \$3,416,700; estimated full value, \$7,000,000; assessed value of personal property, including stocks, bonds, etc., \$1,322,824; estimated full value, \$1,980,000; assessed value of railroads and telegraphs, \$427,938. There are fifty-four miles of railroad in the county, the St. Louis, Keokuk & Northwestern branch of the Burlington system passing along the eastern part near the Mississippi, and the St. Louis & Hannibal traversing the center from north to south. The number of public schools in the county in 1899 were ninety-five, teachers employed, 112; pupils, enumerated, 6,006; permanent school fund, \$18,826.63. The population of the county in 1900, was 18,352.

**Lincoln Institute.**—This institution is located at Jefferson City. It owes its inception to the soldiers of the Sixty-second and Sixty-fifth Regiments of United States Colored troops, who upon their discharge in 1865 contributed \$6,379 from their pay for the purpose of establishing a school for colored youth of both sexes. The institute was opened in 1868, and the main building in 1871. The latter was destroyed by fire in 1894 and rebuilt in 1896. In 1879 it was transferred to the State, which adopted it as a normal school, and appropriated \$15,000 to erect dormitories, provide scientific apparatus, and add to the library. The Thirty-fourth General Assembly added collegiate and preparatory departments, and the Thirty-sixth General Assembly established an industrial department. The mechanical products, engines,

dynamos and other machinery, made by the students, are of high merit. The girls are taught all kinds of needlework and dressmaking. The diploma of the institute admits the bearer to teach in public schools without further examination. In 1898, 236 pupils were in attendance.

**Lindell, Peter**, pioneer merchant, was born March 26, 1776, in Worcester County, Maryland, and died October 26, 1861, in St. Louis. Until he attained his majority he worked on a farm and attended the schools of his native county, in Maryland. When he was twenty-one he had his first experience in merchandising as the proprietor of a general store in the neighborhood of his early home. In 1811 he settled in St. Louis and established a general store which was larger than any which had previously existed in the town. The business grew rapidly, and in process of time Mr. Lindell and his brothers became owners of boats and established the first packet line between St. Louis and Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. He continued his merchandising operations until 1824, when he began investing in real estate in St. Louis. He became the owner of a vast quantity of realty, and at his death left a very large estate. He was one of the incorporators of the old Missouri Insurance Company and was a director of the Branch Bank of the United States. He was also one of the promoters of the first Lindell Hotel enterprise, and his name and that of his brother, Jesse Lindell, are perpetuated in this connection, and also in the name of Lindell Boulevard, Lindell Street Railway Company, and various other enterprises. His brother, JESSE LINDELL, was born December 16, 1790, on the eastern shore of Maryland, and died in St. Louis, February 2, 1858. Through the assistance of his brother, Peter Lindell, he enjoyed excellent educational advantages and after completing his studies he came to St. Louis and became a member of the merchandising firm which Peter Lindell had established. In 1825 he abandoned merchandising and engaged in real estate operations. Like Peter Lindell, he was connected with nearly all the important enterprises of his day. He was a director in the old Missouri Bank, the Missouri Pacific Railroad and other corporations. In 1825 he married Mrs. Jemima Smith, who survived him many years.

**Linden.**—A hamlet with about seventy-five inhabitants, in Atchison County. It was the first county seat of the county, and was laid out in 1846, but after the removal of the county seat to Rockport, in 1856, its trade left it and it sunk into a place of little importance.

**Lindenwood College.**—A high-class academical school for young ladies, at St. Charles. It was founded by Major George S. Sibley, of the United States Army, and his wife. He had taken a 120 acre tract of land adjoining St. Charles in payment of a debt, and when he and his wife visited it, the location and view was so pleasant that they determined to found upon it a high school for girls, and named the site Lindenwood, on account of its fine growth of native linden trees. In 1830 they built a log cabin, in which classes were formed, and after a time fifty pupils attended. In 1853 Major Sibley and wife offered the estate, then worth \$30,000, and their friends, Judge and Mrs. S. S. Watson, 160 acres of land and \$1,000 in money, conditioned upon the Presbytery of St. Louis contributing \$20,000 toward the building fund. The conditions were complied with, a charter obtained, and in July, 1857, Lindenwood College was completed, a building of three stories, seventy-three by forty-eight feet. The Rev. A. V. C. Schenck was the first president, serving from the opening until 1862, when he was succeeded by the Rev. Thomas P. Barbour. The college suffered seriously during war times, but did not suspend. In 1870 the Synod of Missouri assumed control, under a decision of the Supreme Court. Rev. J. H. Nixon, D. D., became president, and during his administration the building was enlarged and refitted. In 1881 a large wing was added, at an expense of \$14,000. The college has sent out a large number of highly educated graduates, many of whom engaged in teaching and in missionary work.

**Lindley, James J.**, lawyer, Congressman and jurist, was born January 1, 1822, at Mansfield, Ohio. His ancestors on his father's side came to America from England at an early period in the history of this country, and settled in New Jersey. From thence some of the family moved to Pennsylvania,

and one part went from Pennsylvania to Ohio; from this branch of the family the subject of this sketch came. His mother was of Scotch parentage.

When he was about fourteen years of age his parents left Mansfield, Ohio, and went to Cynthiana, Kentucky, to reside, where he accompanied them. When still quite young he set out to seek work and to begin his struggle with fortune and with the world on his own account. After working for some time at anything which offered the means of support, he succeeded in securing a position as clerk of a steamboat, but this employment did not suit him, as he had no opportunity while thus engaged to study. He left the steamboat and by various methods earned enough money to enable him to attend college. Woodward College, in particular, is remembered as one of the places where he continued his education. After attending college as long as he was able to procure the means, he began the study of law in Cincinnati. In earlier life, while working in various employments, he sailed over the Great Northern Lakes, working on a ship, and saw Chicago when it was a mere village. Some time between 1843 and 1845 he arrived in St. Louis, but remained there a few weeks only. He then ascended the Mississippi River, landed at Marion City, and made his way to Palmyra, Marion County, intending to continue his law studies, but having no means he was compelled for a time to forego this resolution, and taught school for support. He pursued the study of law while teaching school, and from time to time as best he could, never relaxing his determination to make the law his profession. Having at last passed his examination for admission to the bar before Judge Ezra Hunt, on March 4, 1846, he obtained his license and again changed his location, this time to Monticello, Lewis County, Missouri.

After having practiced law at Monticello for a short time, his worth and ability being recognized, he was elected prosecuting attorney for that judicial circuit, then composed of nearly twenty counties. He was elected a member of the Thirty-third Congress at large, and was elected a member of the Thirty-fourth Congress from the Third Congressional District. After the expiration of his last term in Congress he returned to

Missouri, but shortly thereafter went to Davenport, Iowa, to continue the practice of his profession.

In passing it may be mentioned that his license to practice in the Supreme Court of Iowa dated April 12, 1858; to practice in all the courts of Illinois, April 13, 1863; and his certificate shows he was not enrolled as an attorney in the United States Supreme Court until February 12, 1862.

While he was a resident of Iowa the Civil War began and found him a Union man. When the Whig party, to which he belonged and which elected him to Congress, passed away, he enlisted in Democratic ranks, and to the end of his life remained faithful to that party; and whatever other political sentiments he may have entertained, this is certain, he was a firm advocate for the preservation of the Union, but his wife's family were, previous to the war, slave-holders, and her brothers were in the Confederate service, one commanding a Tennessee regiment. This led some to declare that Lindley was a sympathizer with the rebellion, and once when addressing an Iowa regiment leaving home for the war, he was offered violence because he told them not to go into the war lightly, but with determination to remain to the end, and he told the audience assembled to see the soldiers depart, that he thought he knew the spirit of the Southern people, and that the popular idea that the war would be over in ninety days was wrong, and that the Southern people would not humbly submit to invasion and armed force, but the resistance would be great and the North should recognize this and prepare for it. His loyalty was sorely tested. Threatening letters are preserved to this day, written to him, which show the suspicion and rabid hatred that existed in 1861 against any person, even remotely connected with anything Southern, either in fact or fancy. But through all he remained true to Union principles. Surely nothing could prevent war if in the South such hatred also prevailed.

On October 17, 1861, James J. Lindley was commanded to visit all the camps in the South where Iowa regiments were to be found, to look after their arms and equipments, to report the location of each, the health and general welfare, the number of men in each, additions since mustered in, casualties, promotions and the like. He was ordered, by

Brigadier General J. B. Curtis, with headquarters at St. Louis, Missouri, on November 1, 1861, to report forthwith to General Grant at Cairo. In this order is a quotation from a dispatch from General Grant praising the Iowa troops, and a long eulogistic comment by General Curtis. Lindley reported to General Grant as ordered, and was with the army during the battle of Belmont, but not under fire, except on a steamboat which was mistaken in the fog for a Rebel blockade runner by the Union batteries. He described this experience as far from being pleasant. He was for several weeks rather closely associated with General Grant, and he described him at that time as being, for the most part, a taciturn, silent man, little given to talking, but at times showing that if he chose he could be a very pleasant and attractive conversationalist.

Mr. Lindley during his life met and knew many of the great and prominent men in our country's history. The writer well remembers hearing him recite a conversation he held with Henry Clay—Lindley at the time being a mere boy. He was acquainted with Mr. Lincoln and had a high regard for his worth and greatness. Upon the interest of others he called upon Mr. Lincoln several times while he was President, and said that he was never refused any reasonable request. He stated that Mr. Lincoln seemed particularly anxious to know what the people thought of measures and the affairs of the country generally.

During the latter part of the war, Lindley went to Chicago and was one of the attorneys for the Chicago & Alton Railroad. About 1867 he returned to Missouri and made it his permanent home. First he came to St. Louis, resumed the practice of law, and was for some years a member of the firm of Dryden, Lindley & Dryden, the firm being composed of John D. S. Dryden, Lindley and John W. Dryden. He was elected a judge of the circuit court in St. Louis, and served in that capacity for twelve years. After leaving the bench he practiced law for a few years in St. Louis and then removed to Kansas City. At a late period in his life he took up the study of the French language, and when he visited Europe in 1875 he was complimented on the purity of his French, having by conversation with none but highly educated Frenchmen acquired the idiom without



the faults and vulgarities of the language as commonly spoken.

He died on April 18, 1891, at the home of his son, E. P. Lindley, in Nevada, Missouri. Thus ended the career of a man whose purity of heart, ability, honesty, nobility of character, kind and sympathetic disposition, was appreciated by all who became intimate with him. Judge John W. Henry knew him from early youth, and thus writes of him: "He was truly a remarkable man, and of the thousands who knew him well there was not one who did not greatly esteem him for his urbanity, kindness, sincerity, and the many qualities which made him a lovable man. Volumes might have been written of him, for his life was full of incidents of a most dramatic character, and amply demonstrates what an honest, earnest youth, however hampered by poverty, may achieve by industry and courage."

Politically he possessed an abounding faith in the correctness of the final judgment of the people to reach the proper conclusions, if not misguided by designed and subtle sophistry, and pursued and influenced by treacherous demagogues.

**Lindquist, Albert William**, was born March 24, 1873, at Ellis, Kansas. His parents were Lewis and Cathrine (Lothman) Lindquist, both natives of Sweden, now living at Lindsborg, Kansas. Their son, Albert William, began his education in the public schools, and in 1895 completed the classical course at Bethany College, Lindsborg, Kansas, and received the degree of bachelor of arts. In 1896 he entered Augustana Theological Seminary, at Rock Island, Illinois, and was graduated in 1899 with the degree of bachelor of divinity. In 1900 Bethany College conferred upon him the degree of master of arts. His higher education was acquired with means earned by his own effort in farm labor and as a teacher in north-eastern Kansas. As a theological student he discharged ministerial duties in various cities in Colorado, and in Marshall County, Kansas. In the summer of 1898 he preached for the First Swedish Lutheran Church in Kansas City, Missouri, and he was established in the pastorate June 11, 1899, immediately after his ordination to the ministry. In this position, which he yet occupies, his labors have been fruitful, and his church is harmo-

nious and prosperous. During the summer of 1898 he taught the summer parochial school, which has since been in charge of a teacher. In addition to his ministerial work, Mr. Lindquist is active in all ways conducive to the well-being of his people. He was a joint founder of the "Swedish Press," of Kansas City, of which he is assistant editor, and he is editor of the "Vineyard Worker," printed in the same city. These journals, the former a secular weekly newspaper, and the latter a religious monthly, are the only Swedish periodical publications in Missouri. Mr. Lindquist is a member of the National Lutheran League, and vice president of the Kansas division of that organization; he is also president of the Swedish National Society of Kansas City, and president of the Kansas City Harmonia, a Swedish singing society. Mr. Lindquist was married, August 2, 1899, to Miss Daisy Logan, of Denver, Colorado. She was graduated from the Denver (Colorado) high school, in a class of one hundred, with high honors, in 1896. She is an accomplished musician and a skillful performer upon the pipe organ and piano.

**Linn, Lewis F.**, United States Senator, was born near Louisville, Kentucky, November 5, 1795, and died October 3, 1843, in Ste. Genevieve County, Missouri. He was a grandson of Colonel William Linn, and a half-brother of General Henry Dodge. He adopted medicine as a profession, and in 1815 located at Ste. Genevieve. In 1830 he was elected to the State Senate, and was appointed by Governor Dunklin to succeed United States Senator Alexander Buckner, in 1833, and until his death he represented Missouri in the United States Senate. His remains lie in the cemetery at Ste. Genevieve, and his grave is marked by a monument erected by the State, bearing the inscription: "Here lie the remains of Lewis F. Linn, the Model Senator of Missouri." He enjoyed a wide reputation as a physician, and in 1833, when the cholera appeared in Ste. Genevieve, at the request of his friends returned there and remained until the dreaded epidemic disappeared.

**Linn.**—The judicial seat of Osage County, an incorporated village, in Linn Township, in the central part of the county, twelve miles from Bonnot's Mill, the nearest railway

point on the Missouri Pacific Railway. It was founded in 1843 upon land donated to the county for a seat of justice by J. W. Robinson. The first building erected was by W. M. Lamkins, who opened a store on the site now occupied by the convent. Burch & Young built the first—Young's—Hotel, which was run by Robert Moore. In 1866 C. W. Crutzyger started the first newspaper (which was the first newspaper in Osage County), the "Osage County Advocate," which is now published as the "Unterrified Democrat" by C. J. Vaughan. This and the "Republican," published by John Feuers, are the only papers of the town. The town has two churches, Catholic and Union, the latter owned by the Christian and Methodist Episcopal South denominations. Besides a good public school, and the Linn high school, the Sisters of the Sacred Heart conduct a select academy. The Masonic and other fraternities have lodges in the town, the former chartered in 1856. The business of the town is represented by a bank, two hotels, one sawmill, five grocery and eight other stores in different lines of trade, and a number of shops. Linn was incorporated as a village in January, 1900. Population at that time (estimated), 500.

**Linn County.**—A county in the northern part of the State, bounded on the north by Sullivan, east by Macon, south by Chariton, and west by Livingston and Grundy Counties; area, 394,000 acres. The surface of the county alternates in tracts of timber land and prairie, the area being about equally divided between each. Along the courses of the streams are extensive strips of bottom land of great fertility. Much of this land in the early history of the section was swampy in character, but by a system of drainage has been converted into the most productive of farm lands. The county is well watered and drained by numerous streams, the principal ones being Yellow, East Yellow, Long Branch, Turkey, Muddy, Locust and Parsons Creeks, all of which have a general flow toward the south and sufficient fall to afford excellent water power at different points. Narrow strips of timber land skirt nearly all the water courses, the most extensive tracts being along Locust Creek. There are numerous ponds and springs throughout the county. The minerals are coal, which under-

lies a great portion of the county; mineral paint, of which there are considerable deposits in the central part of the county near Linneus; fire clay, brick clay and sandstone of excellent quality for building purposes. In the southwestern part is a mound covering an area of about eight acres and about forty feet in height, composed of solid sandstone. Here it has been extensively quarried for a number of years. Of the total area of the county, 90 per cent is under cultivation and in pasture, the remainder being in timber, consisting chiefly of the different varieties of oaks, hickory, white and black walnut, elm, cottonwood, lind, basswood. The most profitable occupation of the residents is agriculture and stock-raising. The average production per acre of the different cereals are corn, 35 bushels; wheat, 15 bushels; oats, 30 bushels; rye, 20 bushels. Potatoes yield 100 bushels to the acre, and tobacco 1,000 pounds. The soil of the county is a black, sandy loam in the bottoms and the prairies of considerable depth, and on the ridges in places light. According to the report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, in 1898, the surplus products shipped from the county were: Cattle, 14,938 head; hogs, 43,115 head; sheep, 2,246 head; horses and mules, 1,767 head; flour, 1,024,678 pounds; timothy seed, 27,000 pounds; lumber, 61,800 feet; walnut logs, 60,000 feet; cross-ties, 7,364 feet; cord wood, 1,092 cords; cooperage, 14 cars; coal, 7,218 tons; ice, 14 cars; wool, 97,285 pounds; tobacco, 100,000 pounds; potatoes, 400 bushels; poultry, 707,642 pounds; eggs, 277,350 dozen; butter, 68,880 pounds; dressed meats, 1,138 pounds; game and fish, 8,245 pounds; tallow, 5,237 pounds; hides and pelts, 121,169 pounds; fresh fruit, 685 pounds; vegetables, 3,290 pounds; honey, 613 pounds; molasses, 300 gallons; nursery stock, 25,329 pounds; furs, 1,648 pounds; feathers, 5,585 pounds. The section now Linn County, owing to its prairies, woodlands and many streams, was noted as a hunting ground by the Indians, and when venturesome white men first entered it the Sioux Indians were in possession, and roving bands remained in the county for a few years after the pioneers had laid out farms and built cabins. In 1832 a number of families from Howard, Callaway and Chariton Counties settled in the central part, on Locust Creek, near the present site of Linneus.

They took up land along the streams like many other pioneers, preferring the timber to the prairie lands. The majority of the settlers were originally from Kentucky and Tennessee, and had slaves who did the work of clearing the land and tilling the soil. Hunting and trapping was the principal work as well as pastime of the pioneers, and "bee hunting" supplied them with honey and beeswax, which, along with peltries, constituted their chief articles of export. Glasgow and Brunswick were the two principal trading points for a number of years. Near the site of Linneus, on Locust Creek, a mill was built about 1837, and to this the settlers carried their "bread timber" to have made into meal. For some years the population of the section was small; in fact, there were not more than seventy-five families living within the limits of the county when it was organized, January 7, 1837. The county was organized out of Howard County, and was named in honor of Dr. Lewis F. Linn, of Ste. Genevieve, who was United States Senator from 1833 until his death, which occurred in 1843. When the county was organized the territory to the north, as far as the Iowa State line, was attached to it for civil and military purposes. At the first election held in the county only 100 votes were cast. The commissioners appointed to locate a permanent seat of justice selected a tract of land near the center of the county, where a small settlement had been formed in 1834. This was laid out as a town, which was called Linneus, the latinized name of Linn. There was no rapid increase in population until 1857, when the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad was built, when there was an influx of immigrants from the Southern and Central Eastern States. The prosperity of the county was retarded temporarily by the outbreak of the Civil War. The majority of the residents of the county were conservative Unionists. Soldiers were supplied to both the Northern and Southern Armies, fully three times as many entering the Federal as the Southern Army. Bushwhackers caused much trouble in different parts of the county. A number of good citizens, supposed to be Union sympathizers, lost their lives. Among them were Judge Jacob Smith and William Pendleton, Linneus. Much stock was carried off and property destroyed by the roving bands of guerrillas. When peace was restored Linn County again

enjoyed prosperity and settled up rapidly. Linn County is divided into fourteen townships, namely, Baker, Benton, Brookfield, Bucklin, Clay, Enterprise, Grantsville, Jackson, Jefferson, Locust Creek, Marceline, North Salem, Parsons Creek and Yellow Creek. The assessed value of real estate and town lots in the county in 1899 was \$4,115,598; estimated full value, \$13,516,794; assessed value of personal property, \$1,636,940; estimated full value, \$6,547,760; assessed value of merchants and manufacturers, \$180,360; estimated full value, \$761,440; assessed value of railroads, \$837,531. There are 65.93 miles of railroad in the county, the Chicago, Burlington & Kansas City passing from north to southwest of the center; the Hannibal & St. Joseph, from east to west, south of the center; the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, passing diagonally across the southeastern corner, and the Wabash, passing through near the southwestern corner. The number of schools in the county, in 1899, was 118; teachers employed, 185; pupils enrolled, 7,978; amount of permanent school fund, township and county, \$67,000. The population of the county in 1900 was 25,503.

**Linn Creek.**—The judicial seat of Camden County, an incorporated village, on Linn Creek, near the Osage River, thirty miles from Lebanon, in Laclede County, on the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad. About half the year the Osage River is navigable, for small craft, as far as Linn Creek. The town was founded about 1841, when a store was opened by Benjamin R. Abbott and a few houses erected. In 1855 it was made the county seat of Camden. It has a good courthouse, three churches, a graded school, a bank, flouring mill, hotel, two newspapers, the "Democrat" and the "Reveille," and about twenty other business houses, including stores in different branches of trade and miscellaneous shops. Population, 1899 (estimated), 225.

**Linneus.**—The judicial seat of Linn County, a city of the fourth class, on the Chicago, Burlington & Kansas City branch of the Burlington system, 105 miles from St. Joseph, and 214 miles from St. Louis, and seven miles north of Laclede, the junction of the Chicago, Burlington & Kansas City, and the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroads. The

site of the town was first settled in 1834, and in 1837 it was made the county seat and became known by its present name. It was incorporated in 1856 as a town, and in 1863 as a city. It is a well laid out town, and its streets are kept in excellent condition. It has five churches, Methodist Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal South, Christian, Baptist and Baptist (colored). There is a graded school for white children and a school for colored. The business of the town is represented by two banks, an operahouse, two hotels, two newspapers, the "Bulletin" and the "Linn County News," and about thirty-six miscellaneous business concerns, consisting of stores, lumber and coal yards, shops, etc. Population, 1899 (estimated), 1,200.

**Lionberger, Isaac H.**, lawyer, was born August 30, 1854, in Boonville, Missouri, son of John R. and Margaret (Clarkson) Lionberger. He was reared in St. Louis and educated at Washington University and Princeton University, of Princeton, New Jersey. He graduated from the St. Louis Law School and began practice in 1879. For some years, beginning with 1891, he has been a lecturer in the St. Louis Law School. In 1896 and 1897 he served as assistant Attorney General of the United States by appointment of President Cleveland. In 1899 the bar of St. Louis elected him president of the Bar Association of that city. He is a member of the board of directors of Washington University, and is identified in an official capacity with various corporations. June 6, 1886, he married Miss Mary Louise Shepley, daughter of John R. Shepley, of St. Louis.

**Lionberger, John R.**, merchant and banker, was born in Luray, Page County, Virginia, August 20, 1829, and died in St. Louis, May 20, 1894. His father, Isaac Lionberger, a Virginian, came to Missouri in 1836, and became prominent in business and public affairs in Cooper County. John R. Lionberger was educated in Missouri, at Kemper Academy, Boonville, and the State University. In 1855 he came to St. Louis and established the wholesale boot and shoe house of Lionberger & Shields. Two years after, he purchased his partner's interest and for a time conducted it as sole proprietor, but later junior partners were admitted, and as

the firm of J. R. Lionberger & Co. it continued in existence until 1868, when Mr. Lionberger severed his connection with it. He at once became actively identified with various enterprises, all of which contributed greatly to advance the business interests of St. Louis. He was a prime mover in bringing about the construction of the Eads Bridge, serving as a director of the bridge company from the inception of the enterprise, and as a member also of the executive and construction committees. Later, in company with other gentlemen, he took hold of the North Missouri Railroad, and completed it to Kansas City and the Iowa State line, and he was for many years president of the St. Joseph & St. Louis Railroad Company. As early as 1857 he was one of the organizers of the old Southern Bank, and served as vice president. In 1864, when this institution was reorganized as the Third National Bank of St. Louis, Mr. Lionberger continued to be a large shareholder in the bank, and in 1867 became its president. In 1876 he resigned for the purpose of making an extended trip abroad. When he returned he was elected to the vice presidency of the bank. He was one of the founders of the St. Louis Clearing House Association, and was a member of its first committee of management, serving as chairman of that committee. He was a director also of the Chamber of Commerce Association, and was a member of the building committee which had the supervision of the erection of the Merchants' Exchange. He was a member in high standing of the Board of Trade of St. Louis, and twice represented the local board as a delegate to the National Board of Trade. An important enterprise with which he was identified during the later years of his life was the Union Depot Storage & Shipping Company. He helped to organize the St. Louis Safe Deposit Company, and was closely identified with the earlier development of the street railway system of St. Louis. He was a staunch Presbyterian churchman, and a Democrat of the old school. He was married, in 1851, to Miss Margaret Clarkson, daughter of Dr. Henry Clarkson, of Columbia, curator of the State University of Missouri. The children born of this union were Marion Lionberger, now Mrs. John D. Davis; Isaac H. Lionberger, Margaret Lionberger, now Mrs. Henry S. Potter, and Mary Lionberger.

**Liquor Dealers' Benevolent Association.**—

The Liquor Dealers' Benevolent Association of the State of Missouri was organized at St. Louis in the year 1889, when, also, it received its charter from the St. Louis Circuit Court, the incorporators being Charles Schattner, P. J. Carmody, Charles Schoettler, John Bloeser, Charles Schweikardt, H. J. Hinsman and James Cassidy. The objects are "to promote temperance and the good order of society by aiding in the enforcement of all laws and ordinances regulating the manufacture and sale of liquors; to promote temperance in the use of liquors, especially with respect to those who are addicted to the intemperate use thereof; to create and maintain a fund for the relief and aid of the families of sick, disabled or deceased members; and to unite fraternally the members of the association by the above ends that their combined efforts may be devoted to the purpose of public usefulness and benevolence above expressed." It is composed of persons, citizens of the United States, between the ages of twenty-one and fifty, engaged in the wine and liquor trade, and holding a retail State, city or county license. An initiation fee of fifty cents, an advance assessment of one dollar for the beneficiary fund, and advance quarterly dues of fifty cents, must be paid by all members before initiation and enrollment. On the death of a member an assessment of one dollar is made upon all members for the beneficiary fund, and out of this a sum not exceeding \$2,000 is paid to the family of the deceased, or other beneficiary. There is a charity fund also, which is at the disposal of the Grand Council. An annual convention is held on the third Tuesday in May, composed of all the State officers and all the members of the Grand Council, and delegates from the subordinate councils. There is a council in every county in the State, in which there are six or more retail liquor dealers, and there are, altogether, about 2,000 members in the State. The national organization, with which the State association is connected, has about 50,000 members.

**Liquor Legislation.**—At a general quarter session of the peace (District of Louisiana, St. Louis district), holden March 19, 1805, at the house of Emilien Yosti, in the town of St. Louis, in the District of Louis-

iana, Charles Gratiot presiding, eight associates being present, it was decided that the license for keeping a tavern should be twenty-five dollars. It was further ruled that taxes could be paid in "shaven" deerskins, at the rate of three pounds to the dollar, from October to April, after that time payments were to be in cash. For several years after being admitted to the dignity of statehood Missouri was content to live (so far as liquor legislation was concerned) under the old laws enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Louisiana, dating as far back as July 9, 1806, and which reappeared in the revised and digested laws of the State of Missouri, published according to an act of the General Assembly, passed February 21, 1825. Owing to the multiplicity of public houses of entertainment, and in order to prevent disorders and mischiefs arising therefrom, the Legislature of the Territory of Louisiana enacted (July 9, 1806), "An Act to License and Regulate Taverns." By this law no person or persons, after the first day of November, 1806, were to keep any public inn, tavern, dramshop or public house of entertainment, in any town, place or district, unless first licensed therefor by the court of quarter sessions (county court), under penalty of ten dollars for every day so transgressing—such penalty being recoverable, with costs, before any two justices of the peace of the district (county) in which the offense shall have been committed, one-third going to the party prosecuting and two-thirds to the local treasury. Any person so licensed knowingly suffering any disorder, fighting or drunkenness in his or her premises was to forfeit and pay to the local treasury the sum of two dollars. Any person keeping a disorderly or irregular public house, or not providing good entertainment for man and horse, might have his license annulled at the discretion of the court. The annual license fee was placed at not less than ten dollars nor more than thirty dollars, at the discretion of the court, which, in making assessment, was to take into consideration the stand and the business probably done therein. The money was paid into the district treasury. Unlicensed persons were liable to fines for selling liquors. Any one selling spirituous liquor, etc., to a bond servant or slave, or non-commissioned officer or private soldier of the United States Army, or harboring same, without license obtained

from master or mistress of servant or slave, or from a commissioned officer in case of a non-commissioned officer or soldier, was liable to a penalty of ten dollars. As to minors, their serving was not forbidden, but no tavern or inn expenses were recoverable from them, their parents or guardians, unless such minor had been permitted and used to conduct business for himself and on his own account. The first measure directly originating in the Missouri Legislature, dealing with intoxicating drinks, was incidental to an act to restrain intercourse with Indians within this State (December 9, 1824), under which any one selling, exchanging, furnishing or giving any spirituous liquor, etc., to an Indian was liable to a fine of not less than thirty dollars, nor more than one hundred and fifty dollars, or to a term of imprisonment, not less than ten, nor more than thirty, days. The General Assembly passed, February 15, 1825, "An Act to License Retailers of Wines and Spirituous Liquors." Under this act any one selling wine at any one time of less quantity than thirty gallons was to be regarded as a retailer of wine; or of spirits of less than twenty gallons, as a retailer of spirituous liquors. Under the act any one selling, etc., without a license was to forfeit one hundred dollars, to be recovered with costs. The license was not to exceed thirty dollars, nor less than five dollars, for every six months, as the court having jurisdiction should, in their discretion, deem reasonable and just. It was the duty of the collectors, in their several counties, to grant a license to any one applying for same, provided he or she had not incurred any of the penalties under the act. The clerks of the courts issued to the collectors blank licenses, which were charged up to them; the collectors, from time to time, rendering an account and settling with the auditor of public accounts. All moneys received were paid to the State, in the same manner as other taxes. It was the duty of the collectors, besides collecting the tax, to prosecute for recovery of any sums forfeited by this act, which they could do in the name of the State, by action of debt or indictment in any court of record, or, the amount being within his competence, before any justice of the peace. This act did not extend to tavern-keepers licensed under the old act of the Territory of Louisiana, already alluded to. Nor did it extend to surgeons,

apothecaries, and others using wines and spirituous liquors in their preparations, nor to the sale of domestic distilled spirits, sold in quantities not less than one quart at any time, at any place which was at least three miles from any town or village.

In the Revised Statutes of 1835 the liquor laws were extended, under the "Act to Regulate Inns and Taverns." The distinction is now, for the first time, formally made (in this State) between those two kinds of resorts; and thus, being regarded as houses of accommodation for travelers, etc., are favored in the amount chargeable for license. A radical departure is also made in the matter of limitations as to quantities of drinks servable. By this act no one within the State might, without a tavern license, sell wine or spirituous liquor by less quantity than one quart, or any composition of which these are a part by less quantity than one gallon, without collusion or fraud. Any one so offending forfeited a sum not exceeding two hundred dollars. Licenses were for a year, application to be in writing; and instead of being granted to any one (as former act seemed to require), were considered by the court, which might, in its discretion, grant or refuse the application. A tavern license to an innkeeper was not less than ten nor more than thirty dollars (the old rate), but to one not an innkeeper not less than ten nor over one hundred dollars. No one was to have a tavern license as an innkeeper until he had first thoroughly satisfied the court that proper accommodation for guests was to be forthcoming, within the true meaning and intent of the act. The minimum requirement was placed at, at least, two good beds for travelers, and suitable food, etc., and stabling and good provender for horses. The provision was, at the same time, made (for the first time) that applicant should enter into a bond with the State for a sum in the discretion of the county court. The protection to minors was made more formal and complete, it being expressly stated that if any licensed keeper received, harbored, entertained or dealt with any "minor," apprentice, servant or slave, he was liable to fine, not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars, to the parent or guardian of such minor or others. These offenses constituted keeping a disorderly house, and conviction rendered the keeper liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred dollars,

or imprisonment not exceeding six months, or both; and license could be revoked, in which event it could not be recovered for two years. Special provision was made for other kinds of trading in liquors, under a separate act concerning grocers, entitled, "An Act to License Grocers." Under this act (which may be regarded as a modification and extension of a previous act approved as early as December 12, 1820, and appearing under the heading of "Grocers," though entitled "An Act to Regulate Retailers of Wines and Spirituous Liquors," and amended June 22, 1821), any one selling wines and spirituous liquors in less quantities than fifteen gallons, or of distilled spirituous liquors in less quantity than twenty gallons at any one time, and who dealt in sugar, tea, crockery, woodenware, hardware, cotton, tobacco, flour, etc., was declared a grocer and must take out a license, not exceeding one hundred dollars or less than five dollars, according to probable amount of business to be done for every six months; also pay one-eighth of one per cent upon amount of all groceries, excepting such as were the growth, product or manufacture of the State. Selling to slaves without written authority entailed fine and forfeiture of license, prosecution and recovery being by the collectors of the respective counties; and grand jurors and civil officers were required to report all breaches of the law under the act. Surgeons, apothecaries and chemists were exempted as to their preparations; also the selling of domestic spirituous drinks in quantities not less than one quart at places where same had been distilled, or at any place at least three miles from any town or village. This last privilege was conferred upon all free white persons by law approved December 1, 1821.

Under the Revised Statutes of 1845 the act concerning inns and taverns remained substantially unchanged, but the former act to license grocers was changed to an act to regulate grocers and dramshops. By this act it was provided that no one should sell, directly or indirectly, intoxicating liquors without first taking out a license. A grocer was not to sell in less quantities than one quart, and was forbidden to permit consumption of same upon premises. A dramshop-keeper was defined as one selling in any quantity less than a quart. Debts incurred to a dramshop-keeper for liquor were declared not recover-

able at law. No free negro or mulatto was permitted to obtain a license for a dramshop, or sell any intoxicating liquor, either directly or indirectly. The grocer's license was changed to not less than ten dollars nor more than fifty dollars, for "State purposes," for every period of six months; that of a dramshop, not less than fifteen dollars nor more than fifty dollars for six months. The proper authorities of incorporated towns and cities were empowered to impose a tax on licenses to grocers and dramshop-keepers within their limits, "not exceeding the amount levied for State purposes." The term "intoxicating liquors" was defined to mean wine and spirituous liquors, and any composition of which wine or spirituous liquor formed a part. There was enacted by the General Assembly, and approved February 15, 1843, "An act to regulate the licensing of grocers in the city and county of St. Louis." It was brief, and, as the formal origin of specific (local option) liquor legislation in the good city of St. Louis, we reproduce it in full:

"(1) That hereafter it shall not be lawful for the county court for the county of St. Louis to grant to any person a license to keep a grocery, tavern or dramshop in the city or county of St. Louis, unless such person shall have resided in the State for two years and in the county three months prior to his application for license. (2) Before a license shall be granted to any person to keep a grocery, dramshop or tavern in the city or county of St. Louis, such person shall get a majority of the householders in the block, if in the city, or township, if in the county, where such grocery, dramshop or tavern is to be kept, to sign a petition to the county court to license such persons for the term of twelve months. (3) The number of householders of any block, or township, in the city and county of St. Louis, to be ascertained by the assessor in his annual assessment. This act to take effect and be in force from and after its passage."

The "Act to regulate inns and taverns," previously referred to, together with all acts amendatory of same, were repealed under the Revised Statutes of 1855; and the liquor trade thereupon became substantially controlled by "an act to regulate dramshops," grocers, under this revision, becoming licensed as merchants. Under the new act the term dramshop-keeper is extended to include

any person licensed to sell intoxicating liquors "in any quantity not exceeding ten gallons." The license was fixed at not less than fifteen nor more than one hundred dollars, for State purposes, for every period of six months; and proper authorities of incorporated towns or cities might impose a tax not exceeding that of the State. Before license issued it was required that applicant give bond in sum of one thousand dollars to county, with two or more approved securities. The provision of the old act, as to slaves and minors, substantially reappeared, as also those regulating the issuance of licenses, prosecuting, etc. Under the new act no county court could grant a license to a dramshop-keeper whose license had been revoked, or who had ever been convicted under any of the provisions of the act. "Intoxicating liquor" was defined as "fermented, vinous or spirituous liquor, or any composition of which fermented, vinous or spirituous liquors is a part." Sunday trading was prohibited, it being provided that a dramshop-keeper selling, etc., "on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, shall, upon conviction thereof, in addition to the penalty now provided by law, forfeit such license, and shall not again be allowed to obtain a license to keep a dramshop for the term of two years next thereafter." Finally, the act was to be considered a remedial act, and to be liberally construed. Under the Revised Statutes of 1866, the sum payable for a license was enlarged from twenty-five dollars to not exceed two hundred dollars, for State purposes, for every period of six months. The issuing of licenses in incorporated towns and municipal townships was vigorously controlled, any such issuance, unless preceded by a majority petition (as already referred to), being a misdemeanor, entailing a fine of not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, and voidance of any license so issued. A dramshop-keeper was required to make written returns, verified by affidavit, of all intoxicating liquors received at his stand during preceding six months, in order to assist court in fixing the license fee. The power of issuing licenses between sessions was curtailed and further safeguarded and subjected to fine, not less than forty nor exceeding two hundred dollars. Serving minors without consent of parents, etc., was finable for every offense fifty dollars, recoverable at law, provided action

was commenced within one year. Houses to be orderly at all times, or license to revoke. The attention of the Legislature having been attracted to the growing habit of adulteration in connection with strong drinks, it passed, in 1861, an act controlling same. The adulteration of spirituous or vinous drinks, by the use of "strychnine or other poisonous liquids or ingredients," was made a felony, punishable with not less than two nor more than five years' imprisonment in the penitentiary. All parties at wholesale or retail rectifying, manufacturing, offering or selling, etc., intoxicating liquors in the State, were required to appear before the proper county court clerk and take and subscribe an oath not to adulterate, or suffer to be adulterated, etc., and failing to do so were guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction, fined not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars. No spirituous or alcoholic liquors were to be imported from outside the State without being first inspected by a competent chemist, specially appointed for that purpose. The statute provided that the judges of the several county courts should, at the May term, 1866, appoint a competent chemist as liquor inspector; he to hold office for a term of four years, and until his successor had been appointed. The judges were required at same time to regulate fees of inspector. Section 57, Chapter 206, of Revised Statutes of 1865, declared that no owner, proprietor or keeper of a dramshop, etc., where spirituous liquors were sold at retail, should employ any female (other than wife, daughter, mother or sister of the owner) as a servant, bartender, waiter, dancer or singer in said dramshop; offense, misdemeanor, and subject, upon conviction, to not less than three nor more than twelve months' imprisonment, with fine of not less than fifty nor exceeding five hundred dollars, or both, with forfeiture of license entered upon record. By law of 1874, any dramshop-keeper or druggist selling to any habitual drunkard after notification by wife, father, mother, brother, sister or guardian not to sell, was guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction, was finable not less than forty nor exceeding two hundred dollars. By law of 1877, any selling to a student of State University, or any school in the State, was declared a misdemeanor, finable not less than forty nor exceeding four hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not less than three months



nor exceeding one year, or both. The issuance of colorable medicinal prescriptions was dealt with, and the forging of a prescription severely punished. In 1875 the General Assembly enacted a law whereby no one thereafter should receive a license to sell intoxicating drinks, in any quantity less than one gallon, at any place within three miles from the State University of Missouri.

By a law approved March 24, 1883, the liquor traffic was further greatly restrained and taxed. The dramshop-keeper had to furnish a bond for two thousand dollars in place of one thousand dollars, and the old license "not less than twenty-five nor more than two hundred dollars, for State purposes," had attached to it "nor less than two hundred and fifty nor more than four hundred dollars, for county purposes, for every period of six months." The principle of local option was enlarged and made to apply immediately, it being declared that thereafter it was not lawful for any county court in this State, or clerk thereof in vacation, to grant any license to keep a dramshop in any town or city containing two thousand five hundred persons, or more, until a majority (local) had signed petition; any one disregarding this law was liable to a fine of not less than fifty nor exceeding five hundred dollars, for the use of the county school fund; and licenses so granted were voided. The penalty for selling liquor upon a Sunday was placed at not less than fifty nor more than two hundred dollars; and the section was made to take in "the day of any general election in this State." Under the old law of 1874 the serving to a habitual drunkard was severely dealt with, but was further strengthened by the law of March, 1883, under which any dramshop-keeper, druggist or merchant selling to such party, after being notified (which was regarded as continuous notice) by wife, father, mother, brother, sister, child or guardian of such party, forfeited to such wife, etc., for every such offense, not less than two hundred and fifty nor over five hundred dollars; his license to forfeit and not to be renewed. A wife might sue as a "*femme sole*." To check tippling under guise of medical treatment, a law was passed, March 29, 1883, amending the act of March 26, 1881, regulating the sale of medicines and poisons by druggists and pharmacists. For the establishing of better order in saloons a new section was included in the Revised Statutes

of 1889, whereby a dramshop-keeper was prohibited from keeping in his dramshop any piano or musical instrument for performing thereon, and prohibited to permit boxing, sparring, etc., nor might he keep, or permit the keeping of, any billiard table, bowling alley, etc., or any cards or gaming devices whatever, under penalty of fine and forfeiture of license. Provision was made under a law, approved in 1887, for the application of the revenues derived from dramshop licenses, with special regard to the improvement of roads. On April 5th of the same year was approved a local option law as to the manufacture and sale of intoxicants; in other words, an act for the preventing of the evils of intemperance by local option in any county in this State, and in cities of twenty-five hundred inhabitants or more, by submitting the question of prohibiting the sale of intoxicating drinks to the qualified voters of such county, etc. Under this law, one-tenth of the qualified voters could petition for an election within forty days (and obtain it) "against the sale of intoxicating liquors." The question could not again be submitted for four years, the majority having once decided at the polls.

As will be seen, the liquor laws of the State of Missouri leave little room for amendment in the way of further stringency. There are local option laws for such limited areas as blocks, as well as for such larger areas as counties and cities. Ample protection, particular as well as general, is accorded against adulteration. Gambling is prohibited, and boxing, dancing, and even music forbidden, lest they should degenerate into undesirable forms of attraction. Minors are protected, and the serving of spirituous liquors to habitual drunkards, after notice, is subjected to heavy fines, in addition to forfeiture of license. In this respect even druggists and physicians are restrained. The employment of women around a saloon is surrounded with all necessary safeguards, and the observance of the Sunday legislated for. As to the enforcement of the laws affecting the liquor traffic, that is another question; it is largely a local matter, for which each community must take merit or blame according to the circumstances.

**Lipscomb, Joel**, one of the pioneer settlers of western Missouri, was born Oc-





*H. S. Lisch.  
Oronogo Mo.*

The Great Northern Printing Co.

ber 21, 1813, in Madison County, Kentucky, and died in December, 1895. His occupation was that of farmer, and his industrious habits and honest dealings were rewarded by prosperity in worldly affairs and the esteem of all who knew him. He came to Missouri in 1835 and remained here a short time. He then returned to Kentucky, where he spent the two following years, and in 1837 yielded to an inclination to make Missouri his home. He accordingly located at Westport, entered 100 acres of government land added to his realty holdings from time to time, and when he died owned five hundred acres of splendid land, the place being now the property of members of the immediate family. He married Henrietta Simpson Harris, daughter of John Harris, who came to Missouri between 1818 and 1820. Prior to his removal to this State John Harris lived in Kentucky. He located at Westport, and about 1850 built the Harris Hotel in that town, a structure that is still standing, a constant reminder of those early days. The hotel was one of the finest in the West, and was probably the leading hostelry west of St. Louis. Mrs. Lipscomb died in March, 1859. He and two of his sons enlisted for service in the Confederate Army. After the war the head of the family returned to his farm south of Westport and resided there until his death. During the early days of his residence in Missouri he was engaged in the business of trading across the plains. He made a trip of this kind to Mexico, and it is told how, after disposing of the goods, he accepted silver money in payment therefor and brought the heavy tender back in packages, which were thrown in his wagon as carelessly as though they had contained material far less valuable. At his death he left four sons and two daughters, all of whom reside in Jackson County, and are highly respected citizens. Nathan, the oldest son, was killed in the Confederate service, at the siege of Vicksburg. Nathan Lipscomb survived the service of the entire war and returned to his home and now lives on a farm of his own, as he has since the war. He is especially respected and highly esteemed by the community in which he lives. JOHN HARRIS, M.D., another son of Joel Lipscomb, was a prominent lawyer of Kansas City. He was born June 3, 1849, at the old home place, and died in Kansas City, and has been a resident

of the metropolis of Missouri for twenty six years. His name as a liberator, stands high in the public estimation, and faithful service has been rendered in many of the honors conferred upon him. In August, 1868, he was appointed by Governor Stephens to fill the unexpired term of General Milton Moore as a member of the board of election commissioners of Missouri, and one year later was reappointed for a term of three years.

**Lisch, Henry C.,** banker, was born March 2, 1813, at Chester, Illinois. His parents were Philip A. and Grace Lisch, natives of Germany. The father was a brewer in the town, where his son was born. He was prosperous until the beginning of the war, when the disturbed condition of affairs affected his business to such an extent that he was obliged to relinquish it. He removed with family to Missouri, and his death occurred in Joplin in 1877. The mother is yet living in that city, making her home with a married daughter, Mrs. Fred Coon. The son was educated in the common schools in that place, entered the academy at the town of the high school, and afterwards thoroughly completed a college course. In some way, he entered the drug store of C. W. Babst, remaining in that house for several years, during which time he not only acquired a thorough knowledge of the immediate business, but by diligent study became well informed in chemistry and other subjects intimately connected to his avocation, as well as in those departments of literature and history which are the delight of the well read man, fitting companionship with men of affairs, and the discharge of various duties in business and social life for which no ordinary educational curriculum provides adequate preparation. In 1886 he removed to Joplin, where he engaged in a drug business upon his own account, which was successful from the outset, and in which he has since been profitably engaged. Through his extensive contact with practical business men, he has a great fund of information relating to that science, and has come to be regarded as among the best informed men in the district in those concerns. In 1898 he became associated with a number of the most influential and wealthy men in the neighborhood in the incorporation of the Ball Land and



*George H. Co.*

tober 21, 1813, in Madison County, Kentucky, and died in December, 1895. His occupation was that of farmer, and his industrious habits and honest dealings were rewarded by prosperity in worldly affairs and the esteem of all who knew him. He came to Missouri in 1835 and remained here a short time. He then returned to Kentucky, where he spent the two following years, and in 1837 yielded to an inclination to make Missouri his home. He accordingly located at Westport, entered 160 acres of government land, added to his realty holdings from time to time, and when he died owned five hundred acres of splendid land, the place being now the property of members of the immediate family. He married Henrietta Simpson Harris, daughter of John Harris, who came to Missouri between 1818 and 1820. Prior to his removal to this State John Harris lived in Kentucky. He located at Westport, and in about 1850 built the Harris Hotel in that town, a structure that is still standing, a constant reminder of those early days. The hotel was one of the finest in the West, and was probably the leading hostelry west of St. Louis. Mrs. Lipscomb died in March, 1859. Joel and two of his sons enlisted for service in the Confederate Army. After the war the head of the family returned to his farm south of Westport and resided there until his death. During the early days of his residence in Missouri he was engaged in the business of freighting across the plains. He made a trip of this kind to Mexico, and it is told how, after disposing of the goods, he accepted silver money in payment therefor and brought the heavy tender back in packages, which were thrown in his wagon as carelessly as though they had contained material far less valuable. At his death he left four sons and two daughters, all of whom reside in Jackson County, and are highly respected citizens. William, the oldest son, was killed in the Confederate service, at the siege of Vicksburg. Nathan Lipscomb survived the service of the entire war and returned to his home, and now lives on a farm of his own, acquired since the war. He is especially respected and highly esteemed by the community in which he lives. JOHN HARRIS LIPSCOMB, another son of Joel Lipscomb, is a prominent lawyer of Kansas City. He was born June 3, 1849, at the old home place, south of Kansas City, and has been a resident

of the metropolis of western Missouri for twenty-six years. He is an active Democrat, stands high in his party, and by fair and faithful service has proved himself deserving of the honors conferred upon him. In August, 1898, he was appointed by Governor Stephens to fill the unexpired term of General Milton Moore as a member of the board of election commissioners of Kansas City, and one year later was reappointed for a term of three years.

**Lisch, Henry C.**, banker, was born March 2, 1863, at Chester, Illinois. His parents were Philip A. and Grace Lisch, both natives of Germany. The father was a brewer in the town where his son was born; he was prosperous until the beginning of the war, when the disturbed condition of affairs affected his business to such an extent that he was obliged to relinquish it. He removed with family to Missouri, and his death occurred in Joplin in 1897. The mother is yet living in that city, making her home with a married daughter, Mrs. Fred Coon. The son was educated in the public schools in that place, entering soon after the adoption of the high school course, which he thoroughly completed. Remaining in the same city, he entered the drug store of C. W. Babst, remaining in that house for five years, during which time he not only acquired a thorough knowledge of the immediate business, but by diligent study became well informed in chemistry and other subjects intimately related to his avocation, as well as in those departments of literature and history which are the delight of the well read man, fitting him for companionship with men of affairs and for the discharge of various duties in business and social life for which no ordinary educational curriculum provides adequate equipment. In 1886 he removed to Oronogo, where he engaged in a drug business upon his own account, which was successful from the outset, and in which he continues to be profitably engaged. Thrown into immediate contact with practical miners, he acquired a great fund of information relating to that science, and has come to be regarded as among the best informed men in the district in those concerns. In 1898 he became associated with a number of the most influential and wealthy men in the neighborhood in the incorporation of the Ball Land and

Mining Company, of which he is the present secretary and treasurer. The company owns in fee simple thirty-seven and one-half acres of rich mineral land in the famous Hell's Neck district, four miles northeast of Oronogo, and their holdings are of great value. Nearly all the lots upon this land are under lease, and the works in operation are yielding largely, with excellent promise of becoming among the most important in the Joplin region. Mr. Lisch is a stockholder in the State Bank of Oronogo, and for some years has been its president. In 1896 he was elected city treasurer, and continues to occupy that position. He is an earnest supporter of all educational movements, and is an active member of the board of education. In politics he is a Republican. His connection with fraternal societies is restricted to the Masonic order. Mr. Lisch was married, June 8, 1892, to Miss Lucy A., daughter of the late John H. Workizer, and sister of Mrs. Patrick Murphy, of Joplin. Mr. Lisch may be accounted among the successful and useful men of Jasper County, and the honorable and responsible positions which he has been called upon to fill attest the respect and confidence in which he is held by his business associates and neighbors.

**Lisa, Manuel**, fur trader and explorer, was born in the Island of Cuba, September 8, 1772, and died at Sulphur Springs, Cheltenham, near St. Louis, August 12, 1820. His parents were Spanish, and it is probable that he came from Cuba first to New Orleans, and lived there several years before coming to St. Louis, in the year 1807. He was a brave, daring, enterprising man, but prudent withal, and it is probable that while living at New Orleans he first learned of the fur trade and the Chouteaus through the fur packs and persons in charge of them, taken from St. Louis to New Orleans in barges. He came to St. Louis four years after the cession of Upper Louisiana to the United States, and at once embarked in the trade. He must have brought some money with him, or else have had good credit, for the very year that he arrived he went in partnership with George Drouillard, who had just returned from accompanying the Lewis and Clark expedition to the Pacific. These two took out a stock of goods valued at \$16,000 to the upper Missouri region. Lisa's courage and

enterprising spirit attracted the attention of the Chouteaus, the great chiefs of the fur trade, and when the Missouri Fur Company was organized, in 1808, by Pierre Chouteau and William Clark, Lisa was taken in. The following year the American Fur company was organized by William Clark, Manuel Lisa and Silvestre Labadie, each of them putting \$9,000 into the venture. The next year he went in with the Chouteaus, and seems to have remained with them to the end, as we find him frequently leading their expeditions into the Indian country. In 1811, when Wilson P. Hunt set out from St. Louis with seventy men and three barges, on the journey to the mouth of the Columbia River, which was attended with so many hardships, he was overtaken by a party commanded by Lisa, which had left St. Louis the following year, and the two parties for a time traveled near together. Lisa was an explorer and fighter, as well as trader, and his friendship was sought by adventurers and scholars, who desired to make a visit to the Rocky Mountains or to the Indian tribes under the protection of his well armed and equipped expeditions. Brackenridge, the author, accompanied him in 1811, and Bradbury and Nutall, the English botanists, enjoyed the hospitalities of his trading post in the Mandan country the same year. His several posts located in the upper Missouri River region were a shelter to traders, trappers, hunters, and all others when in need; and it was in one of them that John Colter, naked, starving and exhausted, found refuge after his escape from the Blackfeet Indians. In September, 1819, the "Western Engineer," the first steamboat to enter the Missouri River, tied up at Lisa's post, five miles below where Council Bluffs now stands, and passed the winter there. Lisa took part in forming the first bank in St. Louis—the Bank of St. Louis—in 1813, having been named one of the commissioners to receive subscriptions to the stock. He married Mrs. Mary Hempstead Keeney, widow of John Keeney. She was the daughter of Stephen Hempstead, and sister of Edward Hempstead, delegate in Congress from Missouri Territory. He died at his home at Sulphur Springs, near St. Louis, at the age of forty-eight years.

**Lisbon.**—See "Napoleon."







*Jacob Litteral*





*James Littoral*

**Litteral, Jacob**, owner of valuable zinc and lead lands, was born August 10, 1840, in Meigs County, Tennessee. His parents were James and Ruth (Welty) Litteral. The father was a native of Virginia; the mother was born in Pennsylvania, and was an earnest member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. They removed to Washington County, Arkansas, where they made their home upon a farm for the remainder of their lives. The son, Jacob Litteral, was educated in the district schools near the family residence in Arkansas. Early in 1862 he enlisted in the Sixteenth Regiment of Arkansas Infantry, which was attached to the command of General Price. He participated in all the arduous service of that army until the battle of Poison Springs, Arkansas, in April, 1864, where he was severely wounded and disabled for several months. After the close of the war he returned home and engaged in farming and stock dealing, in which his prudence and energy enabled him to acquire sufficient means for investment in other channels. Among his acquisitions were interests in mineral land in Jasper County, which have proven richly remunerative. Among his transactions in this field was the operation of the Loan Elm lease in Joplin, in association with E. N. Perry; this tract was worked to great pecuniary advantage until October, 1899, when they disposed of it at a high valuation. Mr. Litteral retains ownership of other productive mineral lands which afford him a handsome royalty from leases to mine operators. In 1893 he removed his family to Carterville, in order to give his personal attention to his large interests. He is a Democrat in politics, but has taken no active part in party affairs. He is an Odd Fellow and a Mason, and in the latter order has occupied various positions, and is the present worshipful master of the Carterville Lodge. He was married, in August, 1880, to Miss Adelia Ann, daughter of Jabez Hatcher. Three children have been born of this marriage. In 1900 Jessie Ethel was a student at Forest Park University, St. Louis; Charles and Eliza Pauline were attending the Carterville public school. Mr. Litteral is a man of excellent social qualities, and a sagacious business man. He is peculiarly well versed in mining affairs, in which his judgment is regarded with respect and confidence.

**Little Blue River.**—A stream fifty miles long, running north through Jackson County and emptying into the Missouri twenty-five miles below Kansas City. Though called Little Blue, it is larger than the Blue in the same county.

**Little Blue Skirmish.**—In June, 1861, a small body of State troops sent by Governor Jackson to Independence, to watch the movements of United States dragoons reported to be advancing into the State from Fort Leavenworth, came in collision with the dragoons on the Little Blue River, and two Jackson County men, Holloway and McClanahan, were killed.

**Little Chain of Rocks.**—A name applied to a ridge of rocks on the west bank of the Mississippi River at Gray's Point, about fifteen miles below Cape Girardeau. It is the first notable elevation along the river north of the mouth of the Ohio.

**Little Osage.**—A postoffice in Vernon County, on the south bank of the Osage River, twelve miles north of Nevada, the county seat. The first settlement was made there in 1836, by Daniel H. Austin, of the Harmony Mission colony, who built a grist and sawmill. In 1837 Cecil D. Ball came, and the settlement was called Balltown. In 1851 Ball entered the land and platted a town, which he called Little Osage, under which name a postoffice, the first in Vernon County, had been established about 1840. In 1851 the first Masonic lodge in the county was organized here. For many years the town was sought by great numbers of Indians, who came to trade. Immediately after the Civil War it became a place of some importance, and was temporarily the county seat in the latter part of 1865 and the early part of 1866. In 1899 it had a small public school, and the population was seventy-five.

**Little Prairie.**—A town founded about 1799 on the Mississippi River near the present site of Caruthersville. In 1803 it had 103 inhabitants, and about 400 at the time of the New Madrid earthquakes, which destroyed nearly half of the town. It was deserted and the site it occupied has long since been washed away by the waters of the river.

**Little River.**—A stream which rises in Perry County, in southeast Missouri, flows south 150 miles through Cape Girardeau, Scott, Stoddard, New Madrid, Pemiscot and Dunklin Counties, into Arkansas, and enters the St. Francis in that State. It marks the center line of what is known as the "swamp" region of southeast Missouri.

**Little Sisters of the Poor.**—In May, 1868, several French Sisters arrived in St. Louis and established the order of Little Sisters of the Poor. The incorporators were Hortense Marie, Marie Barnard, Barbara Vackens, Elizabeth Vergne, Elizabeth M. Neville, Frances Schever, Elizabeth Stern, Marie Brent, Marie Garabalda and Anselme Bouvidase.

The object of the institution is to aid the poor and care for the aged and infirm. The institution was chartered July 14, 1870, and the corner stone of the present building was laid in the following year. The structure was finished in 1875, and dedicated October 24th of the same year.

**Live Stock Agent, United States.** An officer of the general government, stationed at the St. Louis stock yards since 1893, and acting under the control and direction of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Department of Agriculture. His chief duties are the inspection of live stock passing through the city, with a view to preventing the spread of contagious diseases.

**Live Stock Exchange.**—An association having for its object the regulation of the business of dealing in live stock, the preventing of disreputable practices, the encouragement of shipments of animals to the St. Louis market, and inviting purchasers, the facilitating of intercourse among the dealers and purchasers, and, in general, the building up of the trade. It was first organized in 1874, and for a time held regular monthly meetings, but these came to be thinly attended, and at last abandoned, and the Exchange had little more than a nominal existence. In 1897 the increasing importance of the live stock business compelled a reorganization.

**Live Stock Interests of Audrain County.**—The live stock business is to-day, and it has been since the first settlement, the

safest and most lucrative and important industry that residents of Audrain County have engaged in; and to nearly every man who has followed it many years with a reasonable amount of well directed energy has come wealth and prosperity. When the pioneers first settled this county it was nearly all covered with a luxuriant growth of prairie grass, or "blue stem" as it was then called, that grew up annually from one to five feet high, and furnished the most inviting and nutritious grazing grounds that could be found anywhere in the West. The numerous small streams, fringed with skirts of timber, acted in the double capacity of supplying water and a protection for the herds from the green-head flies and the summer's sun during the heat of the day. The early settlers generally believed that this county would never be suitable for anything but grazing grounds for the vast herds of stock that were annually brought here from older and neighboring counties, and that the water supply would always be wholly dependent upon cisterns and surface drainage. These false ideas have long since been exploded, for as fast as the prairie or wild grass was trampled out, up sprang in its stead a spontaneous growth of blue grass that rivals the famous blue grass of Kentucky. Timothy, clover, red top, orchard grass, millet and Hungarian grasses all grow well in this county and furnish the stockmen many varieties for hay and grazing purposes. The soil also produces grain of most every variety in abundance, particularly corn and oats, the two most important and best known crops for rounding up and ripening live stock for the markets. Instead of depending upon artificial ponds, cisterns and the small streams for drinking and stock water, it has been clearly demonstrated that living water, as pure and inviting as flows from the mountain springs can be obtained anywhere in this part of Missouri by digging or drilling into the earth from fifteen to 200 feet, according to the locality, and many of the farmers and stockmen now use such wells for their water supply. Some counties may boast of their mines of coal, lead, iron and zinc, and others their waving and golden fields of corn and wheat, but residents of this county boast of the grass, and believe as did Mr. Ingalls when he penned this beautiful sentiment: "Next in importance to the divine profusion of water,

light and air, those three physical facts which render existence possible, may be reckoned the universal beneficence of grass. Lying in the sunshine among the buttercups and dandelions of May, scarcely higher in intelligence than those minute tenants of that mimic wilderness, our earliest recollections are of grass; and when the fitful fever is ended, and the foolish wrangle of the market and the forum is closed, grass heals over the scar which our descent into the bosom of the earth has made, and the carpet of the infant becomes the blanket of the dead. Grass is the forgiveness of nature—her constant benediction. Fields trampled with battle, saturated with blood, torn with the ruts of cannon, grow green again with grass, and carnage is forgotten. Streets abandoned by traffic become grass-grown, like rural lanes, and are obliterated. Forests decay, harvests perish, flowers vanish, but grass is immortal. Be-leaguered by the sullen hosts of winter it withdraws into the impregnable fortress of its subterranean vitality and emerges upon the solicitations of spring. Sown by the winds, by wandering birds, propagated by the subtle horticulture of the elements, which are its ministers and servants, it softens the rude outlines of the world, it invades the solitudes of the deserts, climbs the inaccessible slopes and pinnacles of mountains, and modifies the history, character and destiny of nations. Unobtrusive and patient, it has immortal vigor and aggression. Banished from the thoroughfare and fields, it bides its time to return, and when vigilance is relaxed or the dynasty has perished, it silently resumes the throne from which it has been expelled but which it never abdicates. It bears no blazonry of bloom to charm the senses with fragrance or splendor, but its homely hue is more enchanting than the lily or the rose. It yields no fruit in earth or air, yet should its harvest fail for a single year, famine would depopulate the world."

The settlers who were allured to Audrain County by smiling nature's charms were generally of a hardy, resolute character, and their mode of living strengthened their bodies and added independence to their lives. They were Americans by birth, and nine-tenths of them sprang from the first families of Virginia and Kentucky. At the date of these first settlements, the improvement of live stock, particularly horses and cattle, probably received

more attention in the States of Kentucky and Virginia than in all the other States of the Union. In many instances when they, in their dry land schooner (drawn by ox power), hoisted sails for a Western home, they did not neglect to take with them a horse or two that could be traced back to one or both sides to the thoroughbred Turk, Barb or Arabian. Neither was the short-horn neglected, for the red, white and roans, with their straight broad backs and billowy hides, were among the early acquisitions of this county, and they have never yet been dethroned from the high position they then occupied in the estimation of the people. Although the Herefords, Polled Angus and Galloways have fought battles royal during the last fifteen years for first favor as beef breeds, and at times have scored victories, yet the foundation blood of nearly all the vast herds in this part of Missouri is from the short-horn breed.

The horse industry in this part of the State, though possibly second in extent to the cattle, has always been very important. And on account of the interest taken in building up this industry and in the improvement of the horse, the little city, Mexico, has often been dubbed the Lexington of Missouri. It is almost impossible to secure an accurate account of the breeding of this stock in this State at an early date, or even in the United States, except as to the thoroughbred, for prior to 1871, when the American Trotting Register was established, and later on in 1891, when the American Saddle Horse Association was organized, there were no official records kept of the American horse; and the horse breeding industry, save that of the thoroughbred, was entirely at sea, without a compass or a rudder. But from what we can gather from tradition and otherwise, we have every reason to believe that a large per cent of the blood which constitutes the foundation of our horse stock came from the loins of the Oriental breed. The character and the nativity of the early settlers, coupled with their well known love for the "chase" and the "horse race," supported by the historical fact that their horses were generally of the thoroughbred type, is sufficient to warrant this statement. It is a well established fact that the thoroughbred foundation is the only safe one for horsemen to build upon, and to that alone

may be accredited a large proportion of the success achieved and reputation enjoyed by citizens of Audrain County in the horse-breeding industry.

Between the years 1880 and 1894 was what has been termed the "golden age" in the horse industry, not only of this county, but of the United States. Many farmers lost sight of all other stock interests and commenced the breeding and development of the horse to such an extent that it would be safe to state that more money was expended during those years for improved horse stock, within twenty miles of Mexico, than there has been expended before or since that time in the history of the State. All kinds and classes of horses then sold for fabulous prices, and the horse-breeding industry was believed by many to be the sure and certain road to wealth. During the years named no other community expended as much money for the improvement of the gaited saddle horse as did this.

Since that date the county has developed some of the best saddle animals ever ridden into a show ring. It can be said that the money expended by citizens of Audrain for the purpose of building up the gaited saddle horse has been well spent and that their efforts have been wisely directed, for it will take any other community in the State at least twenty years to reach the prominence which this county now occupies. The harness horse has not been made quite so prominent in this part of the State as the saddle horse, yet he has been well sustained, and many of the highest class have been owned and kept in and around Mexico.

The draft horse in this county has received considerable attention, and quite a number of worthy representatives of the Clydesdale, Norman, Belgian and Percheron families have been imported, but at this date (1900) they are greatly neglected, and but few pure bred animals representing either of the above breeds can be found in this part of Missouri. The coach horse has had some attention in this community, but instead of increasing in favor and popularity they have for a number of years been dropping back. The thoroughbred is not in much favor here at this time, and Warfellow, a son of Longfellow, and Warover, by War Dance, owned by C. F. Clark, is probably the most worthy repre-

sentative of that breed. The saddle and harness horses are the favorites.

The cattle industry of Missouri, and particularly of this county, has always been the most important of stock interests, and as early as 1839, shortly after the organization of our county, and before it had received much notice from the "Western Wanderer," the late N. Leonard founded his noted Ravenwood herd in Cooper County. From the herd books can be seen that there were more than twenty breeders of pure bred short-horn cattle in this State prior to and during the first years of the Civil War, but the stock business, like all others, was badly disturbed during that period, and was never resumed with any degree of energy until after the restoration of peace. Honorable Henry Larimore, a native of Madison County, Kentucky, moved to this State about the year 1835 and was the pioneer in the short-horn industry; although he was a resident of Callaway County, and was their Representative in the State Legislature at the time of his death, 1879, his landed interests were largely in Audrain County, and a considerable portion of his time and energy were expended there. Mr. Larimore was a man who had original ideas and strong convictions of his own, which was demonstrated more by the policy he adopted in his breeding of cattle than in any other way, and to his credit all fair-minded men must now concede the correctness of his views. Mr. Larimore entered the cattle breeding industry with the determination to produce an animal that could be ripened for the market at an early age, and with his keen foresight was able to see that the man who succeeded best in that direction did most for the cattle industry.

When the grazing grounds of this county were free to all, and it cost but little to feed cattle through the winter or graze them through the summer, early maturity was not as important, but to-day, with high priced lands and high priced feed for both summer and winter, early maturity or "baby beef" is the cry. Mr. Jeff. Bridgeford, J. H. Kissinger and L. Palmer were the next parties who entered the arena as prominent breeders of short-horn cattle in this part of the State, and they followed in the order named. These men, including Mr. Larimore, all made national reputations for themselves, but Mr.

Kissinger's and Mr. Palmer's careers as short-horn breeders were not of long duration, though brilliant while they lasted. The sales made by them were among the best ever made in the West, and at their dispersement sales they had no peers in the State in that industry. Mr. C. T. Quisenberry was the next man who took up the short-horn industry to any extent in this community, and he built up quite a large herd, but it was at the time of the greatest depression in the business, and did not prove to him a financial success, although to the county it was of great value in improving its stock interests. About 1880 S. P. Emmons started his noted Longbranch herd; J. S. and C. H. Brown and J. J. Littrell also started herds of short-horn cattle. Later on, in about the order named, M. B. Guthrie, T. A. McIntyre, W. W. Pollock, T. C. Botts, E. S. Stuart, Dr. Keith, A. H. Williams, J. T. Johnson, Rob. Johnson, R. P. Moore, Robertson Bros. and Chas. F. Clark established important herds. Mr. Emmons is the leading breeder of the short-horn cattle in this part of the State at this time, and has given to the industry twenty of the best years of his life, directed by careful thought and energy, and from which he is now gathering his reward. The Longbranch herd is now the largest herd of pure bred cattle in the county, and numbers something over 100, but at times is increased to 150 or more. Mr. Emmons, in connection with other enterprising breeders of short-horn cattle, holds annual sales which have proven to be very popular, and hundreds of pure bred animals are in this way distributed over many States.

Mr. J. J. Littrell's herd stands second in importance now in this county, and is being improved annually by new and choice infusions of blood. Mr. Littrell has studied his business thoroughly for a number of years and is making a success of it. M. B. Guthrie, the proprietor of the Ortiz Fruit Farm, is a new acquisition to the short-horn cattle breeding industry, and his herd now numbers about forty head of the choicest animals obtainable in this and other States. J. S. Brown owns a valuable herd and is deserving of special mention. The beef breeds of cattle stand in importance here in the following order: Short-horn, Hereford, Gallaway and Poll Angus. The three last named breeds were in-

troduced into this county about fifteen or twenty years ago, and the Herefords have forged to the front very rapidly. The late Judge J. E. Ross and Dr. Fal Black were the pioneers in this industry, and both were very successful in their efforts. Later on J. H. Cannada, Col. Green Clay, B. Downing, John K. Brown, John Adair and others became prominent breeders, and all their surplus product, whether grades or of pure blood, find ready sale at remunerative prices, both from home and foreign demand. The Gallaway and Poll Angus are beef breeds of considerable merit, and, like the Hereford, cross well with the short-horn and produce excellent feed-lot cattle. The writer knows of but one herd of pure blood Gallaway cattle in this county, and that belongs to Mrs. Little, near Mexico. The herd is well kept and possesses merit.

There is not much importance attached in this county to any but the beef breed of cattle, although there are some worthy representatives of the Holstein Friesians and the Jerseys. Mr. Geo. Morris, Sr., and a few others in the county, have small herds of pure bred Jerseys, and Leë & Sons, enterprising dairymen, use the Holstein Friesians with marked success.

Hogs are a great source of wealth and are principally thoroughbred or high grades, such as demand the top prices in the best markets. The Poland China and the Berkshires are the most popular.

A large number of farmers think it profitable to keep and breed sheep. Nearly all who have small flocks breed the Shropshires or Cotswolds, but when kept for breeding purposes in large flocks the Merinos do the best. Another class of farmers consider it more profitable to buy Western sheep and lambs in the fall or winter and prepare them for the market, than to breed and raise them, and annually many thousand sheep are shipped to this county and handled in that way with profit. The advent of the new century has brought with it magnificent prices for all classes of stock and farm products, and the farmers and stockmen in this vicinity are taking up their burdens of life with a renewed energy and a determination to forge to the front in their respective callings, or at least to keep pace with "Father Time."

CYRUS F. CLARK.



**Live Stock Interests of Kansas City.**—When the Spaniards took possession of the southwestern part of North America, they introduced the long-horned cattle of Spain to the exclusion of all others. The Western plains, over which great herds of buffalo once roamed, have long fostered the well known Texas steer. After much of the Mexican territory passed into the control of the United States, better husbandry was introduced and these noted Texan cattle were raised in greater number than were needed for home consumption. This caused ranchmen to seek a new market. The Santa Fe and overland trade created a greater demand for oxen, as well as for "stockers." As early as 1857 immense herds of these cattle ranged the pasture grounds of Texas, and at least 20,000 of them were driven to Kansas City, where they were sold. The next year the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad was completed, when large numbers of these cattle were driven to Kansas City, where they swam across the narrow Missouri River at Randolph's Bluff, and were driven to the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, whence they were transported by rail to Chicago and Milwaukee. This trade had scarcely begun when the Civil War cut off the supply. During the first years of the war Texas supplied the Confederate armies with beef, but after the surrender of Vicksburg, in 1863, this market was cut off, and the Southwest was overrun with these cattle, so that a man's poverty was estimated by the number of cattle he owned. In Texas, at the close of the war, steers were worth from \$8 to \$10 per head, while in Milwaukee or Chicago they brought from \$30 to \$40 a head. In 1866 no fewer than 260,000 head of these cattle were driven across the Red River to supply the far-off market in the Northwest. The cattle carried with them the Spanish fever, and the Missouri and Kansas farmers protested against their being driven through these States. From this feeling the ranchmen met with disaster, for their cattle were stampeded or stolen, and they themselves were killed, lynched and robbed. In the meantime many cattle were driven to Kansas City from the Cherokee country, and the northern packers came hither to purchase supplies. The live stock business was inaugurated in Kansas City in 1867 by J. G. McCoy, who made a contract with the Union

Pacific Railway Company to transport Texas cattle from Abilene to that point, whence he shipped them to Chicago. The railroad company refused to carry out the contract, which led to fruitless litigation. The next year a Mr. Talbot built five or six small cattle pens at Kansas City, where he unloaded cattle occasionally. This was the beginning of the Stock Yards enterprise. (See "Stock Yards of Kansas City.") For twenty years prior to the opening of the Stock Yards there was a large trade in horses and mules. One of the first dealers was R. C. White, a Kentuckian, who, from childhood, was familiar with horses and mules, and early in the fifties began selling them to contractors and freighters. His business was interrupted during the Civil War, but subsequently he led in the trade. As early as 1856 Patterson Stewart bought horses and mules from the farmers and brought them to Kansas City to supply the same market. Major Jack Vivian and "Sid" Summers, of Clay County, were also well known dealers in horses and mules in those days. Frank Short, a New Yorker, came in 1868, and in 1885 ran the Stock Yards Horse and Mule Market. Joel Thomas was one of the most extensive shippers of horses and mules between 1880 and 1890. S. S. Grant had charge of the stock yard stables for several years after 1877. Of late years Sparks Brothers and Robertson & Stone have been prominent dealers. Captain W. S. Tough is now the leading spirit in the horse and mule trade. By his energy and business tact he has made Kansas City a very great horse and mule market. The establishment of the Stock Yards stimulated the packing business. (See "Manufactures of Kansas City.") Of the vast number of cattle, sheep, hogs, horses and mules brought here, 98 per cent is sold directly. Outside of what the packers can consume, farmers who wish to feed and fatten cattle, as well as butchers and packers from abroad, find this a market where they can have an unlimited choice in selecting what they want to buy. The cattle trade of the Western States is concentrating here. Both buyer and seller find that they can transact their business quickly and satisfactorily, and the live-stock business, gigantic as it is at present, promises a rapid and steady increase. Besides the horse and mule stables at the Stock Yards, there is a large business carried

on at South Grand Avenue and Nineteenth Street and at other points in Kansas City.

THOMAS R. VICKROY.

### Live Stock Trade of St. Louis.—

The boundless grazing grounds offered in the prairies of what are now the Central Western States invited and encouraged the raising of farm animals at the very beginning of settlements west of the Alleghany Mountains. The ease with which Indian corn could be cultivated, together with the abundant successive crops which the generous soil yielded of this cheapest and best of feed for these animals, still further encouraged this feature of agriculture, until what were called the Western States before 1860 became such breeding grounds for cattle, horses, sheep and hogs as could not be found anywhere else on earth, and the handling of live stock of necessity grew into one of the leading features in the business of every ambitious Western city. As soon as this trade began to develop, St. Louis merchants recognized its importance and value, and sought to cultivate it, and their persistent and intelligent efforts have been signally rewarded. The live stock interest of that city has reached a value of over \$47,000,000 a year, and is recognized as one of the chief sources of its prosperity. Of course the beginning of it was humble, and the trade consisted of such supplies of hogs and cattle as might be driven in from adjacent counties of Missouri and Illinois and brought down the Missouri and Illinois Rivers by boat, for consumption in the city and shipment to New Orleans. A few slaughtering and packing houses were established for operations in the winter months, which, at that time, was the only season in which meat could be cured, and these did what was considered a large and profitable business in curing hams for the local trade and packing beef and pork for the South. In 1843 there were 16,000 head of hogs packed in the city; in 1844, 13,000 head; in 1845, 31,000 head, and in 1846, 20,053 head. In 1848 these establishments had multiplied to thirteen, which was considered a good enough showing for a city of 48,000 population; and it is mentioned, as evidence of the enterprise exhibited in the business, that in the three months of the packing season, from November 1, 1848, to February

1, 1849, four of these packing houses slaughtered and packed 2,148 head of beeves. The building of railroads westward and the settlement of Kansas and Nebraska greatly stimulated the business, and the extension of railroads into southwestern Missouri and into southern Kansas a few years later began that drawing of Texas cattle and sheep to St. Louis which marks the substantial development of the St. Louis live stock trade into its present character. In 1867 the receipts of cattle in the city were 74,146 head; five years later, in 1872, they were 263,404 head; five years later still, in 1877, they were 411,969 head; seven years later, in 1884, they were 450,717 head; five years later, in 1889, they were 508,190 head; five years later still, in 1894, they were 773,571 head; and in 1897 they were 960,763 head, showing an increase of more than twelve-fold in the thirty years. The shipments increased from 26,799 head in 1867 to 251,566 head in 1877, to 277,406 head in 1887, and to 465,328 head in 1897, an increase of nearly eighteen-fold in the period of thirty years. The receipts of hogs in 1867 were 298,241 head; in 1877 they were 896,319 head; in 1887 they were 1,052,240 head, and in 1897 they were 2,065,283 head, showing an increase of over six-fold in the thirty years. The shipments, which in 1867 were 28,627 head, in 1877 were 314,287, in 1887 were 324,735, and in 1897 were 838,319, an increase of nearly twenty-nine-fold in the thirty years. The receipts of sheep in 1867 were 62,974 head; in 1877 they were 200,502 head; in 1887 they were 417,425 head, and in 1897 they were 660,380 head, an increase of over nine-fold in the thirty years. The shipments in 1867 were 19,022 head; in 1877 they were 87,569 head; in 1887 they were 287,018 head, and in 1897 they were 212,759, showing an increase of over ten-fold. The receipts of horses and mules were not reported until the year 1874, when they were 27,175 head; in 1884 they were 41,870 head; in 1894 they were 59,822 head, and in 1897 they were 105,570, an increase of nearly three-fold in the twenty-three years. In 1867 there were 460,324 head of farm animals of all kinds, included in the term live stock, received in the city; in 1897 there were 3,791,996 head. In 1867 there were 99,448 head of farm animals of all kinds shipped from the city; in 1897

there were 1,516,290 head. In 1867 the value of all the live stock received was \$6,309,000; in 1897 it was \$47,428,111.

The great difference between receipts and shipments of live stock at St. Louis reveals a very important interest growing out of, and connected with, this trade—the slaughtering and packing and dressed meat interests. The total receipts in 1897 of 3,791,996 head of live stock, and shipments of 1,516,290 head, give 2,275,706 as the number of head left in the city. All these went to the abattoirs and slaughtering establishments and refrigerating houses, from which they emerged in the shape of meats prepared for the market. Of course, a considerable portion of this dressed, cured and packed meat was consumed by the 600,000 people of St. Louis, but not all of it. There were shipped, in 1897, 259,002,550 pounds of fresh beef, mostly in refrigerator cars, to Eastern points; 3,046,600 pounds of canned beef; 230,914,601 pounds of cured hog meats; 10,176 barrels of pork; 98,828,778 pounds of lard; 10,218,100 pounds of tallow, and 88,908,100 pounds of hides—the aggregate value of shipments being \$45,000,000.

It is not without interest to observe the sources from which the farm animals that make up the live stock trade of St. Louis come. More than nine-tenths of them are brought from regions west of the Mississippi River. More than one-half the cattle come from the Southwest, chiefly from Texas and the Indian Territory. The receipts of hogs are mainly from Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri and Texas. The sheep come from Texas and other Southwest regions; the horses from Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska and Illinois, and the mules from Missouri and Illinois. Of the shipments, much the largest proportion of the cattle, sheep and hogs go eastward to Atlantic ports, from which choice export steers, as they are called, are shipped to Europe. Most of the horses and mules go to the Southern States, though a considerable number of horses, choice animals, are sent to the Eastern States.

Of the 960,763 head of cattle brought to St. Louis in the year 1897, 218,248 head were brought by the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, 185,439 head by the Frisco Road, 157,566 head by the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern, 84,121 head by the Missouri Pacific, 81,741 head by the Wabash (west), 58,563 head by the Mobile & Ohio, 50,957

head by the Chicago & Alton (Missouri division), 37,846 head by the Illinois Central, 17,793 head by the Louisville & Nashville, 10,305 head by the St. Louis, Keokuk & Northwestern, 12,990 from the lower Mississippi on boats, and 11,507 head were driven in. Of the 2,065,283 head of hogs received, 369,909 head were brought by the Frisco Road, 369,855 head by the Wabash (west), 286,804 head by the Missouri Pacific, 172,413 head by the St. Louis, Keokuk & Northwestern, 136,502 head by the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern, 116,632 head by the Chicago & Alton (Missouri division), 54,868 head by the Illinois Central, 47,193 head by the Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis, 40,211 head by the Chicago & Alton, 35,517 head by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, 32,417 head by the Louisville & Nashville, 17,343 head by the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern, 60,094 head from the lower Mississippi by boats, 14,050 head from the upper Mississippi by boats, and 11,025 head were driven in. Of the 660,380 head of sheep received in 1897, 267,103 head came by the Frisco Road, 78,372 head by the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, 75,547 head by the Wabash (west), 69,116 head by the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern, 35,180 head by the Missouri Pacific, 22,175 head by the Illinois Central, 18,624 head by the Mobile & Ohio, 15,953 head by the St. Louis, Keokuk & Northwestern, 12,217 head by the Chicago & Alton (Missouri division), 10,200 head from the lower Mississippi by boat, and 4,408 head were driven in. Of the 105,570 head of horses and mules received in 1897, 28,022 head came by the St. Louis, Keokuk & Northwestern Railroad, 24,162 head by the Wabash (west), 8,816 head by the Missouri Pacific, 8,327 head by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, 3,753 head by the Chicago & Alton (Missouri division), 3,693 head by the Frisco, 3,483 head by the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, 3,059 head by the Chicago & Alton, 2,597 head by the Wabash (east,) 1,573 head by the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis, 1,316 head by the Vandalia & Terre Haute, 1,197 head by the C., C., C. & St. L., 1,138 head by the Illinois Central, 1,107 head by the Louisville & Nashville, 1,433 from the upper Mississippi River by boats, and 7,963 were driven in.

Formerly it was the rule for only shippers of live stock or butchers to attend the sales at

the stock yards and make purchases, but now it has become the habit of a certain class of farmers to attend and make purchases also. These buy in the thin cattle, known as "stock steers," "stock heifers," and "feeders," take them to their farms, where, after having been grazed for a time and fattened, they are returned to the market and sold at an advance which yields a good profit to the farmer.

**Livingston, Joel Thomas**, lawyer, was born August 30, 1867, in Lawrence, Kansas, son of Chancellor and Mary A. (Lutes) Livingston. His father, who was a native of New York State, belonged to the historic family founded by Robert Livingston, and which has given to this country Philip Livingston, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence; Robert R. Livingston, one of the framers of that declaration; William Livingston, one of the Colonial Governors of New Jersey, and many other distinguished representatives. Chancellor Livingston was a pioneer settler in Kansas, emigrating to that region in the days of the border difficulties and exerting himself to the utmost, at the constant peril of life, to establish it as a free soil State. When Quantrell made his raid on Lawrence, Kansas, Mr. Livingston was one of those who suffered at the hands of his band, being severely wounded at that time. In August of 1876 he removed to Joplin, Missouri, where he took an active part in politics as a member of the Greenback party. In 1887 he was elected mayor of Joplin. He died March 13, 1892, in Springfield, Missouri, while visiting his daughter at that place. His wife, the mother of Joel T. Livingston, who is yet living, was born in Pennsylvania, near the scene of the "Wyoming massacre," daughter of a Methodist minister. Joel T. Livingston acquired a liberal education, mainly through his own efforts. Until he was eighteen years of age he attended the Joplin public schools, but at the age of fourteen years he began earning his own living by working in his father's blacksmith shop on Saturdays and each day after school. He devoted his nights to his books, however, and in this manner added to the store of knowledge which he gained through his attendance at school. In the fall of 1884 he successfully passed examination for a teacher's certificate and taught a country school the following

spring. During the next four years he alternately taught and attended school, taking within that time courses in the Southwestern Business College and at Drury College, of Springfield, Missouri. In 1889 he became principal of the Byersville school, and in 1892 he was appointed principal of the Franklin school. The last named position he occupied until 1895, and during the later years of his experience as a teacher he devoted all his spare hours to reading law. He completed his law studies at the Columbian University, of Washington, D. C., and in June of 1896 was admitted to the bar. He began the practice of his profession in Joplin, and in April, 1897, he was elected city attorney on the "Free Silver ticket," an official position to which he was re-elected in 1899, and which he has filled with credit to himself and the city. From the time he became a voter until 1896, his political affiliations were with the Republican party. When, however, the free coinage of silver became a leading issue in American politics, he took strong ground in favor of such coinage, and when the Republican party, at its national convention held in St. Louis in 1896, declared in favor of the gold standard, he left that party. In the campaign which followed he was an earnest advocate of the principles represented in the candidacy of William J. Bryan, and he still continues to be an enthusiastic admirer of that statesman. Since early manhood Mr. Livingston has been much interested in military matters and has given to them a large share of his attention. In 1890 he organized a public school cadet corps, of which he was major and commandant. This corps achieved distinction for its proficiency in drill and the soldierly bearing of those who composed it, and won hearty commendation from Governor Francis when he visited Joplin in 1891. In July, 1893, Mr. Livingston was elected captain of Company G, of the Second Regiment, National Guard of Missouri, and held that position until 1895, when he went to Washington to finish his law studies. When it became apparent, in 1898, that war with Spain was inevitable, he organized a company of volunteers and tendered its services to the Governor, but it was not accepted by the State, Company G, from Joplin, having already gone to the front. Captain Livingston is now an aid-de-camp on the staff of Brigadier General H. C.

Clark, of the National Guard of Missouri. He is a prominent member of the order of Knights of Pythias, and three times he has represented Joplin Lodge of that order in the Grand Lodge of Missouri, and he has served also as major of the Third Missouri Regiment of the Uniform Rank, Knights of Pythias. He has taken the commandery and subordinate degrees in Masonry and is a member also of the Order of Modern Woodmen of America. While he is a member of no church, he inclines to Presbyterianism, is an active supporter of the church, and a helpful friend of the Young Men's Christian Association. He is unmarried and maintains a home for his mother, whose comfort is the object of his greatest solicitude. Having secured his education at the expense of such effort as he has made, is sufficient evidence of his talent and the ability to give it that direction which leads to success and usefulness. Unpretentious in manner and bearing, he is nevertheless a man of strong traits of character, with clear perceptions and that determination in the conduct of affairs which commands success. Rigidly upright, he has proven his fitness for the responsible positions he has filled and justifies expectations of future advancement.

**Livingston County.**—A county in the northern part of the State, bounded on the north by Grundy County; east by Linn and Chariton Counties; south by Carroll County, and west by Caldwell and Daviess Counties; area 339,000 acres. The county presents a gently undulating surface, with little rough or broken land, which lies principally in the western part, south of the west fork of Grand River. From half a mile to a mile back from the river are hills which in places rise to more than 200 feet in height. Originally about half of the area of the county was in timber, the other half prairie uplands. Grand River is the principal stream. It flows diagonally through the county from the northwest to the southeast. From the north and west it receives the waters of Indian, Lake Creek, Honey, No, Crooked, Medicine and Muddy Creeks. Locust Creek forms a part of the eastern boundary. In the southern part are Mound and Shoal Creeks. In places along Grand River and some of its tributaries are low bottom lands, ranging from one to two miles in width, flanked on one side by low

bluffs. Along the east and west forks of Grand River are large tracts of timber land, and in other portions of the county the timber is confined to narrow strips along the water courses. The soil in the county is generally a rich, dark, sandy loam, and in the rough and broken districts varying to a light brown and not of much depth. On the prairies and bottoms the soil ranges from two to three feet in depth. The lands in the broken parts of the county constitute the best fruit lands. Besides the numerous streams there are in some parts of the county many flowing springs. The principal minerals are coal and abundance of shale suitable for vitrified brick. There are some deposits of mineral paint and there is abundance of good building stone. Coal is mined for home use and small quantities are exported. Of the land in the county about 85 per cent is under cultivation, the remainder being still in timber. The average yield per acre of corn is 33 bushels; wheat, 10 bushels; oats, 25 bushels; potatoes, 100 bushels; clover hay, 2½ tons, and timothy hay 2½ tons. Agriculture and stock-raising are the chief pursuits of the residents. 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, 53,300 head; sheep, 2,760 head; horses and mules, 2,300 head; wheat, 1,400 bushels; oats, 6,671 bushels; corn, 31,000 bushels; hay, 139,100 pounds; flour, 2,880,727 pounds; ship stuff, 23,213 pounds; timothy seed, 27,000 pounds; lumber, 70,616 feet; logs, 11,340 feet; walnut logs, 6,000 feet; cooperage, 11 cars; coal, 158 tons; brick, 123,000; stone, 143 cars; sand, 10 cars; wool, 39,600 pounds; poultry, 658,906 pounds; eggs, 510,000 dozen; butter, 108,178 pounds; game and fish, 11,316 pounds; tallow, 15,630 pounds; hides and pelts, 197,410 pounds; strawberries, 280 crates; fresh fruit, 13,935 pounds; dried fruit, 24,000 pounds; vegetables, 27,630 pounds; nuts, 20,000 pounds; canned goods, 20,235 pounds; nursery stock, 23,350 pounds; other articles exported were lime, dressed meats, molasses, cider, furs and feathers. There is no record of any white men visiting the territory now Livingston County prior to 1828. Undoubtedly some of the French Canadian hunters and trappers who at times lived with the Indians, had during their wanderings entered the country. According to trustworthy tradition a few French fur-traders estab-

lished a trading post in the southeastern part of the county, near the mouth of Locust Creek, but they received no welcome from the Sac and Fox Indians, who then roved through that country; in fact, the Indians were so troublesome that the traders remained only a few months, when they left in order to save their lives. Owing to the Indian troubles of 1831-2 no attempt at settlement was made in the section before 1833, excepting one venturesome American, Samuel E. Todd, who settled on land now the site of Utica in the summer of 1831, and to him is the credit given of being the first white settler. Not until 1833, when the Indians by treaty relinquished their right to the territory and moved further west, did any number of emigrants attempt to make homes for themselves in the county. The pioneers were from Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee. Some of them had for a time resided in other parts of Missouri. According to local historians, on the night of November 12, 1833, the night of the remarkable fall of meteors, a number of settlers had their camps on Shoal Creek, in the southwestern part of the county, where they had just located on land. In the party were members of the Austin family, who had moved from Howard County, and also the Bland, McCoskrie and Lee families. The same memorable night Elisha Herriford and his family were camped on land on Medicine Creek, about eight miles east of the site of Chillicothe. Soon after settlements were made in what is now the northwestern part of the county by the Legitts, Leeper, Dryden, Martin and Davis families, who were soon followed by others. The first settlement in the forks of Grand River, now Jackson Township, antedates the Mormon War, and a company made up there and perhaps in other parts of the county was commanded in that campaign by Colonel J. T. Jennings, one of nature's noblemen, long since deceased. The first settler in that region was said to be Shadrach Perry. Others who settled there at a very early date were Elias Gutheridge, Samuel and William Venable, James Moseley, Jesse and James Nave, Noah R. Hobbs and Elijah Boon. Spring Hill, then known as Navetown, was comparatively an important trading point from 1840 to 1850 or later. During the earlier part of that period the Naves and the Tootles, some of whom were later wealthy residents and business men of

St. Joseph, Missouri, were the merchant princes of that day at Spring Hill, with stocks of goods that would probably invoice \$1,000 or less. But they did a comparatively thriving business exchanging dry goods for bacon and beeswax, furs, deerskins, etc., which were floated down Grand River and the Missouri River to St. Louis in flatboats made of lumber sawed by hand with whip saws. The pioneers, like the great majority of the advance guard of civilization who blazed their way through Missouri, were sturdy, resolute and honest. They suffered the hardships of pioneer life uncomplainingly and assisted each other in making homes and lightening the burdens they had to bear. It required only a few years for the country to become fairly well settled. In 1836 the Hetherly War, occasioned by the illicit sale of whisky to Indians, disturbed the peace of the settlers. (See "Hetherly War.") Livingston County was organized by legislative act approved January 6, 1837, the same day that Macon and Taney Counties were organized. It was named in honor of Edward Livingston, of Louisiana, who was Secretary of State under President Jackson. The commissioners named in the act to locate a permanent seat of justice selected a tract of land (160 acres), which came by patent direct from the United States government. The county seat was named Chillicothe, an Indian word, meaning "the town where we live." John Graves erected one of the first buildings in the town, in which, for a number of years, he kept a hotel. The members of the first county court were William Martin, Joseph Cox and Reuben McCoskrie. The first meeting of the court was held at the log cabin of Justice Cox, about five miles north of the present site of Chillicothe. The first session of the circuit court was held at the same place, and Mr. Cox entertained all members of the court, the grand jury, lawyers and witnesses, the best he could at his humble home, setting long tables under trees near his cabin, "laden with 'corn-pone,' butter and venison cooked in every style known to pioneers."

The county was attached to the old fifth judicial district, then composed of Ray and other counties. The judge of that circuit was required to hold court in Livingston County as a part of his judicial district. A. A. King was then judge of the circuit and held court in Livingston County for two years; and then

Livingston County was attached to the old eleventh judicial district and taken out of the Ray County district, and a man by the name of Burch, who had been prosecuting attorney, was appointed judge of the circuit by the Governor. He served only a short time, less than one year, when he died at his home in Keytesville. James A. Clark, then living in Chariton County, on the Missouri River bottoms above Glasgow, was then appointed and afterward elected judge of the circuit, and continued to hold his office until Livingston County was constituted a part of the seventeenth judicial circuit in the year 1859. In that year James McFarren, of Galatin, was elected judge of the seventeenth judicial circuit and continued to hold office until the constitutional convention of 1865, when he was legislated out of office. Shortly after his appointment he removed to Chillicothe. In 1865 Jonas J. Clark, then a resident of the county, was appointed judge of the seventeenth judicial circuit. He continued to hold office until 1868 under his appointment, when he was elected as judge of the circuit, and held the office until 1874. His circuit was then changed, and Livingston County remained in the seventeenth judicial circuit, composed of the counties of Carroll, Caldwell and Livingston. In 1874 E. J. Broadus was elected judge. His competitor in the race was Colonel L. H. Waters, of Chillicothe. Judge Broadus continued to hold the office until 1880, when he was defeated by J. M. Davis. In 1886 J. M. Davis was re-elected and held the office until 1891, when, becoming tired of judicial honors, he resigned his office, and Judge E. J. Broadus was again appointed judge of the circuit, who has continued, by repeated re-elections, to hold the office until the present time (1900). In 1868 the Legislature passed a law creating a court of common pleas, with jurisdiction in civil cases coextensive with the circuit court, and E. J. Marsh, now living in Florida, was appointed by the Governor as judge of that court, and held the office until 1870, when E. J. Blennis was elected judge of common pleas and held the office for two years. Blennis had so little dignity and control over the management of the business of the court that the lawyers of the county petitioned the Legislature to abolish the court in order to get rid of the judge.

The first survey of Chillicothe was made

by the order of the county court, of which Abel Cox was then the presiding judge, in the year 1837. In 1839 the record of the survey was recorded. About the year 1843 a brick courthouse was built in the public square. The first man to hold court in the new courthouse was Judge Clark, of Chariton County, and he continued to hold court there as long as he was judge of Livingston County Circuit Court. Many years after, Livingston County was made a judicial circuit. Practically all the business was done by foreign lawyers, who traveled the circuit, as it was then known. They went from county to county with the judge, stayed as long as he stayed and left when he left for another county, and it usually required a judge at that time traveling over his circuit about five months to get around the circuit. The judge then rested a couple of months, and again started out on his pilgrimage. Many of the lawyers who traveled the circuit at that time have become famous. Some of them have become judges of the Supreme Court. B. S. Stringfellow, who lived in Chariton County and rode the circuit with Judge Clark, Judge King and Judge Burch, was afterward elected Attorney General of Missouri; and on the organization of the Territory of Kansas in 1854 he became a resident of Atchison, Kansas, and there achieved fortune and fame as a corporation lawyer. He died some three years ago in the city of Chicago. Judge King, after having served his term as Governor, again went back to the practice and rode the circuit with the other lawyers. He had already been Governor and circuit judge and had also held various inferior offices. During the rebellion, when it was impossible to get anyone to hold circuit court or act as judge in the fifteenth judicial circuit, which was composed of the counties of Clay, Clinton, Carroll, Ray and Platte, Judge King voluntarily assumed the duties of the office at the request of Governor Gamble, and he held the circuit in his district regularly during the remainder of the war. He was never troubled by either side in the discharge of his duties, and he received the entire confidence of all the people, without regard to political faith, in his judicial wisdom. He died some years ago in Ray County. James A. Clark, who was a peculiar man, having lived in the "bottoms," knew but little law, refused to take the oath of

loyalty in 1861, required by the constitutional convention of that year, and was legislated out of office from his circuit. He died on a farm near Linneus, Linn County, some years since. He was never able to practice law, but made a fair and honest judge considering the times and condition of people at the time of his service.

The first mill in the county was run by horse power, and was built by Brannock Wilkerson, four miles north of the present site of Chillicothe. The first mill to be run by water power was built at the present site of Utica by Samuel Todd, who is supposed to have been the pioneer of pioneers in Livingston County. In 1838 the Mormons who had settled in Daviess County became troublesome to the Gentiles, with the result that many who opposed Joseph Smith fled for safety into Livingston County. In the southwestern part of the county on Shoal Creek there was a skirmish between a squad of militia under Colonel Jennings and a band of "Saints" in which about thirty of the latter were killed. In the spring of 1842, during high water, a steambot ascended Grand River as far as the forks of the river, three miles west of Chillicothe. Prior to the construction of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad the chief trading point for the people of Livingston County was Brunswick, on the Missouri, to and from which place goods were carried by means of ox teams. During the Civil War the county furnished a number of troops to both sides. There was considerable guerrilla warfare carried on within the limits of the county. Joe Kirk, one of the most active leaders of detached Confederate forces, and his men, for some time terrorized the Union supporters in the county. After the war Kirk settled at Spring Hill, where for many years he was postmaster. Livingston County is divided into thirteen townships, named respectively, Blue Mound, Chillicothe, Cream Ridge, Fairview, Grand River, Green, Jackson, Medicine, Monroe, Mooresville, Rich Hill, Sampsel and Wheeling. The assessed value of real estate and town lots in the county in 1899 was \$3,801,728; estimated full value, \$11,405,184; assessed value of personal property, including stocks, bonds, etc., \$1,639,120; estimated full value, \$4,917,360; assessed value of merchants and manufacturers, \$210,370; assessed value of railroads and telegraphs, \$443,239. There are 82.38 miles of railroad in the county, the

Wabash entering the county near the southeast corner and running northwestwardly, leaving the northwest corner; the Hannibal & St. Joseph passing through near the center from east to west; and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul passing diagonally from the southwest corner to the northeast corner. The three lines of railroad pass through the city of Chillicothe. The population of the county in 1900 was 22,302.

**Livre.**—In all records of financial transaction among the French settlers of St. Louis, the word "*livre*" is of frequent occurrence, and its significance is therefore of interest in this connection. The "*livre*" was an ancient French coin—derived from the Roman *libra*—which was succeeded by the franc in 1795. While few of these coins were ever in actual circulation in this region, and the currency of the pioneers was almost exclusively peltries, the "*livre tournois*"—*livre* of Tours—was the monetary unit to which all values referred. Its value was a trifle less than that of the present franc, and it was approximately equivalent to eighteen and a half cents in American currency.

**Lloyd, James Harvey**, manufacturer, was born February 7, 1837, at Havre de Grace, Maryland. His parents were Stephen and Sarah (Owen) Lloyd, both natives of Wales. The father was a civil engineer, and was for some years engaged in railway surveying in Maryland and Pennsylvania. The son, James Harvey Lloyd, was educated at an academy in his native town. In connection with his older brother, David, he was among the first to bore and operate oil wells in Pennsylvania, and abandoned the business when it was lucrative to take part in the defense of his country. In July, 1862, he enlisted in the Fifteenth Regiment of Pennsylvania Cavalry, known as the Anderson cavalry. After participating in the battle of Antietam, his command was transferred to the Army of the Cumberland, commanded by General George H. Thomas. He was twice promoted; to the rank of lieutenant after the battle of Stone River, and to the rank of captain after the battle of Chickamauga. In 1864 he was ordered to report personally to General Thomas, who assigned him to special duty in organizing and equipping a battalion of 1864 recruits. He



was mustered out of service in 1865, after the close of the war. In 1868 he located at Liberty, Missouri, where, for fourteen years, he conducted a book business. In 1893 he purchased a mattress business of J. B. Bott, at 1416 Walnut Street, Kansas City, Missouri, and has since been engaged in manufacturing. The building occupied is a three-story brick edifice, with a floor space of nearly 40,000 square feet, containing the most improved machinery for the manufacture of all kinds of mattresses, springs and pillows; twenty operatives are employed. The product of the factory is marketed throughout Missouri, and in the region west of Kansas City. While giving close personal attention to the business, he continues to make his home at Liberty. In politics he is a Republican. For ten years he was a member of the board of education at Liberty, and his personal worth is attested by the fact that he was the only member of his party who has been elected to a public office in Clay County. In 1873 he was appointed postmaster at Liberty, and faithfully and creditably discharged the duties of the position until 1885, when he was removed by President Cleveland for political reasons. He has frequently been a delegate in Republican State and congressional district conventions. In religion he is an Episcopalian. He has attained to the commandery degrees in Masonry, and is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and of the Missouri Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion. He was married, in December, 1871, to Mrs. Cordelia Miller, a daughter of Michael Arthur. Mr. Arthur was a native of Kentucky, who, in 1824, settled in Clay County, Missouri, where he became one of the most wealthy and useful men in that portion of the State. He was a large owner of land and slaves, and was also prominent as a merchant, banker and man of affairs. He was vice president of the Cameron & Kansas City Railway, and was conspicuously identified with securing the right of way through Clay County, and in securing funds for building the road, making several trips to Eastern money centers for that purpose. He was a man of the highest honor, strictest integrity and splendid business capabilities; he left a large estate to his children. One child, Cordelia, has been born to Captain and Mrs. Lloyd. She was educated at the Liberty

Female College, and is possessed of high musical talent. William J. Miller, a son of Mrs. Lloyd by a former marriage, is superintendent of the Lloyd Mattress Factory. Captain Lloyd is held in high regard in business and social circles for his unsullied integrity and personal worth.

**Lloyd, James Tighlman**, lawyer and Congressman, was born August 28, 1857, in Canton, Missouri, son of Jere and Frances (Jones) Lloyd. His father was born in the State of Delaware, July 3, 1826, and was descended from the Lloyd and Tighlman families prominent in the State of Maryland. The elder Lloyd came to Missouri as a boy in 1838, and later learned the cooper's trade, which he followed until 1860, when he turned his attention to farming, which continued to be his occupation until his death in 1897. His wife, the mother of James T. Lloyd, was born in Kentucky March 3, 1827, and came with her parents to the town of Emerson, in Marion County, in 1829. Ever since then she has lived in that portion of the State, and within forty miles of the place where her family began pioneer life in Missouri. She married Jere Lloyd in 1855, and three children were born of this union. The eldest is the subject of this sketch. Samuel R. Lloyd, the second of the children, is engaged in the practice of law at Shelbyville, Missouri, and Frisbie Lee Lloyd, the third son, is now the owner of the home farm. When he was eleven years of age James T. Lloyd may be said to have been an active farmer, inasmuch as the chief burden of managing the farm upon which he was reared fell upon him at that time on account of the serious illness of his father. The farm had been mainly timbered land, and most of the portion of it under cultivation was covered with stumps, as a consequence of which the earliest distinction that James T. Lloyd achieved was that of being an expert in "stump plowing." While laboring diligently upon the farm in season, he attended the public schools of the neighborhood at regular intervals, and at seventeen years of age began the acquisition of a college education. Entering Christian University, he attended school a portion of each year and taught school the remainder of the year. While teaching he kept up with his class and stood at the head of the class in grades at his graduation. He was also very active in literary

work and filled the position of editor-in-chief of the college paper. Taking the scientific and literary courses, he received his degree from the university in 1878. He then taught school for several years, and at the same time studied law. His experience as a teacher ended at Canton, Missouri, a city of 3,000 inhabitants, where he was principal of the public schools and where the board of education offered to largely increase his salary to induce him to continue his educational work. He declined this offer, however, to accept the position of deputy circuit clerk and recorder, a position more in line with his plans and purposes for professional work. He held this position for two years, and in June of 1882 was admitted to the bar in Edina, Missouri. In January, 1883, he began the practice of law at Monticello, Missouri, in partnership with O. C. Clay, Esq. For two years they did a successful business together, and then Mr. Lloyd withdrew from the firm and removed to Shelbyville, Missouri, his present home. There he practiced his profession continuously until he was elected to Congress, and when he retired from these labors to enter public life he had the most lucrative practice of any member of the bar of Shelby County. He was nominated by his party in 1888, and again in 1890, for prosecuting attorney for his county without opposition, and was elected each time. He declined a third nomination to this office, although assured that he would have no opposition. In 1897 he was a candidate for the nomination for Congress to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Honorable R. P. Giles, and after a spirited and close contest against strong competitors, he was nominated by a primary vote. In the election following he secured the largest plurality ever given to a candidate for Congress in that district. In 1898 he was nominated for Congress by acclamation and at the ensuing election he ran several hundred votes ahead of the State Democratic ticket, the result being a self-evident tribute to his personal popularity and the vigor of his canvass. Reared in the Democratic party, he has been from early manhood up to the present time a steadfast champion of its principles as declared from time to time through its recognized representatives. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and was honored by that church in being selected

as a delegate from the Missouri Conference to the General Conference of that organization which met in Memphis, Tennessee, in 1894. Affiliating with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Order of Modern Woodmen of America, he has been especially prominent in the first named order, having served as district deputy for several years and also as a representative to the Grand Lodge of Missouri. March 1, 1881, Mr. Lloyd married Miss Mary Bruce Graves, a most excellent and accomplished lady whose family is one of the most prominent and influential in Lewis County, Missouri. Mrs. Lloyd was a student of Christian University, and is a daughter of Thomas A. Graves, one of the most active members of the board of trustees of that institution. Their children are Oliver, Thomas, Ethel and Willard Lloyd.

**Loan, Benjamin Franklin**, was one of the earliest residents of the city of St. Joseph, Missouri, where he opened a law office in October, 1843. He was clerk of the first board of trustees organized for the government of the town, Joseph Robidoux, the founder of St. Joseph, being the president. The young attorney's office was for years, as the records of St. Joseph show, a sort of town hall where were held most of the assemblies having for their object the progress and welfare of the town and surrounding country. In forwarding every scheme for improvement he was always among the most zealous and active.

Mr. Loan was a native of Kentucky, having been born in Hardinsburg, Breckinridge County, in that State, October 4, 1819. He acquired a fair education in the schools of his native State, and soon after leaving school was sent by his father to Hancock County, Illinois, to assist in disposing of some business interests which had been entrusted to other parties, his father being unable to leave his affairs at home. The settlement of this business required a residence of two years in Illinois. He then removed to Jackson County, Missouri, to which place his father and family had preceded him. Soon after he joined them the family located in Platte County, Missouri, near Platte City, where the old Loan homestead is still occupied by a member of the family. After two years' study of the law, he obtained his license,

and established himself in the town of St. Joseph, Buchanan County, Missouri. From the beginning his practice furnished a support. He was simple in his tastes and habits—never extravagant, and always scrupulous regarding the payment of debt and the fulfillment of every obligation. Numbered among his clients were many of the citizens of St. Joseph who were at the time, or afterward became, the wealthiest and most prominent and influential business men of the city and of northwest Missouri. They remained his friends while he and they lived, and were his colaborers in all plans for the improvement of the country.

A railroad to connect St. Joseph with some points on the Mississippi River was among the first projects of a public nature to engage his attention, and during the summer of 1846 he gave much of his time to the work of interesting the citizens of northwest Missouri in this undertaking. He made speeches in many places and enlisted the efforts of the most enterprising citizens. The farmers, as well as the town people, at length became interested, and the result was a call for a railroad convention to be held at Chillicothe, Missouri, and this convention was largely attended by delegates from the northern part of the State. Benjamin F. Loan and Lawrence Archer (the latter now a prominent citizen of California) were the delegates from Buchanan County. Judge A. A. King, afterward Governor of Missouri, presided over the convention, and much was accomplished in furtherance of the project. The untiring exertion of the promoters of this great work was at length rewarded, and the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers were united by rail.

The first and much needed market house built in St. Joseph, and the first permanent bridge over the unruly stream that flowed through a part of the town, owed their early construction to his untiring effort. He served one term in the council for the avowed purpose of bringing about these much needed improvements; he succeeded, but as the diversion of the public funds, to public uses, was not more popular then than now, he predicted that he would not be wanted in the council again for some time.

With like energy and determination he made the first successful move in the work of staying the ravages of the Missouri River, which threatened, at one time, to tear away

all the bottom portion of the city. Every effort to secure the wharf at the foot of Jule Street had failed, the turbulent stream dashed with all its force against the western end of Jule and Francis Streets, and then turning southward washed away street after street of the city. He believed that a permanent obstruction placed some distance from the bank would form a sand bar, which would deflect the current of the river from the bank and so protect the piling and filling at the wharf. As the city engineer did not originate this scheme, he covertly opposed it, but a number of the leading citizens supported Mr. Loan and favored the carrying out of his plan. Together with him they raised the necessary funds, a large log crib was built on the ice at a selected spot, was filled with rocks and bags of sand. The ice was then cut and the crib sunk in the stream. It did all it was expected to do; a sand bar formed around the pen, the force of the current against the bank was so diminished that a permanent wharf was secured, and further cutting was arrested. That sand bar has maintained itself to this day, a monument to his good judgment, and to his pluck and determination.

In politics he was a Whig. He remained steadfast to the principles of that party when the party no longer existed, was always an advocate of a protective tariff, a United States bank, under proper restrictions, and internal improvements, by State and Federal governments, propositions not so startling now as then, when free trade Democracy was in the ascendency. The Democratic party had an overwhelming majority in Missouri, and no Whig could have a voice in her councils, much less a share in any of the honors or profits of office. As far as his political prospects were concerned matters were not improved when the Missouri compromise was repealed. Whiggery was dead, but Calhounism was very much alive, and very aggressive in Missouri. He was opposed to the "Repeal," and indignant and outspoken against the high-handed wrongs inflicted upon the settlers of Kansas as a consequence of that repeal. He made many bitter enemies among the pro-slavery citizens of St. Joseph and northwest Missouri by his opposition to the course they were pursuing in the attempt to force slavery upon the new State. This was but the out-cropping of the rebellious

feeling which was being nursed and made ready for the first pretext which could be used to rouse and madden the Southern people. The pretext came with the election of Mr. Lincoln to the presidency.

When Fort Sumter was fired upon, Mr. Loan promptly took his stand on the side of the Union, and from that time to the end of the war, gave the Union cause his most active support. During the spring and summer of 1861 he contributed, almost daily, political articles for the "Union," a paper supported by the Unionists, and under the control of the patriot, ex-Governor Stewart, of Missouri. This paper was the most radical of any in the State, and was of more service to the Union cause than any other in Missouri outside of St. Louis. All through the summer and fall of 1861 he was most active in assisting to raise and organize troops for the Union Army, corresponding daily with the leading Unionists of the northwestern part of the State, encouraging, assisting and promoting enlistments by all means at his command. In December, 1861, he was appointed a brigadier general of the Missouri State Militia, and was assigned to the command of the Northwest District of Missouri, with headquarters at St. Joseph. At the time of his assuming command there the Confederates were in strong force in every county in the district, and the military had superseded the civil authority. By midsummer of the following year the measures put in force and carried out by General Loan were so effectual that life and property were secure and order prevailed. Numbers of those who had identified themselves with the Southern cause fled, and those who remained were subject to control. This satisfactory state of affairs did not exist in any other part of the State. The Confederates held full sway in the central part of the State on the north side of the river, and with the exception of St. Louis and a few military posts, they also held the south half of the State. About this time was discovered a plot to seize the railroad and telegraph lines of communication between the eastern and western borders of the State. Poindexter, a Confederate officer, who, with 1,600 men, was operating within striking distance of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, was closing in on that road. General Loan was ordered to take as many

of his force as could be spared and move with all speed possible to intercept and break up the force. In less than forty-eight hours after receiving the order, everything that could be drawn on the railroad was loaded with men (called in from all quarters), horses, equipments and supplies, and in a few hours were landed, it so happened, a few miles beyond the point where the main body of Poindexter's forces were encamped. The militia cavalry was mounted and turned back on the track. Though everything had been conducted with the greatest caution, the enemy had become aware that a body of troops were in motion in their midst, and knew not which way to turn. Their force was cut in two, and they did not know who or how many were upon them, so fled in all directions and were pursued by the enthusiastic militia. Many of the Confederates abandoned their horses, threw away their guns, and took to places of concealment. Random firing was heard over several counties during the day, and how many of the refugees were slain will never be known, but Poindexter's band was never heard of again. Some fled northward into Iowa; those who succeeded in escaping southward, it is supposed, found the forces of some of the Confederate leaders in southern Missouri. The complete success of this expedition elated the loyal people of the northwest district, but their joy was short-lived; it was the end of General Loan's rule in that district. The Federal commander at St. Louis, after congratulating him on his perfect success, ordered him to take command of the Central District of Missouri, paying the compliment of adding, "that the affairs of the Northwest District were in such good condition that some one else could be found to take charge of it." General Loan entered the new field of duty cheerfully and commenced anew the arduous work of reconstructing the disaffected element and subjugating the defiant. Here also he brought order out of confusion and succeeded where all his predecessors had failed. He was commissioned during this year to a seat on the supreme bench of the State, which honor he declined, but while at the head of his troops he was elected by the Republicans of his district to the Thirty-eighth Congress by about 2,200 majority. He was unanimously nominated and elected to the Thirty-

ninth Congress and also to the Fortieth. At each of these elections his majorities were about 8,000.

General Loan entered Congress without having to encounter many of the difficulties that beset the new member, especially one from the West. The leading Republicans in both houses had noted and approved his course in Missouri, and at once gave him kind reception and a place among themselves. In the Thirty-eighth Congress General Loan was promoted from the committee on military affairs to that of the joint committee on the conduct of the war, with Wade, Chandler and Julian. The report on the conduct of the war will show the very creditable part he took in the proceedings of that committee. He was always on the best of terms with the Republican leaders in both houses and seldom failed to exercise the influence required to secure the passage of a measure in which he took a deep interest. This influence was clearly manifested in a matter which came before the Thirty-ninth Congress. Senator Trumbull, of Illinois, offered in the Senate a joint resolution modifying the test oath in order that Patterson, President Johnson's son-in-law, elected to the Senate from Tennessee, might take the oath without perjuring himself. The resolution passed the Senate with but two dissenting votes, those of Senator Wade and Chandler. The radical Republicans of the House were hopeless of defeating it and proposed to let it pass without opposition, but General Loan would not agree to this, and in time brought his fellow members to his view, and the resolution was defeated.

In the Thirty-eighth Congress Mr. Blow, of Missouri, had charge of the bill granting \$5,000,000 to indemnify Missouri for the war debt, but the measure was lost. In the next Congress General Loan presented the bill in the House, the sum having been increased to \$7,500,000, and it was passed. After the war he was offered the mission to Venezuela and to Brazil, the governorship of New Mexico and judgeships in the Territories, all of which he declined, preferring his home life and the practice of his profession. In 1869 General Loan was appointed by President Grant one of the board of visitors to West Point. In 1876, as Republican delegate at large from Missouri, he attended the presidential convention at Cincinnati, Ohio. After

his retirement from public life he resumed the practice of law. The old clients and friends returned to him regardless of differences of politics or opinions, and at the time of his death, March 30, 1881, few men had happier surroundings or more thoroughly enjoyed life. In his honor has been named the Grand Army of the Republic Post, at Kingston, Missouri, and the camp of the Sons of Veterans at Savannah, Missouri.

December 5, 1848, General Loan was married to Emeline Eleanor, daughter of William Fowler, one of the earliest settlers of the Platte Purchase. General Loan's portrait appears as the frontispiece of this volume.

**Local Option**—A term applied to the principle of a law enacted in 1887 at the request of the advocates of temperance, giving to towns having a population of 2,500 and under the right to decide by vote of the people whether they would have licensed saloons or not. There was an active spirit of temperance reform prevailing in Missouri at the time, and many towns decided against saloons, but on account of irregularities in the elections, such as insufficient notice, the result was in many cases held to be invalid. Nevertheless in many towns the voice of the community prevailed, and licensed dram shops were prohibited.

**Locke, Benjamin Lawrence**, a leading citizen of Mexico, Audrain County, was born January 23, 1826, in Oldham County, Kentucky. His father was John D. Locke, a native of Virginia, son of John D. Locke, Sr., a captain in the Revolutionary War. His mother was Theresa (Snowden) Locke, of Maryland, a member of one of the old Catholic families in that State. The Lockes are a prominent family of Virginia and Kentucky, tracing their ancestry to English stock. The father, John D., Jr., being himself a graduate of Transylvania University, Kentucky, early inculcated a desire for education in the son, who graduated there also and afterward, in 1847, took the A. B. degree at Brown University. Samuel M., son of the subject of this sketch, also received his education at the first named university. In 1847, after receiving his education, Benjamin L. Locke removed to Callaway County, Missouri, where, October 28, 1848, he married Emily A., daughter of Samuel T. Moore, a native and

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*B L Locke*





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formerly a citizen of Clark County, Kentucky. To this union five sons—three now living—were born: Samuel M., cashier of the Mexico Savings Bank; Pelides E., who for twenty years has been deputy county clerk of Audrain County, except for two years holding the office of county clerk by appointment of Governor Stevens, and Elwin R., the youngest, a member of the real estate firm of Guthrie & Locke, of Mexico. Two sons died in infancy. In 1858 Mr. Locke settled on a farm in Audrain County. During the Civil War he enrolled as loyal, but was one of the conservative men of the county. Since January 1, 1863, on becoming county clerk, he has resided in Mexico. In the early part of his life he was a member of the Whig party, but when that organization broke up he became a Democrat. For twenty years, except for a period of two years during the Civil War, when ousted from office by the ousting ordinance, he served his county as county clerk, having been elected to that office the last time at the November election, 1882. After the completion of his last term, ending January 1, 1887, he declined further to accept the office.

A man of deep convictions and well considered views, he was never partisan nor extreme, and always enjoyed the respect and esteem of his opponents as well as that of his friends. Just after the close of the Civil War, as was common in most of the counties of the State, a large indebtedness for railroads was created by the county court. Bonds were issued for two railroads, only one of which was ever built. There was a large and influential party in the county that wanted to repudiate the debt, but by the effort of such men as Mr. Locke this party was overthrown and largely through his influence and on account of his intimate relations to the financial management of the county, the last dollar of the bonds was paid in 1880. Although his duties were mainly keeping the records of the county court, so unerring was his judgment, so broad and comprehensive his views, so modest, graceful and unassuming his manner that during the time of his incumbency of that office he was the trusted adviser of the court. It was more common to speak of him as "County Court Locke" than as clerk of the court, yet it was never spoken in an offensive sense, nor in any spirit of complaint. High as the praise may be of Mr. Locke, and val-

uable as were his services to the county it does not detract from the credit due such members of the court as John B. Morris, Benjamin P. Ritchie, Andrew J. Douglass, John F. Botts and others, for the splendid management of county affairs. Under the system in this State, where the county is the administrative unit for local government—where, by it all the local affairs of the people are administered, not infrequently there will be found in the courthouse of a county a group of men of such ability and affairs as will be found in charge of the general State government.

Under the administrations of Governors Hardin and Stone, Mr. Locke served as a member of the board of managers of the asylum at Fulton, resigning under the latter. He is now and has for several years been one of the board of directors of the Christian Daughters' College, maintained by the Christian Church at Fulton. His tutelage at Brown University was under the presidency of the distinguished educator, Dr. Francis Wayland and in the class with James Petigru Boyce and George Park Fisher, the former afterward eminent as a Baptist clergyman, and the latter as theologian and author. Dr. Wayland's instructions in psychology, economics and ethics were in a high degree stimulating to his pupils, and his strong personality was felt by his students as an educating and elevating force. Through such men as Boyce, Fisher and Locke, as well as through his writings, he has made his eternal impress upon the moral world, and nowhere is the influence of this great teacher's doctrine and example more deeply impressed than within the sphere of the subject of this sketch. Since 1850 he has been a member of the Christian (Disciples) Church, the greater portion of the time an elder of the congregation, and for over twenty years he was superintendent of the Sunday school. Upright, consistent, earnest and pure, his life in both private and public, is an inspiration to his family and fellow men. Since his retirement from the public service he has not lost his interest in the general welfare of the community, still taking an active part in every movement for the public good. Refined, cultured and upright, in youth, manhood and age, he is the embodiment of that manliness which makes the world better.

**Locke, Morris Burford**, mayor of Harrisonville, Cass County, was born in Jersey County, Illinois, August 16, 1869, son of Morris R. and Lucy E. (Jett) Locke. The mother was a daughter of Abraham Jett, of Shelby County, Kentucky. The father was born and reared in Lexington, Missouri. During the Civil War he served with Price's army, was captured by the Union forces and paroled at Alton, Illinois, but was never exchanged. Soon after the close of the war he married Miss Jett, and in 1866 came back to Missouri to reside. Not long afterward he located in Illinois, where he resided for thirty-two years, and is now a resident of Abilene, Texas. His wife died in 1894. The education of Morris B. Locke was obtained chiefly in the Jerseyville high school and McKendree College, at Lebanon, Illinois. In 1886 he left college and went to California with the intention of making his home in that State, but having a position offered him after a short residence at Pasadena, California, he went to El Paso, Texas, where he was in business until 1892. In the meantime his father was engaged in railroad construction in that State, New Mexico and Old Mexico, making his headquarters at El Paso. From 1892 to 1895 Morris B. Locke engaged in merchandising and had charge of the Bremen Coal and Mining Company at Chesterfield, Illinois. In 1895 he removed to Harrisonville, Missouri, where he has since resided. Until July 19, 1897 he was associated in the real estate business with Mr. J. M. Wilson, but since has conducted business of his own, which has been successful. Fraternally he is identified with the Freemasons, in which order he is a Knight Templar, and with the Woodmen of the World. He was married October 21, 1890, to Miss Jessie A. Post, of Jersey County, Illinois, and a daughter of Justus L. and Carrie (Stout) Post. They removed to Cass County in 1892, and now reside in West Peculiar Township. Mr. and Mrs. Morris Burford Locke are the parents of a daughter, Miss Pauline Augusta. Mr. Locke affiliates with the Democratic party, and as its candidate was elected mayor of Harrisonville, April 4, 1899, for a term of two years. At the time of his installment into office, April 10th, he was the youngest mayor in the State. Immediately after entering upon the duties of his office he became the leader in the move-

ment for the proposed new waterworks system for Harrisonville, contemplating a reservoir north of the town. The city council passed an ordinance granting a twenty-year franchise for the Harrisonville Water Company, and Mayor Locke signed it calling for the election February 3, 1900. The council subsequently revoked the call for the city election, but the ordinance remains in force. Mr. Locke is a blood relative of the Beau-forts, of South Carolina. The Burfords and Bufords, of Kentucky—the same being of Huguenot extraction and immigrated from France in the days of the French Revolution. He is also a descendant of John Locke, the English philosopher, and a relative of Honorable Jesse D. Bright, of Indiana, deceased, late a United States Senator of that State; of Governor Wilson Shannon, of Ohio, Governor of Ohio and Governor of Kansas before the Civil War; of Governor Burnett, of California, and Governor Burnett, of Texas.

His grandfather, David Locke, of Lexington, was perhaps the best known man in western Missouri at the commencement of the Civil War. He was a pronounced secessionist, and was arrested by Colonel Mulligan and confined in the College Fort, and was led out in front of the fort and placed between the firing lines of the two armies at the battle of Lexington and detained there daily in order to make him take the oath of allegiance to the Federal Government; this he would not do, and never did.

General Price held Judge John F. Ryland, of Lexington; Governor James H. Birch, of Clinton, and Governor Austin A. King, of Richmond, as hostages for David Locke, and on the final day of victory for the Confederate arms he was released from his four months' confinement by General Price amid the loud huzzahs of the Missouri Confederates, many of whom he knew and who were his personal and political friends. Mr. Locke is also a relative of Judge Milligan, of Indiana, who was sentenced to be shot by a "Drumhead Court-Martial" in the days of the Civil War for "treason" in speeches made throughout that State. Judge Milligan in defense of his constitutional right of "free speech," sustained and perpetuated the "right of the writ of habeas corpus" notwithstanding its attempted suspension and "martial law" in Indiana, by the Federal soldiery. General Garfield (late President), an old and personal friend of

Judge Milligan, defended him before the Supreme Court of the United States, and this, the highest tribunal in the land, decided that every indignity, of arrest, imprisonment, sentence of death and all the harsh treatment he had suffered, were illegal and unconstitutional. While others submitted and consented to an abandonment of their defense, Judge Milligan never would, but fought to a final vindication of his rights and the right of the writ of habeas corpus. The Judge died recently at the age of eighty-seven at his home in Indiana, loved and revered by the Democracy of the nation.

**Lock Spring.**—An incorporated village, in Daviess County, on Grand River, fourteen miles southeast of Gallatin, on the Wabash Railroad. It has Presbyterian, Baptist and Southern Methodist Episcopal Churches, a bank, ax handle factory, sawmill, a newspaper, the "Herald," and about twenty miscellaneous business places. Population, 1899 (estimated), 400.

**Lockwood.**—A city of the fourth class, in Dade County, on the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railway, eight miles southwest of Greenfield, the county seat. It has a two-story brick school building, five church edifices—Baptist, Christian, Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian, United Brethren and Lutheran; a local newspaper, the "Times;" a lodge of Masons and a lodge of Odd Fellows, a bank, a steam flourmill, and two grain elevators. It is the shipping point for a large portion of the stock and farm products of the western part of the county. The Lockwood Union Agricultural, Mechanical and Stock Association of the County of Dade was incorporated in 1886, and has since held annual exhibitions there. In 1899 the population was 1,000.

**Logan, Charles C.**, physician, was born February 25, 1864, at Louisville, Kentucky. His parents were Dr. John S. and Emma (Cotton) Logan, who removed to Missouri in early life. His mother was born in Kentucky, descended from a Huguenot family which settled in Virginia on a tract of land granted by King William of England in recognition of services rendered during the struggle for the throne. On her father's side for generations back they were

Presbyterian ministers, one of whom was the Rev. John Cotton, of Boston. He received his first instruction from books under the direction of his mother, from whom, he has remarked, with Marcus Aurelius, "I learned abstinence, not only from evil deeds, but evil thoughts, and simplicity in my way of living, endurance of labor, to want little, and to work with my own hands, not to meddle with the business of other people, and not to listen to slander." He was an apt scholar, and it is related that, when seven years of age, he learned the multiplication table in one day, at home, in order to qualify himself to enter a school class in which was his cousin. He had instruction for about seven years in the public schools in St. Joseph, Missouri, when his parents returned to Louisville, Kentucky, where he pursued his studies in the grammar schools. Two years afterward the family resumed their residence in St. Joseph, Missouri, and Charles entered the high school in that city, devoting his time to mastering a liberal literary and semi-scientific course, leaving school at the age of seventeen years. He then engaged in clerking in a hardware house, changing later to a wholesale dry goods establishment, all this time being consumed with such an insatiable thirst for knowledge that he devoted his night hours to study, following diligently the course laid down for the Chautauqua Literary-Scientific Circle. Finding his reading time insufficient, he finally relinquished his store position and entered the University of Missouri, pursuing the regular collegiate course. For some years he had been in poor health, suffering from indigestion and dyspepsia, and his ailments led him to an investigation of the principles of medical practice, which he had regarded with skepticism, if not contempt. His studies continued some years, and principally at night, while he was engaged by day in store work, or preparing his school recitations. His field was materia medica and chemistry, combined with personal observation of practical results following intelligent diagnosis and treatment. Having become convinced that the system was a well defined science, notwithstanding the objection of his parents, he determined upon making the practice of medicine his life work. After graduating from the best school at St. Joseph, he spent six months taking postgraduate courses in

Chicago and New York, and then devoted a year to study under the most celebrated specialists in London, Paris and Vienna, including special courses in physical diagnosis and internal medicine under Nothnagle; diseases of the eye, under Ernest Fuchs and Schnabel; diseases of the ear, under Adam Politzer; nervous diseases, under Kraft Ebing, author of "Sexualis Sycophatrae," and in surgery, under Zucerkardl, Emerich Uhlman, Fraenkel and Lihodzky. As an incident of his stay abroad it is to be noted that when war with Spain became imminent, moved by patriotic impulse and recalling the military drill he had taken while a student at the University of Missouri, he and thirty-four other American young men then in Vienna tendered their services to the Secretary of War. Their letter received a cordial acknowledgment, with the statement that volunteers at home were so greatly in excess of the number needed, that their services could not be utilized. On the completion of his medical studies Dr. Logan returned to St. Joseph, where he is actively engaged in general practice, at the same time giving special attention to those diseases and ailments which engaged his attention while studying in Europe, meeting with marked success, and enjoying a high reputation for ability and intelligent devotion to his profession. In politics Dr. Logan was for many years a Democrat. He is now an avowed independent. He holds that greater power should be exercised by the people, and points to Switzerland, the only true republic, where they have laws framed by a few capable men and referred to vote of the people for adoption or rejection. The giving or taking of a bribe by any public officer is punished with imprisonment for life and forfeiture of all property. In early life he became a member of the Presbyterian Church, and he holds membership with the Odd Fellows, Modern Woodmen of America and the Modern Brotherhood of America, and is local examining physician for the two latter named orders. Dr. Logan is unmarried.

**Logan, John Sublett**, physician and scientist, was born June 25, 1836, at Shelbyville, Kentucky. His parents were Thomas and Frances (Sublett) Logan. The father, who was of Scotch-Irish parentage, was born in Ireland, immigrated

to America and settled in Kentucky, where he became a successful merchant, reared a family, and died. The mother was born in Kentucky. Her genealogy, which is of remarkable interest, shows that her ancestors were prominent actors in the stirring scenes which marked the formative period of the United States government, and unfaltering patriots in the struggles that followed. Her father, Lewis Sublett, was descended from a Huguenot family which fled from France to Holland immediately after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. Their services to King William, when he successfully contended for the English throne, won the gratitude of that monarch, who made them a large land grant in Virginia, upon which they settled. Mrs. Logan's paternal grandfather was a soldier during the Revolutionary War, serving in a Virginia regiment; he removed to Kentucky and fought under Daniel Boone for the possession of that beautiful region. His son and namesake, Lewis, was a soldier in the war with Great Britain in 1812, and his grandson, Joel, served as a surgeon in the Mexican War. On her maternal side the Strother family, of which her grandmother was a direct descendant, was equally conspicuous. One, a captain in the Second Georgia Regiment, was killed in the battle of Guilford Courthouse, North Carolina, during the Revolutionary War, while another served through that entire struggle without hurt, and settled in Kentucky upon a tract of land granted to him by the United States in recognition of his services. Another member of the family, through her marriage, became the mother of General Zachary Taylor, the twelfth President of the United States. The Virginia families of Pennill and Dabney, of this same connection, were also prominent in those times. The son of the parents whose ancestry is here traced, John S. Logan, enjoyed all the educational advantages attainable in the neighborhood of his home, and made the most of his opportunities. In literary and classical courses he had as preceptors such excellent men as Samuel Womack, of the Boys' Academy, at Shelbyville, Kentucky; R. T. P. Allen, of the Kentucky Military Institute, and Dr. Walker, of Shelby College. After leaving the latter institution he went to Madison, Wisconsin, where he studied medicine and chemistry under Dr. Sehne and Dr. Faville. He then entered the



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Kentucky School of Medicine, at Louisville, Kentucky, where he was graduated, and completed his studies with a postgraduate course in Jefferson College, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Being now fully prepared, in 1857 he went to St. Joseph, Missouri, and entered upon the practice of his profession, taking a leading place among practitioners from the outset. In 1862 he returned to Kentucky and performed professional services, which were of great value to the country and to the science of medicine. He was first appointed to a position as surgeon in the United States Hospital at Louisville, Kentucky, one of the largest in the country, established for the care of the wounded and sick of the Federal Army during the Civil War. During his service here he had charge of several large wards, also a hospital at Jeffersonville, Indiana, and an Invalid Corps of 1,200 men at Camp Joe Holt, near New Albany, Indiana. Later, Surgeon Logan was ordered to establish a regimental hospital for the Eleventh Missouri Cavalry Regiment, at Camp Gamble, near St. Louis, and subsequently he was assigned to the charge of a ward in General Hospital, No. 5, in that city. During his service in the United States medical department, in 1863, while on duty in Hospital No. 13, in Louisville, Kentucky, he made a discovery which was considered of sufficient value to be recorded by the Surgeon General in the "United States Medical and Surgical History of the War of the Rebellion." It was in the case of Corporal Jesse Havens, of Company F, Sixty-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, wounded in the battle of Murfreesboro, December 31, 1862. Hospital gangrene had set in, consequent upon a flesh wound from a conical ball, in the anterior tibial region, lower third of the leg. Surgeon Logan treated the wound with a solution of bromine, with such success that his superiors ordered him to Hospital No. 2, which was devoted to similar cases. There he treated thirteen persons in like manner, without a single failure. As a result this treatment was adopted by the medical department and came to be practiced in all the national hospitals. His service in the United States medical department terminated April 14, 1864, and he soon afterward returned to St. Joseph, Missouri, making his home upon a farm, which he had previously purchased. In 1866 he returned to Louisville, Kentucky, residing there

until 1870, when he removed to Missouri, purchasing a farm in Andrew County, five miles north of St. Joseph, where he lived for several years. About 1879 he removed to St. Joseph, which he has since made his home. In that year he became interested in cattle-ranching in Texas and Wyoming, and in buying and selling lands in Texas and Missouri. January 25, 1887, he was appointed administrator of the estate of Milton Tootle, deceased, the property having a valuation of \$4,000,000, and this vast interest required his attention for some years. Dr. Logan has also dealt largely in real estate in St. Joseph, Missouri, in Louisville, Kentucky, and in the cities of Fort Worth, Corpus Christi, Llano and Houston, Texas. In 1894, in the last named city, he erected the Lawlor Hotel, a four-story brick building, opposite the Central Depot. Dr. Logan has occupied many high positions of honor and trust. He served as surgeon of Buchanan County Militia in 1865, under commission of Governor Thomas C. Fletcher. During the administration of Governor Thomas J. Crittenden, he served as fish commissioner of the State of Missouri, succeeding Silas Woodson, May 13, 1882, and June 20, 1885, he was reappointed to that position, for the full term of four years by Governor John S. Marmaduke. May 22, 1897, he was appointed by Governor Lon V. Stephens a member of the board of managers of the bureau of geology and mines for the State of Missouri, for a term of four years. In politics Dr. Logan was originally a Whig, and cast his first presidential vote for Bell and Everett; since that election he has been a Democrat. He was a delegate in the State Democratic convention of 1872, which nominated Silas Woodson for Governor, and in that of 1880, when Thomas J. Crittenden was named for the same position. In his religious life he has been a member of the First Presbyterian Church of St. Joseph since 1864. Through hereditary qualifications, he holds membership in Missouri Chapter, Sons of the Revolution. Dr. Logan was married November 20, 1862, to Miss Emma P. Cotton, a daughter of Charles and Sarah (Purvey) Cotton, of Woodford County, Kentucky, of mingled Huguenot and English descent. Dr. and Mrs. Logan are the parents of six sons, Dr. Charles C. Logan, Thomas T. Logan, John S. Logan, Jr., Frank P. Logan, Louis S.

Logan and Milton T. Logan. Frank P. Logan married Margaret Croysdale, of Kansas City, Missouri; they have two sons. Dr. Logan is a deeply studious man, possessed of a large fund of knowledge, and is a recognized authority on geology and kindred subjects. He is in full vigor of life, physically and mentally, and his wealth of scientific knowledge continues to be of value to the State and to the community.

**Logan, William G.**, physician, retired from practice after a long and useful professional life, was born November 24, 1831, in Lincoln County, Kentucky, near the mouth of Logan's Creek. His parents were David and Melinda (Stephenson) Logan, who came from Virginia, the father accompanying Daniel Boone on his second expedition into Kentucky, and giving his name to the stream near which he made his home. Their son, William G. Logan, acquired his education in the neighborhood subscription schools, and afterward entered upon the study of medicine attending at various times the University of Louisville, Transylvania University at Lexington, and the Kentucky School of Medicine at Louisville, graduating from the latter institution in 1852, when he had just come of age. A branch of his family having settled in Missouri, he removed to that State, locating at Plattsburg, where he practiced for two years. He then returned to Kentucky, and for two years followed his profession in his native county. In 1856 he again went to Missouri, locating in Andrew County, where he managed a farm and practiced medicine until 1861. A Whig up to this time, he was an ardent Unionist, but being also a slaveowner he was regarded as a secessionist by the radicals, and for comfort, if not for security, he returned to Kentucky, making his home in Garrard County, where he engaged in practice, treating among others many of the soldiers in the adjoining Federal Camp Dick Robinson. In 1871 he again removed to Missouri, locating first in Platte County, and afterward in Plattsburg. In 1882 he located in Kansas City and conducted a general practice until 1887, when he took up diseases of the eye as a specialty. In 1894, after a professional life of forty-two years, eminently useful and successful, he retired from practice to pass the remainder of his days in pleasant ease in the companionship

of his wife and children. With his mental faculties unimpaired, and enjoying excellent health, he maintains a keen interest in the science which engaged his attention during his active years, and he is held in high regard, particularly by a younger generation of practitioners, who have grown up about him, for his excellent professional attainments, and for his broad general knowledge and urbanity of disposition. Dr. Logan was married in 1853 to Miss Mildred Arnold, of Jessamine County, Kentucky. Living children born of their marriage are Frances Logan and Mary Lena Logan, now the wife of Charles H. Means, a live stock commission dealer in Kansas City, Missouri, and Dr. James E. Logan. Their son, JAMES E. LOGAN, physician, was born October 16, 1861, in Jessamine County, Kentucky. He began his literary education in the University of Kentucky, at Lexington, and completed it at the Missouri State University. He began his medical studies under the tutorship of his father, and afterward pursued courses in the medical department of the Missouri State University and in the University Medical College of Kansas City, from which he was graduated in 1883, and in the Bellevue Medical College of New York City, of which he was an honor graduate in 1884. He at once entered upon general practice in association with his father. Meantime, he had taken up the study of laryngology, and in 1885 began to devote himself exclusively to that department of medical science, one in which he was the first in the city to engage, and in which he soon came to be regarded as exceptionally accomplished, his services being sought by patients from all portions of the Missouri Valley. His attainments have found recognition in his selection by his professional associates to occupy various important positions. In 1885 he was made lecturer on physiology in the University Medical College, under Dr. John H. Duncan, and on the removal of the last named to St. Louis he succeeded him in the chair of physiology. In 1886 he was called to his present position of professor of laryngology, and was also elected to membership in the board of trustees. In 1899 he was elected president of that institution. Ever earnestly devoted to the interests of the college, he has exerted his best effort in its behalf and its most zealous friends accord him pre-eminent distinction for his great services. He holds

active membership with the American Medical Association, the American Laryngological Association, the American Laryngological, Rhinological and Otological Society, the Missouri State Medical Society, the Jackson County Medical Society, the Kansas City District Medical Society and the Kansas City Academy of Medicine. While deeply busied in discharging the exacting professional duties imposed upon him, he finds time for constant study in the department which he has adopted for his life work, and his instant knowledge of all successive investigations afford him an equipment which his professional associates and students in college regard as unsurpassable. Personally, he is the polished well informed gentleman, who commands respect and confidence from the first. Dr. Logan was married to Miss Helen Richards, daughter of John F. Richards, of Kansas City. Her education was completed in Elmira, New York. A lady of culture and refinement, she is highly regarded in the best of social and literary circles.

**Lombard, James L.**, capitalist and one of Missouri's most influential men of finance, was born January 6, 1850, in Henry, Marshall County, Illinois. His parents were Benjamin and Julia Elizabeth (Battles) Lombard. The father was a native of Massachusetts, from Cape Cod, and an ancestor of the Lombard family was the noted Benjamin Snow, a fearless lieutenant in the Revolutionary War, who was taken prisoner while out in his fishing smack near Cape Cod, confined in Dartmouth prison, England, and subjected to various unpleasant experiences which only the sturdy metal of which he was constituted could successfully endure. A record of Benjamin Snow's eventful life is one of the most interesting chapters of the family history, as well as of the history of Colonial days, so fruitful of stirring deeds. Benjamin Lombard was successful in material affairs, and turned his profits to wholesome account in the performance of various philanthropic acts. He founded and endowed Lombard University, at Galesburg, Illinois, an institution that has since grown to be one of the strongest in the West. The first gifts to the university were made between 1845 and 1850, and large holdings, which are to-day worth \$250,000, were donated to the cause of education. He also presented a fine li-

brary, and added to his munificent acts in various other substantial ways. His wife was also a native of Massachusetts, but the families of which they were members had removed to Illinois before they were married. James L. Lombard was educated in Lombard University, the school endowed by his father, and was also a student at Farmington, Maine, and Bowdoin College. After leaving school he came West and engaged in the banking business in Chicago. He then went into the real estate business in Chicago, and in 1875 went to Creston, Iowa, where he embarked in the banking business in conjunction with his brother, B. Lombard, Jr. He was then only twenty-five years of age, but had given evidence of possessing superior commercial tact and business skill. He remained in Creston ten years, and in 1885 removed to Kansas City, Missouri, where, with his brother, he established the private banking house of Lombard Bros. When the First National Bank of Kansas City was organized Mr. Lombard was selected to fill the office of president, and the business of his private institution was consolidated with that of the new corporation. In May, 1895, he sold the larger portion of his interest in the First National and retired from the presidency. In the latter part of 1899 he sold the remaining portion of his interest in the First National and now devotes his entire time to private matters and to the Union Central Life Insurance Company, for which he is the financial correspondent in Kansas City. He has an extensive business in mortgages and real estate. In 1882 he organized the Lombard Investment Company, together with B. Lombard, Jr., now of Boston, Massachusetts, and was the vice president of that corporation. In April, 1893, he sold his entire holdings in this company and severed his connection therewith. He is a trustee of the Lombard Investment Company debentures, being associated in this capacity with S. B. Ladd and Frank Hagerman, of Kansas City, and these debentures have nearly all been paid out to the holders, and will doubtless yield the par value under their judicious management. In 1889 Mr. Lombard went to London, England, and organized the United States Trust & Guarantee Corporation, with a capital of \$1,250,000. He also organized the Anglo-American Land, Mortgage & Agency Company, Limited, in London, with a capital of

\$1,500,000. He was instrumental in forming the Edinburgh Lombard Investment Company, of Edinburgh, Scotland, capitalized at \$1,000,000. He is one of the trustees of the Lombard University, and takes a lively interest in the welfare of the institution founded by his father. Mr. Lombard was married, in June, 1887, to Miss Eva Stiles, of Creston, Iowa. Their eldest son, James P. Lombard, is a senior in Yale University; Albert E. is a sophomore in the Boston Institute of Technology; Winifred, a daughter, resides at home, and Norman, a promising son of sixteen years, is also with his parents at their delightful home in Kansas City. Mr. Lombard has lost none of his interest in the city and State of his choice since his retirement from very active business life. He has been conservative in his methods, and is classed among the most able men of affairs in the State which he has helped to advance to a place of great commercial importance.

**Lone Jack.**—A village in the southeastern part of Jackson County, platted by James Finley and Warham Easley in 1841. The town is named after a lone black jack tree that stood where the monument now stands, and for many years was a landmark for hunters and travelers. A settlement was begun there early in 1830 by Isaac Dunaway, Daniel Graham and Redden Crisp. Other families came in 1831 and 1832, and in 1833 Martin Rice, the poet, settled where he still resides. In 1836 six families came from North Carolina and built their homes near the tree, opening farms in the neighborhood. The Lone Jack post office was established in 1838. A sawmill was built there in 1847, which subsequently was turned into a gristmill and carding machine. The Baptists built a church there in 1849, and in 1859 Dr. Porter built a seminary. A hotel was built, and stores and houses constituted quite a town. On the 16th of August, 1862, Lone Jack was the scene of one of the most terrible battles of the Civil War. The people of Cass, Johnson, Lafayette and Jackson Counties hold a large picnic there every year on the anniversary of the battle, and the neighbors who a generation ago met in deadly conflict fraternize and rejoice in the blessings of peace.

**Lone Jack, Battle of.**—On the 11th of August, 1862, a Confederate force, under

Colonel Gideon W. Thompson, made an attack on Independence, defended by a Federal garrison under Lieutenant Colonel Buell, and captured it, their leader in the assault, Colonel John T. Hughes, being killed at the head of the attacking column. Five days afterward the Confederates, under General Upton Hays, Colonel John F. Coffee and Colonel Vard Cockrell, moved upon Lone Jack, in the southeastern part of Jackson County, where Major Emory S. Foster, with a body of Union State Militia, was stationed. The garrison was taken by surprise about 4 o'clock in the morning, when the accidental discharge of a gun in the ranks of the Confederates was the first warning of impending danger, and the next moment the Confederates were upon them. The Unionists came promptly under arms, and then began one of the fiercest and bloodiest fights of the Civil War in the State. Nearly all the Civil War fighting in Jackson County was marked by vindictiveness, but at Lone Jack the feeling between Unionists and Confederates was unusually intense. Beginning at daybreak, the engagement was maintained for six hours, the men on both sides sheltering themselves behind hedges, fences, houses and whatever other available defenses came in the way, and picking off one another as they could, and the battle abounded in acts of personal bravery on both sides, as the combatants were all Missourians. The garrison had two pieces of artillery, which were so annoying to the assailants that an attempt was made to capture them, and it was successful; but immediately after the Unionists charged in turn and retook their guns, holding and serving them for a time, but the Confederates made a second desperate assault and again captured the pieces and held them, the dead and wounded piled round the guns giving affecting witness of the desperate nature of the contest for their possession. Major Foster was severely wounded in the fighting, and this, together with the loss of their guns, caused the defeat of the Unionists. The losses were about 125 killed and wounded on each side. The forces engaged were equal—800 on each side.

**Long, Adam and John,** are the names of two brothers who were among the early merchants of Kansas City when it was but

an outfitting market for traders and plainmen, and its future commanding commercial importance had not been foreseen by the most discerning and sanguine. In all the stages of its development their industry and enterprise were conspicuous, and to them is due a large share of the credit for the great resultant achievements. Natives of Germany, the brothers came with their parents to America when they were, respectively, nine years and two years of age. They first landed at New Orleans, Louisiana, and thence proceeded to St. Louis, Missouri. Some years afterward they traveled up the Missouri River and landed at Kansas City, which became their home and the field in which they achieved success. In 1861 Adam Long, in association with Thomas Green, established a retail grocery business under the firm name of Green & Long. Meager capital was offset by resolute energy, indomitable resolution and close application to every minute detail of business, while all earnings were devoted to the interests of the business, and the house came to be recognized as dependable and permanent. Meantime John Long became a clerk in the house, established peculiarly pleasant and profitable relations with the journeying traders who came to Kansas City to purchase goods and, in 1866, he was admitted to partnership, the firm name remaining unchanged. In 1871 William G. Oburn became a partner, and the new firm, which was styled Long Bros. & Co., located at 525-7 Delaware Street. The following year Mr. Oburn retired and the business was continued under the firm name of Long Brothers. Meanwhile John Long had given special attention to founding a wholesale trade, which was profitable from the beginning, and in succeeding years rapidly grew to large proportions. After a time the business developed to such an extent as to necessitate larger premises, and in 1885 the present great edifice, in the West Bottoms, was erected. In 1894 John Long retired, but the business was continued under the former firm name. In January, 1899, the partnership was succeeded by a corporate organization styled the Long Bros. Grocery Company, the incorporators being Adam Long, the founder of the original house, and his sons, John A., Henry E. and Louis J. Long. The management is vested in the oldest of the sons, John A. Long, while each of the

others is in almost equally responsible position in the house. Of all it is to be said that they inherit the business ability and enterprise of the father, supplemented with the advantages derived from thorough education and practical knowledge of the concerns to which they were reared. In addition to the extensive wholesale building, the company owns a large office building on the site of the original store, the building occupied by the Bliss Syrup Refining Company, and various buildings and lots in different parts of Kansas City. All these valuable acquisitions have grown out of the modest retail business established by Adam Long a third of a century ago, and its development by himself and his brother, John Long. Their achievements are at once an eloquent attestation of what has been accomplished through energy, ability and integrity, and a most conspicuous chapter in the history of the upbuilding of a great commercial and industrial metropolis. They now live in pleasant retirement in the city which has been the scene of their endeavor and success, honored for all those manly traits which mark men whose lives have been well spent and serviceable to their fellows as well as to themselves.

**Long, Edward Henry**, educator, was born in Livonia, New York, October 4, 1838. John Long, the father of Edward H. Long, and the eldest son of Christopher, was a prosperous farmer, intensely religious, thoughtful and conscientious. His wife had been a school-teacher before her marriage, and under the guidance of these intelligent parents, Edward H. Long obtained the rudiments of his education. His education was continued at the district school, and later he entered the New York Conference Seminary, at Charlottesville, New York, and completed his studies at Genesee College, of Lima, New York, now known as Syracuse University. He taught school and attended school alternately for six years, and then began teaching as a permanent occupation in Mumford, New York. From the autumn of 1867 to the spring of 1869 he taught in the Heathcote School and in the Briggs Classical School of Buffalo. He then became principal of one of the Buffalo public schools, and held that position until 1870, when he went to St. Louis and was made principal of the

Carr Lane School. In 1874, during the superintendency of Dr. William T. Harris, he was elected assistant superintendent of the St. Louis public schools, and held that position until May of 1880, when he was elected superintendent, holding the last named position until July of 1895. From 1874 to 1880 he was a member of the famous "Kant Club," led by Dr. Harris, and has since then been a close student of psychology and speculative philosophy. He is the author of several valuable papers on educational topics, the most notable of which are entitled, "The Relations of the School to the Family," "Intellectual Training in the Schools," and "The University of Kindergarten Principles." Mr. Long has been a firm supporter and staunch defender of the kindergarten, and has labored earnestly for the realization of the best results from the use of Froebel's method in the primary and intermediate grades of the district schools. The fifteen annual reports of the St. Louis public schools published by Mr. Long contain many valuable discussions on educational subjects. He cast his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln, and has been a Republican since that time. His religious affiliations are with the Congregational Church. July 13, 1864, he married Miss Elvira J. Wilcox, a descendant of one of the early immigrants from England to the colony of Massachusetts.

**Long Session.**—The term applied to the first term of a new Congress, which begins on the first Monday in December and lasts as long as the public business and the discretion of the two houses may determine, frequently into the following summer.

**Longan, Herbert Augustin,** police surgeon at Kansas City, was born November 13, 1854, near Pisgah, Cooper County, Missouri. His parents were John Bowles and Judith Ann (Reavis) Longan, both natives of Missouri, the former born in Cole County, and the latter in Cooper County. The Longan family figures conspicuously in the history of the State. Colonel Augustin K. Longan, a native of Virginia, came to Missouri in Territorial days, became an extensive farmer and prominent politician, and was a member of the first General Assembly of the State, serving in that capacity during two succeeding sessions. Of his children, Elder

George W. was a divine of the Christian Church, and one of the pioneers of that denomination in the State. Another son, John Bowles, was liberally educated for his day; he attended a college at Warsaw, which was then one of the best educational institutions in the West; he then taught school in Cooper County, but spent most of his life upon a farm. For some years succeeding 1884 he was engaged in a boot and shoe business at Sedalia, where he now resides in retirement with his wife and his daughter, Emma. His wife, Judith Ann, was a daughter of Andrew Reavis, a native of North Carolina, who died in Cooper County, aged about forty-five years. Her mother, a native of Kentucky, lived to the extreme age of ninety-two years. To John Bowles and Judith Ann Longan were born three children, Herbert Augustin, George Frederick and Emma Jane. George Frederick was appointed circuit judge at Sedalia by Governor W. J. Stone, and was subsequently twice elected to the position, which he continues to occupy. Herbert was educated in the common schools in the northern part of Pettis County, and in the State Normal School at Warrensburg, being graduated from the latter institution in June, 1875. The following winter he taught a school near the home farm, occupying his spare time in reading medicine, and was similarly engaged during the winter of 1876-7. Late in the latter year he completed a course in Spaulding's Commercial College in Kansas City. He then entered upon a thorough course in the Louisville Medical College, from which he was graduated with distinction in February, 1880, receiving two medals for proficiency in Obstetrics and in Gynecology. In April of the same year he located in New Lebanon, Cooper County, where he practiced for two and one-half years, then removing to Holden, Missouri, where he remained for two years. In 1885, attracted by the unusual flow of population into Kansas, he removed to Sterling, in that State, where he practiced for five years with much success, professionally and financially. During four years of this time he was associated in partnership with Dr. P. P. Trueheart, the most distinguished surgeon in central Kansas, and acted as local surgeon under Dr. Willis P. King, assistant chief surgeon of the Missouri Pacific Railway. Late in 1890 he retired from these occupations to take a postgraduate course

in the New York Polyclinic School, and after its completion he located in Kansas City, where he has since conducted a general practice, but devoting his attention particularly to surgery, in which he has established high reputation as a rapid, cleanly and successful operator. Soon after locating there, he was appointed to the position of demonstrator of anatomy in the Kansas City Medical College. After serving in this capacity for three years he resigned in order to accept the chair of operative surgery and surgical dressings in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in Kansas City, Kansas, and after three years resigned this position also, to enter upon more arduous and useful service in the line of his profession. In 1892 he had been appointed a member of the board of examining surgeons for the police commissioners of Kansas City, Missouri, and he served as such until 1895. In 1897 he was appointed to the position of police surgeon, which he now occupies. His duties in this capacity demand not only the highest degree of professional skill, but also great executive ability, and he has made a most creditable record in both these respects. He performs all emergency surgical service, not only for all members of the police department, but in all cases of accident throughout the city, whatever the cause of injury or wherever the place, giving the first immediate attention and treating the case until it is committed to a hospital surgeon or to the family physician. Similar labor devolves upon him in his position as local surgeon for the Missouri Pacific Railway, to which he was appointed in 1898. He has served as examining surgeon for the Modern Woodmen, and as medical examiner for the Order of Foresters and the National Reserve Association. He was also a member of the United States board of pension examiners under the administration of President Cleveland, from 1895 to 1897. He has been a member of all the leading medical societies, but official duties have borne upon him so heavily that he has been unable to give them attention of late. Dr. Longan was married, October 31, 1883, to Miss Mattie May, daughter of P. G. Walker, one of the wealthiest land-owners and stock-breeders in central Missouri, residing in Cooper County. Her father and mother were natives of Missouri and Virginia, respectively. She is highly cultivated, and was graduated

from the Lexington Baptist Female College in 1879, during the presidency of Professor A. F. Fleet. The children of this marriage are Walker Bowles, born January 2, 1885; Mattie May, born February 21, 1887, and died October 9th of the same year, and Marjorie May, born October 5, 1895. Walker B. was graduated from the Humboldt ward school, Kansas City, in January, 1898, and is now a sophomore in the Central high school.

**Longitude of St. Louis.**—The longitude of St. Louis is 90 degrees 11 minutes 19.35 seconds west from Greenwich, or 13 degrees 8 minutes 19.35 seconds west from Washington. Expressed in time, it is 6 hours 0 minutes 49.11 seconds west from Greenwich, or 52 minutes 37.07 seconds west from Washington. The longitude was accurately determined by Professor H. S. Pritchett, of Washington University, in connection with the measurement of the distance from the Golden Gate, of San Francisco, to the mouth of the Chesapeake, by the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey. The second railroad time meridian runs a few miles east of St. Louis, near Belleville, Illinois.

**Loomis, Charles A.,** lawyer, was born in Geneseo, Illinois, April 24, 1864, son of J. M. and Adelaide (Humphrey) Loomis, the first named a native and prominent citizen of Augusta, Maine, who moved to Missouri and purchased a large stock farm near Brayner, and at the present time (1900) is still living there. Charles A. Loomis was reared at home and attended the public schools. He then went to Avalon College, in Missouri, where he studied four years, going thence to the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, where he remained two years, completing his academic education and graduating in the law department with the degree of bachelor of laws in 1887. Having thus passed through college by his own efforts and prepared himself for the battle of life, he settled down at Chillicothe in the practice of his profession. At first he had his office with Honorable E. J. Broaddus, at that time one of the leading lawyers of north Missouri, and after a few months they formed a partnership under the name of Broaddus & Loomis. It continued for five years and enjoyed a very large practice. In 1892 the senior partner



was appointed judge of the circuit court, and Mr. Loomis formed a partnership with Honorable J. M. Davis, the retiring circuit judge, and his son, W. W. Davis, under the name of Davis, Loomis & Davis. This partnership also had a flourishing practice until the year 1897, when it was dissolved. Since that time Mr. Loomis has engaged in practice alone. His business is extensive and important. He is attorney for Missouri of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, and assistant attorney for the Wabash Railroad, and is also attorney for several banks and other large corporations. He has made corporation law a specialty, and as his learning and experience in this important department of the law have come to be recognized in north Missouri, it has brought him a wide and profitable business. Mr. Loomis is one of the recognized leaders of the Republican party in the State, and has been twice nominated by acclamation for Congress in the Second District. He could not hope to overcome the heavy Democratic majority in the district, but he made a brilliant canvass each time, nevertheless, and reduced the majority several thousand. He belongs to the orders of Odd Fellows and Freemasons, and is a Knight Templar and Noble of the Mystic Shrine. Mr. Loomis was married, November 18, 1891, to Miss Dora Hurxthal.

**Lord, Charles B.**, lawyer and jurist, was born in Thomaston, Maine, in 1810, and died in St. Louis, in 1868. He was educated in New York State, studied law at Buffalo and was admitted to the bar in 1833. He came to St. Louis in 1843 and practiced in the courts of that city until 1855, when he was appointed judge of the land court. After holding that office two terms he was chosen judge of the circuit court in 1866 and held that office until his death. He was a man of no ordinary qualities of mind and was peculiarly fitted for the bench, possessing a clear, analytical, unwarped judgment and a remarkable perception.

**Loretto Academy.**—An academical school for young ladies, at Springfield, conducted by the Sisters of Loretto, trained at the parent normal school at Loretto, Marion County, Kentucky. The school numbers nineteen teachers and 107 pupils, of whom twenty are boarding students. The

building is a substantial brick edifice, three stories in height, erected in 1884, and with its furnishings represents an outlay of \$75,000. The academy was established in 1879, and for five years occupied a small frame building, with four teachers in charge.

**Lorimier, Louis**, was the founder of the town of Cape Girardeau, commandant of the post there from 1794 to 1804, a noted Indian trader and a leader among the Shawnee and Delaware tribes. Of his early life little is known other than that he was born in Etienne, District of Montreal, Canada, in 1748, of French parents. Early genealogies of Canada mention a William Lorimier, born in 1695, who became a captain in the army. He was the son of William Lorimier and Jenny Guilbaut, natives of Paris, France. In 1800 there were living in Montreal a family of Lorimiers of considerable prominence that were descendants of William Lorimier, and undoubtedly Louis Lorimier was either the son or grandson of William. It is likely that while quite young he became associated with the Shawnees and Delawares, and was with Pontiac when he besieged Detroit in 1763, and there is little doubt but his associations with the Indians caused him to leave Canada, for in 1769 he was located in Ohio as a trader, having a post between the Miami and Maumee Rivers. Lorimier first settled in Missouri at Saline, some four miles west of St. Mary's. Knowing of his influence with the Indian tribes, the Spanish, then anticipating invasion by the English, made overtures for his services. Lorimier had left Saline and had taken up his residence at Cape Girardeau, and with him went the Shawnees and Delawares. The expected invasion of the English did not take place. Lorimier kept his residence at Cape Girardeau, which was fast becoming an important village. In 1794 he was made commandant of the post and captain of the militia. In the discharge of the duties of his office he displayed a keen sense of equity, and all that required his attention, whether the matter was important or trivial, was examined into carefully, and judgment given as, in his opinion, it merited. He was a strict disciplinarian, and his sympathy was never with evil doers. Lorimier was held in the highest esteem by his superiors. He was the commandant at Cape Girardeau until the transfer of the territory to the

United States in 1804. That Lorimier's services to the Spanish government were valuable, and received most favorable recognition, is shown by the land grants made him at different periods. The largest of these was 30,000 arpens, granted in 1799. Lorimier was twice married. His first wife, of whom he speaks in his will, in 1808, as "Pamaupiah, the Shawnee woman, with whom I have lived for these four and twenty years and upward, and whom I consider, love and regard, as my wife," is said to have been the daughter of a Captain Bougainville, who was an aide-de-camp to Montcalm. With her he lived happily, and tradition is that she was a beautiful woman, kind and intelligent. Lorimier's second wife was Marie Bethune, daughter of Francois Bethune, who lived in Apple Creek. She was a half breed Delaware. She became the wife of Lorimier on June 10, 1810. After his death she married John Logan, a settler, who soon afterward moved to Illinois. He was the grandfather of General John A. Logan.

**Lost Hills.**—Four remarkable formations near the Big Field, in the northeastern part of Stoddard County. They rise abruptly from the bottom land, to a height of 100 to 200 feet. At the northern end of each is a limestone bluff from which the hills slope gradually to the south from half a mile to two miles.

**Lotta.**—A town in New Madrid County, seventeen miles west of the city of New Madrid, on the St. Louis Southwestern Railway. It has a Presbyterian Church, a school, two sawmills and two general stores. It was formerly called Como. Population, 1899 (estimated), 250.

**Lotteries.**—In the early history of Missouri the odium now attaching to lotteries had little existence in the public mind. Drawings by chance were common, and in this way funds were raised for the support of the churches and for charity. The first lottery chartered by the Legislature was for the purpose of securing "fire engines and other apparatus for the extinguishment of fire, for the use of the town of St. Louis." The act granting the privilege was passed by the Territorial Legislature in 1817, and Auguste Chouteau, William C. Carr, Theo-

dore Hunt, Henry Von Phul and Thomas F. Riddick were named in the act as commissioners, and they were given extraordinary authority to conduct all details of business relating to the same. The amount of money to be raised was "not exceeding \$3,000 after the payment of all necessary expenses," and thus was the first fire apparatus used in St. Louis obtained. Later, another lottery was chartered for the purpose of raising funds for an academy at Potosi. What became one of the most notorious lotteries, and one that was the means of wresting hundreds of thousands, if not millions, of dollars from the pockets of the people of Missouri and neighboring States, and was the cause of much expensive litigation, was chartered by the Legislature January 16, 1833, in a section of the "act to incorporate the town of New Franklin." This act gave the trustees of the town power to conduct a lottery to raise an amount "not exceeding \$15,000" for the purpose of building a "railroad" from the Missouri River to the town. On February 26, 1835, a supplementary act was passed providing that "the said commissioners are authorized to contract with any person, to have said lottery drawn in any part of the United States, on such terms as they may consider most advantageous, and shall have the same privileges as to the sale of tickets in this State as heretofore, until the amount authorized in said act be raised." No doubt with the notion of lessening opposition to the proposition, a section of the act provided for the conduct of a lottery to raise \$10,000 for the building of a hospital for the Sisters of Charity, which amount was subsequently raised and invested in the building which formerly occupied a site on the corner of Fourth and Spruce Streets, St. Louis. The trustees of New Franklin, in June, 1842, transferred the lottery right to one Walter Gregory, on condition that he pay \$250 semi-annually for a term of thirty years, notwithstanding the fact that February 8, 1839, the New Franklin lottery act had been repealed, and in 1842 an act was passed abolishing "all lotteries and devices in the nature of lotteries." Gregory, through his agents, did an enormous business under the name of the "Missouri State Lottery," and associated with him were men of prominence in the city of St. Louis and Missouri. Regardless of the illegality of lotteries in Missouri, the concern

flourished and there was much complaint over the alleged loose, if not dishonest, way in which it was conducted. In 1855, at the October term of the circuit court in St. Louis, one Morrow, and other agents of the lottery, were indicted, tried and found guilty of selling lottery tickets, and fined \$1,000 each. An appeal was taken to the supreme court, presided over at that time by Judges Wagner and Napton, and the decision of the lower court reversed. Then ensued a series of prosecutions of lottery managers and agents, but influence, political and otherwise, was exercised in support of the lotteries, and they were boldly conducted, robbing the people of vast sums of money, until their death-dealing blow was received by a prohibitive clause inserted in the State constitution in 1876. Even then a shameful effort was made to steal out the prohibitive clause. For some years afterward efforts were made to conduct lotteries, but the supreme court, which once upheld them, put its stamp of disapproval upon them, and the United States government administered the final blow by imposing a severe penalty upon any person using the mails for the furtherance of any lottery or chance scheme.

**Louderman, John H.**, who has been prominently identified with business interests for a half century, was born May 29, 1824, at Baltimore, Maryland. Mr. Louderman was educated in Baltimore, and in 1841, when he was seventeen years of age, came to St. Louis. There he gained his earliest experience in business and his training for commercial pursuits as a member of the clothing and carpet house of J. C. Louderman & Co. In 1855 he became a partner with John J. Roe in the pork packing business under the firm name of John J. Roe & Co. Having accumulated a fortune, he retired from the pork packing business in 1864, and since then has devoted his time to the care of his estate, to travel and intellectual pursuits. He is the owner of some of the finest business blocks in the city, situated on Olive Street, Washington Avenue, and other thoroughfares. His home is a spacious and elegant residence on Lindell Boulevard. He is a Democrat, identified at the present time with that branch of the party which regards the gold standard as essential to the well-being of our country. He is a Unitarian

churchman, and a member of the Church of the Messiah, of that city. June 25, 1849, Mr. Louderman married Miss Georgiana Canter, daughter of Emanuel Canter, of St. Louis. Of six children born of this union, one son, James H. Louderman, survives, and is a resident of St. Louis.

**Louisbourg.**—See "Carondelet."

**Louisiana.**—A city in Pike County, located on the Mississippi River and the St. Louis, Keokuk & Northwestern, and the Chicago & Alton Railroads, 114 miles from St. Louis and 102 miles from Jefferson City. The town was founded in 1818 by Samuel K. Caldwell and Joel Shaw, and was the first town laid out in the territory of Pike County, and upon organization of the county became its first seat of justice, and remained such until 1823, when the county records were removed to Bowling Green. The city is delightfully situated upon an elevation rising high above the Mississippi River, of which it commands an extensive view, and far into the State of Illinois beyond. The streets are well graded and finely shaded. The town was first incorporated in 1845 and incorporated as a city in 1849. It has four fine public school buildings, two for white and two for colored pupils, Methodist Episcopal Church, South, Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian, Baptist, Cumberland Presbyterian, Episcopal, Catholic and Christian Churches, two opera-houses, a Masonic hall and several fraternal organizations. Its business interests are varied. For its size it is one of the most important manufacturing cities of Missouri. It has two banks, a vinegar factory, two foundries and machine shops, two brick yards, buggy and wagon factory, box factory, large lime kilns, planing and wood-working mills, flourmills, woolen mills, stone works, large tobacco factories, two hotels, four newspapers, the "Herald," the "News," the "Times" and the "Press," the latter published daily, and about 125 other business places, including well stocked stores, lumber yards, shops, etc. Near the city is one of the largest nurseries in the Western States. The city has both gas and electric lighting plants, and a fine waterworks system, which is supplied from an immense artesian well. A uniformed police department and an excellent fire department are maintained. The population in 1900 was 5,131.

**Louisiana.**—When Robert Cavelier de LaSalle completed the discovery of the Mississippi in 1682 and planted the fleur de lis at the mouth of that great river, he took nominal possession of all the country drained by the river and its tributaries in the name of the king of France. To this vast region he gave the name of "Louisiana," in honor of Louis XIV, who then occupied the French throne. The territory thus claimed and so named was bounded on the west by the Pacific Ocean and the Spanish possessions—or, according to some authorities, by the Rocky Mountains and the Spanish possessions; on the north by Canada and the Great Lakes; on the east by the Alleghany Mountains, and on the south by the Gulf of Mexico and Florida. The boundary line between Louisiana and the Spanish possessions of the West was the Rio Grande, according to French claims, and the River Sabine, according to Spanish concessions. LaSalle's project was no ordinary scheme of adventure undertaken for mere personal gain or aggrandizement. His plan was as vast as the territory to which he laid claim in the name of the French crown. The empire of France in America was to be extended from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico; the advance of Spain eastward and northward from Mexico was to be forever checked. English possessions were to be confined to the country east of the Alleghanies, and French dominion over the heart of the continent was to be firmly established. This was the magnificent project which he laid before the court upon his return to France, and it was to forward his designs that a French fleet was placed at his disposal in 1684. This fleet was wrecked upon the coast of Texas, LaSalle was later assassinated by mutinous members of his party, and the expedition failed entirely of its purpose. Engaged in wars and political intrigues, the French government did nothing thereafter toward the advancement of LaSalle's project until 1699, in which year Pierre Le Moyne d'Iberville entered the mouth of the Mississippi with a fleet of two frigates and two smaller vessels, bearing a company of marines and 200 colonists, and planted the first colony in Louisiana, on the north shore of the Bay of Biloxi, eighty miles northwest of the site of New Orleans. This was the beginning of French settlement and civilization in the Mississippi Valley, and for sixty-

five years thereafter the French were nominally in possession of the Province of Louisiana. Under a vacillating and erratic colonial policy French colonization in this region progressed slowly, and in 1710 there were but five settlements in Louisiana, with a population of less than 400 persons. Government schemes having failed, colonization through individual enterprise was next attempted, and Anthony Crozat and John Law were granted the concessions which made them, in the order named, practically rulers and owners of Louisiana from 1712 to 1732. Under this regime, settlements more or less flourishing were established at the mouth of the Yazoo, on the Arkansas River, Red River, Rio Grande and Rio Bravo, and at Natchez, Nashville and Baton Rouge. Some progress was made in agricultural development in the Illinois country and elsewhere, and the lead mines of Missouri were opened. Slavery was also introduced into the province, negroes being brought hither from Santo Domingo and other West India islands. In 1720 Law transplanted 1,500 German immigrants from Alsace to a tract of land on the Arkansas, and the same year nearly 600 immigrants arrived, who came from France, among them being a considerable number of women, said to have been gathered mainly from houses of correction, who were thought to be good enough to become wives of the colonists. In 1728 another company of young girls was brought over from France, who had not been taken, like their predecessors, from houses of correction, and who became known as the "casket girls," from the fact that Law's company presented to each of them before leaving France a casket containing articles of dress. In later years it became a matter of some importance in the colony to trace one's origin to the "casket girls," rather than to the "correction girls." When Law's "Company of the West" surrendered its charter in 1732 the population of Louisiana had increased to more than 7,000, and agriculture had become the established pursuit of the people, large crops being produced in the Illinois and Wabash regions. The trade in furs and peltries had also developed to a considerable extent, and along various lines commercial, as well as agricultural, development had begun. From this time to the close of French domination there was a gradual but steady

progress of civilization in Louisiana. The "Seven Years' War," which embroiled Europe, grew out of controversies between France and Great Britain relative to their colonial possessions in America, and under the treaty of Paris, entered into by France, Spain, England and Portugal, at the close of that prolonged struggle, France gave up all her possessions in America, those east of the Mississippi, excepting New Orleans, to England, and those west of the Mississippi and New Orleans to Spain. The treaty of Paris was signed in 1763, but it was not until 1766 that the Spanish attempted to take actual possession of the newly acquired territory in America, and not until 1769 was the Spanish authority fully established. The French colonists on the lower Mississippi did not acquiesce readily in the action which made them the subjects of Spain, and the short-lived republic of New Orleans intervened between the French and Spanish colonial governments of this region. O'Reilly, an Irish-born general in the Spanish service, established Spain's authority in 1769, and Louisiana continued to be a colonial possession of Spain until its retrocession to France and purchase by the United States in 1803. Under Spanish domination the region called Louisiana was bounded on the east by the Mississippi River, on the north by Canada, on the west by the Rocky Mountains and Texas, and on the south by Texas and the Gulf of Mexico. It was this region which passed to the United States by purchase, and it embraced, in whole or in part, the States of Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming and Montana, and Oklahoma and Indian Territories. March 26, 1804, soon after the formal transfer of the territory to the United States, Congress passed an act dividing the Province of Louisiana into two parts, the thirty-third parallel of latitude—the present northern boundary of Louisiana—being designated as the line between the two divisions. Under this enactment, the southern division was given a territorial form of government and named Orleans, while the northern portion was formed into a district, attached to the Territory of Indiana, and called the "District of Louisiana." By act of Congress of March, 1805, the District of Louisiana was segregated from Indiana, erected into a Ter-

ritory, and designated the "Territory of Louisiana." For seven years thereafter the name "Louisiana" clung to the Territory, of which the present State of Missouri formed a part, and then it was given back to the southern division of the original province, which was erected into a State and formally admitted into the Union April 8, 1812. When the Territory of Orleans became the State of Louisiana, what had been the Territory of Louisiana became the Territory of Missouri, and out of this Territory was carved the present State, bearing the same name, in 1820.

The first seat of government of the Province of Louisiana was at Biloxi, that place having been the earliest headquarters of d'Iberville, commandant of the French colony. In 1702 the seat of government was removed to Mobile, and in 1718 New Orleans was founded, and became the capital of the province in 1723. After that the entire province was governed from New Orleans, but in process of time Lieutenant Governors were appointed to act in a subordinate capacity and administer the government in the northern portion of the province, which became known as "Upper Louisiana," the southern portion being designated as "Lower Louisiana." The earliest seat of government in Upper Louisiana was at Kaskaskia, and from 1766 until the cession to the United States it was at St. Louis. The dividing line between Upper and Lower Louisiana appears to have been approximately the same as the present northern boundary of the State of Louisiana. (See also "French Domination," "Spanish Domination," "Governors, French and Spanish," and "Treaty of Paris.")

**Louisiana, Cessions of.**—Thrice was the Province of Louisiana ceded by one government to another, and in neither instance were the colonists of that region consulted or considered in the transfer of their country and their allegiance. France conveyed it to Spain, Spain reconveyed it to France, and France then sold it to the United States, and in each instance the conveyance of the country and its people was such as might have been made "of a desert island and its goats." France ceded it to Spain as a result of the fortunes of war in 1763. The irresistible genius of Napoleon wrung from Spain its retrocession in the treaty of Ilde-

fonso, ratified at Madrid in 1801, but kept secret until 1803. Napoleon had hoped to occupy Louisiana with an army of 25,000 men, and to send there a fleet to guard the coast, but "England discovered his design and thwarted it." Embarrassed by wars and political complications at home, he was in no condition to undertake an American enterprise, and his need of money at the time was great. He was preparing to resume war with Great Britain, and, to raise needed revenues, opened negotiations, proposing to sell Louisiana to the United States. England was willing that the United States should acquire the territory, and, although Spain was hostile to the idea, Napoleon found means to compel acquiescence in the arrangement on the part of that government. President Jefferson had been for some time looking longingly toward the southwest, and as early as the spring of 1802 had written a letter to Robert R. Livingston, United States Minister at the French court, urging him to take steps for the acquisition of a portion of Louisiana—or, at least, to obtain free access to the ocean through the Mississippi—using in his letter this language: "There is on the globe one single spot, the possessor of which is our natural and habitual enemy. It is New Orleans, through which the produce of three-eighths of our territory must pass to market, and from its fertility it will, before long, yield more than half of our whole produce and contain more than half of our inhabitants." When Livingston, in pursuance of instructions from his government, proposed to purchase a town in Louisiana, Napoleon surprised him by proposing to sell the whole province. On both sides of the Atlantic conditions favored the rapid progress of further negotiations. James Monroe was sent out with fuller powers to represent the United States in this transaction, sailing from New York March 8, 1803. He arrived in Paris April 12th following, and the next day a series of conferences began between Livingston and Monroe, representing the United States government, and M. Marbois, representing Napoleon. The negotiations were concluded, and the treaty of cession signed April 30, 1803. It was ratified by Napoleon in May, and by the United States Senate in October of 1803, and the Province of Louisiana was formally transferred by the representative of France to the representatives of

the United States at New Orleans, December 20, 1803. The ceremonial transfer of Upper Louisiana from Spain to France, and from France to the United States, took place in St. Louis, March 9, 1804. The price paid for Louisiana by the United States was 80,000,000 francs, of which twenty millions was withheld to pay claims of citizens of the United States against the French government.

#### **Louisiana, Colonial Capital of.—**

The capital of the Province of Louisiana was first established at Biloxi, where d'Iberville planted his earliest settlement, in what is now the State of Mississippi, in 1699. In 1702 the capital, or seat of the colony, was transferred from Biloxi to Mobile, site of the present city of Mobile, Alabama, and remained there until 1723, when New Orleans was made the capital. From that date until the cession of the territory to the United States, New Orleans was the seat of government for the Province and the Governor General's place of residence. St. Louis was the seat of government for Upper Louisiana after 1770, at which time Captain Pedro Pernas was appointed Lieutenant Governor.

#### **Louisiana, Formal Transfer of.—**

When the treaty under which Spain retroceded Louisiana to France was made public, in 1803, Manuel de Salcedo was Governor of the Province, with his official residence at New Orleans, and Charles Dehault Delassus was Lieutenant Governor of Upper Louisiana, with his official residence at St. Louis. The French government designated Clement de Laussat, who arrived in New Orleans in the spring of 1803, to act as colonial prefect, and on the 30th of November following Governor Salcedo transferred the province to him as the representative of the French government. December 30th of that year Salcedo forwarded a letter to Lieutenant Governor Delassus, at St. Louis, apprising him of the fact that he had formally surrendered his authority and the Province of Louisiana to Laussat, as the representative of the French government, and directing him to deliver to the agent or officer designated by Laussat the posts under his command in Upper Louisiana. In the meantime Laussat, acting in pursuance of his instructions from the French government, had, on December

20th, surrendered the province and the posts under his immediate command to General James Wilkinson and Governor William C. Claiborne, commissioners appointed by President Jefferson to receive the purchased territory on behalf of the United States. Laussat, in a letter bearing date of January 12, 1804, notified Delassus that he had authorized Captain Amos Stoddard, of the United States Army, to take formal possession of Louisiana in the name of the French republic. On the 18th of February following Captain Stoddard forwarded to Delassus from Kaskaskia dispatches from the Spanish and French commissioners relating to the transfer, and in a courteous communication notified the Spanish Lieutenant Governor that in a few days he would send the troops under his command to St. Louis by boat, and would proceed before them by land, "to make necessary arrangements before their arrival." Delassus replied to this letter, February 20th, tendering to Stoddard "the most gracious reception which will be possible to bestow upon you in the name of the king, my sovereign." Captain Stoddard arrived in St. Louis in due time, and on February 25th addressed a letter to Governor Delassus, making a formal demand on him, in the name of the French republic, for possession of the territory under his command. Delassus replied on the same date that Stoddard's demand complied with instructions which he had received from the king of Spain, that it was also in accord with the requisition of the French colonial prefect, Laussat, and that he was ready to give possession. On the day preceding this he had issued an order to the Spanish troops under his command, directing the observance of certain ceremonies, and when Stoddard's troops arrived they were quartered at Cahokia to await the date of formal transfer. In pursuance of instructions from Governor Salcedo and Laussat, Delassus and Pierre Chouteau made an inventory and appraisement of "the buildings and houses belonging to his Catholic Majesty," and by Salcedo's order also Delassus made preparations to turn over to Stoddard the archives concerning only the inhabitants of Upper Louisiana and their property, and to forward the artillery and munitions of war in his possession to New Orleans. These preliminary arrangements being completed, on the 9th of March the American troops

were brought over from Cahokia under command of Lieutenant Worrall, acting as adjutant to Captain Stoddard, and accompanied also by Captain Meriwether Lewis, of the United States Army, they marched to the government house, at the corner of Main and Walnut Streets. There they were formally received by Lieutenant Governor Delassus in the presence of other officials and prominent citizens of St. Louis. Addressing the assembled citizens, Delassus said: "Inhabitants of Upper Louisiana, by the king's command I am about to deliver up this post and its dependencies. The flag under which you have been protected for a period of nearly thirty-six years is to be withdrawn. From this moment you are released from the oath of fidelity you took to support it. The fidelity and courage with which you have guarded and defended it will never be forgotten; and in my character of representative I entertain the most sincere wishes for your prosperity." Following this Delassus addressed Captain Stoddard briefly, placing him in possession of the territory which had been under his authority. At the conclusion of this ceremony the Spanish troops at the fort on the hill began the firing of a national salute, which was continued at intervals until completed. The official document testifying to the transfer was then duly signed by the representatives of the French and Spanish governments, and witnessed by Meriwether Lewis, Antoine Soulard and Charles Gratiot. This document was made out in triplicate, one copy being designed for the French government, another for the Spanish government, and the third for the United States government. Upon the conclusion of the ceremony at the government house, the American troops marched up to the fort on the hill, where they were received in due form by the Spanish troops. The Americans then entered the fort, while the Spanish soldiers marched out and sought temporary quarters pending their transportation to New Orleans. Captain Stoddard had received Upper Louisiana as the representative of the French government, and when the Spanish flag was pulled down the French flag was run up over the fort. He had been authorized, however, by the President of the United States and by the colonial prefect, Laussat, to accept and retain possession of this territory in the name of the United States, and the French flag

only floated over the fort until March 10, 1804, when the "stars and stripes" took its place, and the formal act of taking possession of Upper Louisiana in the name of the United States government was completed.

**Louisiana Purchase.**—A name by which the territory purchased by the United States from Napoleon in 1803 has since been popularly known. Under the headings "Louisiana" and "Louisiana, Cessions of," full information will be found concerning the boundaries of this territory and the price paid for it.

**Louisiana Purchase Centennial Celebration.**—The movement to commemorate in some fitting manner the one hundredth anniversary of the Louisiana Purchase had for its beginning a desire on the part of Pierre Chouteau, Esq., of St. Louis, to provide for the Missouri Historical Society a permanent home and safe repository for its collections, at the same time perpetuating some of the landmarks, early history and scenes of St. Louis.

St. Louis having been the central point of what was the Louisiana Territory, the seat of government under French and Spanish domination of Upper Louisiana, and also the place where the final acts transferring forever this vast territory to the United States, were consummated, the centennial anniversary of this purchase and transfer would, it was thought, appeal to the local pride of St. Louisans, who would respond to a commemoration purely local in character. It was determined to secure the block of land bounded by Walnut, Market, Main Streets and the river, the site of the landing of the founder of St. Louis—Pierre Laclède Liguest—and of the first structure erected. Mr. Chouteau had plans and drawings made, proposing to dedicate this block of ground as a public park, embellishing the site by reproductions of Laclède's residence, for the Historical Society's use, the colonial government building, the old Spanish fort, and the first church, together with statues of Jefferson and Laclède.

This plan met with approval by those who were apprised of the movement, and considerable interest was aroused. Upon suggestions from prominent citizens the idea was enlarged, other plans made, ways and means considered for the purchase or condemnation

of the land on the river front from Elm to Chestnut and between Walnut and Market Streets to Fourth Street, the whole to be dedicated as a Historical Park, embellished by the erection of buildings and statuary of historic interest.

This idea of doing something which would tend to improve the general appearance of this almost abandoned business district met with such favor by all to whom the subject was mentioned that it was determined to still further enlarge the plan and make the commemoration worthy of its name. The entire river front was to be condemned to the use of the public, a sea wall along the water's edge, and viaducts spanning the space allotted to railroads were to be built, the various blocks of ground, as many as there were States in the Louisiana Purchase, to be dedicated to these States, provided they suitably improved the same—one block being reserved for the Federal government—the whole to stand as a permanent exposition of the greatness of the region west of the Mississippi River. The matter had now reached the stage that public notice by the press and otherwise was taken thereof. The Historical Society was asked to take some action, thereby putting the project on a firm footing.

About this time a bill was introduced into Congress by the Honorable Richard Bartholdt, of Missouri, providing for an appropriation and pre-empting, as it were, the site for the commemoration of St. Louis. The Historical Society, under a resolution "to devise ways and means for a centennial memorial at St. Louis in honor of the Louisiana Purchase," appointed Messrs. Pierre Chouteau, Charles F. Bates, Goodman King, Isaac W. Morton, Joseph B. C. Lucas, and William J. Seever, secretary, a committee to confer with other organizations relative to the matter. The Business Men's League were requested to name a committee, and appointed Frank Gaiennie, Clark H. Sampson, George W. Brown, Cyrus P. Walbridge and Lewis D. Dozier. A conference of these two committees resulted in a call to all chartered organizations to meet and consider the project. On July 2, 1898, some twenty representatives of various interests met at the Historical Society's quarters. An organization, with Professor Marshall S. Snow, president; Pierre Chouteau, vice-president, and William J. Seever, secretary, was effected.



A committee with Frank Gaiennie, James A. Waterworth, and William J. Seever was named to invite general co-operation and representation of individuals and organized bodies. There was also appointed at this meeting a committee on resolutions, consisting of William Hyde, Edward C. Kehr and Theophile Papin, Sr., and, without being committed to any definite plan of celebration, the movement was launched.

On June 18, 1898, a call for a meeting of prominent citizens was issued by the organization, which resulted in an enthusiastic meeting at the Historical Society's rooms, at which the following resolutions, the work of the committee, were adopted:

"Resolved, That the wonderful progress of the region embraced in the Louisiana Purchase of 1803 marks an era of civilization deserving grateful commemoration, by the States and people; that the one hundredth anniversary of this noble achievement is a suitable occasion, and that St. Louis, the metropolis of the Western American Empire, is the appropriate place for such historical celebration.

"Resolved, That a committee of fifty citizens be appointed to effect a permanent organization to carry out a plan for the celebration at St. Louis of this centennial anniversary."

An appointing committee was named at this meeting to select the "committee of fifty." This work was both arduous and delicate. To make the committee a representative one, after much labor and consideration, these fifty names were selected: Honorable E. B. Adams, Robert S. Brookings, George W. Brown, Adolphus Busch, Pierre Chouteau, Seth W. Cobb, George O. Carpenter, Murray Carleton, H. I. Drummond, William Duncan, Edward Devoy, James J. Early, W. S. Eames, Benjamin Eiseman, David R. Francis, Jacob Furth, Frank Gaiennie, August Gehner, William Hyde, Henry C. Haarstick, Daniel S. Holmes, Henry Hitchcock, Anthony Ittner, Halsey C. Ives, L. D. Kingsland, E. C. Kehr, S. M. Kennard, George E. Leighton, F. W. Lehman, George D. Markham, Isaac W. Morton, Charles Nagel, F. G. Niedringhaus, Peter Pitzman, Charles Parsons, William J. Seever, secretary; H. W. Steinbiss, Christopher Sharp, A. L. Shapleigh, E. O. Stanard, William H. Thomson, John H. Terry, John W. Turner,

Dr. William Taussig, Professor S. Waterhouse, J. A. Waterworth, Festus J. Wade, C. P. Walbridge, C. G. Warner, M. C. Wetmore, John C. Wilkinson.

A meeting of this committee was called for July 23, 1898. The responses were gratifying, and the earnestness with which the "committee of fifty" went to work gave to the undertaking an assurance of success. Pierre Chouteau was elected chairman, and William J. Seever, secretary. This committee held weekly meetings, and many suggestions and plans were submitted, all of which embodied more or less permanent features of benefit to the city, and it seemed to be the universal sense of these meetings that something on a permanent order should be undertaken.

The Historical Park idea was placed before this committee and duly and favorably considered, the projector stating that he would cheerfully lend his energies to any scheme adopted; that in no way was he or the Historical Society committed to a prearranged plan, but it was hoped that some permanent building would result for the society's sole use. The "committee of fifty" determined, for the purpose of giving just consideration to all plans proposed and to facilitate the selection of some fitting mode of celebration, to appoint Pierre Chouteau, Frederick W. Lehman, David R. Francis, William Hyde, H. W. Steinbiss, W. S. Eames, Julius Pitzman, John H. Terry, Sylvester Waterhouse, William J. Seever, secretary, a committee on design, form of celebration and permanent organization. These gentlemen were authorized to give the matter of this celebration all publicity possible, to solicit suggestions from everybody and from everywhere, and after due deliberation to report what was best to be done, and to outline in their report the character of the celebration. The committee on design at once issued an appeal to the public press, requesting them to open their columns to the fullest discussion of the subject and requesting suggestions, with the view of adopting the best method of making the occasion worthy of the historic event and of the prosperous millions that inhabit that region of our country. Many hundreds of suggestions were received, the greater number of which, however, were favorable to an exposition. Weekly sittings were held, at which the press, the State representatives in Congress, and

the business interests of the city were heard, and it was finally concluded, in fact, forced upon the committee on design, that an international exposition, a world's fair, was the only fitting celebration worthy of the event. This conclusion was reached November 26, 1898. A report was prepared and placed in the hands of each member of the "committee of fifty." On November 28th, two days afterward, the fifty met. The following report was received and the resolutions were adopted:

"Your committee beg leave to report: That they have had a meeting every week since they were appointed, and at such meetings have had conferences with persons representing the different interests of the city, and have in other ways, and especially through the medium of the press, sought to gain as thorough a knowledge as possible of the desires of our people concerning the proposed commemoration of the centennial anniversary of the Louisiana Purchase.

"There is a general accord of opinion that the occasion should not be permitted to pass without some mark of recognition befitting its great historic interest and importance.

"The Declaration of Independence, which determined the character of our institutions, must always remain the great political event of our history, but next to that stands the acquisition of the Louisiana territory; for by that the empire of the United States was determined, and the great temperate belt of North America was dedicated to institutions of freedom.

"The city of St. Louis can not afford to be indifferent to the centennial anniversary of so great an event—the greatest with which its history is intimately associated.

"Various modes of commemoration have been proposed, among them a statue of Thomas Jefferson, or a great historical museum to bear his name, as a permanent memorial of the great statesman who rendered such signal service alike in making this country free and in making it great; but it is objected, and your committee believes properly, that if nothing more is done the celebration will be essentially local in its character, while nothing less than a general celebration, in which all the States that have been created from the Louisiana territory should take active part, will be adequate.

"In such a general celebration the general

government could be relied upon for participation and aid, and foreign nations, and especially France, should be invited to take part.

"For the purpose of a general commemoration, your committee is of opinion that only some form of exposition will serve, at which the development and progress of the arts of civilized life in the territory during the last hundred years shall be appropriately displayed.

"Many objections have been made to an exposition, but no substitute, regarded as sufficient even by the objectors, has been yet proposed.

"Your committee is of opinion that the objections to an exposition are not well founded. The experience of the cities which have undertaken expositions since the year of the World's Fair, and especially that of Omaha, proves that the undertaking is a perfectly feasible one, and also that the interest in them has not been exhausted. Indeed, so long as the world shall last the story of its progress will always be an interesting one.

"We have to deal with a territory that a hundred years ago was, throughout almost its entire extent, a wilderness and a desert. The white settlements within its borders were not of our nationality. The people spoke not our language, nor did they profess our laws. In no spirit of boasting may we say that now no portion of the United States is more thoroughly American than the Louisiana territory. In public spirit and in private enterprise it stands with the first. The achievements of this people during the hundred years that have passed since the American flag was planted here, may well challenge the attention of the world, and an exposition of them must prove to be an object lesson of universal interest.

"We believe, too, that St. Louis is the place for such an exposition, and that, once determined upon, our people would make it worthy of themselves and of the great occasion.

"But the exposition should be in no sense a local one. It should be not by the city of St. Louis, nor even by the State of Missouri, but by the entire Louisiana territory. That it may be so, nothing should be forestalled. All those who are to take part in it should have a voice in determining where it shall be held and what shall be its characteristics.

"To this end we recommend that there be

called a convention of representatives from all the States in the Louisiana Purchase to meet in St. Louis at an early day to determine the time, place and manner of commemorating the acquisition of this territory by the United States, and we submit herewith a resolution to that effect for the consideration of the committee of fifty.

"Respectfully submitted,

" **PIERRE CHOUTEAU**, *Chairman*.

" **WILLIAM J. SEEVER**, *Secretary*."

The resolution submitted and adopted was as follows:

"Resolved, There should be held a convention of delegates from the several States and Territories in the Louisiana Purchase, in the city of St. Louis, Missouri, not later than the 10th of January, A. D. 1899, for the purpose of determining the time, place and manner of fittingly commemorating the centennial anniversary of the acquisition by the United States of the Louisiana territory; such convention to be made up of delegates appointed by the Governors of the several States and Territories, on the basis of one from each congressional district, and two at large.

"Resolved, That Honorable L.V. Stephens, Governor of Missouri, be requested to make the appointment of delegates from the State of Missouri, and to take all necessary steps to invite and secure the co-operation of our sister States in this movement."

For the purpose of carrying out these resolutions, David R. Francis, F. W. Lehman, and Pierre Chouteau were selected as a committee of arrangements, to have charge of all matters pertaining to the convention and entertainment of the delegates. No time was to be lost. The Legislatures of the interested States would all be in session during that year, Congress as well, and co-operation from these bodies was all-important. Governor Stephens, of Missouri, was apprised of the action of these meetings, and he at once issued the call for the convention. Responses were prompt, proving the interest which the plan evoked. Much earnest work was done by this arrangements committee and those whom they called to their assistance, which resulted in the assembling at St. Louis on January 10, 1899, of ninety-four out of a possible one hundred and fifteen representatives from nearly every State and Territory within the original purchase.

The work of the convention resulted in an expression of sentiment as follows:

First—"That the acquisition of the Louisiana Purchase should be commemorated by an international exposition in the years 1903-4.

Second—"That such exposition should be held at some suitable and most accessible place within the purchase.

Third—"That the United States government, the States and Territories, and all foreign nations and countries, should be invited to participate in such exposition."

Upon vote for choice of locations, St. Louis was the unanimous choice of each delegation, and the time of holding the exposition set for the years 1903-4. This convention further decided that in order to insure the success of the undertaking on a scale worthy of its importance, an appropriation of five millions of dollars from the National government be requested, upon a subscription of a like sum from St. Louisans and others, and that the State of Missouri and the city of St. Louis jointly appropriate five millions, an aggregate of fifteen millions of dollars, which sum could be largely augmented from other sources. The holding of this convention and matters pertaining thereto was planned and carried through without the asking of subscriptions to defray its expenses, or without cost to the several States and Territories in sending their delegates to St. Louis. These delegates were brought from and returned to their homes and entertained without the expenditure of a single dollar on their part. The movement thus set on foot was indorsed by the people of St. Louis, who subscribed \$5,000,000, in aid of the enterprise. The city also issued bonds to the amount of \$5,000,000, and Congress appropriated \$5,000,000 more, making the total fund available for the promotion of the exposition \$15,000,000. At this date (1901) all necessary preparations are being made for one of the greatest expositions in the world's history.

**WILLIAM J. SEEVER.**

**Louisiana, Spanish Expedition Against.**—"The Americans claimed that the boundary between Louisiana and Mexico was the Rio Grande, while the Spaniards limited the territory acquired from France to a narrow strip along the western bank of the Mississippi. Both sides had hitherto regarded the Sabine as a sort of provisional bound-

dary, but the Spanish commander in Texas crossed that river with a body of irregular cavalry, in 1805, and occupied the settlement at Bayou Pierre, on the Red River, a few miles above Natchitoches, the westernmost American military station. It was deemed necessary to repel this aggression, and orders were sent to General Wilkinson, at St. Louis, then commander-in-chief of the American Army and Governor of the District of Louisiana, to reinforce, from posts in his territory, the five hundred regulars in the Orleans territory, and himself to take the command, to drive back the Spaniards. Wilkinson went to the Sabine and made a peaceful arrangement that stopped the invasion. It was at this crisis that Burr's mysterious enterprise was undertaken."—(Harper's "Cyclopedia of United States History.")

#### **Louisville & Nashville Railroad.**—

The Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company was chartered by the Legislature of Kentucky, March 5, 1850. In 1853 contract was made for building the entire road, but owing to financial embarrassments it was not until October, 1856, that it was opened to Lebanon Junction, thirty miles from Louisville. The final connection between Louisville and Nashville was made in October, 1859, and the Memphis branch was put in operation October 1, 1860. The management subsequently acquired other roads, and in 1880 established connection with St. Louis by securing the St. Louis & Southeastern Railroad, extending from St. Louis, Missouri, to Evansville, Indiana, with a branch to Shawneetown, Illinois.

**Loutre Creek, Battle of.**—In March, 1815, Captain James Callaway, with Lieutenants David Bailey and Joseph Riggs, and fourteen men, set out from Fort Clemson, on Loutre Island, a few miles below the present town of Hermann, on the Missouri River, in pursuit of a band of marauding Indians. March 7, the Indian camp, guarded only by squaws, was found on Loutre Creek, near the present town of Danville. The horses were recovered, and the Rangers returned by the same route. Lieutenant Riggs protested that a different course should be taken, and was reproached for cowardice by Captain Callaway. At Prairie Fork, on Loutre Creek, they were fired upon from ambush

after reaching the opposite side of the stream, and Parker Hutchings, Frank McDermid and James McMullin, who were in the advance, leading the re-captured animals, were killed. Captain Callaway spurred forward, and had nearly reached the shore, when his horse was killed, he was wounded in the arm, and a bullet destroyed his watch. He took to the water, and while swimming was killed by a bullet in the back of his head. Lieutenant Riggs and his men fought their way back to Fort Clemson, several being wounded. The following day they returned to the scene of the battle, and found the bodies of the dead cut to pieces and hung upon the bushes. The remains were buried on the spot in one grave. The body of Captain Callaway was found several days afterward, farther down the stream, lodged in the undergrowth. The body was wrapped in a blanket, and buried on the side of a rugged hill overlooking Loutre Creek. Some time afterward, the grave was walled with rough stones and covered with a slab bearing the words "Captain James Callaway, March 7, 1815." This slab was provided by his cousin, Tarleton Doe, of St. Charles County. In this affair an Indian Chief named Keokuk was wounded, and died shortly afterward, being buried near Wellsville, in Montgomery County. His remains, which were exhumed in 1826, showed him to be a man of massive proportions. He wore upon his breast a large silver medal. His jawbone was long in possession of Mrs. Dr. Perry, near whose residence was the grave. Lieutenant Riggs, who was conspicuous in the Loutre Creek affair, was afterward the first judge of Lincoln County, and brigadier general of militia.

**Loutre Island.**—One of the early settlements in Missouri, west of St. Charles, in Montgomery County, opposite Hermann. It is not an island in the Missouri River, being part of the main land inclosed between the Missouri River and the branches of Loutre River or creek. It was settled in 1807. Its exposed position, forty-five miles from St. Charles, invited the depredations of the roving bands of Indians who made that region the scene of their operations. In the summer of 1810 one of these bands, of the Pottawottomie tribe, made an irruption into the settlement and carried off a number of horses. A company of six men, Samuel Cole, William

T. Cole, Temple Murdock, Patton and Gooch, made pursuit and overtook the Indians on Bone Lick, a branch of Salt River, in what is now Ralls County. The Indians scattered and escaped, but returned at night and surprised and attacked the whites in their camp. Three of them, Gooch, Temple and Patton, were killed at the first fire; Murdock slipped under the bank of Spencer Creek and escaped, and Cole, after a desperate fight with two of the savages, one of whom he killed with his own knife wrenched from his hands, after being severely wounded with it, made his escape, also.

**Loutre River.**—A small stream of thirty miles length, which rises in Callaway County and flows through Montgomery County into the Missouri at Loutre Island, in Warren County.

**Love, Isaac Newton**, physician, editor and educator, was born in Barry, Pike County, Illinois, September 13, 1853. His education was completed in St. Louis, Missouri, where he became a member of the household of his near relative, Dr. John T. Hodgen, under whom he studied medicine. After his graduation, as the result of a competitive examination, he was appointed assistant physician to the City Hospital, a position which he held for two years, and he served one year as city physician. Very early in his career he began giving especial attention to the diseases of children, and, while his practice has since been to a considerable extent general in its character, he has gained wide celebrity in the treatment of these diseases. While he has been the author of several brochures, all of which have attracted attention and received commendation from the medical profession, that which has been most widely read and circulated is one entitled "Practical Points in the Management of Some of the Diseases of Children." In addition to being editor and proprietor of "The Medical Mirror," established in 1890, he has contributed many valuable papers to other medical journals of the country. "The Medical Mirror," which has been under his sole control and management, has taken high rank among the medical journals of the United States, and is noted alike for its literary excellence and as being a representative of the advanced thought of the medical pro-

feSSION. Dr. Love was first connected with the St. Louis Medical College as adjunct professor of physiology. He is now, and has been for some years, professor of clinical medicine in the Marion Sims College of Medicine. He has long been prominently identified with hospital practice in St. Louis, and is physician to the City Hospital and Hospital for Females, and consulting physician also to the Rebecca Hospital. He is a member of leading professional bodies. He was a delegate to the ninth International Medical Congress, held in Washington City in the year 1887, and served as secretary of the section on diseases of children in that congress. The same year he was president of the Mississippi Valley Medical Association. He was one of the organizers of the Pan-American Medical Congress, which held its first session in Washington, D. C., in September of 1893. He was assistant secretary-general of the body and honorary president of the section on diseases of children. He is now (1897), and has been for ten years, a member of the board of trustees of the American Medical Association. He married, in 1878, Miss Florence N. Williams, daughter of Judge John F. W. Williams, of Marshall, Texas.

**Lovejoy, Elijah Parish**, anti-slavery agitator, was born at Albion, Maine, November 8, 1802, graduated at Waterville College in 1823, came to St. Louis in 1827, taught a school for a time, and in 1828 connected himself with a Whig journal called "The Times." He took a course at Princeton Theological Seminary, and in 1832 was licensed to preach, but returning to St. Louis in the fall of that year established "The Observer," a religious paper. In 1834 he began writing emancipation articles, and was warned by prominent citizens to desist. As the opposition to his course grew stronger, he determined to move "The Observer" to Alton. Before going, however, his office was visited by some lawless persons and a part of his type and fixtures were seized and thrown into the Mississippi. At Alton the publication was continued nearly a year, when, August 21, 1837, a mob destroyed the press and entire outfit. Another press was procured and stored, but on the night of its arrival the warehouse was broken into and the machine broken up and pitched into the

river. As Lovejoy had announced his firm purpose not to be deterred by these outrages, and as still another press had been ordered, a meeting of citizens was held to remonstrate, at which Lovejoy spoke, reiterating his purpose. The press was safely landed and housed at night under the protection of the mayor and a volunteer company. About 10 o'clock the next morning, when most of the protecting force had gone home, believing the crisis past, an armed mob of sufficient numbers appeared. A shot was fired from within the warehouse, by which a man on the outside was killed. The mob retired for a few minutes, but returned and stormed the premises, firing the roof. Some of the guards, including Lovejoy, ventured outside, and, after discharging a few shots, went back to reload. Again appearing, Lovejoy was fired upon, and five bullets struck him, by which he was mortally wounded; but he was able to retreat to the warehouse, where he soon expired. In the melee, which lasted nearly two hours, two others of the guards were wounded. The mob then entered the building and broke up the press. Lovejoy was buried the next day, just thirty-five years of age. Chiefly through the efforts of Mr. Thomas Dimmock, of St. Louis, the Illinois Legislature appropriated \$25,000, increased by private subscriptions to \$37,500, for a monument to be erected at Alton to the memory of Lovejoy and his defenders, and in 1896 it was accepted by the Governor of Illinois and the Lovejoy Association. It is ninety feet in height and is suitably inscribed.

**Lovelace, Walter L.**, lawyer, legislator and judge of the supreme court, was born in Charlotte County, Virginia, October 1, 1831, and died at Danville, Missouri, August 5, 1866. On the death of his father, his mother removed to Missouri and settled on a farm in Montgomery County in 1833. There Walter L. Lovelace was reared, working on the farm in summer and going to school in winter. At the age of nineteen he taught a district school at \$30 a month, and managed to save enough to pay his expenses at the University of Missouri, at Columbia. In 1853 he opened a school at Danville, and the following year was admitted to the bar. In 1862 he was elected to the Legislature, and in 1864 was re-elected, and chosen

Speaker of the House. In 1865, when the judges of the supreme court, Bates, Bay and Dryden, went out under the "Ousting Ordinance," he was appointed by Governor Fletcher to one of the vacant seats, holding the place until his death, the year after. He was greatly respected for the sincerity of his convictions, his uprightness and the spirit of equity that marked his whole public life.

**Lover's Leap.**—In the southern part of the city of Hannibal, Marion County, there is a promontory facing the Mississippi River and commanding a splendid prospect of the city and the surrounding country for many miles. Quincy, Payson, Kinderhook and other places are in view. Attached to this place is the invariable, inevitable, impossible Indian legend of a love-lorn maiden throwing herself from its heights to her death below. The front of Lover's Leap was originally covered with soil and debris, surmounted by projecting points of stone. The lower face was screened with trees and undergrowth, matted with wild raspberry vines, and later threaded with cow paths. When the earth was removed the escarpment was left nearly vertical. In attempting to recover her brother's hat, Kate Ebenhack, a child, fell over the precipice, but reached the bottom without serious injury from her fall of nearly 300 feet. James Peck, a lad, in gathering columbines, met with similar experience. In passing the upper strata of Burlington limestone, he stayed his descent by grasping bushes. On the north side of the hill there is a quarry about 100 feet deep. There was a heavy sleet on which a wayfarer slipped. He made frantic efforts to stay his course, but gravitation slowly drew him to the brink of the quarry, over which he fell to instant death. A section of the eastern, or river, face of "Lover's Leap" is shown in Professor Swallow's "Geology," pages 98-99, the strata aggregating 281 feet in thickness. A photographic view of the same exposure appears in Professor Key's "Geological Surveys," Vol. IV, facing page 60. Kate Ebenhack fell north of the overhanging crag shown in this picture. James Peck fell just south of this crag. The probabilities are that the inclined face of the terrace of soft, disintegrated shale, resting on the Louisiana limestone, as shown in the picture, prevented fatal results. Originally the crest of the bluff, just above and

back from the crag, was occupied by an Indian mound, and ironwood or hornbeam grew thickly along the edges of the cliff. The access to the extremity of the now crumbling crag was by a narrow path down a very steep decline, the descent imparting dizziness. Nevertheless young girls would go out and sit on the extreme verge with their feet dangling over the edge. In 1861 the Federal forces occupied and fortified this hill. They removed the mound and along the edge of the bluff they excavated a berme so as to command a natural glacis. The timber on the western slope was felled at a very early day, and the young society people formerly were in the habit of going up there in parties on daylight and moonlight excursions. Souvenir spoons are now sold, showing a profile of the crag, which suggests a visorless cap surmounting Celtic features. The name of "Lover's Leap" was probably given by some romantic early newspaper man. The name of "Bluff City" originated later. The latter fancy found its way into the list in Webster's Unabridged. The views of the Mississippi, from the southern crest, the highest part of "Lover's Leap," are bewildering. The spectator seems to be immediately over the water.

THOMAS H. BACON.

**Lowe, Frank Melville**, lawyer, was born September 27, 1860, in Davenport, Iowa. His parents were Samuel and Katherine (Pemberton) Lowe, the father being a native of Indiana, and the mother of Kentucky. They removed to Iowa in 1856, but, the father being a minister of the Christian denomination, their abiding place was not marked by permanency. In 1861 he removed to Glasgow, Missouri, and during the Civil War he officiated as a clergyman in various parts of Illinois. After the war he took his family to Andrew County, Missouri, where the son received an elementary education in the public schools. Shelton J. Lowe, an uncle of Frank's father, was a widely known preacher of the Hardshell Baptist denomination, and it was he who, in an early day, laid out the town of Maryville, Missouri. He was a resident of Platte County, Missouri, and his widow now resides there at an age approaching the century mark. William H. English, who was the candidate for Vice President of the United States at the time

Hancock was the candidate for President, was a cousin of Frank's father. Frank studied law, and on May 11, 1879, was admitted to the bar at St. Joseph, Missouri. From there he went to Maryville, Nodaway County, and was connected with the legal firm of Dawson & Roseberry. His next removal was to Westboro, Atchison County, where he used the limited funds at his command in the erection of a small building, with dimensions fourteen by sixteen feet, which he used for a grocery store, the amount invested in stock being \$50. Profits were good at that time and he realized a gain of \$23 on a single barrel of dried apples. In this diminutive store he had a bed under the counter. After a few months he sold the store at a profit of \$500. He went to Fairfax, Missouri, erected another building and, investing in a job printing press and a few fonts of type, embarked in the newspaper business by establishing the "Fairfax Independent." In 1882, when only twenty-two years of age, he was elected prosecuting attorney of Atchison County. He disposed of his newspaper and later bought the "Atchison County Mail," published at Rockport. While he was in charge of that paper, some articles seriously reflecting on the character of the Honorable A. E. Wyatt were printed. The editor was assaulted in his office by Wyatt's son, who first used a club freely and then shot the newspaper man three times. Mr. Lowe finally disposed of his interests at Rockport and removed to Kansas City, arriving there December 31, 1884. The following year he established in that city a weekly newspaper, of reform tendencies, called the "Golden Era," which he issued for several months. He then engaged in the practice of law, and has during the years built up a wide reputation, both as an attorney and in politics. In 1888, by a peculiar mistake made in the State convention of Prohibitionists held in Kansas City, he was nominated for Governor of Missouri on the temperance platform. It was the intention of the convention to nominate J. M. Lowe, of Kansas City, but the notification committee compounded an error. Frank M. Lowe was waited upon and informed that he had been chosen to lead the Prohibition forces, and, upon the advice of several of his friends, he accepted the situation and also the nomination. He was only twenty-seven years of age at that time, and

when told that a Governor had to be thirty-five years old in order to be eligible, he merely replied that he would be old enough before he was elected. But, despite the mistake of the notification committee and of the delegates, as well as the lack of years, Lowe went to work and made the most remarkable campaign in history, visiting and delivering speeches in all but one of the 114 counties of Missouri. His first speech was made on July 4th, and he remained in the field until the day before the election, when he closed the campaign at Hannibal. In legal contests Mr. Lowe has made a reputation as a determined fighter. The most noted case in which he has been engaged was known on the court docket as *State vs. Charles E. Meyers*, the charge being murder. The case was tried at Kansas City, and although the defendant entered a plea of guilty, the court refused to accept the plea and appointed Mr. Lowe to defend the prisoner. Meyers was twice convicted, but his lawyer kept up the fight, and at the close of the third trial there was a verdict of acquittal on the ground of insanity. The attorney spent about \$700 of his own money and labored for five years to secure this acquittal. Meyers was sent to his father's home at Altoona, Pennsylvania, afterward recovered his mental faculties, and is now captain of a Pennsylvania company in the Philippines. In 1896 Mr. Lowe was elected prosecuting attorney of Jackson County, Missouri, by the largest majority ever received by any candidate in that county. He was called before the Missouri General Assembly in 1897 on a charge of contempt in refusing to answer questions about police matters, but on investigation he was discharged. Politically he is a Silver Democrat. He is a member of the Christian Church. He was married, September 15, 1881, to Miss Ona May Lowe, of Savannah, Missouri. To them one son and one daughter have been born.

**Lowe, Joseph Macauley**, lawyer, was born December 13, 1844, in Pendleton County, Kentucky. His parents were Moses and Nancy Watson (Porter) Lowe, both of whom were natives of Kentucky, and whose ancestors came from Virginia. The father was a prominent farmer and served as justice of the peace for many years, thereby gaining a wide acquaintance. The Lowe family is of

Anglo-German descent. Sir Hudson Lowe was the British general in command of St. Helena while Napoleon Bonaparte was imprisoned there, from 1815 to 1821. Robert Lowe, Viscount Sherbrooke, was a noted English politician who filled many important offices, including those of chancellor of the exchequer and home secretary, and whose death occurred in 1892. Germans of this name have been celebrated for high class musical compositions and operatic singing. Wilhelm Lowe, called the Lion-Ox, on account of his combined bravery and patience, was a noted German liberal politician of pre-imperial times. The Porters have made conspicuous records in literature and war. Anna Maria Porter wrote several novels, and her sister, Jane Porter, was the author of "Thaddeus of Warsaw," a book favorably regarded by lovers of good composition. In the possession of such noted ancestral blood, it is not surprising that Mr. Lowe is a man of high ideals and strong purposes. He grew up as a country lad, attending the common schools during the winter until he was sixteen years of age. At that time there was a call for troops for service in the Civil War, and he enlisted in the Confederate Army. After serving three months he taught a district school at Greenfield, Indiana, spending every possible hour in reading law in the office of James L. Mason. In 1864 he was appointed to a position as clerk of the Indiana State Senate, in which capacity he served two years. In 1865 he was admitted to the bar at Greenfield, Indiana, removing three years later to Plattsburg, Missouri, where he practiced his profession until 1883. From 1872 until 1880 Mr. Lowe served as prosecuting attorney of Clinton County, Missouri, being elected four times successively and receiving support that was remarkably near unanimous. The first time his name was proposed for this office he was nominated by the Democrats of the county. A people's convention then endorsed him, and finally, on account of his ability and popularity, the regular Republicans placed his name upon their ticket. In 1883 he removed to Kansas City, Missouri, devoting most of his time there, however, to the management of his personal affairs. When the National Exchange Bank failed in 1889 he was made receiver, and so successfully did he wind up the business of that institution that all de-



positors were paid in full and the stockholders received a handsome dividend. Mr. Lowe is an able public speaker and his services are frequently in demand, his addresses being masterpieces of eloquence and thought. His address before the Kansas City Commercial Club in 1896, on "Agriculture and Commerce, Twin Sisters in the Country's Development," was replete with information and valuable historic facts. His address before the South and West Commercial Congress, at Charleston, South Carolina, in 1896, so clearly showed the community of interests between the South and West as to draw from the convention an enthusiastic vote of thanks. His address at Houston, Texas, before the Trans-Mississippi Congress, received high commendation from many able men and the press of the country for the able and exhaustive argument and facts, presented in the most eloquent and forceful manner. The lesson of Mr. Lowe's life has been that diligence and probity will surely win success and honor. He has a well balanced mind, and whatever subject he has in hand, the conclusion he reaches will be logical and sound. The esteem in which he is held by the people of western Missouri and the members of the party with which he affiliates was demonstrated in 1900, when he was urged by so great a number of his fellow citizens to become a candidate for Lieutenant Governor of Missouri that he was persuaded to allow his name to be used in that connection. Mr. Lowe is a conservative Democrat, and is a member of the Baptist Church. He was married, in 1876, to Miss Mary E. McWilliams, daughter of Dr. John Q. A. McWilliams, of Madison County, Kentucky. They have two children, John Roger and Florence Marion Lowe, both of whom have received the benefits of a good education. The McWilliams and Hockaday families, from whom Mrs. Lowe is descended, numbered among them strong pioneers who settled Virginia and Kentucky. Her grandfather was Captain John Cleveland McWilliams, who served in the War of 1812. The Cleveland branch of the family is related to Grover Cleveland. Both the Lowe and Porter families served in the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812. William Thomas Lowe, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, removed to Kentucky from Virginia and purchased the site on which Lexington was subse-

quently built. Governor Lowe, of Maryland, was of this branch of the family. The eastern branch dropped the final "e" in spelling the name, and from this branch comes Seth Low, president of Columbia University. A striking coincidence is that Seth Low's father married a Nancy Porter.

**Lowell.**—A town or real estate addition, laid out in 1849 by E. C. Hutchinson, Josephine Hall, Edward F. Pittman, Robert Hall, William Garnett, and others. It was located between the river and Bellefontaine road, and extended from Grand Avenue to O'Fallon—now Adelaide Avenue. It became a part of St. Louis in 1876.

**Lower House.**—A name sometimes applied to the House of Representatives of the State Legislature, to distinguish it from the Senate, which is called the Upper House.

**Lowry, Howard Stephen,** dentist, and member of the Missouri State Dental Examining Board, was born November 28, 1858, in Senecaville, Ohio. His parents were Richard and Louise (Ijams) Lowry, both of whom were natives of the State of Ohio. The father's birthplace was the town of Senecaville, the family homestead having been located there for many years. The paternal ancestry of this family was of Scotch origin. In her childhood the mother lived in St. Joseph, Missouri, and at the age of eight years, while her home was in that city, she entered St. Joseph's Academy at St. Louis, Missouri, and was a pupil in that institution until she had attained the age of young womanhood. Her family line is traced back to England. The son received a literary education in the common schools of Senecaville, Ohio, the course of study in the schools there being of a particularly high and classical order for a place of so small population. After completing the course in letters and languages, H. S. Lowry entered the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery at Philadelphia, and was graduated in March, 1880, receiving the degree of D. D. S. So thorough had been his mastery over the studies in the prescribed course that he was honored in having presented to him the graduation prize for the best attainments in operative dentistry. The close of his college experience was followed by the practice of his profession

at Senecaville, Ohio, where he remained four years. He removed to Kansas City at the end of that time, and has since been a continuous resident and practitioner in that city. In 1885 he became connected with the Kansas City Dental College as a demonstrator of mechanical dentistry and continued in that capacity for several years. During a portion of that time he served as president of the board of directors of that institution. After leaving the Kansas City Dental College he associated with Dr. D. J. McMillen and assisted in the organization of the Western Dental College of Kansas City. He held the chair of prosthetic dentistry and was honored in selection for the position of secretary of the faculty. In 1893 he withdrew from active connection with the college. Dr. Lowry has perfected a number of dental improvements and appliances that are widely used and have advanced him to a high place in the list of inventors in the profession of which he is so prominent an exponent. He is the inventor of the Lowry system of crown and bridge work, and he is now putting on the market a device known as the Lowry complete soldering and heating device, a contrivance that bids fair to become exceedingly popular and valuable. He is a member of the Missouri State Dental Association, his membership covering a period of fourteen years, and has twice served as a member of the executive committee, holding the position of chairman of that committee at the session of 1899. He is also active in national dental affairs, representing the Missouri State Dental Examining Board at the sessions of the National Association of Dental Examiners in 1897 and 1899. His appointment to the Missouri State Dental Examining Board was made by Governor Stephens in June, 1897, for a term of one year. At the expiration of that time he was re-appointed for a term of five years.

**Lowry City.**—A village in St. Clair County, on the Kansas City, Osceola & Southern Railway, eight miles north of Osceola, the county seat. It has a public school, a normal and business institute, churches of the Baptist, Methodist Episcopal, Methodist South and Presbyterian denominations; two newspapers, the "Independent," and the "People's Voice," both independent; a bank, flourmill and a sawmill. In 1899 the population was 650. The town was platted in

March, 1871, previous to the completion of the railway; its founder was John Hancock, who named it in honor of a friend residing in Indiana.

**Loyal Legion, Military Order of.**—On the 15th of April, 1865, was instituted in the city of Philadelphia the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. Its membership is composed of commissioned officers and honorably discharged commissioned officers of the United States Army, Navy and Marine Corps, regular and volunteer, who served during the Civil War, and their eldest male lineal descendants, according to the rules of primogeniture. There is also a very limited membership of the third class among those who, in civil life, rendered conspicuous service to the government during the war. The objects of the order are to cherish the memories and associations of the war waged in defense of the unity and indivisibility of the republic, strengthen the ties of fraternal fellowship and sympathy formed by companionship in arms, enforce unqualified allegiance to the general government, protect the rights and liberties of American citizenship, and maintain national honor, union and independence. Each applicant for membership is required to give fully his military history, campaigns, battles, etc., and his statements are verified by the records of the War Department. He is vouched for by three members in good standing, one of whom must further indorse his application by personal letter. His name is then published and sent to every commandery of the order, and if anything to his discredit, either as an officer or a gentleman, be developed, he is excluded from companionship. By reason of its exclusiveness and rigid requirements as to service and character, it bears the same relationship to the military and naval service of the United States as the Legion of Honor to France, and the various military orders of Europe to other nations, and is so recognized the world over. But one commandery is permitted in each State. The commandery of the State of Missouri was organized December 5, 1885. Its membership—June, 1897—was 317, which represents nearly as many military organizations and war vessels, the largest representation from any one organization being five from the Third United States Cavalry. Its roster

shows a large proportion of the officers of the army and navy who achieved distinction in Missouri during the war, or who have taken up their residence here since that period, are or have been among its members. The commanders of the Missouri Commandery have been General E. A. Carr, Colonel W. G. Bentley, Colonel J. F. How, Colonel Nelson Cole, Major Charles Christensen, Major J. G. Butler, Major H. L. Morrill, Captain L. G. Harris, Major Charles E. Pearce, General John W. Turner, Colonel Wells H. Blodgett, Captain Charles G. Warner and Captain William R. Hodges. The commandery has beautiful quarters in the Laclede Building, St. Louis, which embraces the most extensive military library in the State, as well as the largest collection of war relics and military trophies. The rooms are open during business hours, and guests are always welcome.

**Lubke, George W.**, lawyer and jurist, was born February 22, 1845, in St. Louis. He completed his studies in the public and private schools of St. Louis, and then read law under the preceptorship of Henry Hitchcock. In 1864 he was admitted to the bar, and began practicing in St. Louis. As a member of the Eleventh Missouri Regiment of militia he saw active military service about this time, and marched with General Smith's army corps to repel the Confederate invasion under General Sterling Price. He was elected to the bench of the St. Louis Circuit Court, in 1883. He served one term and then returned to the practice of his profession with the enviable reputation of having made one of the best circuit judges St. Louis has ever had. Judge Lubke married, in 1868, Miss Henrietta Luttercord, whose father was a prominent merchant of St. Louis.

**Lucas, Jean Baptiste Charles**, founder of a family which has been among the first in St. Louis for nearly a century, was born August 14, 1758, in Pont-Audemer, Normandy, France, and died in St. Louis, August 18, 1840. He came of an old Norman family, and the names of the Lucases appear in the English Domesday Book, in the roll of Battle Abbey, in Holinshed, in Joinville, in Camden, Leland and Froissart. His education was at once liberal and exact, classical and technical, and was received in part at the university founded in Caen by

King Henry VI of England, and in part at the Honfleur and Paris law schools. At Honfleur he met and married Mademoiselle Anne Sebin, daughter of a cloth manufacturer. There also he became acquainted with Jacques le Roy de Chaumont, son of the landlord at Passy, with whom Franklin and Adams sojourned while seeking to enlist the sympathizers of France in the struggle of the American Revolutionists. Le Roy was coming to America to settle in Western New York, and at the suggestion of Benjamin Franklin, who was then minister to France, Lucas decided to accompany him. He arrived in this country in 1784, and later was joined by his wife. Albert Gallatin, who became his lifelong friend, induced him to settle near Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, where he purchased a farm. A man of very superior attainments and active temperament, he began at once to take part in public affairs, and acquired great influence. He was elected to the Pennsylvania Legislature in 1795, and in 1801 President Jefferson sent him west on a confidential mission to ascertain the temper of the French and Spanish residents of Louisiana. In 1803 he was a member of Congress from Pennsylvania, and after the cession of Louisiana to the United States he was appointed by President Jefferson commissioner of land claims and judge of the Louisiana Territorial Court. In 1805 he removed his family to St. Louis, and entered upon the discharge of his official duties. At the same time he began investing his means in lands and lots in St. Louis, and laid the foundation of a splendid family fortune. He was in all things a leader during the years of his residence in St. Louis, and helped to lay not only the foundation of the city, but the foundation also of the commonwealth of Missouri. He died full of years and honors and left a vast estate. His wife died in St. Louis in 1811. CHARLES LUCAS, the second son of J. B. C. Lucas, was born September 25, 1792, near Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. He received a classical education at Jefferson College. In 1812 he entered a volunteer company formed in St. Louis for service in the second war with England. He participated in the campaign up the Illinois River, and later became a member of a company of artillery, which tendered its services to the Governor of the Territory of Missouri. This company was placed with some artillery on an

island near Portage des Sioux, and while in active service was commanded by Charles Lucas, who was commissioned captain, a successor to his eldest brother, Robert Lucas, who resigned to enter the United States Army. In 1814 he was admitted to the bar, and toward the close of that year he was elected one of the representatives for the County of St. Louis in the Legislative Assembly. Later he was appointed United States attorney for Missouri Territory. His promising career was cut short by his death in a duel with Thomas H. Benton. At the time of his death he was twenty-five years of age, and the duel to which he fell a victim affected St. Louis politics for a third of a century afterward.

JAMES H. LUCAS, the fourth son of J. B. C. Lucas, was born near Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, November 12, 1800, and died in St. Louis, November 9, 1873. He first attended St. Thomas College, in Kentucky, where he had for schoolmates, among others, Jefferson Davis, Louis A. Benoist, Bernard Pratte, Gustav Soulard and Bion Gratiot. Afterward he attended Jefferson College of Pennsylvania, and then studied law at Hudson, New York. For a time he resided in Arkansas where he taught school, and practiced law. He was appointed probate judge by Governor Miller, and he solemnized the marriage of Albert Pike, poet, lawyer and statesman. He also served, during his residence in Arkansas, as major in a regiment of territorial militia. In May, 1832, he married Miss Mary E. Desruisseaux, who was the daughter of an early settler of Arkansas, but a native of Cahokia, Illinois. In 1838, he removed to St. Louis, and thereafter, until his death, he was a resident of that city. Upon his arrival there his father gave him a farm, and also placed him in charge of his estate. The elder Lucas died five years later, and James H. Lucas then became the head of the Lucas family, and the manager of a vast estate, which was constantly increasing in value. To the care, conservation and development of this property he devoted the remaining years of his life, and he was also identified with many public enterprises. He was among the original subscribers toward the building of the Missouri Pacific Railroad. As president of the road, he was instrumental in purchasing the State's lien at \$7,500,000, and with James Harrison negotiated a loan on the bonds. He was the

first president and organizer of the St. Louis Gas Company; was also a director in the Boatmen's Savings Institution, and was interested as a stockholder and director in many other financial enterprises. He was a member of the banking firm of Lucas, Symonds & Co., of St. Louis, and also of the firm of Lucas, Turner & Co., of San Francisco, California, both of which failed as a result of the financial panic of 1857. Although under no moral obligation to do so, he assumed the entire liabilities of these banking institutions, and paid every creditor in full, with 10 per cent. interest, at a personal loss to himself of half a million dollars. In later years he traveled extensively, both at home and abroad, and purchased the old homestead of his family at Pont-Audemer, in France. His large holdings of real estate in St. Louis were improved during his lifetime to a great extent, and in 1872, previous to his making a division of his property, he was the owner of two hundred and twenty-five dwellings and stores. His residence was for many years on the southeast corner of Ninth and Pine Streets, but the last years of his life were passed in a handsome home on Lucas Place, which bore his name. He projected and built Lucas Market, donated a lot valued at \$10,000 to the Missouri Historical Society, gave to the city Missouri Park, and in various other ways evidenced his generosity and his loyalty to St. Louis.

ANNE LUCAS HUNT, the only daughter of J. B. C. Lucas, was born September 23, 1796, in Pennsylvania, and died in St. Louis, April 13, 1879. She was carefully educated, and married Captain Theodore Hunt, who had been a United States naval officer, but had resigned his commission and settled in St. Louis. Captain Hunt died in 1832. In 1836 his widow married Wilson P. Hunt, who was a cousin of her first husband, and who achieved distinction as a member of "Lewis and Clark's Expedition" to the Northwest. In 1842 she was again left a widow, and thereafter managed the large estate which she had inherited from her father with excellent prudence and judgment. Seeming to look upon herself chiefly as an almoner of her large income, she gave generously to charities, some of which she planned and brought into existence. Among the institutions founded by Mrs. Hunt were the Sisterhood and House of the Good Shepherd, and the

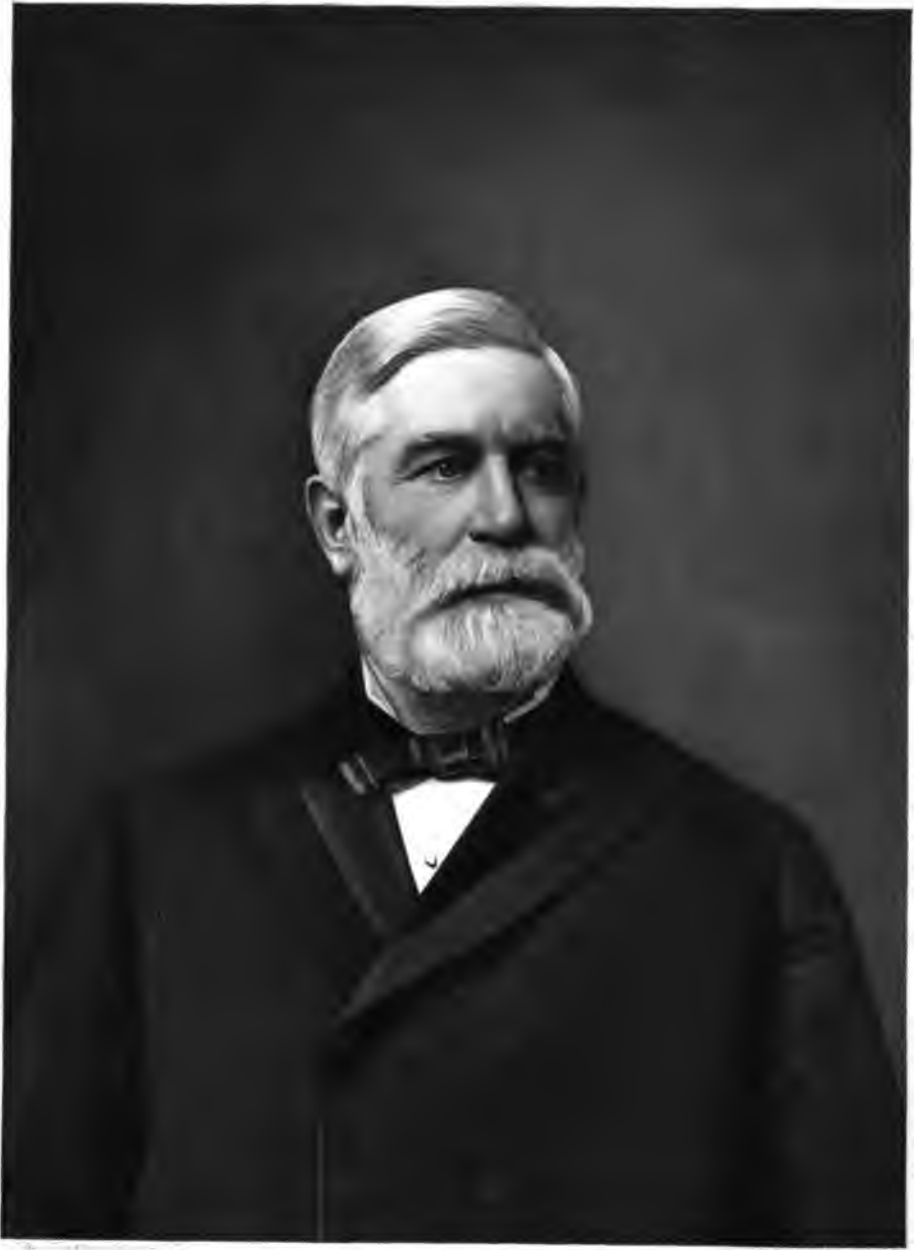
church and school of St. Mary's. She also aided materially the Little Sisters of the Poor, and in money and real estate devoted nearly a million dollars to philanthropic and humanitarian purposes. JOHN B. C. LUCAS, son of James H. Lucas, and grandson of Judge Jean B. C. Lucas, was born December 30, 1847. He was educated at Washington University and at Eastern institutions of learning. Becoming the executor and principal manager of his father's vast estate, he has always been one of the largest representatives of real estate and other property interests in St. Louis. He devoted a large share of his time to the affairs of the Citizens' Bank, of which he was president, prior to its consolidation with the Merchants'-Laclede National Bank, in 1897. He married, in 1876, Miss Mary C. Morton, of Louisville, Kentucky, and after her death was wedded to her sister, Miss Isabel Lee Morton. His children are three daughters and two sons.

**Lucerne.**—An incorporated village in Putnam County, on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, twenty miles west of Unionville, the county seat. It has a Methodist Episcopal Church, a bank, sawmill, a newspaper, the "Standard;" a hotel, and about twenty miscellaneous places. Population, 1899 (estimated), 400.

**Luckett, Fenton Edward**, lawyer, was born June 8, 1861, in St. Charles County, Missouri. His parents were Thomas H. and Elizabeth C. Luckett, natives of Virginia, who came to Missouri by wagon in 1836, and lived together for upwards of sixty years. Both died in 1899, aged eighty-eight years and eighty-five years respectively, the husband outliving his wife but six weeks. The son, Fenton Edward, the youngest of seven children, attended the common schools in the home neighborhood, and afterward studied for two years in the University of Missouri. During these periods he taught school for two years in order to earn means for the prosecution of his studies. He then entered upon the study of law, in St. Charles, first in the office of his uncle, Senator A. H. Edwards, and afterward under Smith & Krauthoff, of Jefferson City. He was admitted to the bar of Cole County in 1888 by Judge E. L. Edwards,

and at once entered upon the practice of his profession at the State capital, and soon commanded such attention, by reason of his native ability, professional attainments and diligent attention to all trusts committed to him, that conspicuous preferment came to him in the line of his calling. He was first chosen city attorney of Jefferson City, and discharged the duties of that position with such intelligence, energy and success that his term of office, by successive re-elections, was extended to the period of five years. This was a stepping stone to the more conspicuous and responsible position of prosecuting attorney of Cole County, to which he was chosen at repeated elections until he had completed six years of service. An unusual incident of his official career was his prosecution of three men charged with murder in the first degree, whose conviction he secured, and all of whom were legally executed. In two of these cases the Supreme Court, to which appeal was taken, commended his labors in the highest terms. The bar generally commended the vigor and ability of the prosecution in these cases. Mr. Luckett has been equally successful in his practice outside the line of his official duty. He was one of the attorneys for the defense in the celebrated Goddard case, taken to the Cole County Circuit Court on change of venue from Kansas City. Goddard was brought to trial for murder in the first degree. The trial continued for more than a week, and about 100 witnesses were examined. It resulted in a sentence of confinement in the penitentiary, when the State and all those who heard the trial confidently expected a verdict for murder in the first degree. His work in this case was largely responsible for this verdict. His political affiliations are with the Democratic party, and he is an earnest and able exponent of its principles. He was a delegate from Cole County to the Pertle Springs convention in 1895, and took an active part in that convention, which committed the party to free silver and led to the framing of the Chicago platform and the nomination of Bryan. He is a member of the Order of Odd Fellows, and has passed all the chairs. October 23, 1889, he married Miss Mathilda Bergau, daughter of the late Captain Lewis Bergau, United States Army, afterward an official in the Department of the Interior. Born of this union is a son, Thomas Fenton, seven years of age.





*J. H. Ludington*







*J. H. [unclear]*

Not yet in the prime of manhood, as counted by years, Mr. Luckett is in possession of a wealth of knowledge, general and professional, which is constantly available. He is an active and positive force in the politics of central Missouri within his party councils, and it is said of him that he was never known to betray or desert a friend in a political contest. His disposition is of the open, frank and genial order, and he is a most companionable man to those who enjoy his confidence. His attainments and disposition, and the positions which he has already occupied, afford assurance of a continued useful and honorable career.

**Ludington, Francis H.**, manufacturer and merchant, was born September 3, 1836, in Boston, Massachusetts. He was educated in the schools of Boston. At sixteen years of age the death of his father threw him upon the world, and put a sudden stop to the university career which he had mapped out for himself. Young Mr. Ludington accepted the situation with good grace, and secured a position in a Boston grocery at a nominal salary. He did not limit his labor by his stipend, and his employers, soon seeing his ability and faithfulness, rapidly advanced him in their establishment. As soon as he had saved sufficient money from his earnings he entered the Phillips Academy at Andover, Massachusetts, and later the Normal College at Bridgewater, Massachusetts, where he studied for three years, graduating with honors at the age of twenty-three. He taught school in Massachusetts for the next five years, during which period he continued his studies in his leisure time, and made a number of valuable acquaintances, including Messrs. Chase Brothers, at Boston. These gentlemen saw in the young school teacher the making of a first class business man, and when, in October, 1866, Messrs. H. & L. Chase perfected their arrangements for a St. Louis branch, they sent Mr. Ludington there and placed him in charge, to care for and develop the Western interests from that city. Since that time the St. Louis business has been under Mr. Ludington's management. After a few years Mr. Ludington's talent and hard work were recognized and appreciated, and he was taken into the firm, his partners being at the time Henry L. Chase, H. Lincoln Chase, and later William L.

Chase, son of the senior member, all of Boston. In 1896, his partners having died, Mr. Ludington severed his connection with the Boston house, and organized his business into a corporation as the H. & L. Chase Bag Company, with headquarters in St. Louis, which, under his intelligent and vigorous management continues a prosperous and useful house. Mr. Ludington has been, and is still, identified with banking and insurance corporations in St. Louis, and is also connected with other prominent business institutions. He is a member and active officer of the Second Baptist Church, and devotes a large share of his time and means to the advancement of that church, and the religious and benevolent enterprises of which it is the center. Mr. Ludington married, in 1862, Miss Laura G. Willis, of Bridgewater, Massachusetts, who died in 1873. In 1874 he married Mrs. Almaria Forbes, of Campello, Massachusetts. She died in 1876, and the following year Mr. Ludington married Miss Hattie N. Kingman, the sister of his deceased second wife. He has one son, Elliot K. Ludington, who inherits his father's good habits and talent for business, and who is connected with the H. & L. Chase Bag Company.

**Ludlow.**—A village in Livingston County, on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, thirteen miles southwest of Chilli-cothe and 240 miles from St. Louis. It has a public school, three churches, a bank, a weekly newspaper, the "Journal;" a flouring mill and about twenty other business places, including stores and shops. Population, 1899 (estimated), 200.

**Ludlow, Noah Miller**, actor and theatrical manager, was born in New York City, July 4, 1795, and died in St. Louis, January 9, 1886. He began his theatrical career in the melodrama of "The Two Thieves," shortly afterward joining, at Albany, New York, under Alexander Drake, the first company that undertook a tour of the Western States. Their first appearance was at Olean, New York, where they acted by candle light in a barn, and afterward, descending the Allegheny in a flatboat, they played in the small settlements on the banks of the Mississippi, as far as New Orleans, where they arrived in 1817. In 1819 Ludlow came to St. Louis, bringing with him the first dramatic company

which came to the city. There he established the "Old Salt House" Theater, opened in December of that year. During the following year he presented at this theater a series of standard dramas. Afterward he was associated for a time with J. Purdy Brown in the management of Brown's Circus in the South and West, and still later was associated with Sol. Smith and the Field brothers in theatrical ventures. After being absent from St. Louis some years, he returned and set on foot the movement which resulted in the building of a new theater at the corner of Third and Olive Streets, which was opened in 1837. His last appearance on the stage in St. Louis was in 1868, when he took part in a benefit performance. He was one of the most widely known of the stage favorites of the West during the early half of the last century, and was the author, also, of a book entitled "Dramatic Life as I have Found It," published in St. Louis in 1880.

**Lumbermen's Exchange.**—The St. Louis Lumbermen's Exchange is an organization of which R. N. Fry was first president, William Druhé vice president, and W. E. Barns secretary. Its purposes are to maintain honorable and equitable regulations and methods for the conduct of the lumber trade, secure low rates both by river and rail for the carriage of lumber, and promote the growth of the trade. This exchange, composed of the principal dealers, has of late years directed its efforts to the South, in some parts of which section there are forests of yellow pine, cypress, poplar and the hardwood trees that have hardly been touched, and from which enormous supplies of timber and lumber are now being drawn. Through the efforts of the Lumbermen's Exchange, seconded by the enterprise of the leading dealers, St. Louis has been made the principal hardwood lumber market in the world, its shipments going as far in one direction as Australia, and in the opposite one, to Berlin, the capital city of the German empire.

**Lunatic Asylum, No. 1.**—This institution is located at Fulton and was the first of its kind created by the State. It was established by the General Assembly in 1847. W. E. McElhany, of St. Charles County; R. E. Acock, of Polk County, and James M. Hughes, of Clay County, were appointed

commissioners on location, by Governor King. The plan for the asylum was modeled after the Indiana asylum. To secure its location at Fulton, the people of Callaway County donated \$12,000, and 500 acres of land adjoining the town. The first building was completed in 1851, had fifty-six rooms for patients, and accommodation for seventy-two persons. Wings and additions have been added at different times as necessity required. December 24, 1898, there were in the asylum 785 patients, of whom 338 were females. April 1, 1900, the total number had increased to 880. In connection with the asylum is a tract of 504 acres of land, which is cultivated, and the products used for the support of the institution. The value of land and buildings is \$310,500; value of equipment, furniture, etc., \$68,000.

**Lunatic Asylum, No. 2.**—See "State Hospital for Insane, No. 2."

**Lunatic Asylum, No. 3.**—This is the most recent and hence the most modern and complete of the institutions of the State erected for the care and treatment of the insane. It occupies a commanding position one and one-half miles north of the city of Nevada, and is visible for miles from all directions. The buildings, of pressed brick and cut stone, are models of architectural beauty. Their interior appointments are perfect for the comfort and security of the inmates. The immediate grounds are laid out in walks and driveways, with beds of flowers and ornamental shrubbery, set out and kept in order by a skilled landscape gardener. Adjoining is a well-managed farm of five hundred acres, whereon are engaged a considerable number of the harmless insane. The management is broadly humane, and the patients receive care prompted by sincere sympathy. January 1, 1900, there were 730 patients, and about seventy-five persons were employed in various capacities. The asylum was located in 1885. It was originally intended to be located at Springfield, but the southwestern members of the Legislature secured an amendatory Act of the General Assembly authorizing the location at any other place in that portion of the State. Nevada, Carthage and Springfield contested, and the former named city was successful, having contributed \$30,000 in money and land, while





Yours Truly  
L. W. Luscher M. D.

ly to make a donation of \$5,000. In 1884 building was begun, but was almost immediately interrupted for a month by a general no-way strike. Work was completed in 1887, the entire cost amounting to \$760,000.

**Lunatic Asylum, No. 4.**—The General Assembly of Missouri in 1889 passed an act providing for an asylum to be known as Lunatic Asylum No. 4, and an appropriation of \$500,000 was made for the construction of buildings, and a board of commissioners consisting of O. C. Clay, J. L. Johnson, Dr. C. H. Rigg, J. Edward Berry and J. D. Allen was appointed to select a site for the same. November 18, 1890, these commissioners met in the city of St. Louis and decided to locate the asylum at Farmington, St. Louis County, that city having offered the sum of \$5,000 to be applied toward the purchase of a site. In the building of this institution a departure has been made from the course followed in the erection of the other State asylums of the State. What is known as the "cottage plan" has been adopted, and those committed to the institution will be housed for in bye cottages instead of being crowded in a single large building.

**Luray.**—An incorporated village on the Missouri Western Railroad, in Clark County, ten miles northeast of Kahoka. It was formerly known as Eldorado, and was founded in 1837 by George Combs and R. G. Smith. It has two churches, a school, a saw and gristmills, a hotel, a newspaper, the "Weekly Register," and about twenty-five stores. Population, 1899 (estimated), 300.

**Luscher, Louis Willard**, physician and surgeon, conspicuous for service in the late Civil War, in the American Army and Army of the West, is a native of Missouri, born in Madison County, January 22, 1858, and comes of mixed Swiss and Puritan ancestry. He was educated in the public schools and at the Kansas State University, at Lawrence, Kansas, from which he was graduated with the degree of bachelor of arts. He entered the Kansas State Medical College, at Kansas City, Missouri, and was graduated in 1879 with the degree of doctor of medicine. Almost immediately afterward he received an appoint-

ment as acting assistant surgeon in the United States Army, and he went with troops operating against the Indians on the frontier from September, 1877, until October, 1878. His service in this capacity was not without incidents, involving upon many occasions "discommodities" and in some instances "dangers." His professional conduct was so successful that the hearty commendation of his superiors, and he only left the service by the desire to engage in his profession in a country which would open to him a broader and permanent field of usefulness. In the year of his retirement from the army he located in Kansas City, Missouri, and entered upon a general practice. During this time he occupied the chair of chemistry in the Kansas City Medical College. In 1885, at the opening of the war between France and China, the Chinese government was solicitous of securing the services of physicians who were experienced in military and general practice. Upon the suggestion of the occupying high position in the United States Army Medical Corps, Dr. Luscher visited Wuhan, China, where he met the minister from China with the result of his acceptance of foreign service, largely out of his desire to improve the opportunity for travel and education. With proper credentials he reported to the viceroy at Canton, China, May 5 of the year, and a week later he was ordered to the army in Anam. His service there was distasteful, the "army" being composed of "Black-Beavers," a nondescript hodge-podge organization. Protest against such an assignment resulted in his being relieved and ordered to the Army of Formosa, numbering some 25,000 men, reasonably well disciplined and equipped. Installed as chief surgeon, to him was committed the sanitary care of the command, the establishment of hospitals, and attendance upon the wounded and sick, his duties being also extended to include the crews of the Chinese gunboats on the adjacent coasts. He was the only white medical officer, and he frequently examined and treated from 200 to 300 men a day. His only assistants were a few Chinese men who had learned simple surgery in the army ports under foreign medical officers. He occupied his position until the restoration of peace and the dishonourment of the army, in September, 1886, his total period of service amounting to sixteen months. He



Yours Truly  
W. W. W. W. W. D.

Jay Gould made a donation of \$5,000. In 1886, building was begun, but was almost immediately interrupted for a month by a general railway strike. Work was completed in 1887, the entire cost amounting to \$500,000.

**Lunatic Asylum, No. 4.**—The General Assembly of Missouri in 1899 passed an act providing for an asylum to be known as Lunatic Asylum No. 4, and an appropriation of \$150,000 was made for the construction of buildings, and a board of commissioners consisting of O. C. Clay, J. L. Buchanan, Dr. C. H. Rigg, J. Edward Berry and J. D. Allen was appointed to select a site for the same. November 18, 1899, these commissioners met in the city of St. Louis and decided to locate the asylum at Farmington, St. Francois County, that city having offered a bonus of \$6,000 to be applied toward the purchase of a site. In the building of this institution a departure has been made from the course followed in the erection of the other lunatic asylums of the State. What is known as the "cottage plan" has been adopted, and those committed to the institution will be cared for in five cottages instead of being housed in a single large building.

**Luray.**—An incorporated village on the Keokuk & Western Railroad, in Clark County, ten miles northeast of Kahoka. It was formerly known as Eldorado, and was laid out in 1837 by George Combs and R. Q. Stark. It has two churches, a school, bank, saw and gristmills, a hotel, a newspaper, the "Weekly Register," and about half a dozen stores. Population, 1899 (estimated), 300.

**Luscher, Louis Willard**, physician and surgeon, conspicuous for service in the line of his profession, in the American Army and abroad, is a native of Missouri, born in Macon County, January 22, 1858, and comes of mixed Swiss and Puritan ancestry. He was educated in the public schools and at the Kansas State University, at Lawrence, Kansas, from which he was graduated with the degree of bachelor of arts. He entered the Kansas City Medical College, at Kansas City, Missouri, and was graduated in 1879 with the degree of doctor of medicine. Almost immediately afterward he received an appoint-

ment as acting assistant surgeon in the United States Army, and served with troops operating against the Indians on the frontier from September, 1879, until June, 1882. His service in this capacity was most arduous, involving upon many occasions great discomfort, and in some instances real hardship. His professional conduct was such as to gain the hearty commendation of his superiors, and he only left the service by resignation to engage in his profession in a manner which would open to him a broader and more permanent field of usefulness. In the year of his retirement from the army he located in Kansas City, Missouri, and entered upon general practice. During this time he occupied the chair of chemistry in the Kansas City Medical College. In 1885, at the opening of the war between France and China, the Chinese government was solicitous of securing the services of Americans who were experienced in military medical practice. Upon the suggestion of a friend occupying high position in the United States Army Medical Corps, Dr. Luscher visited Washington, where he met the minister from China, with the result of his accepting foreign service, largely out of his desire to improve the opportunity for travel and observation. With proper credentials he reported to the viceroy at Canton, China, May 5 the same year, and a week later he was *en route* for the army in Anam. His service there was distasteful, the "army" being composed of "Black-Flaggers," a nondescript horde without organization. Protest against such an assignment resulted in his being relieved and ordered to the Army of Formosa, numbering some 25,000 men, reasonably well disciplined and equipped. Installed as chief surgeon, to him was committed the sanitary care of the command, the establishment of hospitals, and attendance upon the wounded and sick, his duties being also extended to include the crews of the Chinese gunboats on the adjacent coasts. He was the only white medical officer, and he frequently examined and treated from 200 to 300 men a day. His only assistants were a few Chinamen who had learned simple nurse duty in treaty ports under foreign medical officers. He occupied his position until the restoration of peace and the disbandment of the army, in September, 1886, his total period of service amounting to sixteen months. He had



expected to return immediately to the United States, but overtures were made him to remain in the country and organize and train a medical corps. While the subject was under consideration he visited Peking and Tien Tsin, meeting at the latter place the great oriental statesman, Li Hung Chang. The government declining to make adequate provision for such a medical establishment as he deemed necessary, he returned home in 1887, and at once resumed practice in Kansas City. While successfully engaged in general practice, his army experience at home and abroad naturally inclined his attention more particularly to surgery, in which department of medical science he holds high rank. From 1895 to 1897 he occupied the chair of anatomy in the Woman's Medical College, and was at the same time demonstrator of anatomy in the University Medical College. In 1897 he was appointed to his present position of lecturer on surgery in the last named institution. No higher tribute to the professional ability of Dr. Luscher could be framed than was contained in a telegram unexpectedly received by him from Surgeon General Sternberg, of the United States Army, who, having official knowledge of his army record, within a fortnight after the opening of the Spanish-American War proffered him a commission to accompany the army to the Philippine Islands. The offer was, however, declined. Dr. Luscher, outside the field of his profession, is a man of broad general knowledge and a most entertaining and instructive conversationalist. During the critical condition of American interests in China in the summer of 1900 he was much sought by newspaper writers and others making inquiries with reference to China, its people and its resources, to whom he afforded information of much interest, more definite and accurate than was to be found in printed columns manufactured to meet the demand and feed the passion of the moment. An ancient map of the Chinese empire, the work of native engravers, which he brought from China with him, possesses a permanent and increasing value. Dr. Luscher was married December 28, 1892, to Miss Charlotte D. Hall, daughter of John Hall, of Carlinville, Illinois.

**Luscombe, Thomas T.**, prominent as the originator of the tripoli industry in south-

west Missouri, was born March 10, 1842, at Toronto, Canada. His parents were William O. and Elizabeth (Blackwell) Luscombe, who immigrated in 1837 from Exeter, England, and settled in Canada in the city named. The founders of the family of Luscombe went with William the Conqueror from Normandy, France, to England, where their descendants now hold large estates entailed from the time of the conquest, to which Thomas T. Luscombe is the present immediate heir. He was educated in the grammar schools in Toronto and Durham, Canada. On coming to the United States he first engaged in mercantile pursuits in Carrollton, Missouri. In 1877 he took up his residence in Carthage, where for seven years he continued merchandising, and where he has since been continuously and conspicuously identified with various important business enterprises and public concerns in Jasper and adjoining counties. He was engaged in a dry goods and boot and shoe business in Carthage until 1882, when C. F. McElroy became his partner, the firm being known as Luscombe & McElroy. In 1884 he retired to establish the Eagle Mills. He purchased the old Carthage Furniture Factory, refitted it and put in milling machinery at an expense of \$10,000, for the manufacture of kiln-dried cornmeal, hominy and grits, and established his own coopershops for barrel making. This industry was comparatively new, there being but two similar establishments in the State, both in St. Louis. The product was shipped in carload lots to Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas, and his business was extensive and profitable until disturbed by freight discriminations, when he abandoned it. In 1870 his attention was attracted to a peculiar substance used for polishing household utensils in the family of a small farmer near Seneca. Ascertaining that it was to be found upon adjacent lands he dug up a quantity of the material now known as tripoli (which see), satisfied himself of its utility for polishing purposes, and quietly bought from the owning railway company a forty-acre tract upon which it was situated. He increased his holdings to 250 acres by subsequent purchases. He shipped a carload of tripoli to St. Louis to be put into brick form as a polisher after the fashion of the Bath brick then commonly used. He filled many orders and refused a very advantageous offer for its proprietorship, but soon



*Yours Truly*  
*J. J. Luscombe*





1875

*Yours Truly*  
*J. J. Luscombe*

The Standard Printing Co.



discontinued manufacturing on account of his inability to construct machinery necessary for working it satisfactorily. In 1887 he resumed the business, removed the Eagle Mills machinery from Carthage, crushed and ground tripoli and shipped it in carload lots to Eastern manufacturers of polishing rouges for jewelry and silverware, by whom it was esteemed more highly than any other substance for that purpose. In 1887 he named his mills the American Tripoli Company, and in 1888 effected incorporation, with a capital of \$100,000, he and his family holding all the stock, with himself as president and manager. In 1888 the material was adopted for filtering purposes, and he turned his attention in part to invention, devising manufacturing machinery and original constructions of siphon filters, filter-discs and tubes, in great variety. The works also produced many devices to the order of other inventive manufacturers. They attained worldwide celebrity, and their product was called into use in all parts of the United States, in Europe and in Australia, besides bringing Mr. Luscombe into fame as the "Father of the Tripoli Industry." In 1895 he sold 80 per cent of the stock to St. Louis parties, and the capital of the company was increased to \$250,000. Since that time the principal offices and shops have been located in St. Louis. During recent years Mr. Luscombe has given little personal attention to these concerns, but has been principally busied with his large zinc and lead lands interests. Highly regarded for his public spirit and business sagacity, he has been repeatedly called to important positions of honor and trust. In 1874 he was elected city treasurer of Carrollton, Missouri. In 1880 he was elected to membership in the school board of Carthage, and in 1881-2 he was president of the board. He was again elected to the school board in 1896, and was re-elected in 1899 by a very large majority after a warmly contested struggle. In 1883 he was elected mayor of Carthage, and during his official term signed the franchise for the first street railway in the city, and assisted in the erection of the present fire department building. He was an uncompromising old-school Democrat to the time of the Chicago convention of 1896, when he espoused the cause of sound money, and has since acted with entire independence in political concerns. He was born and reared an Episcopalian, but for

many years past has been identified with the Presbyterian Church. He was president of the Carthage board of trade in 1884-5, and is now president of the Carthage Commercial Club. In Masonry he has attained to the commandery degrees and the Chapter of the Eastern Star; he is a Noble of the Mystic Shrine, and a member of the United Workmen, and has held various offices in these orders. Mr. Luscombe was married in 1870 to Miss Christina W. Orchard, of English and Scotch descent, eldest daughter of Thomas and Christina Orchard, of Carrollton, Missouri. Four daughters and two sons have been born of this union.

**Lutesville.**—A town in Bollinger County, about one mile south of Marble Hill, on the Belmont branch of the Iron Mountain Railroad. It was laid out in 1869 by Eli Lutes, who gave the railroad company ten acres of land for a depot site and one-third of the lots. The first store in the town was run by C. D. Rowe. The town now has about twenty-five business houses, including a bank, stave factory, sawmill and bottling works. There are four churches and a public school. The population is about 500.

**Lutheran Church.**—The name of Lutherans was not chosen by the followers of Luther themselves, but was applied to them by their adversaries, and officially stamped upon them as an opprobrious stigma in a bull issued by the Pope, Leo X, on January 3, 1521, very much as the followers of Jesus of Nazareth were termed Christians, or Nazarenes, by their enemies in apostolic times. Neither did Luther ever intend to found a new church or to establish a new religion, with new doctrines and forms of worship, and to this day the Lutheran Church knows of no *norma normans* besides the Scriptures of the Old and the New Testaments, and of no doctrine derived from any other source, or unknown to the primeval church. As a reformer Luther simply and solely endeavored to restore to the church of his day and of succeeding generations the holy truths of man's salvation, the cardinal doctrine of which is that of justification by grace for Christ's sake, through faith, without the works of the law, and to free the Christian conscience from every authority in matters of faith except the authority of

Christ, the only head of the church, and of the word of Christ as exhibited in the Scriptures. It was for this position that he assailed the authority of Rome. That Christ alone must rule in the church by His infallible word, was the keynote of the work of reformation from beginning to end. The first of the famous ninety-five theses which Luther published on October 31, 1517, was: "Our Lord and Master, Jesus Christ, saying, Repent ye, would have the whole life of a Christian to be repentance." In the work of restoration, in which he was the predestined leader, Luther was eminently conservative, retaining what was found to be in conformity with the word of God and abolishing only what was at variance with that word. Thus, while under the leadership of Zwingli and others nearly all the ceremonial of the medieval church was discarded, Luther retained what could consistently be retained of the ancient form of worship, the traditional lessons for gospels and epistles, singing and chanting in public service, organs and bells, pictures and crucifixes, wafers and vestments, only eliminating and purging out all manner of saint worship, the adoration of the host, the expiatory sacrifice of the Roman mass for the quick and the dead, the mediatorship of human priests, auricular confession, and the whole system of meritorious works imposed by monastic vows, and, the idea of superior sanctity attached to their observance, the supposed probation of the souls in purgatory, the purported sacramental dignity of ordination, matrimony, confirmation, and extreme unction. While the doctrines of transubstantiation and consubstantiation were likewise eradicated, the doctrine of the real sacramental presence of the body and blood of Christ in the eucharist was maintained as set forth in the words of institution and other statements of Scripture. The divine institution of the ministerial office was also maintained, but without the recognition of an authority beside the word, and with no functions but those founded in the priesthood of all believers, and the rights and powers granted to and enjoined upon the church, as existing in the local congregations. In accordance herewith, the preaching of the gospel was again acknowledged and practiced as of the first importance in public worship, and Luther himself was the fore-

most educator of a generation of preachers as a professor of theology, a preacher, and a prolific author of theological works, among the most important of which were his Postils, or expositions of the stated texts of the church year. In the Augsburg Confession of 1530 the Lutherans raised a standard of their faith drawn from the Scriptures, the first symbol of Western Christianity after the Ecumenical Creeds of the ancient church, and many years prior to the first general confession of the Roman Church, the Definitions of Trent.

In the maintenance of the formal principle of Lutheran Reformation, the sole authority of Scripture in matters of faith, Luther and his colaborers were consistent also in their attitude toward Zwingli and his adherents, who vindicated human reason as a normative authority in theology. The difference was fundamental and not, as many have assumed, only a difference in the doctrine of the Lord's Supper, and by entering into church fellowship with Zwingli and the Swiss, Luther would have abandoned the very position for which he waged his offensive and defensive warfare against popery and popish institutions.

The Lutheran Church was, furthermore, consistent in her demand of unity of doctrine as the first requisite for church fellowship in dealing with the doctrinal differences arising in her midst, and to define the position of the Lutheran Church over against various anti-theses which had been entertained by such as bore the Lutheran name, the Formula of Concord was framed and adopted as a confession of the Lutheran faith, which, together with the Ecumenical Creeds, the Augsburg Confession, the Smalcald Articles and Luther's large and small catechisms, was published in the Book of Concord in 1580.

The Lutheran Reformation was not confined to Germany. In England the anti-Roman movement was distinctly Lutheran till 1550, when Calvinism gained the ascendancy. In the Netherlands the thousands who bled under the Edict of Worms were, for many years, Lutherans. In France a Lutheran church saw its martyrs at the stake. In Denmark, Sweden and Norway the Lutheran Church became the state church without violence or bloodshed, and it was

from Sweden and the Netherlands that Lutheranism was first transplanted to this western world.

On the banks of the Delaware a Lutheran colony was planted in 1638, when the well-matured plans of King Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden and of his chancellor, Oxenstierna, were carried into execution, the expedition having been equipped with a lavish hand and led by an experienced and talented commander, Peter Minuit, the founder of New Sweden on the Delaware. But, though other ships laden with stores and implements brought other bands of Lutherans who joined those first settlers on Christina Creek; though other Lutheran preachers arrived in the colony before and after the body of Reorus Torkillus, the first pioneer of the Lutheran ministry in America, had been laid to rest in American soil, among them the gifted and learned Campanius, who rendered Luther's small catechism into the Delaware Indian dialect before Eliot had given the Bible to American aborigines, and though those early colonial preachers ministered to those early Lutheran congregations with untiring zeal, traversing the primeval forest by fair weather and foul, yet before the close of the century one aged and decrepit Lutheran minister only remained in the Delaware Valley among 919 souls still clinging to their Lutheran faith and worship.

In the Hudson Valley, under the pressure and persecution of the Dutch reformed establishment and civil government, another group of Lutheran congregations had, after various rebukes, at last succeeded in obtaining a minister to labor in their midst in 1657, and, in spite of placards and edicts, and fines and imprisonments, intended to subdue them into conformity with Calvinism, those Dutch Lutherans persisted in their allegiance to their Lutheran Confession of Augsburg, and struggled on while Dutch rule changed into English, and English into Dutch, and Dutch once more into English, until the last Dutch Lutheran domine of the seventeenth century in America had been called to rest in the Hudson Valley, in 1691.

During the greater part of the eighteenth century the American Lutheran Church was preponderatingly a mission church in foreign parts. Swedish missionaries were, at

the close of the seventeenth and during the greater part of the eighteenth centuries, sent over to the banks of the Delaware, and there succeeded in building up a very flourishing Lutheran Zion, two venerable relics of which are still to be seen in the old Swedes' churches in Philadelphia and Wilmington. The Dutch Lutheran Church in the Hudson Valley was likewise imbued with renewed vigor by such men as Falckner and Berkenmeyer. Besides, Lutheran congregations were organized among the Palatine colonists, and the first German Lutheran preacher in America, Joshua Kocherthal, lies buried near West Camp, on the Hudson, having left behind him a chain of Lutheran churches extending from the Mohawk to the Raritan, several of which, together with Dutch congregations, organized the first Lutheran Synod in America, in 1734. During the same period numerous German emigrants settled in Pennsylvania, Georgia, Virginia and the Carolinas, most of them, except the Salzburg emigrants in Georgia, who enjoyed the services of faithful ministers who accompanied them to America, being scattered over the land as sheep without a shepherd, until their cries were heard and ministers came over from Germany and provided for their spiritual wants. Foremost among those preachers was Henry Melchior Muehlenberg, who, with untiring zeal, gathered the Lutherans, chiefly in Pennsylvania, and organized them into prosperous Lutheran congregations, among which he labored to the end of his life, in 1787. Under his leadership, what is now the oldest Lutheran synod in America, the Synod of Pennsylvania, was established in 1748. The second Lutheran synod was organized in New York in 1786, and other synods followed in subsequent years. But under the influence of rationalism and rampant unbelief these synods had, before the new century was ushered in, drifted away from their Lutheran moorings, and when, in 1820, several Lutheran synods united in forming a general synod of the Lutheran Church in America, that synod was Lutheran only by name, having refused even the acknowledgement of the Augsburg Confession in its constitution. It was during this period of decadence that the first Lutheran theological seminaries went into operation, Hartwick Seminary, in the State of New York, in 1815, and the seminary at Gettysburg, in



1825. The few representatives of a more positive form of Lutheranism, such men as Paul Henkel and his sons, who, together with others, formed the Tennessee Synod, were looked upon with derision as a set of fanatics, and when a restoration of sound Lutheranism in this country was inaugurated the endeavors of the leaders in that movement were looked upon as utterly hopeless.

It was on the banks of the Mississippi that a dawn of a new era of Lutheranism in America began. In January and February, 1839, the boats "Rienzi," "Clyde," "Knickerbocker" and "Selma," on their first trips of the season, brought from New Orleans a company of German Lutherans, numbering upward of 700 souls. These emigrants had come chiefly from Saxony, under the leadership of a minister by the name of Stephan, formerly of Dresden, whom his followers, before their arrival in St. Louis, had raised to the dignity of a bishop. Stephan and his followers were provided with ample means, having raised, among themselves, a fund of more than \$120,000, with which they intended to establish a Lutheran colony in America, where they might live and worship far away from the oppression which they experienced beyond the seas. After a brief sojourn in St. Louis most of the company, with their leader, repaired to Perry County, Missouri, where a tract of land, comprising 4,440 acres, was purchased, and a number of settlements, Wittenberg, Altenburg, Frohna, etc., which, to this day, exist under their original names, were located in various parts of the colonial territory. But, after the lapse of only a few weeks, the bishop was unmasked as a vile slave of his lusts, and the entire enterprise came near a fatal collapse, which was only prevented by the exertions of two or three men, who had retained their foothold in the sound doctrine of the Scriptures, especially the doctrine of the church and the ministerial office. The first whose voice was raised above the general turmoil and confusion, was a young minister, C. F. W. Walther. Stephan was duly deposed and expelled from the colony, and the number of ministers and candidates who had come with the expedition entered upon their ministerial labors in the various settlements. Congregations were organized, schools were established, and even a higher institution of learning was housed in a log hut in the wilderness.

A number of immigrants had remained in St. Louis, and here, under the pastorate of O. H. Walther, formed a Lutheran congregation, which, by courtesy of Bishop Kemper, was permitted to worship in the basement of the Episcopal Church, on the corner of Broadway and Chestnut Street, until, in 1842, they erected their first house of worship, on Lombard Street. Here, too, a parochial school was at once opened, and in 1840 one of the candidates, F. Buenger, was called to instruct the children of the congregation, and such other children as were intrusted to his care. Not long after his arrival, in January, 1841, the pastor of the congregation died, and his brother, C. F. W. Walther, was called to succeed him. In 1844 a branch school was opened in what was then the northern part of the city, and in 1847 a second congregation was organized in that neighborhood, the first minister of which was the Rev. Buenger, who had, since 1844, served as assistant to Rev. Walther, and who remained the pastor of Immanuel congregation to the end of his days.

But these Lutheran congregations of St. Louis, and their sister congregations in the colonies down the river were destined to become of more than local importance to the Lutheran Church in America. As early as 1844 the congregations at St. Louis determined to assist their pastor in the publication of a Lutheran periodical for the people, and in September of that year the first number of the "Lutheraner" was printed by Weber & Olshausen, of that city. The circulation of the paper being limited at first, the means required for its publication were cheerfully furnished from the treasury of the congregation. It was through the "Lutheraner" that the attention of other earnest Lutherans in America was drawn to Walther and his colaborers. Among those who hailed the clarion sounds of this Lutheran organ with joy was a remarkable man, who had also come to this country in 1838, and was then the pastor of a small congregation at Fort Wayne, Indiana. This man was F. Wyneken, who also served as a missionary among the scattered Germans in Ohio and Indiana, under the supervision of the Pennsylvania Synod, until his health failed him and he returned to Germany for the twofold purpose of seeking the restoration of his health and of gaining men and means for the service of the Lutheran Church in the land of his adoption. His endeavors

were crowned with remarkable success. He enlisted the efforts of such as with word and deed endeavored to further the interest of a genuine Lutheran Church in this country. A missionary institute was founded by William Lohe, at Neuendettelsau, in Bavaria, who also published a paper, through which he advocated the American cause, and in 1846 the seminary was transplanted to Fort Wayne, Indiana, and placed under the management of Dr. Sihler, who had succeeded Wyneken in the pastorate when he followed a call to Baltimore. In the same year, 1846, a conference met at St. Louis for the purpose of carrying forward the preliminaries of the establishment of a Lutheran Synod, and in a number of meetings of the local congregations, with their guests, a draft of the constitution was considered and adopted before the members of the conference attached their signatures to the document. At a subsequent meeting for a similar purpose at Fort Wayne a number of others acceded to the plan, and in 1847 the Synod of Missouri, Ohio and other States, was organized at Chicago, Illinois, and chose Rev. Walther, of St. Louis, for its first president. Two years later the college and seminary, which had, until then, been carried on in Perry County, was removed to St. Louis, the congregation there having declared their willingness to devote the proceeds of a hymn book, which they had published, and other gifts, toward the support of the institution, and providing the site for the erection of the necessary buildings. Walther was by the synod placed into the chair of theology in the seminary, which he subsequently held to the day of his death. Beside the theological course, a classical collegiate course was provided for in the institution, which was incorporated as Concordia College, and as the wants of the school demanded, other professors were engaged, the first director of the collegiate department being Professor A. Biewend, a man of rare talents and extensive learning. (For further details of the history of this institution see our article on "Concordia College.") In the course of years this institution of learning was divided up into two distinct schools, the college proper being removed to Fort Wayne, Indiana, while the theological department remained in the old quarters, which were, however, enlarged in various directions as the number of students multiplied, until the old

buildings were removed, and on their site and additional ground the present stately edifice was erected and finished in 1883. As the seminary was at the same time a literary workshop, the members of the faculty being at the same time editors of a growing number of periodicals and other publications, a printing house was established in the neighborhood, which, from a small beginning, has grown to be one of the great publishing houses of the West, sending its books and pamphlets and periodicals throughout the United States and abroad. By division and addition the number of Lutheran congregations in St. Louis has grown to seventeen, each of which, with one exception, has also a parochial school in operation. Numerous conventions of synod have been held in the city, the delegates being hospitably entertained by the members of the local congregations. Visitors from a distance may be found in the city all the year round, one of the objects of their visit being to see the Lutheran institutions established there. Among these institutions, beside those already mentioned, the Lutheran Hospital and Walther College will be mentioned in other articles. It may be safely said that there are hundreds and thousands in all lands who would never have heard of St. Louis, nor cared to know where to look for it on the map, if it had not been for the Lutheran interests centered there.

PROF. A. E. GRAEBNER.

While St. Louis, as might be presumed, is a stronghold of this church, it has prospered in other parts of Missouri also, and its churches and worshipers are found in nearly every community in which Germans constitute a considerable element. After the organization of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio and other States, in 1874, the synod increased so rapidly that in 1900 there were fourteen districts embraced in it, as follows: 1, California; 2, Canada; 3, Illinois; 4, Iowa; 5, Kansas; 6, Michigan; 7, Minnesota and Dakota; 8, Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky; 9, Nebraska; 10, Oregon; 11, Eastern; 12, Western; 13, Southern; 14, Wisconsin. There were 1,685 pastors and professors; 2,106 congregations, and 776 preaching stations; 413,101 communicants; 99,291 voting members; 717,468 souls; 1,725 parochial schools, with 91,301 scholars; 5 seminaries and colleges, and 20

hospitals and asylums. The Western district embraces the States of Missouri, Arkansas, Tennessee and part of Kentucky. In the State of Missouri there were in the year 1900, 140 congregations and 50 preaching stations; 30,000 communicants; 7,000 voting members; 125 ministers; 140 church edifices, nearly all of them with parsonages and parochial school buildings attached, about 7,000 children being educated at the parochial schools. Outside of St. Louis there are churches also in the following places in Missouri: Concordia, St. Charles, Joplin, Sweet Springs, Festus, Ste. Genevieve, Sedalia, Augusta, Hannibal, Salisbury, Moberly, Norbonne, Poplar Bluff, Bismarck, Pilot Knob, Pochahontas, New Melle, Perryville, St. Joseph, Macon, Longtown, Kirkwood, Pierce City, Lincoln, Uniontown, Corder, Billings, Monnett, Adrian, Jackson, Palmyra, Japan, Cuba, Sullivan, Craig, Cape Girardeau, Appleton City, Waverly, Sarcouxie, Springfield, Wellsville, Vandalia, Blackburn, Marshall, Odessa, Jamestown, Jefferson City, Lockwood, Wentzville, Mexico, California, Otterville, Canton, Gordonville, Washington, Farmington, Altenburg, Pevely, Cabool, Lebanon, Dixon, Kansas City, Kolla, Jericho, Cole Camp, Brunswick, Kimmswick, Higginsville, Lexington, Lincoln, La Grange and Frohna. The church has in Missouri, Concordia College, a theological seminary for the education of ministers; Concordia Publishing House, for the publication of church and school books, both of these being in St. Louis; St. Paul College, at Concordia, Lafayette County, and Walther College, also in St. Louis, where students of both sexes are thoroughly educated in the classics and sciences.

#### **Lutheran Church in Kansas City.**

Among the early settlers of Kansas City were a number of English-speaking Lutherans, mostly from Pennsylvania. Early in 1867 an organization was formed and incorporated as the English Lutheran Church of Kansas City, Missouri. It was evidently the intention of the incorporators to have the name styled "The First English Lutheran Church of Kansas City, Missouri," the name by which the organization has always been and still is known. But by neglect or oversight, the word "First" does not appear in the title given the church in the articles of incorpo-

ration. The first pastor was the Rev. A. W. Wagenhals. He is now partner in the great publishing house of Funk, Wagnalls & Co., of New York City, and he has curtailed his name as indicated. No large immigration of English-speaking Lutherans ever came to Kansas City, hence the growth of the church has been slow, and has consisted in no small measure of people whose religious training had not been Lutheran, but who found a congenial church home among the pietistic Lutherans. A plain board tabernacle was the first building used. But a lot was at once bought at No. 1020 Baltimore Avenue, where a very substantial brick building was erected at a cost of about \$10,000. Following the Rev. Mr. Wagenhals, in the order named, and each averaging about four years, came the Rev. W. H. Steck, the Rev. T. F. Dornblazer, D. D., and the Rev. S. S. Waltz, D. D., bringing the church down to the year 1884. The several panics in Kansas City seriously hindered the progress of church work. Besides, American Lutherans are not as migratory as the New England people, nor as their foreign brethren. But when they begin to move they are hard to make permanent. Hundreds of Lutherans have gone further west from Kansas City. In May, 1884, the Rev. J. M. Cromer, at the time holding the chair of English in the Lutheran College in Carthage, Illinois, was called and became pastor, and served for nearly sixteen years, almost one-half of the life of the congregation. During his pastorate the old property was sold, and a corner lot bought at Fourteenth and Cherry Streets, where a handsome edifice, most beautifully furnished and equipped, and a parsonage, were built, the former at a cost of about \$45,000 and the latter at a cost of \$5,000. This work was completed in 1892, and this date marks the period of the greatest growth of the congregation. Mr. Cromer resigned the pastorate in September of 1899, and in February, 1900, the Rev. Holmes Dysinger, D. D., formerly president of Carthage College, Illinois, became pastor. The work of the church is progressing satisfactorily.

In 1885 the mission Sunday school, begun by members of the First Church, organized a congregation under the title of the Children's Memorial Lutheran Church. The first pastor called was the Rev. Millard F. Troxell, D. D., who was instrumental in

organizing the church and in putting up the first building, a neat chapel, at a cost of about \$5,000, with the lot. The succeeding pastors were the Rev. George D. Gotwald, now deceased; the Rev. Frank D. Altman, D. D., now president of the Western Theological Seminary at Atchison, Kansas; the Rev. J. S. Detweiler, D. D.; the Rev. Edward P. Schueler and the present incumbent, the Rev. Jesse W. Ball. Under the pastorate of Dr. Altman the main building was put up at an additional cost of about \$10,000, making a very commodious property, costing about \$15,000, with lot space for a parsonage.

On the resignation of the Rev. J. M. Cromer from the pastorate of the First Church, about fifty members withdrew therefrom and organized Grace Church. This was effected early in January, 1900, and Rev. Mr. Cromer was elected pastor. A lately vacated church building at No. 1418 Oak Street was leased, and is still the home of the congregation. After a period of nine months the congregation has almost trebled, and the outlook is most promising.

The present communicant membership of these churches is about as follows: The First Church, 250; the Children's Memorial Church, 150, and Grace Church, 130. These congregations belong to the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Kansas, which latter body is a distinct synod belonging to the General Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of the United States.

The history of the German Evangelical Lutheran Immanuel Church of Kansas City, belonging to the Synod of Missouri, Ohio and other States, begins in 1879. In that year Arnold Sutermeister came with his family. Through his untiring effort, in 1880 the Mission Board of the Western District sent the Rev. J. H. Rabe to begin work among the resident Lutherans. Mr. Rabe's labors were of short duration, terminating late in 1881. During his ministry services were held in the old Central Presbyterian Church, at the corner of Eighth Street and Grand Avenue. In 1882 Mr. Sutermeister bought the old Methodist Chapel property, at Sixteenth and Cherry Streets. At his solicitation, the Mission Board sent another pastor in the person of the Rev. E. Jehn, who held his first service January 28, 1883. About two years later the present congrega-

tion was organized, with thirteen heads of families. Mr. Jehn continued his labors until 1893, when he removed to Iowa. He was succeeded by the present pastor, the Rev. Louis J. Schwartz, July 23, same year. In 1895 the present church edifice was completed at a cost of about \$10,000. The parochial school maintained in connection with the church was organized in 1885, with nineteen pupils. Mr. Jehn taught the school until the following year, when A. L. Wendt, a graduate from the normal school in Addison, Illinois, became the teacher, and in 1891 the school was so increased in numbers that an assistant teacher was engaged. In February, 1900, Mr. Wendt was called to Trinity Church, St. Louis, and he was succeeded by John Sebald, of St. Clair, Michigan.

Commencing as early as 1868, Swedes residing in Kansas City met in private homes to engage in devotional exercises. Prior to 1870 they received a few ministerial visits from A. W. Dahlsten, S. P. A. Lindahl, S. G. Larson and O. Olsson. The First Swedish Lutheran Church was organized by the Rev. A. W. Dahlsten, D. D., January 9, 1870, and was incorporated the same year. In 1872 a small church building was erected on Fifteenth Street, between Washington Street and Broadway. The early history of the church was marked by trials and vicissitudes, yet the congregation grew steadily in numbers and influence. In 1884 the church building and site were sold, and two lots on Thirteenth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue were bought. Several members of the congregation subscribed \$500 each to the building fund, and P. D. Armour made a contribution of \$1,000; other Americans also contributed generously. In 1886 the present church edifice was completed. This is a substantial brick structure, seating about 700 people, and contains a \$3,000 pipe organ. Included in the church building are church parlors for society meetings and social gatherings, a school room, a library, and rooms for the janitor. The value is \$37,000. On the adjoining lot is a parsonage, erected at a cost of \$8,000. The first settled pastor was the Rev. S. J. Osterberg. His successors have been: The Rev. Albert Rodell, 1877-80; the Rev. J. P. Neander, 1881-3; the Rev. C. J. E. Haterius, 1884-9; the Rev. E. Nelander and the Rev. S. G. Larson, 1889-94; the Rev. A. J. Ostlin, 1895-8. The present

pastor is the Rev. Albert W. Lindquist, who has served since June 1, 1898. In 1900 the congregation numbered 425 members, of whom 300 were communicants. The First Swedish Lutheran Church belongs to the Kansas Conference of the Augustana Synod.

Until 1892 the Swedes of Kansas City, Kansas, were members of the First Church of Kansas City, Missouri. In that year a church was organized in the former place, which numbered among its members a number of those of the parent body. In 1899 Emanuel Church was organized in Kansas City, Missouri, and is about to erect a church edifice at a cost approximating \$15,000. The church is as yet without a settled pastor.

**Luyties, Herman C. G.**, physician and pharmacist, was born August 12, 1833, in Bremen, Germany, and died May 27, 1896, in Dresden, Germany. Reared in Bremen, Dr. Luyties was educated in that city and studied medicine under the preceptorship of some of the founders of the homeopathic school of medicine. In 1850 he came to America, and was one of the founders of homeopathy in this country, contributing especially to the advancement of that science in the West. In 1853 he established in St. Louis a small retail homeopathic pharmacy, which led to the establishment of a wholesale, as well as a retail, business. At the present time—1898—the Luyties Homeopathic Pharmacy Company, a corporation which has succeeded to the business established by Dr. Luyties, has an immense manufactory and extensive laboratories. Dr. Luyties was one of the founders of the Homeopathic College of Missouri, and for years was a lecturer on pharmacy in that institution. He was also a founder of the good Samaritan Hospital, and gave largely of his time and means to relieve the wants of the indigent of the city. The later years of his life were spent in Europe, where he died. He married, in 1862, Miss Louise Rein, and two sons and three daughters were born of their union.

**Lyman, Arthur S.**, lawyer and legislator, whose public services have been of conspicuous value, is a native of New York City, and was born December 1, 1853, son of Henry and Ellen Lyman, natives of the State of New York. The father, a successful con-

tractor and builder, was able to afford his son the best of educational advantages, which were improved to the utmost. A. S. Lyman attended the leading schools in his native city, and completed his literary education at Manhattan College, from which he was graduated in 1874. He finished a thorough law course the same year, and was at once admitted to the bar. He had but just attained his majority when he entered upon practice in the great city, crowded with legal practitioners of age and experience, surrounded by friends and influences, advantages of which he was destitute. Despite this the young lawyer essayed the struggle, and through force of character and thorough preparation established a practice which to one less ambitious would have been considered altogether satisfactory. He had discerned, however, the growing importance of the West and the opportunities it afforded for more adequate results from the same strenuous effort, and after eleven years' practice in the metropolis, in 1885 he located in Kansas City, Missouri. His success was assured almost from the outset. His ability soon came to be recognized, and a large and influential clientele gathered about him, resulting in the establishment of a practice which was at once eminently useful and gratifyingly remunerative. His present standing, while he has not yet attained the zenith of his powers, affords assurance of a more brilliant future. His distinguishing traits are his industry and deep discernment. Mastering every case in its every feature, he is indefatigable in pursuit of every iota of law applicable to it, favorable or adverse, and his well balanced judgment and keen analytical powers enable him to sift out from apparent contradiction that which elucidates his position and wins for him affirmation. His oratory is to his strong advantage; ready command of language, logical and symmetrical construction and fervency of utterance attesting his sincerity, commanding the closest attention and challenging the utmost endeavor of the most resourceful antagonist. His public services have been conspicuous, and his merit is attested in the fact that so many important positions should have been conferred upon one of his comparatively short residence, in presence of aspirants having superior local claims. In 1890, five years after his coming, he was appointed assistant





Yours Truly  
A. R. Lyon







My dear Family  
A. W. Rogers

prosecuting attorney to H. M. Withers, and he rendered efficient service until his chief had completed his term in the following year. In 1890 he was also elected to the General Assembly, serving in the regular session and in the special session of 1892, in both occupying the chairmanship of the committee on appropriations. His conduct was so acceptable to his constituents that in 1892 he was elected State Senator for the term which expired in 1897. In this position his services were of signal benefit to the State, and highly honorable to himself. He was chosen to the chairmanship of the committee on railroads, and was appointed to membership on numerous other committees, the most important of which were those of appropriations and judiciary. He introduced and effected the passage of two of the most important measures enacted into legislation, the appropriation bill for the Missouri exhibit at the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1893, and the first appropriation bill for the State military establishment since the Civil War. He was also an active agent in securing the passage of the election law of 1896, and in originating and advancing other important legislation. In politics ever an uncompromising Democrat, he has been at all times a leader among the counselors of his party, and one of its most popular and capable advocates before the people in seasons of political strife. His personal qualities are such as attach to him closely those with whom he holds companionship, and to command the respect of such as are antagonistic through conflict of interest, professionally or politically. He was married in August, 1888, to Miss Mame Clark, of Brooklyn, New York. She died in 1891, leaving a son and daughter. In February, 1896, Mr. Lynn married Miss Minnie L. Heimberger, of Kansas City.

**Lynch's Negro Pen.**—This was the name given to an old-time slave market in St. Louis, conducted by Bernard M. Lynch. The building stood on ground now occupied by the Meyer Bros.' drug house at the corner of Broadway and Clark Avenue, those streets being known, respectively, at the time as Fifth Street and Myrtle Street. Before establishing his business there he conducted a negro market on Locust Street, midway between Fourth and Fifth Streets.

When his business outgrew these quarters—in 1859—he purchased a large dwelling house at the corner of Fifth and Myrtle Streets and converted it, by means of barred windows, bolts and locks, into a secure prison. In this building, which was a two-story-and-a-half brick, he kept a considerable number of negroes at all times, purchasing and selling them as occasion offered. The last negro sold in St. Louis was sold in this market in 1861. Soon after the beginning of the Civil War the building was taken possession of by the Federal authorities and utilized as a military prison. Numerous prominent citizens of St. Louis, charged with being in sympathy with the secession movement, were imprisoned here in the early days of the war. Lynch went to Louisiana after the war, and was living there as late as 1894.

**Lyon, Andrew R.**, lawyer, was born in Knox County, Missouri, September 16, 1856. His father, Eli Lyon, was born in Kentucky and came to Missouri when he was a boy, in 1839, locating in what is now Knox County. After his arrival in this State the elder Lyon resided in the same locality, but on account of changes in county boundaries, his home was, at different times, in three or four counties. He was a farmer by occupation, a man of industry and thrift, esteemed by his neighbors as one valuable to a community where the times required such strength of character and purpose as he possessed. His wife, whose maiden name was Elvirah Holmes, came to Missouri with her parents from Kentucky in 1845, and the family located in the northeast part of the State, near the Lyon home. A. R. Lyon attended the common schools of Knox County and the high school in Edina, Missouri. From the latter he graduated in 1877, and a short time later entered the State Normal School at Kirksville, where he was a student for one year. He then spent two profitable years in the Missouri State University at Columbia. Upon the completion of his college course Mr. Lyon returned to Knox County, Missouri, and was elected county superintendent of schools, which position he filled with marked success and ability from 1881 to 1883. In the latter year he removed to Kansas City, Missouri, where he has since resided. Having determined to take up the legal profession as his life work,

he entered the office of his uncle, Judge William Holmes, in Kansas City, for the purpose of reading law. Under such able tutorship the student advanced rapidly and, having read law before his removal to Kansas City, he was prepared for the examination, in March, 1884. In that year, before Judge Francis M. Black, at Independence, Missouri, he was admitted to the bar. For about three years he was with the firm of Holmes & Ward, at the end of which time he opened a separate office and practiced for three years alone. He then formed a partnership with I. P. Ryland, and they were together four years, when Richard Snell took Mr. Ryland's place, and the firm became Lyon & Snell. This association continued until about four years ago, since which time Mr. Lyon has been alone. He devotes his time almost exclusively to the civil practice. He is a member of the Kansas City Bar Association. Politically he is a Democrat. He holds membership in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Mr. Lyon was married, in January, 1885, to Miss Elizabeth Stanford, of Alton, Illinois. To them three children have been born—Andrew Stanford, Miriam and Alfred Lyon. Mr. Lyon is a man of superior intellectual attainments, and possesses legal tact and good judgment. He enjoys a clean, profitable practice, stands high in the estimation of his associates, and as a native Missourian is anxious to uphold the dignity of the State by helping forward every enterprise calculated to advance the best interests and welfare of the proud Commonwealth.

**Lyon, Nathaniel**, soldier, was born in Ashford, Connecticut, July 14, 1818, and was killed at the battle of Wilson's Creek, Missouri, August 10, 1861. He was graduated at the United States Military Academy in 1841, and assigned to the Second Infantry, and served in Florida during the latter part of the Seminole War. He was engaged at the siege of Vera Cruz, promoted to first lieutenant while on the march to the City of Mexico, and commanded his company through the subsequent campaign, receiving the brevet of captain for gallantry at Contreras and Churubusco. In the assault on the City of Mexico he was wounded at the Belen Gate. At the close of the Mexican War he was ordered to California, and in 1850 he conducted a suc-

cessful expedition against the Indians of Clear Lake and Russian River, in northern California. He was promoted to captain in 1851, and in 1853 returned with his regiment to the East. In 1854 he was sent to Fort Riley, and during the contest for the possession of Kansas manifested his sympathy with the Free-State party and gave it his aid and support. In 1856 he was sent to the Dakota frontier; was on duty again in 1859 in Kansas, and was with General Harney in 1860. In February of 1861 he was ordered to St. Louis. Here he contested with Major Peter V. Hagner, whom he suspected of Southern sympathies, the command of the arsenal. He was soon in close accord with Francis P. Blair, Jr., and the other Unionist leaders, and at once began to drill and organize the Home Guards. A few days before President Lincoln's inauguration, Blair went to Washington to persuade General Scott and the President of the necessity of giving the command of the arsenal to Lyon, but without success. On the 13th of March, however, Lyon was placed in command of the troops at St. Louis, and in April of 1861 he was given entire charge of the arsenal, arms and stores. He mustered into the United States service four regiments of Missouri troops, and after the departure of General Harney was recognized by the government as commanding the Department of Missouri. In May, General Lyon mustered in five regiments of Home Guards, which became known as the United States Reserve Corps of Missouri. With the forces under his command, he captured Camp Jackson and the State troops assembled there on the 10th of May following, and made prisoners of the entire corps of militia. On the 31st of May, in accordance with an order that Blair had obtained from the President, Lyon, who had been commissioned brigadier general of volunteers, relieved General Harney of the command of the Department of the West. Soon afterward Lyon sent troops to the southwestern part of the State in order to meet an apprehended advance of Confederate troops from Arkansas, while with another force he advanced on Jefferson City, of which he took possession on the 15th of June. On the 17th of June he routed the Confederate force of Colonel John S. Marmaduke at Boonville. His movements placed him in command of the entire State of Missouri except the southwest corner. On July 3d he

left Boonville to continue the pursuit of Price, but when he learned that the Missourians had defeated Sigel at Carthage and effected a junction with the Confederate troops under Colonel Ben McCulloch, he halted at Springfield to await re-enforcements. On learning that the Confederates were marching on his division, he advanced to meet them, although he supposed that they largely outnumbered his force. On August 9th, considering a retreat more hazardous than a battle, he decided to surprise the Confederates in their camp on Wilson's Creek at daybreak the next morning. He turned their position and attacked their rear, while General Franz Sigel, at the head of another column, assailed their right flank. Sigel, after driving back the enemy, was defeated through mistaking one of their regiments for Iowa troops. Lyon, perceiving new troops coming to the support of Price, brought all his men to the front for a final effort. His horse was killed and he was wounded in the head and leg, but mounting another horse he dashed to the front to rally his wavering line, and was shot through the breast. The national troops were then compelled to fall back on Springfield, and retreated thence to Rolla. Lyon bequeathed \$30,000, constituting nearly his entire property, to the government to aid in the preservation of the Union.

**Lyon, Nathaniel, Burial of.**—The name of General Nathaniel Lyon is intimately associated with that of Springfield. When he fell, at Wilson's Creek, August 10, 1861, his body came into possession of the Confederates and was taken in a covered wagon into the presence of Generals Price and Rains. There were present Dr. S. H. Melcher, surgeon of the Fifth Missouri (Federal) Regiment, who had remained on the field to care for the wounded, and Colonel Emmett McDonald, a Confederate officer, a humane and kindly dispositioned man. Some of the Confederate soldiers drew knives with which to cut off buttons from the uniform of the dead general. General Rains and Colonel McDonald interposed, the former threatening to kill the first man who touched the corpse. The wagon was driven to the house of a Mr. Ray, near the battlefield, accompanied by General Rains and his orderlies. After the body had been taken within and placed upon a bed, Dr. Melcher made

an examination. According to his own written statement, made in 1883, he found a wound on the right side of the head, another in the right leg below the knee, and a third in the side. The latter, which caused death, was from a small rifle ball, entering about the fourth rib on the left side, passing through the body and, evidently, through the lung and heart, making its exit from the right side. It was his opinion that the general was holding the bridle rein in his left hand, and was turned in his saddle to give a command when the fatal bullet struck him. He wore a dark blue single-breasted captain's coat, worn and faded, without shoulder straps, which Dr. Melcher had seen him wear at the St. Louis arsenal; his trousers were dark blue, and he was hatless. The body was replaced in the wagon and covered with a spread given by Mrs. Ray, and delivered by General Rains to Dr. Melcher for conveyance within the Union lines. General Rains gave a written safeguard, now in possession of Dr. Melcher, in Chicago, and said that he would not order a Confederate escort, but that volunteers might go. Five Confederates offered, the only one remembered being Sergeant Brackett, of Churchill's Arkansas Regiment. One drove the horses; the others, mounted, rode behind. On the road Dr. Melcher met Captain (afterward General) Nelson Cole, and passed on into Springfield, where he delivered the body to Major (afterward General) J. M. Schofield. The corpse of General Lyon was taken to his former headquarters, on the north side of College Street, west of Main Street, where soon assembled General Sweeny, Major Schofield, Chief Surgeon E. C. Franklin and other officers. The latter made an examination with a view to embalming the body, but the rupture of a large artery near the heart made this impossible. Next morning Mrs. Mary Phelps, wife of Colonel John S. Phelps; the wife and the daughters of Colonel Marcus Boyd, one being Mrs. Lulu Kennedy, and Mrs. Beal, came and stood watch over the dead. The body was decomposing rapidly, and Surgeon Franklin applied bay rum and alcohol. Mrs. Phelps went to see about a coffin being made by Presley Beal, which soon came, and a butcher's wagon, accompanied only by the driver, Mrs. Phelps and one or two soldiers, conveyed the remains to the Phelps farm house. Mrs.

Phelps was almost alone at the time, her husband and son both being absent on military service. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon of August 11th the coffin was inclosed in a zinc case, made by James Vaughan, and placed in an outdoor cave used for vegetables in winter and as an icehouse in summer, and was covered with straw. While the body lay here, many came to view it, some of whom behaved in a most unseemly manner. Mrs. Phelps sent to General Price a request that he give the remains burial. Accordingly, a party of volunteers from Guibor's Battery and Kelley's Infantry, encamped upon the Phelps farm, attended to the removal of the body and witnessed its interment, the grave being dug by Colonel Phelps' negro servant, George. Parties who were present differ as to the date of his burial, but it is believed to have taken place August 14th. August 22d a party came from St. Louis for the body, bringing a four-mule ambulance and a 300-pound metallic casket. They were Danford Knowlton, of New York, a cousin of General Lyon; John B. Hasler,

of Webster, Massachusetts, a brother-in-law, and George N. Lynch, a St. Louis undertaker. They were joined en route by Colonel Emmett McDonald, who paid them every attention and afforded them much assistance. At Springfield they called upon General Price and presented a letter from General Fremont, explaining their mission. It was addressed "To whom it may concern," and he threw it down with contempt, saying he could receive no communication so directed, but offered his services to aid them in their errand. The remains of General Lyon were disinterred and placed in the metallic casket. General Parsons, whose headquarters were near by, attended courteously, and afforded a guard for the body and team that night. August 24th the party proceeded to St. Louis, where a military escort received them. The burial took place at Eastford, Connecticut, the birthplace of the deceased. His hat and sword are in possession of the Connecticut Historical Society. His revolver and saddlebags are in the cabinet of the Loyal Legion in St. Louis.

## M

**Mabbott, Frank F.**, was born in Iowa County, Wisconsin, March 7, 1858, son of William and Mary (Villemont) Mabbott. His paternal grandfather was a native of England, and his maternal grandfather was a native of France. William Mabbott, who was born in Wisconsin, was a farmer by occupation. Soon after the breaking out of the Civil War he enlisted in a Wisconsin volunteer regiment of infantry, and after a service of two years he died from diseases produced by exposure and exhaustion. His wife, the mother of our subject, is still living in Burlingame, Kansas. The early education of the subject of this sketch was obtained in the public schools of his native county, after which he was for two years a pupil in the Orphans' Home School at Madison, Wisconsin. At the age of about thirteen years he removed with his mother and stepfather to Nebraska, where he spent the next two years upon the home farm. The following two years were similarly occupied in Iowa, after which he spent a year in Dakota, freighting

from Fort Pierre to the Black Hills. Removing from Dakota to Michigan he settled in Saginaw, where for four years he was engaged in the lumber business. While in Michigan he became acquainted with Miss Sarah Joslin, a resident of Flint, whom he married there. Mr. Mabbott's next step after leaving the lumber trade in Saginaw, was to locate in Kansas, where for four years he engaged in farming. In 1888 he located in Butler, Missouri, where he has since resided. In 1893, upon the opening of the Oklahoma Reservation, he accompanied a party from Butler to Hunnewell, Kansas, from which they made the race into the Territory. The distance covered was eighteen miles, and the time occupied but seventy-one minutes. As soon as he reached his destination Mr. Mabbott located a claim of 160 acres of fine farming land, on which he resided for two years. At the expiration of that time he sold the property and returned to Butler, engaging at once as clerk for the liquor house of Ream & Douglas. In 1898 he established himself

in the same line of business, to which he has since devoted his time. Mr. Mabbott has always been a staunch Republican, and though he has never sought nor held political office, he has never failed to devote his time, labor and means to the success of his party. In matters pertaining to the fire department of Butler he has always been very deeply interested. He was one of the organizers and charter members of the local hose team, of which he has been foreman for several years, and at the annual tournament of the South-west Missouri Firemen's Association held at Webb City in 1899 he succeeded in placing his team at the head of the contestants from all parts of the State. For eight years he has been an active member of the local lodge of the Knights of Pythias. He and his wife are the parents of a bright and exceedingly attractive daughter, Ethel, now (1900) six years of age. Mr. Mabbott is a great lover of the sports of the field, fishing and hunting, and was one of the organizers of the Butler Gun Club. He is also an admirer and judge of fine horses, and is the possessor of one of the handsomest and speediest in Bates County. Personally he is popular among all classes and wields a wide influence in affairs of a public nature in which he takes an interest. He is a man of public spirit and generous impulses, and a good citizen. Since becoming a resident of Butler he has won hosts of friends by his uniform courtesy and kindly disposition, and should he ever consent to become a candidate for public office it is the opinion of his many friends that large numbers of the opposite political party will flock to his support.

**Mabry, William Erastus**, physician, was born December 24, 1846, in Choctaw County, Mississippi, of parents who were in every way worthy people, but who had little of this world's goods. His father saw service in Florida in the war against the Seminole Indians. When Dr. Mabry was six years of age his parents removed to Wayne County, Illinois. There he lived for the next ten years, and like other country boys of that region went to school during the winter months and did farm work during the remainder of each year. In 1862, the Civil War being then in progress, he enlisted as a private soldier in Company K, in the 124th Illinois Volunteer Infantry Regiment, which entered

the Union Army. He served in this regiment for three years thereafter and was favorably mentioned and promoted to corporal for meritorious conduct on the field of battle. He was mustered out of the government military service in 1865, at Chicago, Illinois, and soon afterward began the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. S. W. Vertrees, of Liberty, White County, Illinois. After reading medicine for two years he went to Chicago and attended a course of lectures at Rush Medical College. Lack of means prevented him from completing his medical college course at that time, and he began practicing at Pleasant Hope, Missouri. At that place he labored successfully and profitably for two years, and then matriculated at the Missouri Medical College in St. Louis, from which institution he received his doctor's degree. Soon after completing his course at Missouri Medical College he went to Fairfield, Wayne County, Illinois, where he formed a professional partnership with his former preceptor, Dr. Vertrees. For eight years thereafter he had a very pleasant and profitable experience, and during a period covering two official terms, he filled the position of county physician. Business reverses caused him to remove to Westport, Jackson County, Missouri, in August of 1879. At Westport he continued the successful practice of his profession, and during his residence there held the office of city physician three terms, and was city treasurer one term. He has always stood high in Kansas City, of which Westport is now a part, and is much esteemed both as physician and citizen.

**Maccabees, Knights of the.**—A fraternal and benefit order, incorporated under the laws of Michigan, in 1881, and a member of "The National Fraternal Congress," having in 1898 a membership of nearly 300,000 in the United States and Canada, making it second in numerical strength among the fraternal beneficiary orders of this country. In the year last mentioned the membership in St. Louis was between 2,000 and 3,000, and 8,000, approximately, in the State of Missouri. The originator of the order was N. S. Boynton, of Port Huron, Michigan. Hall Tent, No. 8, was the pioneer organization of this order in St. Louis, and the central organization in the city is known as St. Louis Camp, to which the various tents send

representatives. The business of the order is conducted, as a whole, through a supreme tent, which is the law-making body, "great camps" and "subordinate tents." There are two divisions of the order, one being called the Knights of the Maccabees, which admits to membership men only; and the other a sister organization, admitting women, being known as Ladies of the Maccabees. The subordinate organizations of the Ladies of the Maccabees are known as "hives," and in 1898 twelve such societies were in existence in St. Louis. At the same time eighteen tents of Knights of the Maccabees existed in the city. St. Louis was complimented at the biennial review of the Supreme Tent of the Knights of the Maccabees in 1897 by having one of its citizens, Sir Knight C. F. Hatfield, elevated to the position of supreme master-at-arms, the highest office which had, up to that time, been conferred upon a member of the order residing west of the Mississippi River.

The founder of the order, Major N. S. Boynton, then also mayor of Port Huron, Michigan, for the fourth term, visited St. Louis in December, 1897, and was treated with distinguished consideration, being publicly welcomed by Mayor Ziegenhein, and an entertainment being given in his honor at Music Hall, which was conceded to be one of the greatest demonstrations ever witnessed at that hall. It was estimated that over 5,000 persons were in the hall and that over 8,000 were turned away, unable to gain admission. Boxes were occupied by leading representatives of other great fraternal societies to pay him honor, and he was also tendered a reception at the Planters' Hotel. The Knights of the Maccabees early recognized the necessity of having a graduated system of rates, based on "Actuaries' Table of Mortality," to equitably apportion the monthly contributions to the life benefit fund among the members. On these rates a surplus fund of over \$650,000 had been accumulated at the beginning of the year 1899, all invested in United States government bonds, practically insuring, from past experience, only one assessment a month.

The history of the order in St. Louis would be incomplete without the mention of St. Louis Tent, No. 26. This was the second tent organized in the city, and until that time no progress had been made, but with

the institution of this tent new life was infused into the work, a friendly rivalry created, and the order given a responsible standing never before attained. St. Louis Tent was chartered May 9, 1892, and C. F. Hatfield was the first commander. He was succeeded by Benjamin J. Klene, the attorney and State Senator, who served two terms. He was followed by S. M. Sparklin, of the customhouse, and known as the "popular quartermaster of Ransom Post," who was succeeded in turn by Lee W. Grant, the attorney; Charles McNeil, manager of the Time Service of the Western Union Telegraph Company; J. M. Maddox, manager of the Missouri District Telegraph Company, and George McGann, general manager Commercial Telegraph Company. This tent has been remarkable for the prominence attained by its representatives in the city, State and national conventions, having three times in succession had its representative to the State biennial convention elected as a supreme representative, as follows: B. J. Klene, Lee W. Grant and C. F. Hatfield. In the city organization St. Louis Tent has always had its representative on the executive committee, twice had the commandership, and twice the record-keepership. It is known as the "Professional Tent," having probably more lawyers, doctors and musicians than any other body of its size of a similar character in the city. In addition to these, there are quite a number of prominent business men, but the fraternal character of the tent has always been kept up, and its entertainments are very popular among those privileged to enjoy them, for they are usually complimentary, and always select. The other tents in the city are known as: Tower Grove, American, Missouri, Imperial, Mozart, Mound City, United, Ivanhoe, Union, Suburban, Capen, Fern, Summit, Oak Hill, Busy Bee, Lillian, Benton and Dewey.

The year 1898 brought very important results to the Knights of the Maccabees in Missouri, in that a great camp was organized, giving the State local government, and taking it out of the territorial form which it had previously occupied. A convention was held in Jefferson City on November 9th and 10th, at which over 100 local tents were represented, with a membership of nearly 6,000, presided over by Major N. S. Boynton, Supreme R. K., when a constitution and

by-laws were adopted, which have since been approved by the supreme board of trustees, and a full set of officers elected.

St. Louis was honored by having Sir Knight R. B. Anderson, the former State commander; elected the first great commander of the Great Camp. The others of the executive committee were Sir Knight J. C. Huff, of Chillicothe, past great commander; Sir Knight J. H. Bellmer, of Sedalia, great lieutenant commander, and Sir Knight A. Lipper, of Kansas City, great record keeper.

Sir Knight R. B. Anderson has now his headquarters in St. Louis. He went to that city in 1893 from Saginaw, Michigan, where he was commander of one of the largest tents in the country. He has instituted most of the tents in St. Louis and vicinity, and has devoted his entire time since going there to the building up of the order in this State.

CHARLES F. HATFIELD.

**Macfarlane, George Bennett**, lawyer and jurist, was born near Fulton, Callaway County, Missouri, January 21, 1837, and died in St. Louis, Missouri, February 12, 1898. He was the son of George and Catherine (Bennett) Macfarlane. George Macfarlane was born in Stewarton, Ayrshire, Scotland, January 12, 1796. He was educated in the schools of his native land, and graduated from the law department of the University of Edinburgh. He emigrated to America and married Miss Catherine Bennett, a native of Madison County, Kentucky, who was born in October, 1796, and was descended from an English family who accompanied Lord Baltimore to Maryland. George Macfarlane located on a farm about four miles north of Fulton, Missouri, where he resided until his death, in April, 1867. His wife died in September, 1892. George B. Macfarlane spent his youthful days on his father's farm in his native county. His early education was received in the county schools and at his home fireside. He was also a student at Westminster College, at Fulton, from which institution he departed without taking a degree. Leaving college, he studied law, and in 1861 was admitted to practice at the bar. In 1865 he removed from Callaway County to Mexico, Missouri, which place he made his permanent home, and where his remains now rest in the city cemetery. At

Mexico he established himself in the practice of his profession, which he pursued with merited success. In 1872, there being a vacancy in the office of probate judge of Audrain County, he was appointed to that place by Governor B. Gratz Brown, and in 1874 he was elected, without opposition, as his own successor. In 1875 he resigned the office in order to devote his whole time and attention to his large and lucrative practice. In 1888 he was appointed curator of the State University, in which office he continued until 1890. On the adoption of the constitutional amendment, in 1890, adding two members to the Supreme Court of the State and dividing it into two divisions, he was appointed by Governor D. R. Francis as one of the new members and assigned to that division having criminal jurisdiction. This was a new field for him, he having had very little practice in criminal law. Notwithstanding his lack of familiarity with that branch of the law, he began its study and research, and during a part of his time as a member of the criminal division was also a lecturer on criminal law at the State University, and made a record on the bench as one of its ablest judges. At St. Louis, in 1892, he was one of the three receiving from the Democratic convention a nomination for Supreme judge, receiving the highest number of votes cast for any candidate. At the November election of that year he was elected a member of that court, and was afterward assigned to Division No. 1, which place he filled until his death. At the annual meeting of the Missouri Bar Association, held at St. Louis, March 17 and 18, 1899, in a memorial presented by Honorable George Robertson and duly entered upon the records of the association, this high tribute is paid to the memory of Judge Macfarlane: "While on the bench he did his full share toward relieving an overcrowded docket, and in his death we lost one of the most careful and painstaking judges of his generation. His opinions are marked with thought and care which give support and strength to the judicial literature of the State. As a citizen and a man he was of no less worth than as a lawyer and jurist. He was identified with every movement for the good of his country and his State, enjoyed the respect of all who knew him, and died beloved of all his people."



Judge J. McD. Trimble, now of Kansas City, who read law with him, and who, on his admission to the bar in 1875 became his partner and so remained till January, 1887, knowing him better than any living man, said of Judge Macfarlane, in speaking of his death: "I have never known a purer man. During all my acquaintance with him I never saw him do a thing or say a thing to which the most fastidious could take any exceptions. He possessed that kind of honesty which entered into and controlled all his acts, public or private, and shaped the course of his intellectual labors as well as his moral conduct. He was both intellectually and morally upright. There was nothing oblique about him. A *non sequitur* was as repulsive to his mind as a theft was to his morals. He was one of the few men who could have been a good and fair judge in his own case. He was always ready to give others the benefit of any doubts which might arise as to the correctness of his personal claims. It never occurred to him to inquire whether his acts or decisions would meet with public approval. His only concern was to be right. Most of us would live to a better purpose than we do if we lived a life like his, so free from ostentation and so full of useful labor." In 1867 Judge Macfarlane married Miss Alice Orear, daughter of Tandy Orear, of Boone County. She survives and is made happy by her three sons, Charles Roy, George Locke and Guy, all of whom reside with her at her home in Mexico, Missouri. Judge Macfarlane was a member of the Presbyterian Church and an exemplary Christian. He was also a member of Hebron Lodge, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, the Royal Arch Chapter and the Crusade Commandery of Knights Templar of his own city.

**Mackenzie, James**, senior member of the firm of J. & W. C. Mackenzie, financial agents of high standing, has been associated with his brother, William C. Mackenzie, since the removal of the latter to Kansas City, Missouri. James Mackenzie was born in Scotland, and came to this country in 1882, locating in Texas, where he was engaged in the cattle business. He made a large acquaintance throughout the West and readily won the confidence of all who had dealings with him. In 1889 he decided to locate in Kansas City for the purpose of engaging in

the business of making loans on mortgages and investments of various kinds, and acting as financial agent in the capacities demanded by modern methods. He was joined by his brother, William C. Mackenzie, who came to America from the land of his birth, Scotland, in 1885. The latter was in the East India trade at the time of his decision to come to the country where his brother had made a home and established an enviable reputation, and would have gone to the far-removed scene of the great company's operations in order to learn the business at the other end of the line, had it not been for his decision to remove to America. James had left his native shores soon after leaving college and had engaged in business. The firm was established in 1889 and has so continued, under the name which appears in the introductory lines of this article, to this day. Its members are trusted financial agents of large concerns, make loans on mortgages, handle heavy investments, and transact a general business along this line. Their operations cover a great portion of the vast Western territory and include loans on farms and on city property. They were among the first to make it possible to borrow money at a low rate of interest in Kansas City, and therefore deserve the praise that is given them for this departure in favor of those worthily in need of temporary financial assistance in order that the vicissitudes of the commercial world may be safely met and conquered. Both of these gentlemen are staunch friends of Kansas City and all her best interests. They take a prominent part in every movement that has for its purpose the upbuilding of municipal interests, are patriotic in their devotion to the affairs of their State and government, and stand high in the estimation of all who associate with them in either a business or a social way.

**Macon.**—The judicial seat of Macon County, a city of the third class, at the crossing point of the Hannibal & St. Joseph branch of the Burlington and the Wabash Railroads, 171 miles from St. Louis and 140 miles from Kansas City. The town was laid out in March, 1856, on land originally settled upon by James T. Haley in 1852. The plat of the town was filed in the county clerk's office March 13, 1856. The year after a town was laid out called Hudson. In 1859 both

towns were incorporated under the name Macon City. The old town of Hudson included nearly all of what is now the business portion of the city. In 1863 the State Legislature passed an act making Macon the county seat, and two years later a courthouse was built, on the public square, which is a part of an addition to the town called County Addition. The city is delightfully located on elevated land, is notable for its healthful surroundings, and the streets are wide and handsomely laid out, crossing at right angles, well graded and paved with stone blocks, and the sidewalks laid with granitoid. Abundance of shade trees imparts much beauty to the city, and makes it, with its numerous other environments, an ideal residence town. The surrounding country is one of the best agricultural sections of northern Missouri. Near the city are numerous coal mines which have been actively worked for a number of years. Macon enjoys an extensive trade from the tributary territory. The city has a splendid electric lighting plant, a gas works, electric heat and power plant, fine water-works, a well equipped fire department and a good sewerage system. The business of the town has rapidly increased during the past few years. There are three banks, one of which is ranked among the most substantial institutions of Missouri, an operahouse, with a seating capacity of 800, a large private military academy which is considered the most elegant and complete in equipment, of any similar institution in the United States; a high school and three primary departments, and a school for colored children. There are Methodist Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal, South, Baptist, German Lutheran, Christian, Episcopal and Catholic Churches in the city, and Baptist and Methodist Episcopal Churches sustained by the colored population. There is a well supported social club, which occupies elegantly furnished quarters, and lodges of the various fraternal and benevolent orders, including the various degrees of Masonry, Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias. The city supports four weekly newspapers, the "Times," the "Citizen," the "Republican" and the "Democrat." Included among its manufacturing enterprises is a large factory for the manufacture of high class carriages and wagons, a large patent shear factory, two flouring mills, a box factory, cigar and other small factories. The

city sustains four hotels and about 150 stores and shops. The population in 1900 was 4,068.

**Macon County.**—A county in the northern central part of the State, bounded on the north by Adair and Knox; east by Knox and Shelby; south by Randolph and Chariton, and west by Chariton and Linn Counties; area 519,000 acres. The surface is undulating. The Missouri-Mississippi divide crosses the county from north to south. West of the divide flows the Chariton and its branches, East and Middle Forks, with their tributaries, Walnut, Turkey, Brush, Puzzle and Paint Creeks, and east of the divide are Middle Fork of Salt River, and its feeders, Narrows, Winn and Hoover Creeks, and in the extreme eastern part of the county are Bear and Ten-Mile Creeks, while Muscle Fork and its many small branches flow in the extreme western part of the county. The soil is mostly clay mixed with sand, and in the valleys a black loam underlaid with clay. The bottom lands along the Chariton River are from one to three miles in width, and along the other streams average about half a mile in width. When the county was first settled the territory along the streams was thickly wooded, but at present only about 10 per cent of the land is in timber, chiefly the different kinds of oak, hickory, black walnut, ash, elm, maple and sycamore. In the central western part of the county, west of the Chariton River, is a region called the Barrens, consisting of high rounded hills, interspersed with valleys of considerable fertility, and bearing no wooded growths. In the northern part of the county are some tracts of land similar in character. Between Muscle Fork and Brush Creeks, and on the East Fork of the Chariton, in the southern central part, and in the eastern part of the county north of Middle Fork of Salt River, the country is hilly, though not rising to more than 100 feet above the surrounding country at any point. The surface of the remainder of the county presents gentle slopes and prairie lands. About 85 per cent of the land is under cultivation. The chief cereal crops are wheat, corn and oats. All the grasses—blue-grass, timothy, clover and millet—grow to perfection in different parts of the county. Fruits grow well, as do also the various kinds of vegetables. Bituminous coal is the prin-

cipal mineral produced and is extensively mined; in different parts of the county are abundance of limestone, sandstone and potter's clay. Included among the surplus products shipped from the county in 1898 were: Cattle, 9,200 head; hogs, 99,100 head; sheep, 5,540 head; horses and mules, 2,206 head; wheat, 4,200 bushels; corn, 7,600 bushels; hay, 451,000 pounds; flour, 1,162,000 pounds; lumber, 798,100 feet; logs, 24,000 feet; walnut logs, 48,000 feet; piling, 36,000 feet; cross-ties, 6,583; cord wood, 420 cords; coo- perage, 19 cars; coal, 655,415 tons; brick, 30,750; gravel and sand, 4 cars; wool, 64,106 pounds; tobacco, 283 pounds; melons, 1,200; poultry, 780,500 pounds; eggs, 810,000 dozen; butter, 82,125 pounds; dressed meats, 3,188 pounds; game and fish, 15,300 pounds; tallow, 35,993 pounds; hides and pelts, 165,740 pounds; apples, 1,106 barrels, fresh fruits, 2,310 pounds; dried fruits, 585 pounds; honey, 635 pounds; canned goods, 20,700 pounds; furs, 2,972 pounds; feathers, 7,386 pounds; charcoal, 26 cars. The territory now embraced in Macon County was settled about 1830. The first settlement was made about four miles north of the present city of Macon. Among the pioneers were Thomas Williams, Nathan Richardson, Jacob Loe, William Sears, James Cowhan, Erbin East, E. Penton and the Wright, McCall, Shackelford, Moody, Summers, Gibson, Dysart, Powell, McCann, King, Morrow and Rowland families, all of whom settled near together in the southwestern part of the county, where a little hamlet was formed and became known as Moccasinville. This place was near the present site of the village of Atlanta. William T. Smith, one of the Burns family and James Stone, from Wayne County, Kentucky, settled in what is the southern part of the county. Nearly all the early settlers came from Wayne County, Kentucky, with a few from Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee. When the earliest pioneers arrived there were a few wandering bands of Indians in the county. The red men were friendly, caused no trouble, and within a few years they joined their tribes, which, by treaty, were given territory further west. Gradually the territory was settled up with a thrifty class of colonists, the later arrivals being from the middle Eastern and Southern States, and by 1837, when the county was organized, within its limits were more than 5,000 people. Macon

County was erected out of Randolph County by legislative act, approved January 6, 1837, and named in honor of Nathaniel Macon, of North Carolina. The General Assembly named Joseph M. Baker, Henry Lassiter and James Pipes commissioners to locate a permanent seat of justice, and directed that they meet on the first Monday of May, 1837, at the house of D. C. Garth, where they met as directed. The next meeting was held June 12th, of the same year, and they selected a portion of land owned by James Cochran and Daniel C. Hubbard, who donated to the county "without limit or reservation" fifty acres. This land was originally entered by Joseph and Canada Owenby, Mark Dunn and Clem Hutchinson, and was about eight miles northeast of the present site of the city of Macon. On June 4, 1838, the county court "ordered that the county seat of said county (of Macon) be called and known by the name and style of Bloomington," and that James Ratliff, commissioner of the county, lay off the same in town lots and public square, and that the lots be sold at public auction for the benefit of the county. August 9, 1838, the county court made an order reserving from sale Block 17, of the town of Bloomington, for the purpose of a public square, and lot Number 26, Block 7, for a jail. The town was laid out by James Loday, Abney L. Gilstrap and William Sears. At the meeting of the court, the first Monday in October, 1838, it was ordered that a temporary courthouse be built at Bloomington on Lot 1, Block 3, the building to be two stories, 20 x30 feet, one room 18x20 feet, one 12x12, and one 8x12, to be constructed of logs and "plastered with lime." November 17, 1839, Robert George was appointed by the county court a commissioner to superintend the building of the courthouse, and ordered to let the contract for the building on December 27th following. No contract was let for the building, the court rescinding its orders, and at a meeting held on December 8th, the court ordered that a courthouse be built of brick, forty-five feet square, two stories, and to cost \$3,000. The plans for the courthouse were changed in September, 1840, and the building reduced to 40x34 feet. It was finished in 1841 and was the only courthouse built in the county until 1865, when the present courthouse was built at a cost of \$50,000, the county seat having been changed

to Macon in 1863, but not moved until after the war closed. In 1867 a jail was built. In 1897 a new pressed brick building for the recorder's and other offices was erected near the courthouse in the public square. The first County Court of Macon County was held at the house of Joseph Owenby, about eight miles northeast of the city of Macon, on the first Monday in May, 1837. The first county justices were John S. Morrow, Joseph Owenby and James Cochran, with Daniel C. Hubbard, clerk, and Jefferson Morrow, sheriff. The first act of the court was to outline the townships of Middle Fork, Chariton, Liberty, Jackson, Independence, Pettis and Goshen, and order that an election be held on the first Saturday in June, 1837, for the election of justices of the peace in each township. The first license granted by the court was to W. H. Rowland to run a grocery store. Other acts of the first court were to appoint George W. Green county treasurer and agent of the county to receive from the State treasury the county's portion of the road and canal fund. The second meeting of the court was held on July 3, 1837, and the township of Narrows was organized. February 5, 1838, the court met at the house of Dabney C. Garth, which place was the regular place of meeting until the courthouse was finished in 1841. The first circuit judge to hold a term of court in Macon County was the Honorable Thomas Reynolds, judge of the Second Judicial District, and the first meeting was held August 17, 1837, at the house of Dabney C. Garth at the town of Bloomington, or "Box Angle," as it was called before the county court gave it an official name. The first grand jury was composed of James Wells, foreman; James Riley, Micajah Hull, Canada Owenby, James A. Terrill, Nathaniel Richardson, Nathan Dabney, Jesse Gillstrap, Isaac Gross, Thomas J. Dabney, John F. Northrup, Richard Calvert, William Smith, Birdrick Posey, Thomas Williams, Lewis Green, James T. Haley, James A. Griffith, Stephen Gibson and David Young. Jefferson Morrow was the first sheriff, William Schame deputy sheriff, W. H. Davis circuit attorney and Daniel C. Hubbard circuit clerk. The first case for trial was a case of debt. The first indictments returned were against six men for gambling with cards. For many years only trifling cases of a criminal nature were before the

courts, gaming, betting on horses, assault, and selling liquor without a license. Macon County has an excellent record and within its borders crime has been kept at the minimum. Among the first resident physicians of Macon County were Abraham Still, brother of the founder of the school known as osteopathy; A. T. Still of Kirksville, Missouri; John Wilkin, Arthur Barron and William Proctor. Among the first schoolteachers in the county was Oliver P. Davis, who conducted a subscription school near the old town of Bloomington. The first newspaper in the county was established in 1850 at Bloomington, and was called the "Bloomington Gazette." It was published by James M. Love. The first mill in the county was built by Judge Cochran in 1837, near the old town of Bloomington. Later one Jones built a mill on Middle Fork, and one Daly built a mill on the "divide." Prior to the outbreak of the Civil War the sentiments of the residents of Macon County were quite evenly divided between the North and the South. During the conflict the county furnished many soldiers to each side, the Federals drawing the greater number. There was little trouble in the county, which fared much better than adjoining counties. Macon County is divided into twenty-four townships, named respectively, Bevier, Callao, Chariton, Drake, Eagle, Easley, Hudson, Independence, Jackson, Johnson, La Plata, Liberty, Lingo, Lyda, Middle Fork, Morrow, Narrows, Richland, Round Grove, Russell, Ten Mile, Valley, Walnut Creek and White. The assessed value of real estate and town lots in the county in 1899 was \$4,849,295; estimated full value, \$9,698,590; assessed value of personal property, including stocks, bonds, etc., \$2,147,396; estimated full value, \$3,140,000; merchants and manufactures, \$282,690; assessed value of railroads, \$1,247,781. There are ninety-five miles of railroad in the county, the Atchison, Topeko & Santa Fe crossing the county from near the northeast corner to the southwest corner; the Hannibal & St. Joseph branch of the Burlington, from east to south of the center, and the Wabash from north to south, a little east of the center. The number of public schools in the county is 135; teachers, 193; pupils, 10,439; permanent school fund, \$75,000. The population of the county in 1900 was 33,018.

**Macon Execution.**—On a Friday of September, 1862, there occurred at Macon, Macon County, Missouri, a painful and distressing event—the execution of ten Confederate prisoners, who were said to have been “captured the third time while engaged in the robbing and assassination of their neighbors.” They belonged to a lot of 144 prisoners captured by General Lewis Merrill, and were selected as being the greatest offenders, as each of them had several times taken the oath of allegiance to the Federal government, and as often violated it by taking up arms against it. They were Frank E. Drake, Dr. A. C. Rowe, Elbert Hamilton, William Searcy, J. A. Wysong, J. H. Fox, Edward Riggs, David Bell, John H. Oldham and James H. Hall. The prisoners confessed their offense and pleaded for mercy, and citizens urgently entreated General Merrill to spare their lives; but he refused, and at 11 o'clock the condemned men were taken from the railroad freight car in which they had been confined, and were marched in silence to the field half a mile south of the town chosen for the place of execution. A detachment of sixty-six men from the Twenty-third Missouri Infantry, selected as executioners, marched six abreast in charge of them and formed the south line of a hollow square, the other sides being formed by the Twenty-third Regiment and Merrill's horse. The prisoners, blindfolded, were made to kneel in front of the soldiers, divided into firing squads of six to each prisoner, with one squad held in reserve, and at the word of command the volleys were discharged, and the ten men lay dead on the ground. Five of the bodies were delivered to friends, who asked for and buried them, and the others were buried by the military authorities.

**Madill, George A.**, lawyer, jurist and financier, was born in 1838, in Bradford County, Pennsylvania. After completing his education he was graduated from the Albany (New York) Law School in 1860. He practiced in Oswego, New York, for five years, and removed to St. Louis, Missouri, in 1866. In 1870 he was elected judge of the Circuit Court of St. Louis, and served four years. On his retirement from the bench 300 lawyers gathered and presented him with an address, lithographed on parchment, expressing warm approval of his official conduct. After retir-

ing from the bench Judge Madill continued the practice of law until he was made president of the Union Trust Company, since which time he has given the larger share of his attention to the interests of that corporation.

**Madison.**—A city of the fourth class, on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway in Monroe County, twelve miles west of Paris. It was settled in 1836 by James R. Abernathy. It contains a graded school, three churches, a bank, two hotels, a sawmill, a newspaper, the “Times,” and about thirty-five other business concerns in different lines of trade. Population, 1899 (estimated), 750.

**Madison County.**—A county in the southeastern part of the State, bounded on the north by St. Francois; east by Perry and Bollinger; south by Bollinger and Wayne, and west by Iron County; area 316,000 acres. Its topography is irregular, ranging from valleys to high hills and mountains. West of the St. Francis River the greatest elevation is reached, Rock Creek Mountain, the highest, being 575 feet. Elevations of other mountains are, Blue, 551 feet; Daguerre, 492; Block, 467, and Smith, 432. There is little soil in the mountain district, which is covered with flinty rock and broken porphyry. Generally the valleys in the elevated sections have a light covering of red clay, which in places produce good crops of wheat. In the northern part is a plateau, with soil based upon syenitic rock, which by careful cultivation bears fair crops, but is chiefly valuable for fruit-growing. The county is drained by the Castor and St. Francis and their tributaries. The Castor flows in a southerly direction through the eastern part, having its source in the northeast, and from the east receives the waters of Dry and Ground's Creeks, and from the west the feeders are Kelly's and Mouser's Creeks. The St. Francis flows through the western part and is fed by Brewer's, Stout's, Marble and Leatherwood Creeks from the west, and by Cedar, Turkey, Twelve Mile, Little St. Francis, Piney, Dry and Trace Creeks from the east. In the bottoms along these streams the soil is a sandy loam, and in places of great fertility. Only about thirty-five per cent of the land is under cultivation, the remainder consisting of barren mountains and timber which is plentiful,

consisting mainly of oak, hickory, pine and ash. The minerals in the county are lead, zinc, iron, cobalt, nickel, some copper and silver, though the last two metals are not known to exist in paying qualities. Lumbering and mining are the chief industries besides stock-raising and agriculture. In 1897 there were exported from the county 3,826 head of cattle; 8c. head of hogs; 1,080 head of sheep; 1,190,375 pounds of poultry; 257,775 dozens of eggs; 40,000 pounds of tallow; 52,564 pounds of hides; 750 bales of hay; 12,703 barrels of flour; 3,000 pounds of cheese; 5,517 pounds of furs; 1,864 pounds of feathers; 1,720 tons pig lead; 100 tons nickel ore; 34 cars stone; 4,330,000 feet of lumber; 11,040 railroad ties; 14 cars cooperage, and 23,871 pounds dried fruit. Owing to many small mining towns the farmers find at home a market for the greater part of their product. The total assessed value of property in the county in 1897 was \$1,903,822; full estimated value, \$2,717,662. In the county the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway has twenty-three miles of track. The first white men to make exploration in what now comprises Madison County were Renault and La Motte and their companions about the years 1721-23. They discovered minerals, principally lead, but owing to their finding no silver ore no settlement was made at that time. According to the report of Moses Austin, made to Captain Stoddard in 1804, giving an account of the mines in what was then Missouri Territory, in 1723 Renault discovered mine La Motte. About two years later "La Motte opened and wrought the mine" named after him. Between 1725 and 1800 the settlements in what is now Madison County were migratory. During a few months of the year, some of the settlers at Ste. Genevieve and New Bourbon would work at the mines, taking such ore as could be easily reduced by primitive processes. The first person of whom there is any record of his settlement upon land in the county for agricultural purposes is John Callaway, a Kentuckian, who in 1799 was granted land on Saline Creek at the mouth of the Little St. Francis. About the same time a number of sons of Nicholas Lachance settled upon land on Castor Creek. Lachance, pere, was an early settler of Kaskaskia, and held land there under one of the first French grants. Later he moved with members of his family to New Bourbon. He

had nine sons, and from information contained in the American State papers, it is evident they were of a roving disposition, and some of them had frequently changed their places of residence. In 1800 grants of 400 arpens of land each were made to thirteen people. The records show that these grants were located upon Big River. However, the recipients settled near the present site of Fredericktown, on the Little St. Francis, at the mouth of the Saline, and, as was the French custom, formed a village which they called St. Michaels, and from it cultivated their land. In this settlement were Antoine Lachance, Nicholas Lachance, Jr., Joseph, Francis and Michael Lachance. Testimony adduced before the land commissioners, some years later, tends to show that the place was not made the permanent home of the Lachances, excepting Nicholas, Jr., who, in his claim for 500 arpens, offered testimony to show that previous to 1803 he had built a cabin on Maple Creek and made maple sugar. Pierre Chevalier, who also was a resident of Kaskaskia, located upon land near St. Michaels, as did also Paul, Baptiste and Andrew De Guire, Gabriel Nicolle, Peter Veriet and John Matis. The records show that Peter Veriet in April, 1800, purchased from Nicholas Lachance and Judith, his wife, their claim to land near the Castor. Before the land commissioners, his title to this land was not affirmed. Among other early settlers in the county were William Easum and James and Samuel Campbell, who settled prior to 1803 and built cabins near the St. Francis, and cultivated the land. John Mathews in 1802 was granted 1,070 arpens on the St. Francis, and other early settlers were Christopher Anthony, who laid a foundation for a house in 1802; John L. Pettit, William Crawford, Daniel Philips and Thomas Crawford. With few exceptions the earliest settlers were from Kaskaskia, New Bourbon and Ste. Genevieve. Tribes of Kickapoo, Chickasaw and Osage Indians lived near the St. Francis, and their depredations prevented a rapid settlement of this section. As early as 1763 Chickasaws killed one of the Valle family at Mine La Motte, and for some years so terrorized the people that the mine was left unworked. On account of these depredations and fears of attack the early settlers formed villages for protection, and no doubt this is one of the reasons why pioneers of Madison

County cultivated land at other points than designated in their land grants. In 1806 Elijah O'Bannon, a Virginian, located two miles west of St. Michaels, and in 1818 burned the first brick and erected the first brick house in the county. About the time of O'Bannon's arrival the Whiteners and Mousers settled upon the creeks which bear their names. Madison County was organized by legislative act December 14, 1818, and was named in honor of President Madison. The county then extended to Black River, and was reduced to its present limits in 1857, when a portion of it was included in Iron County. The first county court was held February 12, 1821, at the house of J. G. W. McCabe, the justices being William Dillon and Henry Whitener, with Nathaniel Cook, clerk. Then the county was divided into Castor Township, eastern part; St. Michaels, western, and Liberty, northern part. Two new towns were added, German and Twelve Mile. St. Francis Township was organized in 1845, Arcadia in 1848 and Union in 1850. Arcadia and the greater parts of Union and Liberty were cut off by the organization of Iron County in 1857. The present townships are Polk, St. Michaels, Liberty, St. Francis, Castor, Twelve Mile and German. The first county seat was St. Michaels, and in 1819 the commissioners appointed to locate a permanent seat of justice—Theodore F. Tong, John Burdett, John Bennett and Henry Whitener—selected Fredericktown, two and a half miles distant from that place. Up to 1822 courts were held in private houses in St. Michaels. That year a brick courthouse was built at Fredericktown, and in November was occupied by the court. The building, which stood in the center of the public square, was used until November, 1899, when it was torn down to make room for a new building. November 5, 1899, by order of the county court, bonds for the building of a new courthouse were issued to the amount of \$10,000 and bids for the construction of a fine building were advertised for. The county was free from debt and had more than \$10,000 in its treasury. With this amount and from that derived from the sale of the bonds the building was completed in November, 1900, at a cost of about \$22,000. It is one of the most substantial and handsome public buildings in southeast Missouri. The first jail was built of logs. This was burned by a prisoner named

Mitchell, who escaped. Another jail was built of brick, and this, too, was burned in 1845, and the county was without a jail until 1890, when the present one was built at a cost of about \$5,000. The first term of the circuit court was held at the house of Theodore F. Tong, July 12, 1819, Judge Thomas presiding, and Charles Hutchings, acting clerk, and Joseph Montgomery, sheriff. The first grand jury consisted of Jason Harrison, Adam Ground, John White, Elisha Bennett, Jacob Shook, John Clement, Thomas Cooper, Lee Pettitt, Nicholas Lechance, William Dillon, Alexander Fletcher, John Baptiste De Guire, James Pettitt, Thomas Crawford, Peter Sides, John Best, John Sides, Henry Whitener, John Wright and E. Mitchell. It is evident that many of the pioneers had their pugilistic qualities well developed, for at the first term of the court indictments for assault and battery were returned against John Callaway, Samuel Strothers, Joseph Bennett, J. G. W. McCabe, D. L. Caruthers, George and Jacob Nifong, Peter Chevalier, Moses Baird, John Bridges, Thomas Craddock, Samuel Anthony, George Robertson, Arthur McFarland and Adam Henderson. At the trial all were found guilty except Bridges and McFarland. Indictments were also returned against George Wear for corn-stealing, Frank Mires for horse-stealing and J. B. Stephens for larceny. In none of the cases were the charges sustained, and the defendants were discharged. J. B. Stephens was accused of stealing a large sum of money from D. L. Caruthers. He was indicted, arrested, tried and discharged for lack of evidence. One John Duncan, who had arrived in the county from Tennessee, planned to secure for his own use the money supposed to be in Stephens' possession. Representing himself as one desirous of purchasing land, he went to the house of Stephens, about two and a half miles from Fredericktown, who, with his two young sons, was in the woods near by. Calling upon them, Duncan stealthily secured an ax and gun they had and murdered the three. Returning to the house, he killed Mrs. Stephens, but left unharmed two small children with her. He spent some time in searching the premises for the money he expected to find concealed, but none was found. A few days later he was arrested, tried, found guilty and sentenced to be hanged on April 5, 1821. On the appointed

day he was executed northeast of Fredericktown, and on the scaffold made a full confession, exonerating two citizens who were indicted for complicity in the crime. This was the only legal execution in the county. At the November term, 1827, Conrad Cathner, on change of venue from Cape Girardeau, was tried for the murder of Charles Hinkle. He was found guilty of manslaughter and sentenced to one year's imprisonment and \$500 fine. Every alternate month of his sentence the court directed that he work in Elisha Bennett's blacksmith shop in Fredericktown, chained to an anvil and be returned to the jail each night. In February, 1844, A. W. Smith and John Vincent quarreled over a broken fence between their farms. Smith bore a bad reputation. He waylaid and shot Vincent, who lived long enough to crawl to the house of a neighbor and tell of the affair. Smith was arrested, tried and sentenced to be hanged. Pending an appeal to the Supreme Court which his attorney had made he was confined in the jail at Fredericktown. An election drew together a number of Vincent's friends and they determined to lynch Smith. The sheriff and a number of citizens guarded the jail and refused to deliver the prisoner. The lynching party agreed to abide by a decision by vote whether or not Smith should be lynched. The sheriff reduced the number of guards about the jail, dragged out the prisoner and after summoning a Methodist preacher, Rev. Jesse P. Davis, and compelling him to offer prayers for the condemned man, carried out their plan of execution. The first members of the bar to locate in Madison County were William M. Newberry, a native of Frankfort, Kentucky, where he was born in 1800. At the age of eighteen he located in Missouri and for a while taught school. As early as 1826 he practiced law. Other lawyers who lived in the county previous to the Civil War were Samuel Caruthers, D. M. Fox, Samuel Collier and W. N. Nolle. During the War of 1812 a company was organized in Ste. Genevieve, and many residing in that portion now comprising Madison County became members. During the Civil War the county furnished soldiers to both Federal and Confederate sides. On October 21, 1861, there was a battle at Fredericktown, the Federals under Colonel Plummer being victorious. The Confederate forces were under the

command of Colonel Jeff Thompson. Until the close of the war there was some skirmishing in the county, but no other battle. The pioneers of Madison County were mostly Catholics. Up to 1820 services, at long intervals, were held in the houses of members. In 1820, in what was known as New Village (founded in 1814 after the overflow of St. Michaels by the Castor and St. Francis Rivers) a small log church was built. In 1827 it was taken down and removed to Fredericktown, and a regular parish formed, with Father Francis Cellini, pastor. Father Cellini in early life was a surgeon in the Italian army. After locating in Fredericktown he manufactured a number of proprietary remedies, which were sold under his name. Besides attending to the spiritual wants of the settlers, he looked after their health as well and acquired a wide reputation as an excellent surgeon as well as that of a good priest. As a housekeeper he employed a Mrs. Smith, a benevolent woman of considerable wealth. She donated to the parish the site for the church at Fredericktown, also much of the means for the erection of the necessary buildings. She passed her later days at a convent in St. Louis, where she died. Father Cellini was pastor at Fredericktown until 1842, and a year later was succeeded by Father Savelle, who in 1845 was transferred to another parish and the place was filled by Father Tucker, a native of Perry County, who remained pastor until his death, in December, 1880. Father Tucker lived a frugal life and at his death left considerable money, which was found concealed in different parts of his house, to the Little Sisters of the Poor and to the bishop. In 1846, under his direction, a brick church was built, and later a parochial house. In 1814 the Baptist association organized Providence Church in a small log house on the St. Francis River, not far from Fredericktown. Later a church was built on Castor River. In 1814 John Farrar, a resident of the section now Madison County, was ordained a minister of the Baptist Church and resided in the county until 1825. The present Baptist Church at Fredericktown was organized January 18, 1870. In 1838 the Methodist Episcopal Church was organized and a church built at Fredericktown on the site of the present church, which was erected in 1880. The earliest schools were run on the subscription plan. The Catholics about 1828



established a school for girls, which was taught by the Sisters of St. Joseph, and about the same time a school for boys was started. The public school system was not inaugurated in the county until 1880. The number of public schools in the county at present is 60; teachers, 75; pupils, 3,640; permanent school fund (1897), \$3,173.03. The first newspaper in the county was the "Espial," published by John Lindsay, established in 1847. It was the first Free Soil paper published in the State, and had a life of about two years. The principal towns and villages in the county are Fredericktown, Mine La Motte, Marquand, Jewett, Cornwall and Saco. The population in 1900 was 9,975.

#### **Magazine Literature in St. Louis.**

St. Louis has never been a magazine publishing center. After an existence of a century and a third it can not claim to have an established magazine. The longest-lived publication of this class expired in December, 1897, after a checkered career of twenty-seven years. Of the three magazines now published, the oldest has been issued but nine years, and the newest, four years, and one of the three is a "trade" publication, depending for its support on its unliterary features. Of the many factors that govern the law of non-support of our magazines, the most potent are local apathy as to periodical literature; the absence of local literary pride; the lack of public confidence in local ability; the preoccupation of the field by Eastern and Northern publications, and the favoritism shown by Eastern circulating agencies to Eastern and Northern publications.

Still, the outlook is reassuring, for a forecast of the future, based upon a careful and conscientious examination of the past and the present, indicates that the time and opportunities for a magazine literature, alike honorable and creditable to its publishers and to St. Louis, is a question of only a few more years. Possibly within the first quarter of the twentieth century the dreams and the hopes of the pioneers of St. Louis magazine literature will be fulfilled by their successors of that epoch.

"The Catholic Cabinet and Chronicle of Religious Intelligence" was begun in May, 1843, and was probably the first magazine issued in St. Louis; at any rate, it is the

earliest of which any data can be obtained. It was published by William J. Mullin, and each number contained sixty-four pages of reading matter; its advertisements occupied two pages of its cover. While an occasional original article appeared, the bulk of its contents consisted of reprints and translations from the leading Catholic reviews and periodicals published abroad, and local religious notes and news. It was issued about three years.

"Atlantis," a semi-monthly, devoted to literature and family reading, was issued in May, 1845, by Cormany & Benckendorf. It died the same year.

"The Western Journal" was begun in January, 1848, by M. Tarver and T. F. Risk. It was a monthly, devoted to agriculture, manufactures, mechanical arts, commerce and general literature. The design of the publishers was to lay before the people of the Mississippi Valley "that class of facts and information which relates to the varied pursuits of the people." It originally contained sixty-four pages of reading matter, which later on was increased to eighty pages. In 1851 Mr. Risk sold his interest to Henry Cobb, from which time on it became somewhat more literary in its contents, and contained occasional illustrations. The same year its name was changed to "The Western Journal and Civilian." In the early years of its publication the first railroad lines connecting St. Louis with the outer world were being planned and built, so a large portion of the "Journal's" pages were devoted to railroad news and statistics. Mrs. Mary R. Hall, of Iowa, contributed articles on general literature to its pages; George B. Davidson, of Illinois, on agriculture in Scotland; Joseph Ormond, of Missouri, on education and general literature, and J. Loughborough, also of Missouri, "The History of the American Fur Trade." Its St. Louis contributors were Alfred S. Waugh, on the fine arts; Professor John H. Tice, then superintendent of the public schools, on education; Mann Butler, "The History of the Valley of the Ohio," and commercial reviews; Hugh A. Garland, on slavery and the African slave trade; Francois des Montaignes, "The Plains," and Edward Stagg, poetry. Mr. Tarver contributed a large number of commercial and industrial, and Mr. Cobb an equal number of literary

articles and reviews. "The Journal and Civilian" suspended in 1856. It was the most utilitarian of the St. Louis magazines.

"The Western Literary Emporium" was published monthly; it was devoted to "sound literature, morality, the diffusion of useful knowledge, and the elevation of man." A. H. Ernst, Governor Robb, Rev. A. A. Lipscomb, Rev. Henry Smith, D. D., J. R. Barnes and Rev. John C. Lord, D. D., were its principal contributors. It was published by Stowell & Langley until the seventh number, when J. M. Stowell became its editor, and Stowell, Haskin & Green its publishers. Each number contained sixty-four pages, accompanied by a frontispiece. The first number bore date of July, 1848. The Missouri Historical Society has the number for February, 1849. This is the latest issue of "The Emporium" which we can find.

"The St. Louis Magnet," a monthly publication designed to illustrate the philosophy of human nature, was issued in 1848, by Dr. T. J. McNair. It was much too literary and philosophical to be ranked as a medical journal. In 1849 Drs. J. C. Heberling and F. G. Sitton purchased interests in the periodical, which was discontinued late in the same year.

"The Western Register" was a monthly magazine—and not "journal," as its title page said—of commerce, navigation, science, the arts and literature. It was largely devoted to local matters and river topics, and was patterned after "The Western Journal." Only a few numbers of it were published in 1849.

"The Presbyterian Casket," Rev. S. A. Hodgman, editor and publisher, was devoted to "sacred and polite literature." The first number was issued in June, 1851. We can find no record of the magazine after the number for September, 1851.

"The Western Review" was begun in 1852, by T. F. Risk—who had sold his interest in "The Western Journal" the year previous—and Thomas E. Garrett. It was a monthly, devoted to general literature, the science of government, social and political progress, the sciences, and the ornamental and useful arts. Only a few numbers were issued. Mr. Garrett was afterward, and during a number of years, a writer on the staff of the "Missouri Republican."

"The Miscellany and Review" made its appearance in January, 1853. T. F. Risk was its

editor. Each number contained fifty-six pages; it was not illustrated. It was devoted to "education, the science of government, home commerce," literature, miscellany, etc. Its articles were short and mostly selected—"intended to be of practical mien," abjuring "fancy and flowers." Only a few numbers of "The Miscellany and Review" were published.

Richard Edwards, of "City Directory" memory, published "Edwards' Monthly" (devoted to art, science, literature, agriculture, banking, etc.), from 1859 to about 1861.

"The Southern Review," volume 1, number 1, bears date of January, 1867, Bledsoe & Browne, editors and publishers, Baltimore, Maryland. In 1869 Alfred Taylor Bledsoe, LL. D., became its sole editor and proprietor. In July, 1871, he transferred it to St. Louis, and from that date on to January, 1875, it was published there continuously. It was a quarterly of 250 pages. Religious and philosophical questions and controversies engrossed the larger part of its contents, its literary features not occupying one-third of its pages. Dr. Bledsoe transferred "The Review" to Baltimore in 1875. He was a profound scholar and a forceful writer; he wrote about three-fourths of each number of "The Review." He died in Alexandria, Virginia, on the 8th of December, 1877, in his sixty-ninth year, and his periodical was shortly afterward discontinued.

"The American Law Review" was founded in Boston, in 1866, by the historic publishing house of Little, Brown & Co. It was purchased by the Review Publishing Company in 1882, and removed to St. Louis; in 1883, "The Southern Law Review," and in 1885, "The Western Jurist," were consolidated with it. "The American Law Review" is a bi-monthly magazine of 160 pages, devoted to the law. It contains leading articles by eminent legal writers on topics of interest and value to the bench and bar, editorial notes on live topics of the day, resumes of recent important decisions of the State and Federal courts, letters from prominent lawyers on matters of interest to the legal profession, and book reviews, calling attention to new books of value to lawyers and for what special purpose. "The Review" is edited by Seymour D. Thompson, ex-judge of the St. Louis Court of Appeals, and Leonard A. Jones, a noted legal writer of Boston.

Its contributors are: Honorable John F. Dillon, Irving Browne, Mr. Justice Field, Governor Pennoyer, William L. Murfree, Sr., Conrad Reno, Honorable William H. Taft, Edward Ireland Renick, Honorable James O. Pierce, John Bassett Moore, James M. Love, Robert Ludlow Fowler, and others. The present officers of the Review Publishing Company are George M. Bartlett, president, and A. S. Robinson, secretary.

"The Journal of Speculative Philosophy," Professor William T. Harris, LL. D., editor and proprietor, was the highest-class periodical ever issued in St. Louis. While its name prevented the masses of readers of periodical literature from even examining it, its contents display the fact that literature, art, science and music were familiar topics of treatment. It was issued quarterly; the first number appeared in January, 1868, and from that date until 1888 it appeared regularly. The last volume is composed of irregular issues from 1888 to 1893. Among its contributors were many well known Eastern and European writers; we will instance A. Bronson Alcott, Professor T. Collyns Simon, D. A. Wasson, John Weiss, T. W. Parsons, Professor J. Hutchinson Sterling, Dr. Hiram K. Jones, F. B. Sanborn, Rev. William Ellery Channing, Professor John Watson, John Albee, Elizabeth Palmer Peabody; its principal St. Louis contributors were: A. E. Kroeger, Professor Denton J. Snider, Professor H. I. D'Arcy, Mrs. Ella S. Morgan, Rev. R. A. Holland, F. Louis Soldan, Lewis J. Block, Honorable H. C. Brockmeyer, Miss Susan E. Blow, Thomas Davidson, Professor Horace H. Morgan, Gertrude Garrigues, Mrs. Ellen M. Mitchell, Professor William M. Bryant and Miss Anna C. Brackett. A large portion of the contents was written or translated by Professor Harris, and a prominent feature of "The Journal" consisted of translations from Hegel, Rosenkranz, Fichte, Goethe, Kant, Vera, Leibnitz, Schelling, Schopenhauer and Descartes. In 1880 the periodical was transferred to New York, D. Appleton & Co. becoming its publishers. That a magazine of its class and aims should have originated in St. Louis, instead of Boston or New York, is one of the surprises occasionally occurring in the field of magazine literature; in fact, "The Journal of Speculative Philosophy" is unique in the periodical world. Professor Harris removed to Concord, Massachusetts, in 1884, and has

been United States Commissioner of Education since September, 1889.

"The West," a three-column thirty-two-page monthly, was issued by Hamlin & Co., in September, 1870. Mrs. Ellen M. Mitchell was its editor. Its articles, as well as its illustrations, were nearly all selected from the English periodicals. It suspended some time during the winter of the same year. Mrs. Mitchell was known principally through the *nom-de-plume* of "Ella Ellwood."

In 1870 Professor Charles Whittaker, of the public schools of Milwaukee, issued the first number of "The Milwaukee Magazine," a forty-page illustrated monthly. In 1872 it was transferred to Thomas J. Gilmore, who issued it continuously up to 1876. In October, 1878, Mr. Gilmore resumed its publication in St. Louis under the name of "The St. Louis Illustrated Magazine." "The Milwaukee Magazine" contained many contributions from a class of young writers who were afterward known as "The Milwaukee School of Poetesses." Ella Wheeler (now Wilcox), Carlotta Perry, Etta Ward Pierce, Marion V. Dudley, Eben E. Rexford and Dr. S. Compton Smith were frequent contributors. "The St. Louis Illustrated Magazine" was devoted to light literature and illustrated fashions. In 1883 the controlling interest passed to Alexander N. De Menil, and the standard of the magazine was raised. Its fashion and household departments were dropped, and papers of a serious nature were substituted in their place. From 1883 to 1890 its local contributors were Enrique Parmer, Mrs. Maria I. Johnson, Honorable James M. Loring, Miss Fannie Isabel Sherrick, Mrs. Fanny S. Roper (now Porcher), R. E. Lee Gibson, Mrs. S. I. Stone, P. G. Ferguson, of the "Globe-Democrat;" Miss Hattie Whitney, and others. "The St. Louis" had more of a national, than a local circulation, and had contributors in many States and in England; we will instance only a few: Mrs. Dwight Smith ("Maude Meredith"), Iowa; Professor Eugene Parsons, Illinois; Miss Mamie S. Paden, Colorado; Horace S. Keller, New York; Eben E. Rexford, Wisconsin; Earl Marble, Massachusetts; Mrs. Madge Morris, California; Miss Lizette Woodward Reese, Maryland; Paul Pastnor, Vermont; Ella Wheeler Wilcox, New York; William H. Bushnell, District of Columbia; John R. Musick, Judge J. W. Emerson, Miss Ella M.

Guernsey, Missouri; Will M. Clemens, New York; Miss Esmeralda Boyle, Nebraska, and Percy B. St. John and Dinah Muloch Craig, England. In March, 1890, the magazine once more became the property of Mr. Gilmore, who, in 1894, transferred it to Tobias Mitchell, who changed its name to "The Midland Magazine." Mr. Mitchell sold it to a stock company in 1896, and it finally suspended in December, 1897. "The St. Louis" was the longest-lived and had the largest popular reputation of the St. Louis magazines.

"The St. Louis Ladies' Magazine" was a fifty-six page monthly, illustrated, and on the general plan of the successful Eastern ladies' magazines of that day—"Godey's," "Peterson's" and "Arthur's." The first number was issued in May, 1871; Miss Margaret L. Johnson was the editor and proprietor. Its literature proper was of the "light" quality; the fashion plates were furnished by William Barr & Co., the musical department was edited by Kunkel Bros., and the fancy work department by Mme. Lucie F. D'Episy. Its acknowledged list of contributors contained the following names: Mrs. Annie Robertson Noxon, Mrs. S. T. Martyn, W. C. Cook, Miss Annie C. Brackett, Mrs. W. R. Edwards, Mrs. Ellen M. Mitchell, Enrique Parmer, Rosa Leigh, Miss Adela Stevens (now Mrs. Cody), Miss M. E. Beedy, and Alexander N. De Menil, St. Louis; Mrs. S. R. McClellan, Kansas; Miss Mary E. Murtfeldt, Missouri; Mrs. Belle Beach, Chicago; Frank Farrington, Minnesota; Miss Susan Warner (author of "The Wide, Wide World"), New York, and Mrs. E. S. L. Thompson, Indiana. In 1872 the "St. Louis Ladies'" was transferred to Miss Julia M. Purinton and Mrs. Anna Robertson Noxon, who, after issuing a few numbers, discontinued its publication.

"The LaSalle Journal," a literary and religious monthly, was begun in January, 1872, by George A. Schuette, A. B., now a member of the order of the Christian Brothers. In 1873 it was changed to magazine form and the word "journal" dropped from its title. It lived about two years; its articles were nearly all by young writers.

"The Inland Monthly Magazine," Miss Mary Nolan and Mrs. Charlotte Smith, editors and proprietors, made its appearance in March, 1872. During the first half year of its existence each number contained forty-eight

pages of selected literary items, reprinted English stories, society gossip, "write-ups" of business men and commercial firms, lithographic portraits, local biographies, etc. Its only contributors were L. U. Reavis and Enrique Parmer. In July, 1872, Mrs. Smith became the sole proprietor and enlarged "The Inland" to sixty-eight, and later on to one hundred pages, and original articles only were used. In the number of May, 1873, appears the following list of contributors: Honorable Samuel T. Glover, Professor William T. Harris, Peter G. Bland, Thomas E. Garrett, Professor A. J. Conant, Henry Cobb, Frank Fitz Randolph, Professor Denton J. Snider, Alexander N. De Menil, Mrs. M. E. Sells, and Honorable Joseph A. Dacus, St. Louis; ex-Governor Henry S. Foote, Tennessee; Edgar Fawcett, New York; J. Henry Shaw, Illinois; Dr. J. H. Blue, Nebraska; Mrs. Belle Bush, New Jersey; William E. Tinney, Tennessee; Miss M. R. Housekeeper, Illinois; Marie S. Ladd, Vermont, and Mabel Wallace. Between 1873 and the date of its suspension in 1878, the following writers were added to its list: Professor John H. Tice, Augustus W. Alexander and Myron Coloney, commercial editor of the "Missouri Democrat," St. Louis; John Halam, Arkansas; Alfred F. Bridges, Illinois; Professor R. B. Anderson, Wisconsin; Mary Bayard Clark and Mrs. Lady. A feature of the magazine was the early publication of the public lectures of Horace Greeley on "Education" and other topics. "The Inland" was the most intellectually democratic of the St. Louis magazines; its contents ranged from the most profound and scholarly papers on philosophical, scientific and historical themes, down to the most worthless love stories and society personals. During the last two years of its existence it was issued from Chicago.

"The Southern Law Review" was founded in Nashville, Tennessee, in 1872. It was a quarterly. In 1875 it was purchased by Soule, Thomas & Wentworth and removed to St. Louis. In 1883 it absorbed "The American Law Review," of Boston, and is still published as "The American Law Review."

"The Central Magazine," Miss Mary Nolan, editor and publisher, resulted from the dissensions that arose among the publishers of "The Inland Magazine." It was a sixty-eight page monthly, with a frontispiece. The first number was issued in July, 1872, and it

lived some five years. It was unusually light and trivial. Miss Nolan kept a Catholic bookstore on Washington Avenue.

"At Home," volume 1, number 1, was issued in December, 1872, by Conkling Bros. It was a twenty-four page, three-column monthly, illustrated with stock and English cuts; short selected articles formed the bulk of its contents. Only a few numbers were issued.

"The Western Educational Review" was launched in 1866, by Professor O. H. Fethers, the elocutionist; it was printed by E. F. Hobart & Co., who bought it in 1872. Its name was shortly changed to "The Western," and after a temporary suspension it reappeared under the editorship of Professor Horace H. Morgan, principal of the high school, and was published by a stock company. It was devoted principally to educational matters, and secondarily to literature and science. While it furnished during its career some of the best pages of magazine literature ever issued from St. Louis, its influence and circulation, nevertheless, were almost entirely local. Its contributors were nearly all from St. Louis and connected with educational institutions; the list includes the names of Professor William T. Harris, J. M. Long, Rev. John C. Learned, Miss Grace C. Bibb, Professor Denton J. Snider, Bishop Marvin, A. E. Kroeger, C. E. Illsley, Professor William M. Bryant, J. R. Meeker, Dr. Charles M. Todd, Professor F. Louis Soldan, Lewis J. Block, Rev. Robert A. Holland, B. V. B. Dixon, Judge T. T. Gantt, Frank Fitz Randolph, Professor James K. Hosmer, Mrs. Ella S. Morgan and others. "The Western" suspended in December, 1881. It was one of the very few high class magazines that St. Louis has given the periodical world. During the last two years of its publication its original high standard was not always maintained.

"The Regular Baptist Magazine" was a forty-page monthly, the organ of the "primitive" Baptists. It was published in 1875 by E. H. Burnam.

"Ware's Valley Monthly" was first published by Charles E. Ware & Co. The first number appeared in May, 1875. It was edited by the Rev. William M. Leftwich, and was devoted to literature, religion, history and general miscellany. Its list of contributors included the names of Edward Willett, Professor John L. Tracy, T. Berry Smith,

Britton A. Hill, Bishop Marvin, E. L. McDowell, Professor C. M. Woodward, and Honorable Joseph A. Dacus, of St. Louis; Mrs. Mary Patton Hudson, Colonel R. S. Bevier and Dr. Charles L. Carter, Missouri; J. Henry Shaw and Albert F. Bridges, Illinois; Fanny B. Ward, A. P. Parker and others. In 1875 it passed into the hands of a stock company composed of Honorable Samuel T. Glover, Charles E. Ware, Judge Edward A. Lewis, Rev. William M. Leftwich, Captain Silas Bent, Britton A. Hill, Honorable Joseph A. Dacus and Thomas P. Akers, who sold it to General M. T. Wright in 1876. It contained eighty pages of reading matter. Its prose was generally of a higher grade than can be found in the average Western magazine, but its poetry was simply inexcusable. It suspended in 1878. Dr. Leftwich was afterward a professor in a college in Tennessee, and General Wright is superintendent of the Historical Archives of the Confederate Society of Washington, D. C.

George C. Hackstaff & Co. published two numbers of "Hackstaff's Monthly," in January and February, 1880. E. P. Wade was the editor. It was devoted to the graphic arts, general literature, the book and paper trade and miscellany. It was illustrated. Mr. Wade is now (1899) practicing law in Denver, Colorado.

"The Universe," I. E. Diekenga, editor and proprietor, made its appearance in the latter part of 1882, and was discontinued in June, 1885. It contained from thirty-two to forty pages of "popular" literature, original and selected, and illustrated with ordinary woodcuts. The architectural department was under charge of J. B. Legg. Its contributors were Rev. W. W. Boyd, Miss Hattie Whitney and E. R. Lata, St. Louis; William H. Bushnell, District of Columbia; Miss Elizabeth H. Catlin, Illinois; Professor William C. Richards, Miss L. L. Robinson and H. E. Winfield.

"Confederate Annals," devoted to the history of the Civil War, was begun by J. W. Cunningham in June, 1883. In January, 1884, its name was changed to "Union and Confederate Annals." It contained eighty pages. Three or four numbers were issued.

"The Platonist," Thomas M. Johnson, editor and proprietor, was transferred from Osceola, Missouri, to St. Louis, in July, 1883. Only a few numbers were issued from St.

Louis. As late as 1889 Mr. Johnson was still issuing from Osceola an occasional number of the magazine, with the name changed to "Bibliotheca Platonica." It was devoted to the study of Plato and Platonic philosophy.

"The Christian Monitor," a thirty-two page religious and literary monthly, was transferred from Kansas City to St. Louis, in January, 1884, then being in its twenty-third volume. Rev. J. H. Smart was its publisher, and Mrs. S. E. Smart its editor. It contained floral, home, missionary and juvenile departments, and its predominant tone was religious. Its contributors were: Mrs. Hattie A. Chute, Miss Belle Jones, Mrs. S. Alice Beauchamp, Missouri; Mrs. E. E. Orcutt, California; and J. H. Wright, Illinois. It removed from St. Louis in 1885, and suspended in 1888.

"The Legion Monthly Magazine," beyond containing a department devoted to the interests of the Legion of Honor, was purely literary. It was illustrated and contained forty-eight pages of reading matter. F. Weber Benton was its editor and publisher, and William H. Bushnell and "Helen Luqueer" (Mrs. Bushnell), District of Columbia; Mrs. E. V. Wilson, Missouri; and Virginia Champlin, St. Louis, were its principal contributors. Seven numbers of "The Legion" appeared in 1884.

"The Illustrated Monthly," an eight-page, three-column, semi-patent paper, was issued in 1885 by Charles F. Haanel and H. B. Crucknell. Mr. Haanel shortly purchased his partner's interest and changed its name to "The Home Circle." In 1894 its form was changed and the word "magazine" was added to its title. Its contents consisted almost entirely of selected light literature, principally poems and stories. It was illustrated and each number contained from sixty to seventy pages of reading matter. It suspended in 1896.

"The Chaperone," volume I, number I, was issued in March, 1890. It contains ninety-eight pages of illustrated reading matter, and is essentially a ladies' magazine of the modern class. The largest portion of its contents consists of light literature—stories and poems, and the remainder is divided into departments—"Dress and Fashion," "With the Children," "His Majesty, the Baby," "The Cuisine," and others. The word "Magazine"

has been added to its original title. It is published monthly by Annie L. Y. Orff, and has no corps of regular contributors, using such original matter as is found acceptable. "The Chaperone Magazine" is the most successful, from a financial point of view, of the St. Louis magazines.

"The Non-Sectarian" was published monthly from January, 1891, to December, 1895, when it was sold to the publisher of "To-Day," a Philadelphia magazine, now suspended. It was almost entirely religious and philosophical in its selection and treatment of subjects, scarcely any space being allotted to literature proper. Its size was gradually increased from twenty-eight to fifty pages per number. It was edited by Henry R. Whitmore; the Rev. W. S. Crowe, D. D., of Newark, New Jersey, being assistant editor. Its contributors were Rev. John Snyder, D. D., Rev. Robert C. Cave, Rev. John C. Learned, D. D., Rev. J. W. Caldwell, Rabbi Leon Harrison, Rabbi Samuel Sale and W. L. Sheldon, St. Louis; Rev. H. W. Thomas, D. D., Chicago; Rev. Howard McQueary, Pennsylvania; Rev. Charles F. Bradley and Rev. Lewis J. Duncan, Illinois; Rev. J. E. Roberts, Missouri; Professor James T. Bixby, Ph. D., and Rev. Robert Collier, New York.

"The Hesperian," an illustrated quarterly of seventy-two pages, edited and published by Alexander N. De Menil, made its appearance in May, 1894. Its prospectus announced the issue of "a magazine of a more serious character than any in present existence in the West;" it is a magazine of critical essays, "treating principally on literary, historical, philosophical and sociological topics;" it "seeks for Truth, and accepts literary dogmas only in so far as they may be correct." While it is designed principally as an editorial review, about one-fourth of each number is filled with outside contributions. Papers have been contributed by Honorable James M. Loring, Conde B. Pallen, LL. D., and Enrique Parmer, St. Louis; Miss Mary E. Cardwill, Indiana; Mrs. S. R. McClellan, Kansas; William Cox, Missouri; Miss May Lynne, Pennsylvania; Rev. Joseph Littell, Ph. D., Indiana; Miss H. E. Belin, South Carolina, and Lady Cook, England; poems by Miss Ina D. Coolbrith, California; Mrs. Carry Shaw Rice, Washington; Mrs. Dwight T. Smith ("Maude Meredith"), Iowa; Mrs.

Isabel Richey, Nebraska; Lady King, District of Columbia; Miss Esmeralda Boyle, Nebraska, and Miss Lizette Woodward Reese, Maryland. "The Hesperian" does not publish stories; it is devoted entirely to higher literature.

"The Beacon," a sixteen-page monthly, H. W. Becker, A. M., publisher, consisted of short, light articles, original and selected. It existed during the year 1895. It was edited by Cortez A. Kitchen.

"Once a Month," John Lethem, publisher, was started in 1895. It is "a magazine of industry and progress." It contains "write-ups" of cities and businesses, statistics of all kinds, and a modicum of popular literature. It is illustrated.

"The State's Duty," W. H. Moore, editor, and T. P. Rixey, associate editor, a thirty-two page monthly, is devoted to advocating good roads, good government, public improvements and better social conditions. It believes that the development of internal improvements "will quiet the spirit of anarchy and social unrest" in the land. It has no purely literary articles. The first number was issued in February, 1895; it is published by an association.

"The St. Louis Public Library Magazine" was the development of an earlier publication issued by the public library as its monthly bulletin. It dated from April, 1897, contained seventy-two pages, was illustrated, and appeared monthly. Its primary object was to publish the lists of new books added each month to the library, to give reading lists, exhibiting the resources of the library on special subjects, and to call attention to the scope and value of newly published books. Besides this, the magazine contained purely literary and educational articles and poems by Professor William M. Bryant, W. L. Sheldon, William Schuyler, Professor Marshall S. Snow, Thomas Dimmock, W. M. Chauvenet, D. H. McAdam, I. H. Lionberger, Leonora B. Halstead, Professor J. M. Dixon, F. Louis Soldan, Edward Bates, Miss Hattie Whitney, N. O. Nelson, William Vincent Byars, S. B. Russell, George Ward Parker, and others. It was edited by Frederick M. Crunden, the librarian of the public library, assisted by Miss Helen Tutt. It suspended in December, 1898.

ALEXANDER N. DE MENIL.

**Mahan, George A.**, lawyer, was born August 6, 1851, near Palmyra, Missouri, son of George A. B. and Jennie (Griffith) Mahan. The elder Mahan was a native of Bourbon County, Kentucky, and came to Missouri in 1833. The Griffith family, to which the mother of George A. Mahan belonged, came from Kentucky to Missouri in 1830. This family was one of the well known and prominent families of Kentucky. Mr. Mahan's parents were married at Palmyra in 1849. His father died in 1872. His mother is yet living. After receiving his rudimentary education in the public schools of Marion County, George A. Mahan took an academic course at Bethel College in Palmyra, Missouri, and then entered Washington and Lee University, of Lexington, Virginia, from which institution he was graduated in the class of 1870. He then began the study of law in the office of Redd & McCabe, of Marion County, and continued his studies there until 1871, when he entered the law department of the Indiana State University at Bloomington, Indiana. He graduated from that institution with the degree of bachelor of laws in 1872, and was admitted to the bar of Missouri by Judge William P. Harrison at Hannibal. Within a few years thereafter he established himself in successful practice, and in 1885 formed a partnership with Judge William P. Harrison, which continued until 1892. Judge Harrison then retired from active professional labor, and since then Mr. Mahan has practiced his profession alone, occupying a position among the leaders of the bar of eastern Missouri. In 1875 he was elected city counsellor of Hannibal, and in 1878 he was made prosecuting attorney of Marion County, which office he filled for three consecutive terms. In 1887 he was chosen to represent Marion County in the lower branch of the Thirty-fourth General Assembly, and took rank among the ablest members of that body. For many years he has been special solicitor for the city of Hannibal, and has rendered valuable services to the city as a law officer. He is one of the directors of the Hannibal Mercantile Free Public Library Association, is a director and attorney of the Bank of Hannibal, and sustains the same relationship to the Hannibal Mutual Loan & Building Association. A member of the Democratic party, he has participated actively in its councils

and campaigns, and is recognized as one of the influential Democrats of his portion of the State. A member of the Masonic order, he has taken the Royal Arch degrees in that order, and affiliates also with the order of Knights of Pythias. May 24, 1883, Mr. Mahan married Miss Ida Dulany, daughter of the late Colonel Daniel Dulany, a prominent and wealthy citizen of Hannibal. One son has been born of this union, Dulany Mahan.

**Mail Routes of Pioneer Period.**  
See "Roads and Trails."

**Maitland.**—A town of 600 inhabitants in Clay Township, Holt County, located on the Nodaway Valley Railroad and also on the Nodaway River. It was laid out in May, 1880, by J. F. Barnard, and in August following an addition was laid out. It is surrounded by a beautiful and thriving agricultural country, and has the Farmers' Bank, with a capital and surplus of \$27,980 and deposits of \$79,320; and the People's Bank, capital and surplus \$20,500; two churches, Christian and Methodist Episcopal; a weekly newspaper, the "Independent," six general stores and a lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

**Major, John Sleet,** a fine type of the pioneer preacher, was a native of Virginia, born in Culpeper County, March 26, 1788. When he was eleven years of age his parents removed to Franklin County, Kentucky. His educational advantages were limited, but his disadvantages found compensation in a vigorous intellect and a remarkably receptive and analytical mind. During the war with Great Britain in 1812 he was major of Kentucky troops, and served under General Harrison in the campaign in the Northwest. In 1850 he removed to Missouri, locating near Kearney, in Clay County, where he made his permanent home, having previously made large land purchases. During a long and active life he exercised a potent influence not only in his neighborhood, but throughout a large adjoining region. From youth his conduct had been most exemplary, and his character was that of the old-school gentleman and sincere Christian. In young manhood he had become a member of the Baptist Church, and about 1818 he entered the ministry and engaged in active church work

which covered a period of more than fifty years and only ended when the infirmities of age bore so heavily upon him that further effort was impossible. He aided in the establishment and maintenance of numerous churches of his denomination, contributing liberally of his means, especially to Mount Olive Baptist Church, at what is now Kearney, in which he maintained an active interest and to which he long ministered. He died in 1872, in the eighty-fifth year of his age, preserving to the last his courtesy and dignity, kindly consideration for others, and strict ideas of adherence to duty. He reared a large family of children, and lived to see his great-grandchildren.

**Majors, Alexander,** scout, ranchman, freighter and mail contractor, was born in Franklin, Kentucky, in 1814, and died in Chicago, Illinois, January 12, 1900. Soon after he was born his father came to Missouri, settling on the western border, then a wilderness, occupied by Indians, but a favorite region for hunters and trappers. For forty years he led the wild, free life of the plains, being on friendly terms with the Indians, and by his constant explorations making himself familiar with the trails, mountain passes and rivers. After his marriage he settled down at Independence and founded the freighting business which grew into such enormous proportions. This business consisted in hauling army stores and supplies to the various forts in the far West, Indian goods to the agencies for distribution, and merchandise to the mining camps and settlements in the mountains. Russell and Waddell, two other enterprising and experienced Western men, were associated with him, and for many years the great firm of Majors, Russell & Waddell maintained a freight system, employing 5,000 men and 40,000 oxen. "Kit" Carson, "Bill" Comstock, "California Joe" and "Buffalo Bill" (William F. Cody), were at different times in the service of this great firm. The chief lines of passage used were the Santa Fe trail and the Salt Lake trail, the latter reaching to California. It was this firm that in 1860 established the famous pony express between St. Joseph and San Francisco.

**Malta Bend.**—A village in Saline County, on the Missouri Pacific Railway, ten miles northwest of Marshall, the county seat. It



has a public school, four churches, a Democratic newspaper, the "Qui Vive," and a bank. In 1899 the population was 650. The town was platted in 1865, and was named for the steamer "Malta," which was sunk in the bend near by.

**Mammoth Spring.**—A spring in Shannon County, one mile north of Pine Hill. It is eighty feet in diameter, of unknown depth, and its surface lies twenty feet above Spring Valley, fifty feet from the margin of the spring.

**Manchester.**—An old town on the Manchester Rock Road, eighteen miles west of St. Louis. The first settler is said to have been an Indian, having the civilized name of Bryson O'Hara, whose cabin stood near the spring. It was first called Hoardstown, from Jesse Hoard, from Kentucky, who followed O'Hara and built a house there, and this name was maintained until about 1825, when an English settler who had located there gave it the name of Manchester.

**Mann, Cameron,** rector of Grace (Protestant Episcopal) Church, Kansas City, was born in 1851, in New York City. His parents were Duncan Cameron and Caroline Brother (Schuyler) Mann, both natives of the State of New York. The father was of Scottish parentage, son of one educated for the ministry of the Kirk of Scotland, who in America turned to a Scottish sect in which he became preacher and leader. Duncan Cameron Mann was educated in Lima, New York, took holy orders and founded the Episcopal parish of Watkins, New York, which he served as rector until his death. He was prominent in the counsels of the church and popular in the community; for several years, in addition to his clerical duties, he served as school commissioner of Schuyler County, New York, and materially advanced the cause of education. He died in 1875; his widow, of the Schuyler family of New York, is yet living in her native State. Their son, Cameron Mann, was educated in the public school and the high school at Watkins, and at Hobart College, Geneva, New York. He was graduated from the last named institution in 1870 and received from it the degree of master of arts in 1876, and of doctor of sacred theology in 1889. In 1873 he was graduated from the

General Theological Seminary, New York, and in 1876 he was ordained to the priesthood by the Right Rev. Arthur C. Coxe, Bishop of Western New York. In 1873 he became missionary at Branchport, New York, and in 1875 assistant at St. Peter's Church at Albany, New York. From 1875 to 1881 he was rector of St. James' Church at Watkins, New York. In the year last named he became rector of Grace Church, Kansas City, Missouri, and continues to occupy that position. During his ministry the present beautiful church edifice was erected, and its architectural beauty and many of the works of art with which its guild hall is adorned are due to his visit to Great Britain. Within the same period most of the church societies were organized. Dr. Mann has been a member of six successive general conventions, and he is at present president of the diocesan standing committee. While earnestly devoted to the work of his church and parish, he finds time to add to his liberal accomplishments as a *litterateur* and to contribute to the pleasure and instruction of the reading public through the press. In 1888 he published a volume, "Future Punishment," and in 1893, another, "Comments at the Cross." He is a frequent contributor of prose and verse to the leading magazines and journals, and for years has regularly written for local newspapers interesting articles upon literary and other topics; among the latter is a peculiarly pleasing series of critiques upon the works of English authors who are little read at the present day. As a sermonizer, Dr. Mann holds to the older traditions, confining himself to discourses of practical worth, and avoiding sensationalism and display of learning. Dr. Mann was married in 1882 to Miss Mary LeCain, a native of Boston, Massachusetts. Born of this marriage have been two daughters, Justine, a graduate of the Kansas City high school, class of 1900, and now a student in St. Agnes Academy, Albany, New York, and Dorothea, a student in the Kansas City high school.

**Mansfield.**—An incorporated city of the fourth class, in Wright County, twelve miles south of Hartville, on the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railroad. It has a graded public school, three churches, one bank, five general, six grocery, three drug and other stores, two hotels, a gristmill, sawmill and

one independent weekly paper, the "Mail," published by F. E. Adams. It is one of the most progressive towns in the southern part of the State. Population, 1899 (estimated), 1,100.

**Mansur, Alvah**, manufacturer, was born December 5, 1833, in Lowell, Massachusetts, and died at Los Angeles, California, January 8, 1898. He was educated at Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts, and then entered a wholesale hardware house in New York City. After remaining in the employ of this house for three years he embarked in the wholesale hardware trade at Moline, Illinois, and was engaged in that business until 1859. In 1861 he recruited a company for the Nineteenth Illinois Regiment, and at the end of the first year was commissioned first lieutenant. He was also on General Negley's staff for a time. At the close of the war he went to Colorado, and for four years thereafter engaged in mining. In 1869 he returned to Moline, and, forming a copartnership with his old employer, Mr. Deere, opened an agricultural implement house in Kansas City under the name of Deere, Mansur & Co., and in 1874 a house was opened under the same name in St. Louis. Both these establishments were conducted under the supervision of Mr. Mansur until 1890, when he sold his interest in the Kansas City house and purchased Mr. Deere's interest in the St. Louis house, in the conduct and management of which he associated with himself Mr. L. B. Tebbetts. Thus was brought into existence the Mansur & Tebbetts Implement Company, of which Mr. Mansur became president. He also associated himself with Charles H. Deere in 1877, at Moline, Illinois, in the manufacture of agricultural implements. This business had been conducted under the name of the Deere & Mansur Company, Mr. Mansur being vice president. Mr. Mansur is connected with various other commercial and financial enterprises, and with numerous social and fraternal bodies.

**Mansur, Charles H.**, lawyer and member of Congress, was born at Philadelphia, March 6, 1835, and died in Washington City, April 16, 1895. He was educated at Lawrence Academy, Groton, Massachusetts, and after studying law came to Missouri and

located at Richmond in 1850. In 1856 he removed to Chillicothe and made that place his permanent home. He was an active and zealous Democrat, and served as a member of the Democratic State committee from 1864 to 1868, and as delegate to the national Democratic convention at New York in 1868, and also to the similar convention at Chicago in 1884. He was prosecuting attorney of Livingston County from 1875 to 1877. In 1886 he was elected to Congress from the Second Missouri District and was twice re-elected for successive terms, serving in the Fiftieth, Fifty-first and Fifty-second Congresses. At the last election in which he was chosen, the vote stood, for Mansur, Democrat, 20,527; for Hannington, Republican, 15,080.

**Manual Training School.**—See "Washington University."

**Manufacturers' Association of St. Louis.**—This body was brought into existence in 1874, the preliminary meeting being presided over by Gerard B. Allen, and an adjourned meeting, by Adolphus Meier. At this Mr. Allen, chairman of a committee appointed for the purpose, presented a report with a draft of a constitution, by-laws and regulations for the association. The report was adopted and Mr. Allen was chosen president, and Thomas Richeson, vice president. The association is one of the vigorous and active business organizations of the city, embracing in its membership nearly all the leading manufacturers, individuals and firms. Its object is to foster and build up the industrial interests of St. Louis, and promote the export of the products of St. Louis factories, mills and shops—both of which have been materially increased since the founding of the association.

**Manufactures.**—The manufacturing vocation secured a footing in Missouri at an early day. Long before it was a State, and even before there was any considerable population, the smelting of lead was a profitable business in what is now Washington County, and, a little later, the manufacture of this lead into shot was added, and became a flourishing industry. Later still, the abundance of iron ore of first-rate quality and easy of access in the Iron Mountain and Pilot Knob region and the Meramec River district, in-

vited the mining and manufacture of that metal; and, later still, the making of plug tobacco, flour milling, cooperage, wagon-making, lumber, brick, lime, distilling and brewing grew up into a crude system of manufactures. But all this while Missouri was considered a strictly agricultural State, needing only such manufactures as were required as accompaniments of its agriculture; and its people were content to leave the business of organized manufacturing to their countrymen in the Northeast, where the thin and illiberal soil compelled them to seek some other source of livelihood than agriculture. In 1850, with a population of 683,000, Missouri had 2,923 manufacturing establishments, with an aggregate capital of \$8,576,000, employing 15,808 hands, and paying out \$4,692,000 in wages, consuming \$12,798,000 worth of raw material, and turning out an annual product valued at \$24,324,000. Ten years later, in 1860, there were 3,157 establishments, with \$20,034,000 capital, employing 19,681 hands, paying out \$6,670,000 in wages, consuming \$23,850,000 raw material and yielding a product valued at \$41,783,000. In 1880 the figures were: Number of establishments, 8,592; capital invested, \$72,507,844; number of hands employed, 63,995; wages paid, \$24,309,716; value of raw material consumed, \$110,798,392; value of products, \$165,286,205. In 1890 the figures were: Number of establishments, 14,054; capital invested, \$189,558,546; number of hands employed, 143,149; wages paid, \$76,417,364; value of raw material used, \$177,582,382; value of products, \$324,561,993. The development of Missouri industries as exhibited in these official figures of the United States census reports has been remarkable. In the forty years, from 1850 to 1890, the value of the manufactured products turned out has been multiplied ten-fold. In the thirty years, from 1860 to 1890, the number of establishments was more than tripled; the capital invested was multiplied nine-fold; the number of hands employed was multiplied more than seven-fold; the wages paid multiplied nearly twelve-fold; the value of the raw material consumed multiplied nearly eight-fold. In the last decade named, from 1880 to 1890, there was nearly a doubling of the value of the output. The enormous increase will be better understood when it is stated that the value of Missouri

manufactures in 1890 was three times that of Missouri farm products, the figures being: manufactures, \$324,561,993; farm products, \$109,751,024. In 1890 there were 153,000 persons engaged in manufacturing and mechanical vocations, representing, with those dependent upon them, one-fourth the population of the State. The leading industries of Missouri in 1890, as measured by the value of the output, were flouring and gristmill products, \$34,486,795; malt liquors, \$16,954,137; clothing, \$15,776,000; tobacco, \$15,428,764; slaughtering and meat packing, wholesale, \$14,789,012; foundry and machine-shop products, \$13,680,773; masonry and brick work, \$13,183,490; printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals, \$7,920,887; lumber and other mill products from logs or bolts, \$7,487,844; lumber, planing mill products, including sash, door and blinds, \$5,801,335; furniture, \$5,391,153; printing and publishing, job and book, \$5,039,953; saddlery and harness, \$4,760,493; painting and paper hanging, \$4,060,756; coffee and spice roasting and grinding, \$3,892,792; confectionery, \$3,584,953; slaughtering, wholesale, not including meat packing, \$3,531,181; tin smithing, copper smithing and sheet iron working, \$3,142,666; paints, \$3,496,628; plumbing and gas fitting, \$3,027,469; iron work, architectural and ornamental, \$2,646,336; cooperage, \$2,277,873; oils, \$2,355,634; patent medicines, \$2,518,816; iron and steel, \$2,241,108; gas, illuminating, \$2,007,883; roofing and roofing material, \$1,981,764; marble and stove work, \$1,733,217; soap and candles, \$1,427,404; refrigerators, \$1,393,179; plumbers' supplies, \$1,465,371; millinery custom work, \$1,390,805. In 1850 Missouri ranked as the eighth manufacturing State in the Union; in 1860, as the eleventh; in 1880, as the ninth; but in 1890, it rose to the seventh, ranking next after New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Massachusetts, Ohio and New Jersey. The three leading manufacturing cities in the State in 1890 were St. Louis, Kansas City and St. Joseph. St. Louis had 6,148 establishments, with \$141,872,386 capital invested, employing 94,051 hands, paying out \$53,394,630 in wages, consuming \$122,216,570 worth of raw material, and turning out \$229,157,343 worth of products. Kansas City had 1,478 establishments, with \$39,000,000 capital invested, employing 14,757 hands, paying out \$9,448,696 in wages, consuming

\$16,361,184 worth of raw material, and turning out \$31,936,366 worth of products. St. Joseph had 276 establishments, with \$5,230,697 capital invested, employing 5,026 hands, paying out \$2,351,691 in wages, consuming \$7,848,353 worth of raw material, and turning out \$11,916,141 worth of products. All these cities have since largely increased their output of manufactured products.

#### **Manufactures of Kansas City.—**

Kansas City has attained distinction as a large manufacturing center within a comparatively few years. Until 1860 its industries were limited to a few small wagon shops and tin shops and two small pork packing houses, to meet the needs of outfitters for travel and freighting on the plains. During the same time plow and wagon manufacturing were carried on upon a small scale in Westport, now a part of Kansas City. The Civil War paralyzed all industries, and the real beginning of manufacturing enterprises was not made until several years after the restoration of peace. In 1865 James Smith established a small foundry, and in 1867 a stone dressing mill was put up by Ryerson W. Hilliker, the product of which entered into the construction of the earliest business and residence edifices of the new era. The first great impulse to manufacturing, except to supply immediate local necessity, was in the establishment of the packing industry. In 1867 the Merchants' Exchange was organized, with T. K. Hanna as the first president. This body made strenuous effort to advance various industrial enterprises, and succeeded in attracting considerable population and capital to the city. In October, 1871, an Industrial Exposition, continuing for six days, was given, under the direction of Kersey Coates as president, and Theodore S. Case as general manager. This proved a great impetus to effort in all lines of industrial enterprise. In 1886 the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bureau was organized, with E. L. Martin as president and Theodore S. Case as secretary. A pamphlet of sixteen pages was issued, presenting the advantages of Kansas City as a manufacturing point. The following year a more voluminous and elaborate publication was made with the same purpose in view. July 18, 1887, the Commercial Club was formed, becoming the successor of various similar short-lived bodies, each serviceable

in its time and sphere. Its purposes and methods were broad and salutary. In its first year, under the presidency of W. B. Grimes, it sent to the City of Mexico a delegation of representative business men who established friendly relations in that region, and opened up a new market, affording encouragement to existing manufacturing establishments, and creating necessity for others. In 1890 it undertook to reduce freight rates between Kansas City and Eastern points, and succeeded after procuring the establishment of a steamboat line to St. Louis at an outlay of \$150,000. This line soon disappeared, but its purpose had been accomplished. "The Manufacturers' Association of Kansas City, U. S. A.," was organized in 1898, with Walter S. Dickey as president, and a full board of officers. Its title was adopted in order to include the manufacturers of Kansas City, Kansas, the two communities having kindred interests, being only disassociated by what was practically but a legal fiction due to a narrow stream; in many instances the factories on the west side were owned by residents of the east side. The purpose of the organization was to contribute to the development and extension of the manufacturing interests of Kansas City and vicinity, and to educate public sentiment in respect thereof. In 1897 the Commercial Club and a committee of manufacturers gave a Home Products Exposition, showing only the products of local establishments. About 100 manufacturing plants were represented, and many others were desirous of taking space which could not be afforded. The exposition attracted nearly 200,000 visitors. In January, 1900, the home industry committee of the association offered to public school pupils under sixteen years of age, prizes amounting to \$100 in money for the most complete lists of articles of any description manufactured in Kansas City, or within a radius of ten miles therefrom. The most successful contestant gave a list of 5,197 such articles. Acting under the supervision of the home industry committee is the Woman's Auxiliary of the Manufacturers' Association, with 650 members, and a capable corps of officers; its purpose is to promote the use of home-made goods in preference to those of foreign manufacture. All these organizations maintain offices, and hold stated meetings.

Conditions, natural and created, have

effected a marvelous development in all manufacturing lines attempted within the short period of a quarter-century. The immediate vicinity produces all needed raw material in unlimited quantities. The Missouri and Kaw Rivers furnish superabundant water supply. The cost of coal for manufacturing purposes is lower than in any city of more than 20,000 inhabitants west of the Mississippi River. The supply is derived in greater part from the adjacent Kansas coal fields, the richest in the middle West, while a considerable percentage is yielded by mines at the outskirts of the city in the Brush Creek Valley, a region capable of great production. The railway facilities of Kansas City, comprising twenty systems and two belt lines, with thirty-nine railroads and forty-three freight lines, surpass those of any other city in the world, Chicago alone excepted. Exact statistics of manufactures are not to be obtained. So influential and well organized a body as the Manufacturers' Association has been unable to secure accurate information from the various manufacturing interests, and estimates are based upon information derived from proprietors, or conservative authorities in the various lines. The city ranks nineteenth in the United States in value of manufactured products. The aggregate capital employed is estimated at \$39,000,000, and the annual manufactured output at \$150,000,000. The number of operatives employed is about 30,000, giving a population of not less than 100,000 immediately dependent upon manufacturing industries for their support. The ten-year period ending January 1, 1900, shows phenomenal increase in every respect. As compared with the manufacturing regions of New England, Kansas City shows the following comparative gains: In value of output, 664 per cent against 82 per cent; in value of plants, 1,211 per cent against 112 per cent; in aggregate of wages, 1,163 per cent against 127 per cent. The product of various of the Kansas City factories and packing houses reaches every market in the world open to American commerce.

This important industry is intimately connected with that of the

**Packing Interests.** stock yards. (See "Stock Yards of Kansas City" and "Live Stock Interests of Kansas City.") In 1858 M. Dively opened a small pork packing establishment, and in 1859 J. L. Mitch-

ener entered upon the business on a larger scale in a three-story building at the foot of the present Forest Avenue. These enterprises ceased with the beginning of the Civil War. In 1866 the completion of the Missouri Pacific Railway afforded an outlet for cattle and hogs from the outlying grazing and farming region, and the numbers of these animals increased with great rapidity. The conditions pointed to the desirability of utilizing a portion of the supply on the ground, and two years later were laid the foundations of the present packing industry in the establishment of various plants now grown to gigantic proportions, and leading to others necessitated by increased requirements. In 1868 Edward W. Patterson, who had packed a small number of cattle at Junction City, Kansas, removed to Kansas City, and with William Epperson and J. W. L. Slavens built the first beef-packing plant; their building was the old stone house now a part of the Jacob Dold Packing Co. property. The same year Thomas J. Bigger packed hog products for the British market, having his slaughtering done by Patterson & Co. The slaughter that year amounted to 4,200 cattle and 1,300 hogs. In 1869 Bigger built a packing house, but soon retired. The same year, F. B. Nofsinger bought the Slavens and Epperson interests and became a member of the firm of Nofsinger, Patterson & Co.; the latter house was the foundation of the Armour Packing Co. Slavens and Epperson organized the firm of J. C. Ferguson & Co., and built what came to be known as the Morrison Packing House; J. H. Mansur subsequently became a member of the firm. The slaughter in 1871, the largest in any year up to that time, was 20,313 cattle, 38,705 hogs and 644 sheep. The three houses then existing trebled this output in 1876. In 1881 the original houses, all enlarged, aggregated in slaughter, 62,145 cattle, 819,923 hogs and 18,770 sheep. In 1891, twenty years after the well-established beginning of the industry, there were six packing houses, and their combined killings were: Cattle, 570,761; hogs, 1,995,652, and sheep, 209,641. In 1899 six houses then existing slaughtered 1,031,933 cattle, 2,700,109 hogs and 645,212 sheep, a total of 4,377,254 animals. The value of the output approximated \$90,000,000. The capital invested amounts to \$25,000,000, and employ-

ment is given to more than 10,000 people, the annual pay roll amounting to about \$8,000,000; upon an ordinary basis, not less than 45,000 people are immediately dependent upon this industry for their support. Government inspectors are constantly on duty at each packing house, and inspect every animal slaughtered. The meat and other edible products, including lard, butterine, meat extracts and soups, reach all portions of the globe, and not a single case of blood-poisoning is known to have resulted among the millions of consumers. All the offal, such as bone, hoofs, entrails and blood, are utilized in various factories; the hides, 4,000 to 6,000 daily, form the basis of an important local industry.

The Armour Packing Co. plant was originally that of Nofsinger, Patterson & Co., leased in 1869 to Plankinton & Armour. In 1871 another building was erected, and 14,000 cattle and 30,000 hogs were slaughtered; in 1873 an addition was made, doubling the capacity. Mr. Plankinton retired in 1885, and in 1889 the Armour Packing Co. was organized, with K. B. and C. W. Armour as managers. The plant occupies forty acres of ground, containing forty-four buildings, with a floor capacity of 100 acres. The beef house is the largest in the world, having a cold storage capacity of 15,000 dressed cattle. The packing capacity is 4,000 cattle, 12,000 hogs and 5,000 sheep daily. The annual output amounts to \$25,000,000; employment is given to 4,200 to 5,000 people, and the annual pay-roll amounts to more than \$2,000,000. In 1900 electric power was substituted for steam, and a four-story building, 227 by 120 feet, exclusively for office purposes, was erected.

In 1880 the Nofsinger Packing House was bought by Jacob Dold, and the business was conducted for a time by Jacob Dold & Son, subsequently incorporated as the Dold Packing Company. The plant occupies four and one-half acres of ground, and comprises eight buildings, with a slaughtering capacity of 1,000 cattle, 3,000 hogs and 1,000 sheep daily. In September, 1899, the greater part of the property was destroyed by fire, and was replaced, but not in time for the slaughter season of 1900. The new plant is thoroughly modern in construction, and is operated in greater part by electricity; employment will be given to 1,000 to 1,200 men, and the annual pay roll will amount to \$650,000. In

1900 packing was suspended, and the plant was devoted entirely to the manufacture of butterine.

In 1880 the Anglo-American Packing Co. bought the old Bigger packing house, made large additions, and killed 350,000 hogs the first year. In 1884 George Fowler became proprietor, and the firm name was changed to George Fowler & Son, and later to George Fowler, Sons & Co., Limited. The plant covers fifteen acres, containing eight buildings with twenty acres of floor space, and has a daily capacity of 500 cattle, 6,000 hogs and 800 sheep. There are 650 people employed, and the annual pay roll amounts to \$400,000.

In 1887 Swift & Co., of Chicago, opened a branch house on thirteen acres of land near the stock yards on the west side of the Kaw River. Their present property comprises nineteen acres, upon which are eight great buildings, with a floor space of twenty-eight acres. The daily slaughter capacity is 1,800 cattle, 5,000 hogs and 3,000 sheep, and there is storage capacity for 15,000 carcasses. The number of workmen is 2,365, and the annual pay roll amounts to \$1,475,760.

Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company went into business in January, 1893. Their plant comprises thirteen acres of land on the west side of the Kaw River, where in 1885 Morris & Butt, of St. Louis, erected packing houses. In 1891 the firm last named was succeeded by the Kansas City Packing Company, and it by the Phoenix Packing Company, the immediate predecessors of the present proprietors, who worked up 75,000 animals their first year. In 1899 their slaughter amounted to 266,000 cattle and 121,000 hogs, about one-fifth of the combined packing product of the city. During that year \$300,000 were expended in enlargements. The number of men employed was 1,500, on a pay roll of \$900,000 per annum. In the season of 1900-1 the working force was to be increased to 2,000 men and the daily slaughter capacity to 2,000 cattle, 2,000 hogs and 1,000 sheep.

In 1897 Ruddy Bros., of Chicago, began the business of slaughtering cattle for the use of butchers throughout the country. Their plant was burned down in the winter of 1898-9, and was replaced the following year. Their slaughter amounts to 250 cattle daily, with a sufficient number of hogs and sheep to supply the consuming trade in the city. The number of men employed is 100.

The old Kingan & Co. packing house, founded in 1887, under the management of William J. Reid, was burned in 1895. In 1899 the Cudahy Packing Company purchased the site and within less than eight months removed the debris of the old buildings, and erected a mammoth plant, the largest ever built complete at one time in Kansas City, at a cost of more than \$1,000,000. It occupies seventeen acres of ground, and comprises eighteen buildings, one 230 by 300 feet, seven stories high, in all, providing a floor space of fifty-one acres. Packing was begun in the summer of 1900, with a force of 1,200 men, to be increased to 1,600 at full capacity. The daily slaughter will be 1,000 cattle, 5,000 hogs and 3,000 sheep.

With the completion of the Cudahy plant, the daily slaughter capacity of the Kansas City packing houses is estimated at 10,500 cattle, 33,000 hogs, 14,000 sheep, a total of 57,500 animals. After Chicago, Kansas City is the largest meat producing mart in the world, and is expected to soon take first place.

The merchant flouring mills of Kansas City are five in number, equipped with the most modern machinery for the manufacture of hard wheat export flour, and have an aggregate capacity of 9,000 barrels per diem, calling for a daily consumption of 42,750 bushels of wheat. The Rex Mills, owned by Kehlor Bros., of St. Louis, have a larger winter wheat capacity than any other in the United States, and are the largest mills west of the Mississippi River. They were built in 1893, having a daily capacity of 3,000 barrels. They were destroyed by fire in 1895, and were rebuilt the following year, the daily capacity being increased to 5,000 barrels. The Zenith Mills, daily capacity 800 barrels, were built in 1879, and antedate all others in Kansas City. The Interstate Mills were the first in Kansas City to grind hard wheat. Their daily capacity is 700 barrels. The mills of the Kansas City Milling Company have a daily capacity of 700 barrels. In 1898 the production of these four mills was 1,103,000 barrels, and in 1899, a light crop year, it was 1,094,846 barrels. The output reached every flour-buying country in the world, including Finland, Egypt and South Africa, the latter country re-

ceiving considerable quantities for the British Army. It is estimated that the flour product amounts annually to \$6,750,000, and the bran product to \$735,000. Numerous smaller mills, supplying local trade, expended \$65,000 in enlargements and improvements in 1899. Six corn-meal mills have a grinding capacity of 2,500 barrels per diem, consuming 8,000 bushels of corn daily. About 5,000 bushels of oats are ground into meal daily. The total annual grind of wheat, corn and oats is about 5,000,000 bushels. The new mills of the Kelley Milling Company were put into operation February 1, 1900. They are among the most extensive and complete in the country, and have a daily capacity of 2,000 barrels, to be increased to 3,500 barrels with the completion of another side of the mill now in course of construction. The capital employed in milling interests is \$15,000,000, and employment is given to about 1,200 men, including those engaged in elevators and other grain-handling houses.

The establishment of the present Consolidated Kansas City Smelting and Refining Company was primarily due to William N. Ewing. In 1879 he was operating a smelter in Colorado, and experienced great difficulty in separating on account of want of necessary fluxes. In the spring of 1880 he visited Kansas City and became impressed with the conviction that it afforded the needed facilities in fuel and transportation, and that ores could be brought to that point more economically than fuel and other necessities could be transported to the mining region. He found an interested and active ally in Colonel Kersey Coates, with whose aid he organized the Kansas City Smelting and Refining Company. The principal stockholders were William N. Ewing, Kersey Coates, Charles F. Morse, A. W. Armour, S. B. Armour, T. B. Bullene, John Doggett and Charles Francis Adams. The original capital was \$50,000, of which one-fourth was contributed by Mr. Ewing, who became vice president and general manager, Mr. Morse being president. Under the personal direction of Mr. Ewing, a location was made in Kansas, two and three-fourths miles from the State line, and he named it Argentine, a derivation from the Latin equivalent

of the word silver. Railway switches were put in upon difficult ground, and furnaces were erected having a daily smelting capacity of twenty-five tons and a refining capacity of ten tons. The capital had been consumed in erecting the plant, when, in 1881, Mr. Ewing went to Leadville to purchase ore. He there met Nathaniel Witherell, A. R. Meyer and Theodore Berdell, proprietors of the La Plata Mining & Smelting Company, who were producing large quantities of ore for which there was no ready outlet. They were induced to accompany Mr. Ewing to Kansas City and, after investigation, they invested \$100,000 in the smelter at that place, and shortly afterward the capital was increased to \$320,000. In 1881, the first year of operation, the product was forty ounces of gold, 463 ounces of silver and 3,100 tons of lead. In 1882 Mr. Ewing retired from the company. Mr. Meyer had previously been elected president, a position which he has uninterruptedly occupied to the present time. In 1882 the output was 2,168 ounces of gold, 645,246 ounces of silver and 13,651,899 pounds of lead. In 1888 the plant produced one-twelfth of the entire gold output of the United States, one-eighth of its silver and one-fifth of its lead. In addition, it produced 9,946,312 pounds of blue vitriol and 201,011 pounds of zinc, giving a total value of \$13,376,950, as compared with \$550,000 in 1881. The silver-lead refinery produced at the rate of 1,250,000 ounces of silver, \$335,000 in gold and 1,000,000 pounds of ingot copper per month. The aggregate capacity of the plant has since been practically doubled, constituting it the largest and most perfectly equipped metallurgical works in the United States. The capital invested is \$2,500,000, and employment is given to 1,000 to 1,200 men. In 1887 the Kansas City Smelting & Refining Company was succeeded by the Consolidated Kansas City Smelting & Refining Company, with Argentine as its central office and Mr. Meyer as its head. This magnificent enterprise comprises the Argentine plant and works at Leadville, Colorado, and El Paso, Texas. The company handles from 50 to 80 per cent of all ore exported from the Republic of Mexico, and has purchasing agents in Denver, Salt Lake City and Spokane, and in various cities in Mexico.

The metal working interests include foundries and machine shops  
**General Manufactures.** producing engines and boilers, structural iron work, mining machinery of all descriptions, farm implements, hay presses, scales, nuts and bolts, files and rasps, heating furnaces, brass, copper, zinc and iron in various useful and ornamental forms, metal cans and caddies of all designs, babbitt metal, wire fence, sash weights, locks, bicycles and renewed steel rails. A new and important industry is that based upon use of the great quantities of hides yielded by the packing houses. Until recently a daily output of 4,000 to 6,000 hides were sent east for manufacture. In 1889-90 two tanneries were established, adopting a quick-tanning process, consuming but one-eighth the time formerly required, and three factories, with a daily capacity of 4,000 pairs of shoes, were put in operation. In addition, two large manufactories and ten smaller establishments are engaged in the production of saddles and harness. Their product is below the demand, and there is room for increased capacity. Buggy tops and trunks are manufactured in limited numbers, and the business is capable of enlargement. In woodwork there are factories for making furniture, including the best and most artistic; for couches and folding beds, for office and store fixtures, for refrigerators, and for coffins. There are carriage and wagon factories, wagon supplies factories, and planing mills producing doors, sash and blinds. The jobbing, packing and grain trades furnish employment for several large makers of boxes, barrels and bags; a house engaged in box-making is the best equipped in America, and the largest, excepting one in Chicago. There are several large paint manufactories, one under the management of John A. McDonald, the first to establish such an industry west of the Alleghany Mountains. A soap factory is among the largest of its class in the country. Among other manufactures are those of drugs, chemicals, extracts, linseed and castor oil, lubricating oils, glue, sulphuric acid and proprietary medicines. Various houses manufacture large quantities of preserves, syrups, confectionery, chewing gum, macaroni, condensed milk, baking powder, vinegar and other kitchen commodities. There



are six factories for making shirts, five for women's skirts, waists and jackets, and three for overalls and jumpers. Flannel jeans, denims, hats, caps, gloves and umbrellas are manufactured in quantities. An extensive brewery and several bottling works furnish their products through a large territory. There are numerous manufacturers of cigars, and a plug tobacco manufactory. Book publishing, blank book manufacturing and the higher grades of commercial and railroad work are carried on in well equipped printing houses, and, incidentally, afford employment for local type foundry, electrotypers, lithographers and engravers. The Hudson & Kimberly Publishing Company are the largest publishers of military literature in the United States, and several of their works are text-books in the Military Academy at West Point. In the line of stationery are an extensive envelope and paper box manufactory, and an ink, mucilage and library paste manufactory. A manufacturer of guitars and mandolins produces more instruments than any other house west of the Mississippi River. Skilled artisans produce considerable quantities of jewelry and silverware. A glass house manufactures large quantities of artistic cathedral glass and ornamental signs. The rapid upbuilding of the city and the development of the adjacent region early created a large and constant demand for building material, which has been met with products of the best quality in pressed brick, terracotta, artificial stone, sewer pipe, lime and cement. Five extensive yards produce cut stone. With an extremely large and wealthy purchasing territory at its very door, a substantial increase in the manufacturing facilities of Kansas City is an early necessity. There is want of iron furnaces and rolling mills, for which ores, coal and lime are readily available, while the metal output and by-products of the Argentine smelter afford basis for additional industries in copper, zinc and lead. There is a field for the manufacture of agricultural implements; with 126 wholesale firms handling such goods, there are but five factories. Suitable clays for the manufacture of pottery and queensware exist in large quantities in the immediate vicinity. Abundant wool, flax, hemp and cotton invite conversion into cloth, yarn, thread, knit goods, sail cloth, ropes and twine. All

these necessities are under constant discussion by the commercial and industrial associations which have hitherto contributed so judiciously and successfully to the development and prosperity of the city, and the accomplishments of the past afford full assurance that every want will be met in due time and in ample measure.

**Manufactures of St. Joseph.**—The early settler required few articles to supply his needs. Sawmills, tanneries, carpenters, blacksmiths, shoemakers, bricklayers, tailors and plasterers could make life endurable. As population increased, new needs arose. The cabin gave way to the mansion, and the coarser goods were supplanted by those of a more dainty and elegant texture. These improvements led to the changing of old methods and the manufacture of many lines of goods. There is no section of the country so highly favored by nature as the territory contributory to St. Joseph. Before the Civil War hemp was the great staple. Dr. Silas McDonald, who is now living in St. Joseph, procured hemp seed in Clay County in 1837, and began the industry of hemp-raising at St. Joseph. He produced the first crop of hemp raised within the limits of the Platte Purchase. The value of an acre's product was then nearly \$50. The hemp was shipped to St. Louis and Louisville, where it was made into ropes and sail cloth. Milling was one of the staple pioneer industries, and flouring mills were built in St. Joseph and throughout Buchanan County at an early date. The business is still in a flourishing state and is carried on by enterprising firms. A brewery started in 1859 is now one of the largest breweries in the West. The Buell Woolen Mills, built in 1860, have been enlarged and remodeled, and manufacture blankets of the very finest quality. The manufacture of duck and denim clothing, working shirts, etc., is one of the largest industries of the city. The output of the St. Joseph factories establishes the standard for such goods, and surpasses in quantity any other city in the world, seven firms or corporations and 3,000 operators being engaged in this industry. The manufacture of boots and shoes is a prominent industry, and engages the attention of five large houses and gives employment to thousands of persons. The manufacture of saddlery and harness is a large industry, since

the orders to be supplied come from all sections. Crackers and confectionery are made on a large scale, and though the facilities of the factory have been lately enlarged, the sales are up to the fullest capacity of production. The articles used in building, such as cut stone, brick, window frames, sashes, doors and architectural iron, are manufactured on a very large scale. The Perfection pump, which is capable of purifying wells and cisterns, is made and shipped in carloads to all parts of the country. Soaps and syrups, blank books and paper boxes, coffees and spices, are produced in large quantities and shipped far and wide. The manufacture of wagons and buggies is a large industry, and the plows and other farm machinery made in St. Joseph are widely used throughout the West. The foundries and machine shops do an extensive business. The Artesian Ice Company have sunk their wells to bed rock below the bottom of the Missouri River, and obtain water of the purest quality from which to manufacture ice. The aggregate value of the manufactured products is \$20,000,000 annually.

R. L. McDONALD.

**Manufactures of St. Louis.**—St. Louis can not be said to have possessed any "industries," in the present meaning of the term, prior to the year 1850, and nothing that was entitled to be called a system of manufactures prior to the Civil War, in 1861. It was satisfied with the prosperous shipping business which the river brought it, the supplying of the adjacent regions with dry goods and groceries, and the extensive trade it carried on with the mountains, the plains and the military posts in what was called the "Far West." Pork-packing and flour-milling were important and very flourishing interests, and they supplied the foundation for not a few of the fortunes that survive to-day, and the two vocations made a large demand for barrels and kegs, which brought forth a thriving cooperage business. The river trade called for an enormous number of steamboats—for the whole shipping and receiving business was carried on by water—and the perils of navigation continually demanded new vessels to supply the places of those destroyed by fire, sinking and bursting of boilers; but the Ohio River was the seat of steamboat building, and St. Louis was content to have

its great palace passenger boats built at Jeffersonville, Indiana, Louisville and Pittsburg, from which its supplies of iron, furniture, woodenware and other manufactures were brought. The preparation of plug and twist chewing tobacco was carried on on a small scale, and the Germans had established and were successfully conducting breweries large enough to supply the city population with beer. Business of all kinds was prosperous, and the city was growing rapidly, and the idea of seeking new sources of wealth was hardly entertained, except by those who fancied they saw in the Iron Mountain and Pilot Knob, a hundred miles below the city, the promise of St. Louis becoming at no distant day, the chief seat of iron manufactures in the Mississippi Valley.

But in 1860 the railroad fever was making itself felt in St. Louis and Missouri, and a well devised system, with its basis at St. Louis, and main lines running to Kansas City, Iron Mountain, the Iowa border, and to Neosho, was in process of construction through State aid, city aid, and the help of the counties through which the roads were to run, and, strange to say, as the two great rivers that had served the West so well as carriers of commerce, discovered that the populations were preparing to do without them, they began to fail in their capacities for service, and to present, in their multiplying sandbars and their diminishing supply of water, increasing impediments to navigation, and then it was that the people of St. Louis recognized the need of a system of varied industries to maintain the ascendancy and perpetuate the prosperity of their city. The railroads were working a revolution in everything; in the methods of doing business, in the places of business, in the centers of traffic, population and wealth, and in the habits of distribution. The enormous development of direct rail traffic between St. Louis and the Atlantic seaboard was making the question of crossing the river of greater importance than the one of navigating it; the number of steamboats at the levee was growing smaller, year by year; the river was losing its power and dignity as an agency of commerce, and it was plain to be seen that St. Louis must conform to the altered conditions and seek, in a wisely devised system of manufactures, for a continuance of the prosperity which the river

had hitherto brought, but which the river could no longer be relied on to maintain.

The rapid growth of population in the United States during the past century, and the prodigious growth of population in certain regions, districts and localities since the beginning of the railroad era—about 1850—make one of the most interesting world marvels of this marvelous age, and statesmen and students of other countries are never weary of wondering at the phenomenon of the development of a mighty nation of 70,000,000 souls in the lifetime of persons still living.

But if it be stated that the growth of the productive industries of St. Louis has been more rapid and phenomenal than the growth of the country's population, and more rapid, even, than that of the population of the city itself, we have a fact which bears striking testimony to the vigorous enterprise, skill and intelligence of its people. It is comparatively easy for a new city or town, favorably situated in the midst of an inviting region in the West, to gather population from other parts of the country, and from abroad—for the accessions consist of new comers who pay their own way to the point of attraction, take care of themselves, and stay as long as there is a hope of improving their fortunes. But the development of a system of industries is a more complex, hazardous and difficult task. It means a careful and judicious selection of the particular industries to be established, to avoid the losses and disasters that would attend the attempt to build up such as are not adapted to the locality or to the genius of the people; and it means, also, the securing of capital, organization, the selection of sites, erection of buildings, the selection and placing of the most effective machinery, the adoption of the best processes, the securing of an ample supply of skilled labor, efficient superintendence, judicious purchases of supplies of raw material, and prompt sales of the manufactured products. And yet, so favorably is St. Louis situated for manufacturing, so many advantages does it possess for being the industrial supply center of a vast and prosperous region, and so readily do its people take to the habits and discipline of skilled labor, that the development of its industries has actually outstripped the growth of its population. And its growth in population has been anything but sluggish. It has been greater than that

of any other city of the country, Chicago excepted, as United States census figures show:

YEAR.	POPULATION.
1850.....	74,439
1860.....	185,000
1870.....	310,000
1880.....	350,522
1890.....	451,770
1896 (estimated).....	590,000

This growth from 74,439 to 590,000 in the period of forty-six years, between 1850 and 1897, shows that the population of the city has doubled in a little more than every fifteen years. The increase of the population of the whole country in the same period has been from 23,191,000 to 70,000,000—a doubling every thirty years. In growth of population, therefore, St. Louis exhibits twice as great a rate of increase as the country.

But the city's industrial growth in this period has exceeded even its own population growth. The value of the product of its manufactures, estimated at \$10,000,000 in 1850, increased to \$285,000,000 in 1892—a doubling every twelve years. Or, to present the comparison in a different way, while the city's population was eight times as great in 1897 as it was in 1850, the value of its manufactured products was twenty-eight times as great in 1897 as it was in 1850.

In the subjoined table, giving the value of the product of the manufactures of St. Louis for the years named, the figures for the first three years, and also for the last, are estimated, and those for the others are taken from the United States census. The estimate for 1896 is from the eighteenth annual report of the Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of Missouri:

YEAR.	MANUFACTURES.
1850 (estimated).....	\$ 10,000,000
1860 (estimated).....	20,000,000
1870 (estimated).....	27,000,000
1880 (U. S. census).....	114,300,000
1890 (U. S. census).....	228,700,000
1896 (estimated).....	285,000,000

In the single decade from 1880 to 1890, according to the United States census, the capital invested in manufactures in St. Louis increased from \$50,832,000 to \$171,000,000; the number of industrial establishments from 2,924 to 6,148; the number of hands employed from 41,825 to 93,610; the aggregate wages paid from \$17,743,000 to \$53,165,000; the cost of materials used from \$75,379,000 to \$122,000,000, and the value of products from \$114,333,000 to \$228,714,000. All these items of

increase exceed the rates of increase for the whole country, except the single one of capital. The increase in the number of employes in manufacturing establishments in the whole country was 65 per cent, in St. Louis more than 100 per cent; the increase in wages paid in the whole country was more than 100 per cent, in St. Louis more than 200 per cent; the increase in the value of materials used for the whole country was 25 per cent, for St. Louis 62 per cent, and the increase in the value of the total product of manufactures for the whole country was 68 per cent, for St. Louis 100 per cent. The capital invested in manufactures in the whole country shows an increase of 120 per cent, in St. Louis 77 per cent. And when it is considered that the decade for which the comparison is made was the most prosperous industrial period ever known in the country, and shows the high-water mark in the development of manufacturing in the United States, the considerable percentage in the rate of increase which St. Louis exhibits over the whole country in the number of employes, wages paid, value of material used, and value of products, may fairly be taken to demonstrate the great advantage which its population has found in their industrial system. St. Louis has not only become a very important manufacturing city in the last thirty years, but its industrial system exhibits a diversity that is an effectual safeguard against the excessive production attended by suspension that afflicts special vocations exclusively followed. It has added many industries that require skilled labor, large capital, ample buildings and thorough discipline, and this brings a large element of intelligent and industrious citizens who earn their living by their manual labor. If it is essential to the wellbeing of society that a large proportion of its members should be employed in productive vocations, St. Louis certainly possesses this indication of stability and order, for the 94,000 persons shown to have been engaged in specified industries in 1890 constituted more than one-fifth of the city's entire population; so that, in point of fact, one person out of every five of the population was actively employed in some productive industry. The amount paid out in wages, \$53,394,000 for that year, shows that the average earnings of these 94,000 persons was \$568 a year. It is interesting to observe that every important vocation in the list of

158 specified industries, beginning with agricultural implements, and ending with wood-carving and turning, shows an increase in 1890 over 1880, and that the leading ones show a very large increase, double, treble, and a few of them quadruple. There were twice as many establishments, and more than twice as many employes; there was nearly three times as much capital invested, and more than three times the amount paid out in wages, while the value of the whole product turned out was more than double. The tobacco manufacture, including chewing tobacco, cigars and cigarettes, shows an increase in the capital invested from \$1,400,000 to \$6,000,000; in the number of hands employed from 1,300 to 4,000; in the wages per annum from \$667,000 to \$2,000,000, and in the value of the product from \$5,700,000 to \$16,000,000. Sawmills and planing mills show an increase in capital invested from \$1,000,000 to \$4,500,000; in the number of hands employed from 460 to 2,170; in the amount of wages paid out per annum from \$460,000 to \$1,670,000, and in the value of the product from \$1,400,000 to \$5,900,000. In the manufacture of boots and shoes the decade of 1880-90 showed an increase in the capital employed from \$680,000 to \$3,600,000; an increase in the number of hands employed from 1,075 to 3,300; an increase in the amount paid out in wages from \$425,000 to \$1,500,000, and an increase in the value of the product from \$1,635,000 to \$5,000,000. The building of street and railway cars shows for the same decade an increase of capital from \$315,000 to \$2,300,000; in the number of employes from 600 to 2,700; in the amount paid out in wages from \$294,000 to \$1,600,000, and in the value of the work turned out from \$1,100,000 to \$5,000,000. The group of iron manufactures, including foundries, machine shops and architectural and ornamental iron works, show an increase in capital from \$10,000,000 to \$13,700,000; in the number of employes from 5,700 to 8,153; in the amount paid out in wages per annum from \$2,567,000 to \$4,900,000, and in the value of the product from \$10,500,000 to \$16,000,000. Printing and publishing, together with book-binding and blank book making, shows an increase in the capital invested from \$2,600,000 to \$7,600,000; in the number of hands employed from 2,300 to 7,800; in the amount paid out in wages per annum from \$1,320,000 to \$3,666,000, and in

the value of the product from \$4,000,000 to \$8,800,000. The manufacture of carriages and wagons increased the capital invested from \$740,000 to \$3,200,000; the number of persons employed from 1,012 to 2,283; the wages paid per annum from \$448,000 to \$1,279,000, and the value of the work turned out from \$1,614,000 to \$3,600,000. Confectionery increased the capital employed from \$307,000 to \$1,700,000; the number of hands employed from 207 to 1,242; the amount paid out in wages per annum from \$160,000 to \$514,000, and the value of the annual products from \$1,158,000 to \$2,462,000. In bread and other bakery products there was an increase in the capital invested from \$719,000 to \$2,200,000; in the number of hands employed from 614 to 1,434; in the wages paid per annum from \$313,000 to \$796,000, and in the value of the annual product from \$2,575,000 to \$3,598,000.

Beer was made at the village of Bellefontaine, near the city, as early as the year 1810, by St. Vrain & Habb, and the same year Jacob Philipson opened a small brewery in the city, at which beer was sold for \$11 for the barrel, and \$6 for the half-barrel, one dollar to be returned to the purchaser on the return of the barrel in good condition. The retail price was twelve and a half cents per quart. These were pretty stiff rates, at a time when money was about the scarcest and dearest of all desirable things, and the enterprising manufacturer found it necessary to announce that they would be reduced "as soon as grain can be obtained in this country in quantities sufficient to give the brewery continued employment, and our farmers, by attending to the cultivation of hops, do away with the necessity of procuring this article from a great distance and at considerable expense." In 1826 Lynch & Co. opened their "new brewery," and the following year John Mullanphy advertised "St. Louis ale at his brewery in whole or half-barrels," and not long afterward Ezra English manufactured ale, which was thought to be all the better for being stored in "English Cave." In 1841 a completely equipped brewery for the manufacture of lager beer was opened by William J. Lemp, near the corner of Second and Walnut Streets, and this fairly inaugurated beermaking as we have it now. The business was profitable, and other establishments followed rapidly. In 1854, thirteen

years after the starting of the Lemp brewery, there were twenty-four in the city, making about 60,000 barrels of beer, worth \$360,000, a year; and six years later still, in 1860, there were forty, yielding 207,000 barrels, worth \$1,200,000. Three decades later, in 1890, the number had been reduced to eight, but they were establishments of enormous capacity, turning out a yearly product valued at over \$16,000,000.

Breweries stand at the head of the list of productive industries, and the fact attests the very large German element in the city's population, and the capacity of the Germans for imparting their industrial and their social habits to the communities in which they find a new home. When, after the Revolutionary movements of 1848 in Europe, the Germans began to come to St. Louis in larger numbers, they brought the manufacture of beer with them. It was hardly known before. At first it was followed only for the purpose of supplying the local demand for the beverage, and the shipment of beer to outside markets was hardly thought of; but the steady displacement of whiskey and brandy by beer among the native American populations of the West and Southwest created a prodigious and constantly increasing demand for malt liquors, which the intelligent and enterprising Germans of St. Louis were not slow in turning to good account, and now the city stands second only to New York in the brewing business. It employs \$16,000,000 capital, gives employment to 2,870 hands, pays out in wages \$2,870,000 per annum, and turns out 2,265,000 barrels of beer, valued at \$16,200,000 per annum. The business increased its capital nearly three-fold, more than doubled the number of its employes, more than trebled the amount paid out in wages per annum, and more than trebled the value of the annual product in the single decade of 1880-90, and it has not yet reached the limit of development; it exhibits the vigor and spirit of a youthful enterprise, demands constant enlargements, and continues to be the source of princely fortunes, and to furnish livelihood to a large number of industrious persons.

Tobacco manufacturing is one of the oldest industries of St. Louis, and there were from the beginning two considerations that united in making it profitable, the constantly increasing number of Western and

Southwestern people who used tobacco, and the large supply of choice leaf for manufacturing purposes furnished by the counties of Cal-laway, Franklin and Pike, in Missouri. As early as the year 1817 a tobacco factory was opened in the city by Richards & Quarries "on the cross street nearly opposite the post office," and in 1836 H. Richards conducted a factory "on the cross street nearly opposite the copper and tin manufactory of R. Neal." In 1847 the large factory of Lewis Brothers, at Glasgow, Missouri, removed its chief business to St. Louis. Other establishments for the manufacture of chewing tobacco were set up, and the business was recognized as a prosperous one. The business was always profitable, but before the Civil War it was conducted only in small factories, and without large capital. The internal revenue tax imposed during the war had the effect of closing up the smallest establishments and enormously increasing the capacity of the large ones, and making St. Louis the largest tobacco manufacturing city in the United States. In 1880 the product of its factories was 17,000,000 pounds, valued at \$4,713,000; in 1895 this had increased to 58,000,000 pounds, valued at \$16,240,000. The industry continues to exhibit the vigor which a maintained prosperity always imparts, and there are good reasons for believing that it will long hold its present rank among the manufactures of St. Louis, and the city continue to be the chief seat of tobacco manufacture in the Union. Cigarmaking, on the factory system, is not as old as tobacco manufacturing. There were cigar shops, where cigars were made for sale over the counter, at an early day, but it was not till about the year 1850 that factories for supplying the trade made their appearance. That the business is profitable is proved by its rapid growth and the large proportions it has attained. It employs \$1,300,000 capital, and 1,232 hands, and distributes \$625,000 a year in wages. The number of cigars turned out in 1895 was 49,000,000, valued at \$2,000,000. The product of the factories finds a market in the West and Southwest, but it is not without interest to know that St. Louis cigars are sold in the Atlantic States, and the demand for them in that section is increasing. Several of the great tobacco factories have recently turned their attention to cigarettes. In 1895, as a beginning, they turned out 25,000,000; in

the following year they turned out 316,700,000, valued at \$325,000.

The making of street cars is one of the most interesting industries in St. Louis, partly because of the humble and unambitious beginning it had, partly because of its rapid growth and the success with which it has managed to withstand the collapses that prostrated or crippled other industries, and partly because of the exceptionally high character of the cars which the factories in St. Louis have uniformly turned out. It may be said to have had its beginning in 1858, in a small shop for building omnibuses established by Andrew Wight, of New York. Mr. Wight was a skilled ornamental painter, who had been employed in the omnibus manufactories of New York City and West Troy, and afterward in the car shops of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, at Bloomington, one of his shopmates at the last named place being George M. Pullman, who afterward became eminent in the manufacture and operation of sleeping cars. Wight came to St. Louis and engaged in the business of repairing and painting omnibuses on his own account. The little shop thus established subsequently abandoned omnibuses, and developed into a manufactory of street cars. In the year 1868 F. B. Brownell, then a lad of sixteen years, entered the establishment as an apprentice, and he has been there ever since, in one capacity and another, the establishment passing through various changes and bearing successively several names, until at present (1897) it is known as the Brownell Car Company, with Mr. F. B. Brownell as president. It is the parent factory of several other similar establishments which have been started and have grown into large proportions since the year 1883, and contribute, with the original works, to giving St. Louis the enviable reputation of being the producer of the best street cars in the United States. In 1890 the capital invested in the building and repair of street and steam railway cars was \$2,440,000, the number of hands employed was over 3,000, the wages paid out was \$1,855,000, and the value of the work turned out was \$5,500,000, these figures representing a business five times as great in volume as that of 1880. St. Louis-built cars are found on the streets of New York, Washington City, Chicago, Cin-

cinnati, Omaha and Minneapolis; indeed, they are sent to nearly every State of the Union, and to Canada and Mexico besides. The high reputation that carries them so far away is due, first, to the superior work put in them; second, to the fact that St. Louis is the largest and best market for hardwood lumber in the United States, and, third, to the unsurpassed shipping advantages possessed by the city.

It looked like a daring and unpromising enterprise for St. Louis to

**Boots and Shoes.** embark in the business of factory shoemaking in competition with the old established factories of Massachusetts, whose ample capital, long experience and perfect discipline gave so many and such formidable advantages in the contest; and, no doubt there were those who thought the attempt must end in failure. And yet it was successful from the start, and the industry has been growing in importance and volume ever since. The man who assisted in starting and carrying on the first boot and shoe factory in St. Louis was Howard Brolaski, and he is still living at the date of this writing (1897). It was in 1866 that the factory was put into operation, and although the lack of capital forced it to succumb in the general industrial collapse of 1872-3, it had demonstrated that shoemaking might and ought to be one of the manufactures of St. Louis. It was, therefore, promptly followed by others, until, in 1897, there were twenty-six boot and shoe factories in the city, employing 5,500 hands, paying out \$2,500,000 in wages per annum, and yielding a product whose value is estimated by the editor of the "Shoe and Leather Gazette" at \$10,368,000 for 1896.

The manufacture of electrical apparatus and supplies is a field in  
**Electrical Supplies.** which St. Louis gives promise of becoming eminent. It is a new business, having grown up almost entirely in the last two decades; but the employment of electricity as a motive agency and for lighting purposes was secured at an early day in St. Louis, and its artisans and mechanics revealed a fondness for the new power and an aptitude for inventing and constructing devices for its accommodation which has carried their electrical contrivances into the Eastern States, and even to Europe. In 1890 there were

thirty-five establishments in the city for the manufacture of electrical apparatus and supplies, the capital invested in the business was \$1,000,000, the number of persons employed was 400, and the product of their labor was valued at \$675,000. The value of the product in 1896 was, probably \$1,500,000.

The manufacture and preparation of various articles of food and  
**Food Preparations.** condiments for direct use on the table has become

an interesting and important business in all large cities, the object of it being to lighten the labor of households by transferring a portion of their most tedious tasks to factories and mills, where, with the aid of effective appliances, they can be performed better and at smaller cost. St. Louis has shown its usual intelligence and enterprise in taking up the new industry and turning it to the best account. In 1880 the value of its products was less than \$1,000,000; in 1890 it had increased to \$5,400,000.

The manufacture of paints and oils is another old and honorable  
**Paints and Oils.** industry in St. Louis. The Collier White Lead Company, named after an eminent and public-spirited citizen, whose descendants are still found in the city, was famous over the whole Mississippi Valley half a century ago, and the well maintained purity of its products has done no little to establish the reputation of the city for genuine goods. The soft Missouri lead yielded by the mines of the State offered a most valuable raw material to work on at the start, and the barytes and other mineral earths of choice quality, found so abundantly in some of the southwestern counties, assisted materially to widen the industry and make St. Louis one of the most important seats of paint and oil production in the United States. In 1890 the value of the product of its paint and linseed oil factories was \$3,766,000, an increase of more than one-half over that of 1880. There is a reference to the making of white lead in St. Louis as early as the year 1816, for the "Missouri Gazette" of July 13th of that year informs the reader that "Mr. Wilt erected a red and white lead manufactory, and threw into the market several tons of that useful article," and adds that his red lead has been admired as superior to that imported. But it was twenty-one years later,

in 1837, that white lead was made in considerable quantities by Drs. Hoffman and Reid. Their experimental pioneer factory was a small affair, but it demonstrated that the lead within easy reach of St. Louis possessed admirable qualities for carbonating, and that there was a promising future for the business in the growing West; and it is not surprising to learn, therefore, that in the same year Dr. Reid founded the Collier White Lead Company, whose great works still maintain their original site on Clark Avenue, between Ninth and Eleventh Streets.

Back in the forties the plains and mountain trade made a great demand for proprietary medicines, and as St. Louis was the sole seat of this profitable trade, it responded to the demand by manufacturing medicinal preparations which for many years held the field against all competitors. One step led to another, until at last the manufacture of medicines, drugs and chemicals became one of the most important and profitable industries of the city. In 1890 the business employed \$4,128,000 capital and 1,382 hands, paid out \$820,000 in wages and yielded a product valued at \$5,212,000—more than twice as great as that of 1880.

The city possesses within its wide limits and at short distances beyond, brickmaking clay of unusually good quality, and beneath the yellow clay there is an inexhaustible deposit of fire clay of the most refractory character. For many years the city was content to supply its own demand for bricks, and it required great effort to do this, so pressing was the constant need for houses and so active the building interest. And even now, with the vast brickyards supplied with the most effective modern appliances within its limits, it has been found necessary to establish other brickyards at convenient places adjacent to meet the local demand in active seasons. Nevertheless, St. Louis pressed bricks enjoy so high a reputation on account of the good material of which they are made and their beauty of form and their excellence of finish, that they are constantly shipped both by river and rail to distant States, going even as far as California and Oregon. The fire clay was

little thought of until it was found that it could be turned to good account in the manufacture of sewer and drainage pipe, for which improved farming in the country and sewerage in the growing cities and towns in the West were making large demands, and this led to the establishment of the great works at Cheltenham, within the city limits, and at other places near the Missouri Pacific and the Frisco Railroads. The brickyards, the sewer pipe works and the terra cotta works of the city now employ \$4,000,000 capital and 2,700 hands, distribute in wages \$1,267,000, and turn out a product valued at \$2,630,000 a year.

St. Louis mills have long been famous, both in the United States and in Europe, for their superior flour. At a very early day it was discovered that the hard, white, plump wheat raised in St. Charles and some of the other river counties of Missouri and the adjacent parts of Illinois possessed advantages for milling purposes over the grain raised in the States east of us, and large mills of ample capacity and provided with the best appliances were established to manufacture the wheat into choice flour, not only for the local consumption, but for shipment to Eastern and Southern cities. The excellence of St. Louis flour was recognized wherever it was introduced, and the favorite brands easily established a pre-eminence in New York, Boston and other points, which at that time were regarded as distant from the point of shipment. The settlement of the great grain region along the lakes and the upper Mississippi, together with the founding and development of the great cities of Northern Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota, long ago made these newer cities pre-eminent as centers of the grain trade and the grinding interest; but St. Louis brands of flour have never lost their enviable old reputation, and flour milling has never ceased to be one of the leading and most profitable industries of the city. The number of mills in the city, the amount of capital invested in them and the value of the annual output do not show a very large increase in the last twenty years, the product for 1870 being valued at \$11,686,000, that of 1890 at \$12,641,000, but the explanation of this is that St. Louis millers, instead of enlarging the capacity of their city mills, have

**Medicines and Chemicals.**

**Flour.**

**Clay Products.**



built mills in the choice wheat districts in Missouri and Illinois adjacent to the city, and these outside mills, owned in St. Louis and working on St. Louis account, yield quite as large an annual product as the mills in the city.

D. M. GRISSOM.

**Maplewood.**—A station on the electric railroad, in St. Louis County, between St. Louis and the Meramec Highlands. There is a post office at the station, and a Congregational Church and a number of attractive residences in the neighborhood.

**Marais des Leards.**—One of the names by which the settlement at what is now Bridgeton, St. Louis County, was known to the early French settlers.

**Marble Cave.**—A remarkable natural cave in Stone County, near Indian Creek, a branch of White River, and eighteen miles from Galena by wagon road. It is a popular resort of pleasure-seekers, who prefer the water trip by boat from Galena down the James River and thence by White River. These streams are so eccentric in their wanderings that the journey is extended to 125 miles, and occupies about two days. The cave has been explored by Captain T. S. Powell, formerly of Lamar, Missouri, who has published elaborate descriptions of this and other natural curiosities in the Ozark region. In near proximity to the cave is one of the highest points in the county, from which is presented a wide expanse of beautiful scenery, bounded by the mountains of Arkansas, fifty miles distant. The cave is entered from its summit through an opening thirty-five feet across, from which descends to a depth of 200 feet a stairway provided with occasional platforms for rest. The cave proper is an elliptical chamber 125 feet wide, 350 feet long and 200 feet high, covered with an unsupported natural arched roof. The walls are of blue limestone and the vaulted roof is of a marblelike substance, from which are dependent great stalactites, some thirty feet in length, which under the light of torches give out diamondlike scintillations. In this chamber are the Great White Throne, the largest stalagmitic mass known in the world, of white onyx, 200 feet in circumference and sixty-five feet high, and the Great Spring Room, encased in onyx,

dropping from above a crystal water having a temperature of forty-two degrees. The cave exceeds in capacity the great Convention Hall in Kansas City, and its acoustic properties are marvelous. Extending in various directions are passageways leading to numerous smaller caves, similar in their adornment, which have not been thoroughly explored. Explorers need rough, heavy clothing and stout shoes in order to make their way through the narrow passages and deep, sticky mud.

**Marble Hill.**—The seat of justice of Bollinger County, in Lorraine Township, one mile from the Belmont branch of the Iron Mountain Railroad, and 134 miles from St. Louis. It is delightfully situated on an elevation at the junction of Hurricane and Crooked Creeks. Upon the organization of the county in 1851, Thomas Hamilton laid out a town which he called New California. December 22d, of the same year, David Ramsey, Isaac Shepherd and J. J. Daugherty, commissioners appointed to locate a seat of justice, purchased about fifty acres including the site of New California, and laid out a town which they called Dallas. When the town was incorporated in 1868 it was renamed Marble Hill, from the formation upon which it is located. Among the earliest residents of the town were Thomas Hamilton, Joseph Baker, David Ramsey, Jacob Lutes, Daniel Croder and John C. Whybark. The latter conducted a small store about half a mile east of the new town, into which he moved after it was started. The second store was opened by William Grimsley. The first hotel was opened by Calvin Cook. A courthouse was built, and was burned with all the records it contained March 2, 1866. Another one was built, and this, too, burned in March, 1884. The following year the present courthouse was erected. The first newspaper of the town was the "True Democrat," started in 1872. This was followed by the "Herald." Both were Democratic in politics. The first named had but a short existence and the last named was moved to Ironton. In 1874 the "Standard" was established by D. A. Burton, and within a few years moved to Fredericktown. The "Reflector" made its appearance in 1881, with George W. Harrington as editor. Its name was changed to the "Press," and it is now published by John S. Hill. In

1878 a paper called the "Palladium" was started by P. T. Pigg and had a life of about two years. Besides the "Press" another leading paper of the county is the "Times," published by J. G. Finney. Marble Hill is the seat of the Mayfield-Smith Academy, a flourishing institution under the control of the Baptist Church, named after its founders, Dr. W. H. Mayfield and Dr. H. J. Smith, who began to raise subscriptions for its erection in 1879. It was not completed until 1885, when it was opened with D. M. Graves as principal. There are four churches, Methodist, Baptist, Christian and Presbyterian. There are two hotels, about twenty business houses, including a flouring and sawmill and about half a dozen other stores. Population, 1899 (estimated), 300.

**Marbut, Curtis Fletcher**, B. S. A. M., professor of geology and mineralogy in the University of Missouri, was born July 19, 1863, in Lawrence County, Missouri. His parents were Nathan Thomas and Malinda Jane (Browning) Marbut, both from families who made early settlement in southwestern Missouri. The Marbuts came from middle Tennessee in 1841 and settled on Flat Creek, in Barry County. The Brownings were from Illinois and located in Lawrence County about the same time. Farming was the occupation of both families. The head of the Marbut family in America, about 1760, came from Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, to Charleston, South Carolina, and settled near the village of Ninety-six, where he passed the remainder of his life. Some of his sons emigrated to middle Tennessee about 1825, and one of them, Philip, removed to Barry County, Missouri, in 1841. Philip married a Miss Thomas in Tennessee. To them were born twelve children, six sons and six daughters, and of these children, Nathan Thomas, father of Curtis Fletcher, was the ninth. Until his seventeenth year, Curtis Marbut performed the work of a farm boy in the busy season of the year, in the winter months attending the neighborhood school, and, following this with attendance in the public schools at Cassville, Missouri, through three winter and spring terms. In order to ultimately continue in the acquirement of education, upon which he was determined, he was obliged to discontinue his studies for a time, to give his attention to teaching a coun-

try school and clerking in a store. In 1885 he entered the University of Missouri, and after four years of close application was graduated from that institution with the degree of bachelor of science. He then became a post-graduate student in geology in Harvard University, and at the close of the first year received the degree of master of arts, but continued his studies for another year. While yet a student, his ability in the special department of science, which he had chosen for his life work, had drawn favorable attention to him, and he was appointed assistant geologist of the geological survey of Missouri, and performed the duties pertaining to that position from the date of his appointment, in March, 1890, until July, 1899. During the first three and a half years his entire time was devoted to the work, the open months in the field, and the winter to the task of collation. In June, 1895, he was elected instructor in geology and mineralogy in the University of Missouri. Two years later he was advanced to the position of assistant professor in charge, and in June, 1899, was installed in the full professorship. As an instructor in the noble science which he has so assiduously made the special purpose of his life, he excels in capability of imparting instruction after such a method that his students are moved to a degree of enthusiasm second only to his own. There is nothing in his subject matter, nor in the manner of its presentation, which will admit of the thought that his is a perfunctory task. With all his research he realizes that the depths of knowledge in his own department are as unreachable as is the earth's center, and he leads his classes as though they might aid him in searching out some atom of truth hitherto overlooked. In the line of his investigation he has been a prolific writer, and many of his papers are invaluable to scientific literature, treating, as they do, in various instances on geological conditions and phenomena not elsewhere reported, or inadequately. Among these are the following: "The Mapping of Missouri," A. Winslow, joint author, in "Transactions of St. Louis Academy of Science, 1892;" "The Geographic Development of Crowley's Ridge," in "Proceedings of Boston Society of Natural History," 1895; "The Queen's River Moraine, in Rhode Island," joint paper with J. B. Woodworth, in "Journal of Geology," Chicago; "The Physical Features of Mis-

ouri," in "Missouri Geological Survey," Volume X, 1896; "The Brick Clays of Boston and Vicinity," joint paper with J. B. Woodworth and N. S. Shaler, in "Seventeenth Annual Report of the Director of the United States Geological Survey," Washington, 1896; "Missouri," in "Journal of School Geography," Lancaster, Pennsylvania, April and May, 1897; "Cote Sans Dessein and Grand Tower," "American Geologist," February, 1898; "Geology of the Clinton, Calhoun, Lexington, Richmond and Huntsville Quadrangles," "Missouri Geological Survey," Volume XII, Part 2, 1899. Professor Marbut is an active and valued fellow of the Geological Society of America, a member of the National Geographic Society, and of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. In political affairs, he affiliates with the Democratic party. He was married December 17, 1892, to Miss Florence L. Martin. To them have been born three children, Louise, Fiske and Martin.

**Marceline.**—A city of the fourth class, in Linn County, on the main line of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, twenty-two miles southeast of Linneus. It is a division point of the Santa Fe Railroad. There are six churches in the city, Presbyterian, Baptist, Catholic, Methodist Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal South, and Christian; a graded public school, an operahouse, electric lighting plant, a rolling mill, a bank, a number of coal mines near by and about sixty-five miscellaneous business places, including stores, shops, etc. Three papers are published in the city, the "Mirror," the "New Deal" and the "Messenger of Peace." The population in 1900 was 2,638.

**Maries County.**—A county in the eastern central part of the State, bounded on the north by Osage, east by Gasconade and Phelps, south by Phelps and Pulaski, and west by Miller County; area, 333,000 acres. The surface is diversified by hills, valleys, ridges, prairie and table lands, presenting a variety of soils. The uplands in the western part and the bottoms along the streams constitute the choicest agricultural lands, the soil being generally a dark sandy loam. The county is well watered and drained, in the western part by the Little Maries and its tributaries, which flow from the southwestern

corner, joining the waters of the Maries a few miles from the northern line a little west of the center; the Maries, which flows north through the western central part; the Gasconade, which winds northwardly through the center, and the Bourbeuse, the head waters of which flow through the southeastern corner of the county. The minor streams are Sugar and Tavern Creeks, the latter a tributary of the Osage; Spring, Cedar, Long Branch, Clifty, Dry, and smaller streams, feeders of the Gasconade, and Dry Fork, Pea and Vine Creeks, which swell the waters of the Bourbeuse. These streams, in places, cut much below the surface of the country, the Gasconade, particularly, reaching at a number of points the third magnesian limestone, with bluffs rising precipitously from fifty to 100 feet, presenting, particularly in the southern part of the county, a wild and picturesque appearance. The valleys along the streams vary from a few hundred feet to a mile in width. Only about 30 per cent of the land is under cultivation, the greater part of the remainder being in timber, consisting chiefly of oak of the different kinds, hickory, white and black walnut, sycamore, and less valuable woods. Wheat, corn and oats are the principal cereals grown, and these, with live stock, are the principal exports of the county. Fruit-growing is carried on successfully, and could be made one of the most profitable industries of the county, as the soil is admirably suited for horticulture. In 1899 there remained in the county 3,445 acres of government land open to entry. The land department of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad owns several thousand acres of choice land, originally granted to the old Atlantic & Pacific Railroad, of which the "Frisco" is the successor. The surplus products shipped from Maries County in 1898, according to the report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics issued in 1899, were: Cattle, 3,335 head; hogs, 8,960 head; sheep, 1,560 head; horses and mules, 200 head; wheat, 5,650 bushels; oats, 1,250 bushels; corn, 3,500 bushels; lumber, 150,000 feet; cross-ties, 210,000; wool, 3,150 pounds; tobacco, 350 pounds; potatoes, 1,000 bushels; poultry, 152,680 pounds; eggs, 153,765 dozens; game and fish, 10,410 pounds; hides and pelts, 7,350 pounds; apples, 400 barrels; dried fruits, 3,290 pounds; onions, 250 bushels; molasses, 600 gallons, cider, 350 gal-

lons; furs, 1,470 pounds; feathers, 1,165 pounds. Other exports were honey, butter, dressed meats, lard and tallow. There are a number of interesting natural curiosities in the county, one of which is a natural bridge which spans Clifty Creek near its source. This was described by Professor Broadhead as a span about thirty feet in length, the arch being about fifteen feet above the bed of the stream and about fifteen feet in width. At this natural causeway two small streams have their junction, one flowing from the west and the other from the southwest. A part of the bluff on the southwest spans the western fork and terminates in a point fifty feet further. Opposite rise precipitous bluffs many feet in height, enclosing narrow bottoms, picturesque with dense growths of trees and wild grape vines. On the summits of the hills along the Gasconade are numerous Indian mounds, constructed wholly of stones surrounding human remains. Here have been found valuable and interesting relics of the mound builders. Several caves are found along the Gasconade, some of them of considerable size. Throughout the county are large springs, the most notable ones being near Lane's Prairie and Spanish Prairie, in the eastern part of the county. Lead, iron and copper have been found. For some years William Mine, in the northeastern part of the county, produced lead in paying quantities. The iron ore is chiefly hematite. The largest bodies are at the head waters of Cedar Creek, where hematite and blue specular ore intermingled are exposed from the creek bed, rising to many feet in the cliffs on either side of the stream. Just who was the first white settler in Maries County is not known, but as near as can be ascertained from the available authorities, the date of the first settlement was about 1820. Many years before this hunters and trappers had temporarily made their homes in the country with friendly tribes of Delaware and Shawnee Indians, and white men had passed over the Indian trail from St. Louis to the Kickapoo village that was located on the present site of Springfield, which followed the Maries River and crossed what is now known as Lane's Prairie. Among the first settlers of whom there is record appear the names of Jacob Coatz, who located upon land in April, 1820; Thomas Johnson, Sr., and his

son, Thomas Johnson, Jr.; Daniel Waldo, Joseph Renfro, George Snodgrass, William Lane and their families, and Margaret Butler, a widow, all of whom came from North Carolina and settled on Lane's Prairie, near the Gasconade. Charles Lane settled east of the Gasconade, and was the first slave-owner in the section that is now embraced in the limits of the county. In 1820 Mr. Lane built, at what is now Pay Down, the first mill and the first distillery in the county. Previous to the erection of this primitive mill the pioneers prepared their corn for bread and hominy with pestle and mortar. West of the Gasconade the first settlers were William Lane, Jr., and three families, Stowe, Jones and Pursley. Mr. Pursley was a "handy man" with tools, and made the first coffins used in the section. Settlement was slow until 1835, when a number of families settled along the Maries and the Bourbeuse; then ensued a number of years of inactivity, and between 1840 and 1850 again there was an influx of immigration, and the greater part of the available land of the county was settled upon. In 1860 the population of the county was 4,901. About 1830 there were a few teachers in the county, who gave instruction to the small number of children of the pioneers. The first physicians were Dr. David Waldo and Dr. William Henderson. The first justice of the peace to reside in what is now Maries County was Asa Pinnell. Nearly all of the territory now embraced in Maries County formed Johnson Township, in Gasconade County, and Squire Pinnell was the justice of the township. He performed the first marriage ceremony in the county-to-be, the contracting parties being John Coyle and Mary Johnson. The first birth in the county was in one of the Johnson families, the child being Elizabeth Johnson, born in 1824, who in womanhood became Mrs. Hawkins. The territory of Maries County in 1812 was embraced in St. Louis County, in 1818 it became a part of Franklin, and in 1820 was joined to Gasconade, and continued so until 1833 when part of it was included in the county of Pulaski. In 1849, when Osage County was erected, the lines were again changed. The organization of Maries County was by legislative act, approved March 2, 1855, and the county was formed out of portions of Osage and Pulaski Counties. Its boundaries were again

defined in 1859 and 1868, when small tracts of territory were exchanged with Phelps County. The creative act named Peter B. McCord, of Osage County, Jesse A. Rayle, of Pulaski, and Burton Cooper, of Gasconade Counties, commissioners to locate a permanent seat of justice, and directed that they meet at the house of Thomas Anderson, and that the county buildings be located within three miles of the center of the county. It was also directed that the Governor appoint county justices to serve until the holding of a regular election, and that until a permanent seat of justice be selected, the different courts be held at the house of Thomas Anderson. The commissioners to locate the county seat chose seventy acres of land donated to the county by William Shockley, which was surveyed and laid off into town lots by Reuben Terrill, the first county surveyor, and named Vie Anna, after a deceased daughter of the presiding county justice, Dr. V. G. Latham, and this was contracted into Vienna, which it has since remained. The town lots were sold and the amounts accruing were placed in the county treasury. The first county court consisted of Dr. V. G. Latham, A. E. Rawden and Elijah Jones, who met at the house of Thomas Anderson, near the present site of Vienna. W. A. Rawden was appointed clerk; E. Moss, Sr., treasurer; John Aynes, assessor, and Reuben Terrill, surveyor. The first sheriff was William Simpson, who was appointed by the Governor. Subsequent meetings of the county and circuit courts were held in a two-story log building about one mile and a half southwest of the site of Vienna. The first courthouse was built in 1856, and was occupied in October of the same year. It cost about \$3,000, part of which was raised by the sale of town lots, and the remainder by the authority of the General Assembly taken from the road and canal fund. It was a two-story brick building, 40 x 44 feet, and was on the east side of the public square. It was the most elevated building in the town, standing on the ridge between the Gasconade and Osage Rivers, and the roof divided the falling rain to flow into the Gasconade to the east and the Osage to the west. This courthouse, with nearly all the records it contained, burned to the ground on the night of November 6, 1868. It was generally supposed its burning

was the work of an incendiary. In 1870 the present courthouse was completed at a cost of \$10,000, county bonds being issued to raise the necessary funds for its completion. It stands in the center of the square. The jail was built in 1858, and is a two-story stone building, erected at a cost of \$2,500. The destruction of the county records has deprived the historian of much interesting data. The first court was held, according to directions of the General Assembly, at the house of Thomas Anderson, Judge G. W. Miller presiding. Little business was transacted, and one indictment for a minor offense returned, which was for assault against F. M. Johnson. At the next term of court it was quashed. Among the lawyers in attendance at the early sessions of the courts were Judges F. W. Morrow, P. B. McCord, W. G. Pomeroy and J. B. Gardenhire, M. M. Parsons, E. L. Edwards, J. L. Thomas and H. Clay Ewing. The most important of the cases before the early courts was that of the State vs. Cohorn, in 1856. Cohorn, decrepit and almost blind, kept a tavern in the northern part of the county. One night a party of drunken roughs met at his place and he shot and wounded one of them. He was fined \$100. The first murder trial was that of one Shirley, who, while fighting with a neighbor, drew a knife and stabbed him to death. He was sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary, the first person to go there from the county. The early bar of the county was represented by John Norris, who was the first resident lawyer of Vienna in 1856, and resided there for many years. Little is known about the first schools in the county. The first of which there is authentic record was on the Bourbeuse, and was taught by William Green, one of the earliest teachers, who located in the county about 1828. His school building was a small log house furnished in the rudest fashion. It was a subscription school and each pupil paid a tuition of \$1 per month. Another school was started about 1832 on Maries Creek by Carter Wood, and a little later C. F. L. Durand taught a school on Cedar Creek, and Jacob Robinson one on the Gasconade, a few miles from the site of Vienna. The public schools were organized about 1856, and the first schools were opened in Lane's Prairie and Dry Creek settlements. The first teachers were J. T. Prewett and J.

H. Norris. In 1887 the Vichy Normal and Business Institute was organized at Vichy by Professors J. B. Hayes and D. M. Gardner, and slowly increased in importance until it is now recognized as one of the flourishing educational institutions of central Missouri. The first religious society in the territory now comprising Maries County was formed in 1830, when Rev. Frank Brawley preached at the home of George Snodgrass on Cedar Creek and organized a congregation there. This congregation was dissolved after a few years. In 1838 the hard-shell Baptists organized a church. For some time they held meetings at the home of Thomas Johnson, Jr. In 1835 Rev. Mr. Babbit, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, began holding meetings at the home of Charles Lane, and later a church was organized. Still later this congregation joined with the Presbyterians and a church was built. Discord between the two denominations in a few years brought about a separation, and since then the Presbyterians have failed in gaining a foothold in the county. About 1859 the Catholics about Vienna became active and built a small church, which was replaced in 1866 by a more imposing structure. Holy Trinity Church, in Miller Township, was built in 1873. It was a log building which, in 1881, was replaced by a neat frame building. The religious denominations of the county in order of membership are Christian, Missionary Baptist, Methodist Episcopal, North, Methodist Episcopal, South, Catholic and Primitive Baptist. The first newspaper in the county was the "Central Missourian," which was established at Vienna in 1858, and published by C. D. Walker and Henry Lick. The press of the county is represented at present by the "Maries County Gazette" and the "Maries County Times," both being published at Vienna. At the outbreak of the Civil War the sympathy of the majority of the residents of the county was with the Southern cause. After the occupation of Rolla, in Phelps County, by the Federals, the county was thoroughly under Northern control. In 1862 a company of Federal militia was organized and known as Lane's Prairie Home Guards, first commanded by Captain William Ammerman, and later by Captain William Winzel. About the same time Captain John M. Johnson secretly organized a company to support the Confederacy, and an

attack was made on the Home Guards at "The Hill" on Lane's Prairie. The engagement was brief, and Lieutenant Edward Elder of the Confederates was killed and a number of others wounded. This had the result of disbanding Johnson's company. Lane's Home Guards became part of Company A, Sixty-third Enrolled Missouri Militia. The county also supplied a number of men to different companies of the Federal Army, also a number to the Confederate side. The county suffered little during the war, and when peace was proclaimed was quick to recover lost ground. Maries County is divided into seven townships, named respectively, Boone, Dry Creek, Jackson, Jefferson, John, Miller and Spring Creek. It contains no incorporated towns or village. In 1898 the assessed value of all taxable property in the county was \$1,558,240; estimated full value, \$2,175,000. There are no railroads in the county. There are fifty-one public schools, fifty-three teachers, 3,363 pupils. The permanent school fund in 1898 amounted to \$7,367.85. The population in 1900 was 9,616.

#### **Marine Engineers' Association.**—

An association organized February 25, 1875, by the marine engineers of St. Louis, its object being to associate together those engaged in this calling for the protection of their interests and their mutual benefit. It was incorporated April 25, 1875. Its first president was J. W. Shea.

**Marion.**—A hamlet in Cole County, on the Missouri River, twenty-two miles northwest of Jefferson City. It was platted in 1820, and was the county seat of Cole County from 1821 until 1826. The population in 1890 was forty-two.

**Marion City.**—In April, 1836, a town was laid out on the river bank about six miles above Hannibal, in Marion County, and called Marion City. Within a year it had a population of 300 people, contained thirty houses, two large steam sawmills, and was important as a river shipping point. Dikes were built to prevent overflow by the Mississippi River. In 1844 high water washed the town out of existence and little remains to mark the place where the prosperous village once stood. The founder of

Marion City was William Muldrow, a man with a wonderful genius for fascinating his fellow beings. At that time the maps represented the great American Desert as approaching near to the Missouri River. Governmental reports authorized this assumption. On this basis, Muldrow considered that the great cities of the valley must be on the Mississippi instead of on the Missouri River. Though extremely visionary and imaginative, he was a true colonist—the worthy successor of Delauriere. Between 1830 and 1835, 300 families, through his influence, settled in this region.

THOMAS H. BACON.

**Marion College.**—In 1831 William Muldrow, Dr. David Nelson and Dr. David Clark established a college in Marion County, twelve miles west of Palmyra, which they called Marion College. It was planned as a university, had a preparatory department, department of arts and science, and a department of theology. Capital was secured from New York parties, 5,000 acres of land purchased, buildings erected and improvements made costing \$70,000, and the institution flourished under the direction of the Methodist Episcopal Church for about ten years, when it proved a financial failure and was abandoned. At the height of its prosperity seven teachers were employed and about 150 pupils were in attendance. Dr. Nelson afterward became famous through his standard work, "Nelson on Infidelity."

**Marion County.**—A county in the northeastern part of the State, bounded on the north by Lewis County; east by the Mississippi River, which separates it from the State of Illinois; south by Ralls and Monroe Counties, and west by Shelby County; area 278,000 acres. About two-thirds of the surface of the county is undulating prairie. Along the Mississippi and the streams are long tracts of bottom land of great fertility. At different points along the river dykes and levees have been constructed to prevent overflow. The county is well watered and drained by North and South Fabius, Troublesome and Grassy Creeks, North and South Rivers, and numerous smaller streams. Many springs abound, some of which are mineral in character, principally chalybeate and sulphur. The soil of the bottoms is a rich sandy loam, that of the prairies a lighter loam underlaid

by a siliceous marl which contains all the elements to render it highly fertile. The Mississippi bottoms extend from one to three miles from the river and merge into uplands. Near the center of the county, in the vicinity of Palmyra, are extensive and notably fertile tracts of "elm" land interspersed here and there by "white oak" land. About 75 per cent of the area of the county is under cultivation and in pasture, and the remainder in timber, mostly elm, hickory, white oak, black walnut, hard maple, hackberry, ash, haw, wild cherry, honey locust, coffee tree and other less valuable woods. The average production of the principal crops are, corn, 35 bushels to the acre; wheat, 15 bushels; oats, 30 bushels; potatoes, 80 bushels; clover hay, 2 tons; timothy hay, 1½ tons. All the different vegetables produce large returns, and apples, pears and the smaller fruits grow abundantly. According to the report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, in 1898 the shipments of surplus products from the county were: Cattle, 3,780 head; hogs, 29,450 head; sheep, 2,513 head; horses and mules, 761 head; wheat, 29,800 bushels; oats, 7,800 bushels; corn, 26,600 bushels; hay, 236,400 pounds; flour, 28,378,672 pounds; ship stuff, 2,187,000 pounds; lumber, 29,180,700 feet; walnut logs, 30,000 feet; cord wood, 312 cords; coal, 22 tons; brick, 1,103,320; stone, 53 cars; gravel and sand, 7 cars; lime, 192,364 barrels; cement, 411 barrels; tar, 8 cars; ice, 374 cars; wool, 178,200 pounds; potatoes, 1,200 bushels; poultry, 2,070,708 pounds; eggs, 343,290 dozen; butter, 8,050 pounds; dressed meats, 1,677 pounds; game and fish, 60,680 pounds; lard and tallow, 278,555 pounds; hides and pelts, 115,755 pounds; apples, 12,354 barrels; peaches, 1,100 baskets; strawberries, 400 crates; fresh fruits, 3,441 pounds; furs, 4,860 pounds; feathers, 5,723 pounds. Other exports from the county were vegetables, molasses, cider, junk, car wheels, boots and shoes, blank books, stationery and various articles of manufacture. The minerals of the county are coal, fire and brick clays and limestone. Coal has not been found to any considerable extent. The strata are below the coal measures. Marion County is lower carboniferous resting on the silurian.

In the office of the clerk of the Circuit Court of Palmyra is an autographic roster of the attorneys who practiced in the court prior to the breaking out of the Civil War.

Among the names enrolled are those of many men who became prominent in the State, and some in national affairs. One of the first signatures in the book is that of Ezra Hunt, who was one of the judges of the circuit court; also there appears the signature of A. B. Chambers, later editor of the "Missouri Republican" at St. Louis; Edward Bates, who was Attorney General of the United States under President Lincoln; C. H. Allen, known as "Horse Allen," once a prominent candidate for Governor of Missouri; Thomas L. Anderson, twice a member of Congress and noted as a jurist; Uriel Wright, famous as a scholar and jurist; Carty Wells, eminent as a lawyer and a judge; Samuel T. Glover, A. H. Buckner and A. L. Slayback, all of whom became noted as lawyers; J. D. S. Dryden, judge of the supreme court; Thomas T. Crittenden, Governor of Missouri; James J. Lindley, member of Congress; James O. Broadhead, A. W. Lamb and others who gained distinction in public life. Among other former residents of Marion County have been Bishop Marvin, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Samuel L. Clemens, better known as "Mark Twain." The house in which the latter lived has for many years been one of the prominent landmarks of Hannibal. A noted pioneer was Major William Blake. Marion County furnished troops for the Black Hawk War, known as the Sac and Fox War; for the war with the Seminoles in 1837, for the Mormon War in 1838, the Mexican War in 1846 and the Civil War. There were soldiers furnished to both the North and South during the last named war, and Hannibal and Palmyra were both important points during the conflict, but were well kept under Federal control. The Confederate forces under Colonel Joseph C. Porter gained many recruits from Marion County. Marion County is divided into eight townships, named respectively, Fabius, Liberty, Mason, Miller, Round Grove, South River, Union and Warren. The assessed value of the acreage and town lots in the county in 1899 was \$5,565,635; estimated full value, \$11,131,270; assessed value of personal property, including stocks, bonds, etc., \$2,108,965; estimated full value, \$6,325,895; assessed value of merchants and manufacturers, \$294,135; estimated full value, \$782,405; assessed value of railroad and telegraphs, \$1,392,332.17. There are 76.62 miles

of railroad in the county, the St. Louis, Keokuk & Northwestern, the Hannibal & St. Joseph, the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, the St. Louis & Hannibal, the Wabash, and the Omaha, Kansas City & Eastern. The number of public schools in the county in 1898 was sixty-six; teachers employed, 140; pupils enumerated, 8,039; permanent school fund, \$27,249.41. The population of the county in 1900 was 26,331.

DANIEL M. CARR.

**Marion County, Early History of.** The original inhabitants of Missouri were imbued with a gentleness of trait, spirit and disposition conforming to the mildness of climate and the tenderness of landscapes. They must have been the people who pictured the vertical rock escarpment on Salt River, near Cincinnati, Ralls County, Missouri, the people who built the great mounds of Miller Township, in Marion County, and deposited the kitchen refuse, the mussel and fresh water clam shell heaps on the shore of Bay de Charles, and probably dwelt in permanent villages. The fortunes of war drove two tribes from the region of Montreal. They came to Michigan and thence to Southeastern Iowa, where they established themselves on soil distinguished for its fertility. As far south as the Illinois River they swept the land with fire and sword. They were not content to conquer, they exterminated. In like manner they desolated the region north of the Missouri River. Precisely as the Goths, the Huns and the Vandals poured from the north, the *officina gentium* to devastate the plains of Southern Europe, the invading North American tribe, equipped only for war, laid waste the homes of the peaceful inhabitants of the northern portion of what is now Illinois and Missouri. Northeast Missouri was generally forest land, with soil adapted for grazing rather than for cultivation. This area the conquerors devoted to the purpose of a game preserve. Oblivious of the precedent, they simply adopted the example set by William the Conqueror and his barons. The lords of north Missouri were the invaders. The descendants accepted the acquired name of Sacs and Foxes. The Foxes were called by the Canadian trappers *Les Reynors*, in testimonial of their thievish propensities. Woe to any other Indians caught poaching in northeast Missouri or in northwestern Illinois. When the Sacs and Foxes ceded to the



United States the territory northwest of the Illinois River they reserved the right of free warren. But in the successive cessions of the territory composing north Missouri no such reservation was made, though the grantors asserted it. As late as 1836 the Sacs and Foxes came down in hunting parties and encamped on Bay Island, in Marion County, and on Sny Island, opposite to Marion County. The wooded retreats of this county made it abound in game. Even now a solitary antlered buck is occasionally seen in the coverts of the Bay Bottom. Hunters refuse to do him harm. Thus it is that the area of northeast Missouri, which formed a primitive park, presents us with so few Indian names. About April 1, 1680, on his way up the Mississippi, Hennepin, beset by floating ice, landed and camped for two days at a point on the western shore of the river about 200 yards south of the mouth of what he called Bay de Charles. Father Hennepin, however imaginative in other respects, was specially accurate in topography. The place he describes is now known as Stillhouse Hollow, never in early days a distinctive name. Here is found a spring, and there is no doubt that this was the site of Hennepin's camp. It would be better to call it Hennepin Hollow. It contains a fine natural amphitheater. About 1844, after the manner of the day, a great political meeting assembled there and heard the oratory of Stephen A. Douglas and Thomas H. Benton. The Mississippi River flows through a river plain, a bed of alluvium from six to eight miles wide, and enclosed on each side by a bluff line. In dropping sediment the river silts up until its surface is higher than the surrounding area. Then the river departs from its course and takes a new route, leaving the abandoned channel to become what is called in the West a slough (sloo). In making these departures the river occasionally crosses from bluff to bluff. Along the bluff lines the river forms pools with a descent of six inches per mile. In making the crossings the river falls eight inches per mile, thus accelerating the current and dispersing its volume. In these crossings occur the shallows, impeding navigation. In the Illinois bottom, opposite to Hennepin's landing, there is an abandoned channel which extends over fifty miles southward. It is a delightful miniature of the Mississippi River, sand bars, willow copses and

all. The early French knew the nature of this bayou, for they called it Chenal Ecarte, the name on to-day's map of the island, meaning "Lost Channel." Somehow the name was transmitted to the American settlers, who knew nothing whatever about former French occupancy. "Snia Cartee Plank Road" is the name on the map of Hannibal, in the year 1851. Then the name became atomic "Sny," incapable of further contraction. When the island was inclosed by a levee the name of Sny Island went into the courts in litigation over the bonds. Hennepin himself may have applied the original appellation. Observing the exact similitude of the mouth of a noble tributary just above his camp, Hennepin sent up his *voyageurs* to explore the stream. About a mile up they came to a fork. The western prong adhered to the bluff line, forming a long and picturesque pool which in recent years acquired the name of Heather Bay. The eastern prong ran diagonally across the bottom to near Marion City. The explorers announced the absence of any northern outlet. Hennepin then named the bayou Bay de Charles. It does not appear whom Hennepin had in mind. It is seen that the name Bay de Charles had a very early origin. It is now colloquially contracted to Bay. Nearly a hundred years before the founding of St. Louis, A. D. 1764, the name of Bay de Charles was familiar in geographical references. There are numerous other sloughs on Bay Island, and one bears the antithetic designation "Running Bay." At distant intervals the Mississippi River floods were wont to reopen the channel from the parent stream into the bay at Marion City. This occurred in 1860. Now the government has diked the opening to prevent the depletion of the main channel. The mouth of the bay deceived later explorers. It has a current derived from lateral sources which greatly contributes to the deception. Antoine Pierre Soulard (1766-1825)—Antoine, Antonio or Anthony, according to influence of nationality—was a sub-lieutenant in the French Navy. He came to St. Louis in 1794, and was appointed surveyor general and held the office until the cession of 1804. He is said to have been a man of literary tastes and the owner of a large library. All the accounts dating in his era constantly tell of the perils of surveying parties. If Soulard ever came up this way

he came up in and remained in a pirogue. At a much later date a party of American surveyors was ambuscaded by Indians at what is now Taylor's Station, below Saverton. At least one of the party was killed, others were wounded, and one escaped by finding covert in a deep gully. These Indian hostilities began with the occupation of the north limit of the original French settlements. The Indians did not object to a Canadian *courier du bois* or *voyageur*, or a trader who sold whisky and often married a squaw, but when they saw theodolites or compasses, they comprehended the situation. Space will not allow the rehearsal of the evidence to show that Black Hawk, the Sac, was at the bottom of all such mischief, but many unsurveyed French-Spanish concessions were allowed by the United States on the ground that the Indians drove off the earliest French surveyors. When Soulard came to the first tributary below Bay de Charles, according to tradition, he, being in a classic mood, named the stream Hannibal Creek. Proceeding up, doubtless in the middle of the river, he saw what he took to be a large tributary, and this he accordingly named Scipio River, but this was the bay. However, after Marion County was organized there was filed the plat of a town called Port Scipio, and at one time several hundred people lived there. The old houses have all vanished, and a few residences mark the site. Farther up, Soulard missed the present North River. Such streams surreptitiously enter the river through the alluvium. He detected another tributary which he named Fabius, doubtless in honor of Fabius Maximus. But our present North River was at some very early date known as the Jeffrion River. The Sac and Fox cession of 1804 and 1805 was bounded on the north by the Jeffrion River, and when, July 10, 1810, the United States commissioners confirmed to Charles Gratiot the French-Spanish concessions to Mathurin Bouvet, it was provided that nothing north of the Jeffrion River was intended. The Bouvet grant was the farthest north of any French-Spanish grant ever made. ("American State Papers," Vol. VI, p. 834.) This tract, two miles north of Hannibal, will be hereafter considered. There is no derivation of the word "Jeffrion." It is suspected of being *patois* for *je revien* (I return.) Such solution is the somewhat diffident conjecture of the Honorable

Shepard Barclay. North River closely approaches the Mississippi, and it might have saved itself much trouble by going on a few yards, but it turns and makes a long detour and then comes back to the river very near to where it made its feint of junction. *Voyageurs* paddling up the Jeffrion would after awhile find themselves about where they started. This looping, recoiling feature in streams about to fall into their affluents is noticed in the antiquated "Buffon's Natural History." It was through the aid of the late Dr. Elliott Coues that the Jeffrion River was finally identified. The early French history begins in the Salt River Valley in 1792, the third Columbian Centennial. But Salt River nowhere touches Marion County, and all said on this theme is simply and briefly introductory. Augustin Charles Fremon Delauriere, of Cape Girardeau, about 1800, undertook to induce French colonists to settle there. There were three salines on the river. One of minor value was near Cincinnati, one was at the present Spalding Springs, and one was near New London, the same at present known as Fremon's Lick—pronounced "Fremore's." The French with more *patois* called the river Rio de Sel, a combination Spanish-French name. The French provincial government was very anxious to develop the manufacture of salt, so as to be independent of the foreign Kanawhan supply which came on flat boats down the Ohio and up to St. Louis, and sold at \$6 a bushel. Delauriere was a colonist. At his lick the Indians killed three of his men, so that he brought up a cannon, which had a curious history. He wanted his countrymen to take up farms there and occupy the country. When the Americans gained access they desired to see the Salt River country. So in 1818 a party of five went up the Missouri by steamer and then rode northward and turned eastward. They met no human being, but they came to a river which they took to be Salt River, and they followed it toward its mouth. Leaving this river they passed down until they came to Clear Creek, the very stream on which the pioneer Frenchman, Mathurin Bouvet, had settled in 1795. Here two of the explorers, ascending the stream, selected locations, the first made by Americans in Marion County. They thought that the bay was a continuation of their supposed Salt River. Proceeding southward, they came to Giles Thompson's cabin, on

Salt River. So they rechristened their river North River, because it was north of Salt River. They were not aware that on December 13, 1813, the General Assembly had defined the north boundary line of the territorial County of St. Charles as the east thirty miles of the Jeffrion River, and thereby fixed the legal name of their river as Jeffrion. (I Terr. Laws, p. 293.)

Mathurin Bouvet was a resident of St. Louis. In Billon's "Annals," at the foot of page 261, his name appears as M. Bouvet. He is elsewhere described as unmarried. He was a notary public, a deputy surveyor, and under the French domination such positions imported high grade of intelligence. Undoubtedly he was a cultivated gentleman. He proposed to manufacture salt at one of the salines on Salt River.

Charles Gratiot was a well known St. Louis merchant whose name is yet familiar. Bouvet borrowed his means from Gratiot, and with two men in a pirogue went up the Mississippi River, entered Salt River and followed that water course up to a landing near the present Spalding Springs. Here he tested the lick and found it available. He had three horses, which must have come overland. He went back to St. Louis to bring up more supplies, and in his absence the Indians came and destroyed his property and stole his horses. He and his men worked all summer, and erected a furnace and a dwelling and a warehouse. Late in the fall they returned to St. Louis. The men fell sick, and Bouvet temporarily abandoned the lick. June 1, 1795, he obtained a concession to a tract embracing this lick. Bouvet's experience put him out of conceit with Salt River as a medium of shipment. It was a long time before the Americans arrived at the same result. A spur from the Ozarks crosses the Missouri River in Franklin County, and follows up and upheaves the divide between the Missouri and Mississippi. The descending grade of Salt River is thereby made so rapid as to create great floods and thereafter to leave the river nearly dry. Bouvet cast about for a better route of transportation. June 12, 1795, he obtained a concession on the Bay de Charles, just below the mouth of Clear Creek and extending below the mouth of the Bay. He went back and rebuilt and fortified his improvements at the lick, which he called Le Bastion. Then he cut a bridle path from the lick to Clear Creek.

This pack-horse trail entered Marion County on the Turner Lands, southwest quarter, Sec. 34, 57-5, and ran north of northeasterly over sections 27, 23 and 13, to the old Walker place, and thence descended to the valley, down which a county road now runs to Clear Creek. A quarter of a century later the American settlers who had never heard of Bouvet found and used this road. Some thought the Indians had made it, and they called it the Indian road. Then it became known as the Bay Mill road, because it was used for travel to that gristmill, a building erected in 1823, just north of Clear Creek. There was much curiosity about the evidences of fighting in the Salt River Valley. No one could account for the field piece in the alluvium, or for the bullets sticking in the trees or found in the little creek that runs from Bouvet's Lick. Speculation was rife about these and other problems until, in 1860, the "American State Papers" were published and Volume VI revealed the whilom vanished history. In 1795 Bouvet built his salt warehouse at the mouth of Clear Creek. He put his residence there and induced the French to settle there. Peter R. Rush, born near this site in 1825, and yet living, says that traces of the French cabins at one time extended all the way down to the mouth of the bay. The late Peter Snyder, of Hannibal, said that he had counted the remains of a dozen stone chimneys below Clear Creek along the bay. The old French style was to build a stone chimney outside of and adjoining the house. Such buildings are yet to be seen in the lower counties. In entering Bay de Charles, Clear Creek discharges a deposit which contracts the bay at a point thence called the Narrows. Bouvet located his settlement on a rounded bench of land just below the Narrows. The later pioneer, Franklin Whaley, so identified this site for the writer. Here the bluff line retires and leaves an amphitheater presenting soil of unsurpassed fertility. The French and the Indians were infallible judges of good land. Here some of Bouvet's cabins remained until near 1860. That tract has long been noted for its abundant yield of Indian relics. For five years Bouvet conducted his manufactures and shipments. It was always difficult for the braves to surprise a French settlement. The French were wont to affiliate and intermarry with the Indians. So when the Sacs and Foxes set out to recover their hunting

grounds and planned a descent on Bouvet's village, they found the villagers gone. Many a pirogue laden with precious freight silently rode the velvet surface of the Bay de Charles. All fled but one, the undaunted Mathurin Bouvet. He remained in his cabin and repelled all assaults until the Indians fired the building and burned its occupant to death. This was in the spring of 1800. Below the crinoid ledges and on the upper debris of the bluff line the blue translucent stem of the Solomon's seal waved aloft its bannered raceme, the Indian turnip curled its parchment scroll, the spikenard vaunted its antlered limbs of ebony, the trillium gleamed white like a forest star, the blood-root unfolded its waxen petals of snow, the hepatica, rapturous in white petaled radiance, held rare beauty in its old-gold burnished leaves. Below the bellwort drooped its gilded corolla, and through the copse mysteriously shone the phosphorescent gleam of the false fox-glove's balanced trumpet. On the bench the yellow violet ran like a prostrate vine, and the ground ginger huddled in concealment close to the sod. Beneath them lay the bones of the stalwart pioneer of the farthest north of French Louisiana settlements, hero in life, martyr in death. Bouvet deserves a monument. Meanwhile it is hereby declared that the bold headland just south of the scene shall be known as Bouvet's Hill. This closed the first period of white settlement on the soil of Marion County.

In the acquisition of the Louisiana Purchase in 1804, and on the faith of many valid French-Spanish grants, the settlers began to creep up the Missouri shore of the Mississippi. Traders, too, established their posts and supplied the Indians with, among other goods, abundance of fire water. By 1812 these adventurous spirits had come up nearly to what is now the south line of Marion County. But the War of 1812 enabled the British to do openly what they never had ceased to do covertly. The British stimulated the Indians to hostilities, and the settlers fell back to lines of safety, and as they called it "forted up." This ended the second period.

On January 8, 1815, the victory at New Orleans was gained. Then it was the turn of the Indians to disappear from the region of north Missouri. Then was settlement resumed. In 1817 Giles Thompson built the first cabin north of Salt River. Afterward he erected and

ran his bandmill, a crude affair, a horse mill communicating power by means of a large horizontal wheel encircled with a band made of strips of rawhide. In 1818 the Federal sectionalizing surveys were made and the settlers thronged into Marion County. The first public road north of Salt River was the dirt road from the present site of New London, Ralls County, to the present site of Hannibal. This was an old Indian trail. It ran straight, without reference to topography, and in crossing the dividing ridge between Salt River and the Mississippi River it surmounted one of the highest and steepest hills in the range. Several years ago Silas Sims, a farmer, land owner and private citizen, took up the matter and secured at trivial expense a substituted easy grade. One of the old-time residents said that "it might as well be done forty years ago." From the most remote times the fur traders came up the Mississippi for their peltries. These articles continued to be practically legal tender. Dressed deer skins were worth \$1; dressed coon skins were worth fifty cents, and mink twenty-five cents. The price never raised. This was the paradise of barter. It was natural that in later days fur trading should be attributed to Mathurin Bouvet. But so far as history shows, he never was a trapper or trader of any kind. The earliest American settlers came from Kentucky, Virginia and North Carolina. Their hardships were many. There is no reliable record of any American being killed by Indians in Marion County, but in 1819 a white man, probably under misapprehension, killed an Indian in what is now South Hannibal, and for a while there was great danger of retaliation on the Hannibal settlement. The Indians were always unwelcome guests, but the settlers feared to disoblige them. No one cares to incur the ill will of moccasin-shod people who, even in peace, prefer to approach one from the rear or enter a residence without announcement. For many years after white occupation the Sacs and Foxes lingered around their old haunts. The bucks devoted their time to the chase. In the spring the squaws tapped the hard maples and made sugar. They boiled Indian turnips for food, the process rendering palatable the otherwise poisonous diet. In the fall the squaws gathered bushels of persimmons, extracted the seed, mixed the pulp with meal, and then triturated

the mass and divided it into cakes. In river bottoms pecan trees abounded. These trees bear to the hickory the same relation that the chestnut bears to the oak. They are now known in the market as Illinois pecans, and they far surpass the Texas variety. The pecan trees grow to noble proportions, but it requires an age to mature them. On a Sny Island farm, a year ago, some nocturnal marauders cut down eleven full grown pecan trees. Civilization always taxes, but seldom protects. The squaws gathered pecans and sold to the whites. The aboriginal Indians, in many respects, were the best citizens this country ever had, and they merited the congratulations of John Ruskin. They reverently accepted the bounty of nature. They dismantled nothing; they destroyed nothing. They handed down to their successors the same world they had received. The Poor Richardites, who preach frugality, should remember that the Indian is the most economical human being extant. Prior to 1851 the Sny bottom, opposite Hannibal, supported large areas of blackberry bushes. Many of the poorer classes of Ruskinites made a business of going over and gathering the berries by the bucketful for marketable purposes. But the great flood of 1851 washed away the last vestige of a bramble patch. Space will not allow a rehearsal of nature's various astonishing spontaneous delicacies. The Sny is yet famous as a fishing resort. In the fall some of the old settlers would take a seine and levy on Bay de Charles and other sloughs for a supply of fish, which they would salt down for winter. The first mill in Marion County is said to have been built by Hawkins Smith on the northeast corner of section 12, on South River, commanding a wide patronage. The original Bay Mill was rebuilt in 1826. It is perhaps the oldest building in the county. Marion County was named for General Francis Marion, and was organized as a dependency of Ralls County, under act of December 14, 1822. Various trading posts were from time to time established along the bay. One trader named Smith had a store at the first hollow above the mouth of the bay. Marauding, drunken Indians killed him, and the tradition was that he left a buried keg of money. Robert Masterson, who came here in 1818, gave the pointers for excavation, and much digging was done in the surrounding neighborhood in search of the treasure.

Prior to 1860 many excavations were to be seen along the roadside. In course of time the tradition ran back and attributed the ownership of the treasure to Mathurin Bouvet. Bouvet was very poor. Gratiot "staked" him, and the Indians robbed and murdered him. To pay his debts his land grants were sold by the public administrator in St. Louis before the church door *ad ostium ecclesiae*, and the creditor became the purchaser on April 10, 1803. By deliberate theft the United States allowed the State of Missouri to locate a square mile of school land on Bouvet's Lick and to so far defeat Gratiot's title, but the land not occupied by the school section inured to Gratiot. His title to the Clear Creek concession, as commuted at his instance, was fully allowed. The government surveyed the land and sold it, but Gratiot was compensated by obtaining land scrip authorizing him to locate an equal area in some other part of the domain. There are grants of Gratiot land still outstanding in Marion County, the nature of derivation of which is not clear. A number of old surveys of the Gratiot tract are on file in the office of the recorder of deeds at Palmyra. The government was very much addicted to trading people out of their lands. Notable instances are seen in the case of the Indian Territory and the New Madrid exchanges. In 1826 the Sacs and Foxes ceded to the United States the lands north of North River, and in the same year Marion County was independently organized. Black Hawk came up from St. Louis, with his canoes in a measure ballasted with silver half-dollars. Some of these canoes were five feet wide. He ran up the bay and bought some corn from Edward Whaley, the settler. Seeing that Black Hawk was about to make the squaws carry the corn to the canoes, Whaley hitched up his team and hauled it. There is in the Marion County water courses a notable disposition to run parallel instead of uniting. Thus are formed the Twin Rivers. In this way South River acquired its name because south of North River. Soon the names developed into North Two Rivers and South Two Rivers. There are several early books in which the Two River affix is used. In the original American settlement the region around Palmyra was popularly known as the Two River country. This meant the Elm region, named from the

prevalence of the white elm. In that promised land no plowshare ever turned up clay. The Two River Baptist Association still perpetuates the name. "Flint's Mississippi," published in 1826, refers to Salt River as at one time the pole star of attraction (page 203, foot.) This probably referred to Monroe County, but it as probably included the Two River country. Palmyra is situated on a table land, a narrow strip between the Two Rivers. It is not a ridge, but a level plateau, extending, unbroken, close to each river. When the phantom Marion City was founded the Palmyra & Marion City Turnpike Company was incorporated. (L. 1836-7, p. 296.) In each session of the Legislature thereafter to 1844-45 amendments appeared. Then was incorporated the Palmyra & Mississippi Railroad Company (L. 1848-9, p. 170). Much of the bed of this railroad was constructed. Years ago there was an old dump in the north part of Palmyra, the remains of this enterprise. Had the people turned their attention to deflecting, with governmental concurrence, the channel of the Mississippi to the Missouri bluff line, so that the Mississippi would reoccupy its old channel down Bay de Charles, the river would have been in sufficiently close proximity to Palmyra, and there would have been no Hannibal worth mentioning. There is an old and rare book called "Rutter's History of Marion County," which deals with the ambitions and struggles of the "Two River people" of that era. Had William Muldrow realized that his Marion City was an impracticable site, and had he turned his attention to restoring the ancient channel of the Mississippi, he would have made Palmyra what nature qualified it for, a great city. With the aid of brush obstructions, and perhaps the adoption of a part of the alluvial channel of North River, with some ditching extending to Heather Bay, the floods, which destroyed his Marion City metropolis, would have accomplished his purposes.

THOMAS H. BACON.

#### **Marion Sims College of Medicine.**

This college was founded in 1890, the cornerstone of the building being laid on May 1st of that year. Dr. Young H. Bond, who has served continuously as dean of the faculty since its organization, enjoys the distinction of being the founder, following in this the footsteps of his ancestor, who was one of the

founders of the University of Pennsylvania. The first school year began on October 1, 1890, and since that time nearly 500 diplomas have been granted. The college owns an acre of ground on the corner of Grand Avenue and Caroline Street, one of the finest sites in the city of St. Louis, whereon are located the college buildings constructed of brick, and presenting a pleasing architectural appearance. The building is well designed for college purposes, possessing all modern conveniences, and in addition to its classrooms, chemical and surgical laboratories, dissecting and operating rooms, possesses a well equipped dispensary, a hospital, dental department, library, laboratories of histology, pathology and bacteriology, and a museum. The hospital known as the Rebekah Hospital was opened January 1, 1893. The building is a model of its kind, and has accommodations for fifty patients. A training school for nurses is conducted in connection with the hospital.

The dental department occupies an addition to the college, and is devoted exclusively to the dental laboratory and operating room. The mechanical laboratory occupies the entire lower floor, divided into four rooms, thoroughly equipped with all the appliances necessary for instruction in mechanical dentistry, operative and mechanical technique. The operating room occupies the entire second floor, affording abundant room for twenty-four operating chairs. The lecture rooms and chemical, histological, pathological and bacteriological laboratories are advantageously located in the old building.

The museum occupies quarters on the second floor of the college building proper, and contains one of the finest collections of specimens of leprosy in the world, and an extensive collections of models. In addition it contains the Borck, Bauer and Dumesnil collections. The library occupies a room opposite the museum.

The college has been highly complimented for its efficiency by the University of Idaho, which has selected it to educate its medical students.

**Marionville.**—A city in Lawrence County, on the Springfield division of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway, fourteen miles southeast of Mount Vernon, the county seat. It has Baptist, Christian, Meth-

odist and Presbyterian Churches; a graded public school, the Marionville Collegiate Institute, an Odd Fellows' Lodge, occupying a hall donated to the order by the Seaman estate; a lodge of Masons and a Grand Army post; a Republican newspaper, the "Free Press;" a bank, a flourmill, a planing mill, evaporating works and two brick yards. The town has an altitude of 1,395 feet, the highest railroad point in the Ozark Range between Springfield and Sapulpa. The site was known about 1845 as "The Log School House," which was the scene of the earliest educational effort. In 1854 it was platted by the officers of the Teachers' Institute of Lawrence County. Various additions were made, and in 1885 it was incorporated as a city of the fourth class, with D. Robinson, mayor; W. L. Jerome, John Manlove, R. B. Gillette and W. H. Bradford, councilmen. In 1899 the population was 1,400.

#### **Marionville Collegiate Institute.**

An academical school at Marionville, Lawrence County. In 1868 it was projected as a State Normal School by the Marionville Teachers' Institute, a corporation formed with this object in view, with L. M. Andrews as president. A building contract was let at \$9,600. The work was refused as failing to comply with requirements, and the State delining to adopt and provide for the school, in 1871 the property was transferred to the St. Louis Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Work was resumed and completed at a cost of \$10,000, and January 4, 1876, the building was occupied, with 103 pupils in attendance. For some years previous school sessions were held in a church. The Rev. Jasper A. Smith was the first principal, and the Rev. E. H. Baird first secretary. March 1, 1900, there were seven teachers and 115 pupils. The buildings are valued at \$10,000, and the library contains 6,000 volumes.

**Marley, Albert Sigel**, lawyer, was born May 18, 1861, in Mitchell, Indiana. His father, Harvey H. Marley, was a native of that State, and the grandfather was an Indiana pioneer, who helped to clear the way for the present condition of progress and advancement. Henry Marley, one of the first members of the family of whom there is tangible record, was a Revolutionary hero,

and on the maternal side of the family Mr. Marley's grandfather (Sheeks, who also went to Indiana in an early day, and whose daughter, Jane Sheeks, was the mother of the subject of this sketch) was a colonel of militia in the memorable old muster days. A. S. Marley's parents removed to Evanston, Illinois, when the boy was twelve years of age. He attended the public schools of that city and graduated from the high school in 1880. The following year he removed to Kansas City, Missouri, and engaged in railroad work. He was employed in the ticket office of the Kansas City Union Depot from 1881 until 1892, when he entered upon the practice of law. He had charge of the ticket office during a portion of those years, and his every spare hour was devoted to reading law. Without the assistance of college professor or the helpful encouragement of a tutor, Mr. Marley completed the required course so thoroughly and well that he passed a successful and creditable examination in 1891, and was admitted to the bar of Jackson County. His first association for the practice of law was with James H. Harkless. This copartnership existed for more than one year, and Mr. Marley then practiced alone from 1893 until 1900, when the firm of Marley, Brown & Swearingen was formed. He was city attorney of Westport, Missouri, from 1895 until Westport, a suburb of Kansas City, was annexed to and made a part of the latter city. Politically he is a Republican, but devotes only such time to political affairs as good citizenship and a desire for wholesome government demand. He is a Scottish Rite Mason, a Noble of the Mystic Shrine, and is junior warden in the Lodge of Perfection, Scottish Rite. Mr. Marley was married, in 1889, to Miss Kathleen Jacobs, of Clarence, Shelby County, Missouri, daughter of J. W. Jacobs, a pioneer and prominent resident of that part of the State. Mr. and Mrs. Marley have three children, two boys and one girl. The subject of these lines, faithful to his practice and thoroughly devoted to his profession, holds the highest esteem of his colaborers, and is regarded as a lawyer of more than average ability and promise, one whose clean methods and conscientious scruples dignify the calling and elevate it to the high standing which it deserves among the avocations of men.



Wm. S. Peck  
A. S. Mauley







1885

Yours truly  
A. S. Marley

1885



**Marmaduke, John S.**, soldier, railroad commissioner and Governor of Missouri, was born in Saline County, Missouri, in 1833, and died at Jefferson City, Missouri, December 28, 1887. His father was M. M. Marmaduke, Lieutenant Governor of the State from 1840 to 1844, and Governor from February, 1844, to November of the same year, in place of Thomas Reynolds, deceased. John S. Marmaduke was reared on his father's farm in Saline County, and entered Yale College at the age of seventeen years. In 1853 he was appointed to West Point, and graduated there in 1857, and was assigned to duty as second lieutenant in the United States Army in Utah, under Colonel Albert Sidney Johnston. When the Civil War began, in 1861, he resigned his position, returned to Missouri and assisted in the organization of the State Guard, under General Sterling Price. In the battle of Boonville, on the 17th of June, which was fought against his counsel, by order of Governor Jackson, he commanded the State forces, which were driven from the field, with a slight loss, by the Union Army under General Lyon. After that he resigned his place in the State Guard and went to Richmond, Virginia, where he offered his sword to the Confederate cause. He was appointed colonel, and assigned to duty at Bowling Green, Kentucky, under his old commander, General Johnston. He was in the battle of Shiloh, and was made brigadier general for gallant conduct. He was then transferred to the Trans-Mississippi Department, where he was appointed by General Hindman to the command of all the cavalry, and took a conspicuous part in the several campaigns in Arkansas and Missouri. In January, 1862, he commanded the force that made the unsuccessful attacks on Springfield and Hartville; the following year he led the expedition against Cape Girardeau that was repulsed and forced to retreat into Arkansas; and in July he took part with Price's army in the attack on Helena that was so disastrous to the Missouri troops. In April, 1863, he defeated, at Poison Spring, a Federal force sent out by General Steele from Camden, capturing a train of wagons and two pieces of artillery. On the retreat of the Confederates from Jacksonport after the repulse at Helena, Marmaduke became dissatisfied with the conduct of his superior officer, General Marsh

Walker, and made a formal request to be assigned to another command. This led to a quarrel and a challenge from General Walker, which was accepted. (See "Marmaduke-Walker Duel.")

In the fall of 1864 General Marmaduke took a prominent part in the unfortunate "Price Raid" into Missouri, and on the retreat was captured at Turkey Creek. After the close of the war he returned to Missouri and went into the commission business in St. Louis. In 1876 he was nominated candidate for railroad commissioner and elected. In 1884 he was elected Governor, and served until his death in 1887, a year before the expiration of his term. He was a man of the highest courage and unbending integrity, and his administration, marked by impartial equity, met with universal popular favor.

**Marmaduke, Meredith M.**, soldier, former Lieutenant Governor, and Governor of Missouri, was born in Westmoreland County, Virginia, August 28, 1791, and died near Arrow Rock, Saline County, Missouri, March 26, 1864. He inherited the colonial patriot spirit of his native county and State, and at the age of twenty-two years enlisted in the War of 1812, and was commissioned colonel of a regiment raised in Westmoreland County, with which he served through that war. At the close of it he came to Missouri and engaged in farming. In 1840 he was elected Lieutenant Governor, and on the death of Governor Reynolds became Governor, and held that office until the end of the term.

**Marmaduke-Walker Duel.**—The duel between General Marsh Walker, of Texas, and General John S. Marmaduke, of Missouri, in which the former fell mortally wounded, was an event that produced a sensation in the Trans-Mississippi Department of the Confederate forces, accustomed as the friends of the combatants were to fighting and bloodshed. The meeting was the result of what Marmaduke and other Confederate officers with him considered the feeble management by Walker in the retreat of the Confederate Army from Brownsville to Little Rock, Arkansas, before the advance of the Union Army under General Steele, in the latter part of August, 1863. Marmaduke was

so dissatisfied with the conduct of this movement, and with the lack of courtesy shown by General Walker to a communication which he had sent him, that he requested Colonel Thomas L. Snead, chief of staff to General Price, who was in command of the department at the time, either to remove his division from Walker's command, or to accept his resignation. The removal was made, but not without provoking the resentment of General Walker, who demanded an explanation of what he chose to regard as an imputation upon his courage. Marmaduke, in reply, said that he had never charged General Walker with cowardice, but added that his conduct on several occasions had been such that he would no longer serve under him. A challenge promptly followed, and was promptly accepted, Colonel John C. Moore, of St. Louis, acting as the friend and second of Marmaduke, and Colonel R. H. Crocket, of Texas, as the friend and second of Walker. It needed but little time to arrange for the meeting, which took place at 6 o'clock on the morning of September 6, 1863, on the farm of Godfrey Lefevre, seven miles below Little Rock, on the north side of the Arkansas River. Each man was given a Colt's navy revolver, with all the barrels loaded, with fifteen paces between them. Colonel Moore won the word and the choice of positions for his principal, and, at the word, both men fired almost at the same instant, neither being hit; but at the second fire General Walker fell mortally wounded. He was taken from the field to Little Rock in Marmaduke's ambulance, and died next day. Marmaduke and Moore were arrested, but on a petition to General Price, unanimously signed by the officers of the division, were released and resumed their commands. No charges were ever preferred, and, of course, no trial ever had.

**Marmiton River.**—A small stream twenty miles in length, in Vernon County, formed by the union of Drywood and Upper Drywood Creeks. It empties into the Little Osage.

**Marquand.**—A village on Castor River, in German Township, Madison County, on the Belmont branch of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway, fourteen miles southeast of Fredericktown. It was

laid out by Henry Whitener in 1869, and named in honor of W. G. Marquand, who donated \$1,000 for the building of a church in the village. The first business house was built by John B. Whitener. The village has five churches, a public school, flourmill, saw and planing mills, a hotel and hall. Population, 1899 (estimated), 400.

**Marquette, Pere James,** the French missionary, who, in company with Joliet, discovered the upper Mississippi River and explored the Illinois country, was born in Laon, France, in 1637, and died on the Marquette River, in what is now the State of Michigan, May 18, 1675. He was ordained priest in 1666, sailed for Canada in the same year, landed at Quebec September 20th, and a month later went to Three Rivers, at which place he spent a year and a half, studying the Algonquin and Huron languages. In 1668 he went with a party of Nez-Perces Indians to Lake Superior and founded the mission of Sault Ste. Marie, building there a church and converting a large number of natives. He was stationed at the head of Ashland Bay from September 13, 1669, until 1671, when he was driven away by hostile Sioux, and returned to Mackinaw, where he founded the mission of St. Ignatius. He left Mackinaw in 1674 as companion and guide to Louis Joliet, who had set out from Canada on an exploring expedition, under the auspices of the Canadian government. Together they traversed the waters of Green Bay and Fox River, and then, crossing over to the Wisconsin River, proceeded down that stream to the Mississippi River, of which Marquette had learned something from the Illinois Indians, with whom he had been brought in contact. After exploring a portion of the Mississippi River they returned to Green Bay in the fall of 1674, and Marquette remained there during the following winter. In 1674 he was commanded to establish a mission in Illinois, and set out for Kaskaskia, October 25th. He journeyed with a party of Pottawottomie and Illinois Indians southward along the western shore of Lake Michigan, reaching Chicago River in December. There he spent the winter and did not reach Kaskaskia until the following April. At Kaskaskia he preached to the Indians and founded a mission. On account of failing health he determined to return to Mackinaw, but died on his way

to that place. His remains were first buried not far from the promontory called "The Sleeping Bear," in the west of Michigan, but were afterward transferred to Point St. Ignace, opposite Mackinac Island.

**Marquette Club.**—A social club founded in 1887, the originator being Father James J. Hoefner, of the St. Louis University, the object being to "gather together the Catholics of St. Louis, to foster a more intimate acquaintance, and especially to aid in the development of Catholic interests." The movement was popular, and the club grew rapidly, having at one time 450 members, and showing a normal membership of 250, embracing many prominent and wealthy Catholics of that city. The site chosen for its club house was the southeast corner of Grand Avenue and Pine Street, which was purchased with an option for payment in ten years. There was a mansion on the lot, and in addition the club erected a gymnasium and bowling alleys. The club continued in active operation for ten years, and in that time gave receptions to distinguished dignitaries of the church, including Cardinal Satolli, who was representing the holy see in the United States. The reception it gave on the occasion of Archbishop Kenrick's golden jubilee was a brilliant and interesting affair. When the lease and option expired, there was found to exist a difference of opinion among members as to how the club should continue to administer its affairs, and after much discussion it was, on the 1st of October, 1897, decided to discontinue it. The charter continues in force, so that the club may be revived at a future day. A number of the members afterward formed the Kenrick Club.

**Marriage Contracts.**—Marriage was very much of a business arrangement with the French *habitans* of St. Louis. All unions were not necessarily "*marriages de convenance*," but without the "*convenances*" there was no marriage. The consent of the parents and the head of the family was necessary in order to get the sanction of the authorities, and no matter how much any one "sighed as a lover," he was sure to "obey as a son." Every marriage rested upon a written and recorded contract, which secured both parties, protected property and the rights of prospective heirs, and insured to the women especially

a very desirable freedom and independence of action. Each party was protected, in his or her estate, from responsibility of the debts of the other contracted before marriage. The laws and customs relating to marriage were founded upon the "*coutumes de Paris*," with some modifications derived from the laws of Castile. There was a community of interest, unless otherwise specified in the contract; whatever property either party possessed before marriage constituted a common fund to be enjoyed by both. When either party died intestate, the survivor was entitled to one-half, and the children of the marriage, if any, to the other half; if no children, then the legal heirs of the deceased, such as parents, brothers, sisters, etc. Hence it was customary on the death of a married person to proceed at once and take an inventory of his or her effects. If so specified in the contract, the survivor could elect to renounce the community of interest, and withdraw whatever amount he or she may have put in. This did not prevent either party from leaving by will to the survivor the whole of the property where there were no children, and this was commonly done. All papers of this sort, marriage contracts, wills, inventories, etc., had to be executed in the presence of the Governor to give them validity. Marriage contracts were very specific. They were drawn upon the principle that by avoiding mistakes now, differences in the future, quarrels and separations, may be escaped from. The pieces of property held by the parties are enumerated, and sometimes even the wedding presents. The civil marriage was so much of a business arrangement that sometimes the parties executed their wills, drawn in one another's favor, immediately after signing the marriage contract. But when the religious sacrament was performed everything became a festival. . . . A bigamist fared badly in St. Louis. The marriage tie, being practically insoluble, was held to be very sacred. When it was discovered that Bonaventura Collell, who married Dr. Conde's daughter, had another wife in Spain, the marriage was forthwith annulled, Collell imprisoned, and all his property seized and confiscated. (Scharf's "History of St. Louis.")

**Marriage Laws.**—Under the statutes of Missouri all marriages between parents and children, including grandparents and

grandchildren of every degree; between brothers and sisters of the half, as well as the whole, blood; and between uncles and nieces, aunts and nephews, first cousins, white persons and negroes, are prohibited and declared absolutely void. This prohibition applies to illegitimate, as well as legitimate, children and relatives.—(R. S., 1889.)

**Marshall, William Champe**, Judge of the Supreme Court of Missouri, was born November 13, 1848, at Vicksburg, Mississippi. His parents were Thomas A. and Letitia (Miller) Marshall, both natives of Kentucky. The Marshall family has a long and distinguished lineage, and its members have adorned the bar through several generations. Family traditions identify William Le Mareschal, an officer who accompanied William of Normandy to England in 1060, and whose military title, Le Mareschal, became the English Marshall; in direct descent was John Marshall, who, upon the crowning of the infant king, Henry the Third, became lord protector. He married a daughter of the Earl of Pembroke, and inherited the estates of the latter at death. He appointed his nephew, John, marshal of Ireland. From the latter was descended Captain John Marshall, who fought and was wounded at the battle of Edgehill, under Charles the First. Three sons of Captain John Marshall immigrated to Virginia in 1665. Of these brothers, Thomas, was father of Chief Justice Marshall. Another son, John, called John Marshall of the Forest, to distinguish him from John Marshall, of Jamestown, married Elizabeth Markham. They were parents of William Marshall, one of the first Baptist divines in America, who was several times imprisoned for heresy and sedition, and removed in 1780 to Kentucky, where his ministry extended to all portions of the State. Martin, son of the last named, was a lawyer, and member of the Kentucky Legislature in 1805-6; he married Martha Taliafero. Their son, Thomas A., removed to Mississippi in 1836; he was a distinguished lawyer, compiler of the statutes and reporter for the supreme court of his adopted State. Previous to the Civil War he was a delegate in the Mississippi State Convention which passed the secession ordinance; he voted against that measure, believing it to be unadvisable, yet holding to the abstract right of secession,

and signed the ordinance under protest. During the war he acted with the State, and at its end was a member of the body which repealed the ordinance of secession. He married Letitia, daughter of Captain Anderson Miller, a prominent resident of Louisville, who was in his later years United States marshal for the southern district of Mississippi; her mother was of the influential Berry family of Kentucky. Their son, William Champe, received his first education from his mother, and afterward learned Latin, Greek and mathematics from a private tutor. Later he attended the University of Mississippi, at Oxford, but did not graduate, the war closing all educational institutions in that region. He then entered the law school of the University of Virginia, at Charlottesville, established by Thomas Jefferson, where he had John B. Minor for preceptor in 1866-7 and 1868-9. He graduated the latter year, an interesting incident attending the event, being his successful contestation with Henry W. Grady for election as final orator for the Washington Society of the university, and the gratification which his success afforded to his great law preceptor. Returning to Vicksburg, he was admitted to the bar immediately upon attaining his majority, a requisite condition under the law. Two months afterward he removed to Missouri, locating in St. Louis, where he began practice January 1, 1870. In November, 1873, he formed a partnership with Shepard Barclay, with whom he was associated for ten years. His partner was then elected to the circuit bench, and he continued in practice alone. In 1891 he was appointed by Mayor Noonan to the position of city counsellor, and was reappointed by Mayor Walbridge, a Republican, notwithstanding he himself was a Democrat, a high tribute to his professional ability and personal worth. February 22, 1898, Governor Stephens appointed him to the supreme court to fill a vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge Macfarlane, and at the election in November following he was elected for the full term. In this position he has come to be known as an able and fearless jurist, shrinking from no labor or responsibility, and supporting his conclusions with logical well defined argument and carefully collated citations, involving a degree of effort possible only to a deeply read student and entirely capable jurist.

Judge Marshall is a Democrat, and has always been active in party counsels and on the stump; he has attended every State convention save one since coming to Missouri, and in 1892 held a seat by proxy in the Chicago convention which nominated Cleveland for the presidency. He holds membership with the Sigma Alpha Epsilon, one of the strongest and most influential of the Greek letter fraternities, with the Masons, Knights of Pythias and the Legion of Honor. He was married, December 5, 1876, to Miss Kate Mortimer Reading, of Vicksburg, Mississippi. Her father, A. B. Reading, was a prominent merchant and manufacturer; he was famous for making and mounting the noted gun, "Whistling Dick," which so sorely annoyed General Grant's lines and camps during the siege of Vicksburg; he and the father of Judge Marshall were associated in the location and construction of the Vicksburg & Meridian Railway. Two daughters have been born to Judge and Mrs. Marshall, Katherine Marguerite and Letitia Love, both educated at Bishop Robertson Hall and at Mary Institute, St. Louis. Their home is one of refinement and unpretentious elegance, and the family are held in the highest regard throughout the community.

**Marshall.**—The county seat of Saline County, on the Chicago & Alton and the Jefferson City, Boonville & Lexington branch of the Missouri Pacific Railways, eighty-four miles east of Kansas City, and 239 miles west of St. Louis. It is provided with pure water from bored wells, distributed by a private waterworks company. It is lighted by electricity, and a telephone system, connecting with most of the towns in the county, is maintained. The public square and principal streets are paved with asphalt and stone, and the sewerage is perfect. The business blocks and houses are modern and substantial, and the private residences are exceptionally beautiful and well kept up. The courthouse is a substantial edifice erected in 1883, at a cost of \$58,500; it occupies the public square; at a little distance is a two-story jail, built in 1875. The city hall is a neat two-story brick building, costing \$6,500; it affords accommodations for the city officers, volunteer fire department and jail. The post office occupies leased premises; five people are em-

ployed in the office, and there are three letter carriers and one substitute carrier. The city is widely noted for the excellence of its educational institutions. The public schools occupy three beautiful buildings, costing in the aggregate \$52,000; thirty teachers are employed, and the enrollment of pupils was 1,400 in 1899; the school library contains 1,400 volumes. The bonded school indebtedness is \$14,000. The Missouri Valley College, one of the most completely equipped schools in the Mississippi Valley, and St. Saviour's Academy, are noted under their respective captions. Supplemental educational advantages are provided under the provisions of the Sappington School Fund (which see) to certain classes in city and county. Church edifices are of rare beauty and unusual dimensions for an interior city. Those of the Baptist, Catholic, Christian, Cumberland Presbyterian and the two Methodist Episcopal denominations, range in value from \$10,000 to \$15,000, and their aggregate value is \$76,000. The Old School Presbyterian Church, erected in 1870 at a cost of \$8,000, is of stone, in the Gothic style of architecture, and presents an impressive appearance. Other church buildings are an Episcopal chapel, and three occupied by colored congregations. The principal fraternal orders maintain prosperous lodges.

The oldest paper in Marshall is the "Progress," Democratic, founded by Robert S. and Dabney M. Sandidge, in May, 1865. The daily edition was first issued in 1887. D. M. Sandidge retired in 1880; his brother continues in charge. Robert S. Sandidge was born in Kentucky; he came to Missouri as a boy, and was educated at the Miami Male Institute. He taught school for a time, and in 1860-1 edited the "Marshall Standard." He entered the Union Army, and was a clerk at the headquarters of General Steele at Little Rock, Arkansas, during a portion of his term of service. In addition to his own newspaper work he contributes frequently to magazines and metropolitan journals upon historical and reminiscent subjects. He is a graceful and forcible writer. He was mayor of Marshall in 1868, and was solicited to become a candidate for the Legislature, but declined. He is a frequent delegate to State and other Democratic conventions. The "Saline County Democrat," Democratic, was founded in 1872 by Barnabas Frazee. It



passed through many hands, and in 1890 was purchased by John C. Patterson, who combined it with the "Daily News," which he had begun in 1879, the paper becoming the "Democrat-News." Mr. Patterson was born in Warrensburg, and was educated at the State Normal School in that city, graduating in the class of 1875, in the elementary course. In 1876 he took employment with the "Marshall Progress," with which he remained until he established the "News." In January, 1900, Thomas E. Spencer acquired an interest in the paper, and became the editor, Mr. Patterson being the business manager. The "Marshall Republican," representing the party for which it is named, was formerly the "Slater Republican." It was removed to Marshall in 1893, and was bought by W. A. Beatty in 1898. Mr. Beatty was born in Bloomington, Illinois; he has been for many years agent of the Chicago & Alton Railway at Marshall. In September, 1898, Percy H. Van Dyke purchased an interest in the paper and became the editor. He is a native of Saline County, and was educated at Westminster College, at Fulton, Missouri. The "Citizen," a Democratic weekly newspaper, was founded in 1895 by George F. Davis. In 1900 Mr. Davis sold the property to Joseph Hamill, and was retained as editor. The "Index" was first published at Miami, and then at Slater, where O. P. Sturm became the owner. In February, 1900, R. C. Horne bought one-half interest, and the paper was moved to Marshall. It is Democratic in politics. Mr. Sturm is a native of Marion County, and was educated at the State Normal School at Kirksville. He was a teacher in public schools for eight years; in 1885-6 he edited the "Hunniwell Graphic," and was at the same time principal of the public schools in that place. Mr. Horne is a native of Cass County, and was educated at the Central College at Fayette. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in Marshall County in 1877, and practiced for six years in California and Colorado. He was editor of the "Democrat-News" at Marshall for ten years previous to becoming connected with the "Index."

Financial institutions in Marshall are the Bank of Saline, the Bank of Marshall, the Farmers' Savings Bank, and the Wood & Huston Bank, with an aggregate capital of \$300,000, and a Building and Loan Associa-

tion. The Marshall Town Mutual Fire Insurance Company has its business office in the city. A well appointed opera-house, with a seating capacity of 1,000, and a hall seating 400 people, afford accommodations for public assemblages. The industries comprise four steam flourmills, a planing mill, a steam laundry, a marble and granite works, a saddle and harness manufactory, two carriage factories and an ice factory. Among the business houses are two department stores, three dry goods and clothing stores, five clothing stores, three men's furnishing stores, nineteen grocery stores, three jewelry stores, three implement stores and four music stores. Coal mines and brick and tile works are operated remuneratively. In 1899 the General Assembly designated Marshall as the location for the Colony for the Feeble Minded and Epileptic, which see.

July 18, 1839, the county seat was located here upon sixty-five acres of land donated for the purpose by Jeremiah Odell; the site was then called Elk's Hill, from the great number of elk found there. It received its present name in August following, the designating order by the county court stating that it was named in honor of John Marshall, late Chief Justice of the United States. Courts were held at Arrow Rock from this time until the courthouse at Marshall was built, in 1840; this was of brick, two stories, and cost about \$9,000. It was burned by a party of Confederates in August, 1864, and was replaced in 1867 with a building which cost \$40,000. In 1874 the present jail was erected at a cost of \$20,000. In 1879 the courthouse was abandoned on account of dilapidation, and the county officials transacted business in rooms on the north side of the public square. April 3, 1881, the courthouse was burned down from the act of an incendiary, and in 1883 the present building was erected. Marshall was originally incorporated in 1866. It was reincorporated, with additional territory, February 10, 1870, with Robert S. Sandidge as chairman of the board of trustees. March 20, 1878, it became a city of the fourth class, with A. A. Newman as mayor. In 1900 the population was 5,086.

The first house on the site was built in 1839, by Henry Simmons, and was a dram shop. Alexander Skillen built the first tavern, and Thomas Davis the first store. A

school house was built in 1849, at a cost of \$250. Shortly afterward the first church was built, by the Methodists, and was dedicated by the Rev. T. P. Akers. The first marriage was that of Dr. Long and Miss Frances Miller. The first physicians were Dr. Lawton and Dr. Hicks. In 1846 Captain John W. Reid organized, from Saline County, Company D, of the First Regiment Missouri Mounted Volunteers, which fought at Bracito and Sacramento, in the Mexican War. In 1856 Oscar D. Hawkins began the publication of the "Saline County Herald," the first newspaper in the county. In 1859 three negroes accused of crime were taken from jail, and one was burned and two were hung. During the Civil War the city and county contributed largely to the ranks of both contending armies. After early in 1862 the city was almost constantly held as a Federal post. The close of the war found all industries paralyzed. In 1870 the population of the city was but 924. In 1878 the Chicago & Alton Railway was completed to the city, and its real development is dated from that time.

**Marshall, Battle of.**—This battle was one of the most desperate engagements that General Jo Shelby was compelled to fight, in October, 1863. He had made a raid with 1,000 men and two pieces of artillery into Missouri, penetrating to the Missouri River at Boonville, but at that place General E. B. Brown, with a strong Federal force, came upon him from Jefferson City and compelled him to retreat toward Marshall. When he reached that place he encountered General Ewing advancing against him from Kansas City. Salt Fork runs across the road two miles east of Marshall, and Shelby had to station a part of his force under Major Shanks on that stream to resist General Brown when he came up, while the main body fought with Ewing in front. It was two battles in one, raging for four hours, with the fighting savage and bloody. The Confederates were largely outnumbered, while there were eighteen cannon ranged against their two. It looked at one time as if they would be compelled to surrender to avoid total destruction, but they managed, by massing their forces against General Ewing's left wing, to beat it back and escape to the river road

that led to Waverly, leaving one of their guns and 300 men killed, wounded and prisoners.

**Marshal, United States.**—An officer of the general government appointed by the President. He is properly the executive officer of the United States courts. He serves writs, arrests offenders against Federal laws, and carries into effect the orders of the court and of the executive officers of the government. He has a large force of deputies subject to his authority, and may add to this force by the appointment of special deputy marshals when necessary to meet an emergency. In Missouri a marshal is appointed for the Eastern District, with his office in St. Louis, and a marshal for the Western District, in Kansas City.

**Marshfield.**—The seat of justice of Webster County, and a city of the fourth class, in Ozark Township, on the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad. It is the oldest settled place in the county, the first location made dating from 1830. The town was founded in 1855, when it was laid out and made the county seat, the town site having been donated to the county by William T. Burford, the original settler on the land, B. F. T. Burford and Constantine F. Dryden. The growth of the town was slow until 1870, when the railroad was built to it. In 1880 the town was visited by a disastrous cyclone and many lives were lost. It is a nicely situated town and has wide, well graded and well shaded streets. It has a good courthouse, a fine graded school, the building for which was erected at a cost of about \$30,000, a school for colored children, a public library, Baptist, Catholic, Christian, Methodist Episcopal and Methodist Episcopal, South, Churches, and two churches for colored people. The business of the town is represented by about sixty concerns, both large and small, including a bank, a grain elevator, steam flouring mill, saw and carding mill, two hotels, two newspapers, the "Chronicle" and the "Mail," and numerous stores and shops in different lines of trade. Population, 1899 (estimated), 1,200.

**Marthasville.**—A hamlet on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, in Warren County, twenty miles southeast of Warrenton, the county seat. It is an old settled town,

and on a hill near the place are the former graves of Daniel Boone and his wife. The town has three churches, a public school, a tobacco pipe factory, sawmill, hotel, five general stores, two furniture stores and a few other business places. Population, 1899 (estimated), 225.

**Martial Law.**—On the 30th of August, 1861, Major General John C. Fremont, then commanding the Western Military Department of the United States, issued an order placing the entire State of Missouri under martial law, his action being justified by the exigencies of the Civil War. The order stated that its purpose was "to suppress disorders, to maintain as far as now practicable the public peace, and to give security and protection to the persons and property of loyal citizens." This order provided among other things that all persons taken with arms in their hands within the lines of the Federal army of occupation should be tried by court-martial, and if found guilty of having taken up arms against the government, should be shot. It provided further that the property, real and personal, of all persons in the State of Missouri who should take up arms against the United States, should be declared confiscated to the public use; that all persons proven to have destroyed, after the publication of the order, railroad tracks, bridges or telegraphs, should suffer the extreme penalty of the law, and that "all persons engaged in treasonable correspondence, in giving or procuring aid to the enemies of the United States, in fomenting tumults, in disturbing the public tranquility by creating and circulating false reports or incendiary documents," should be subject to sudden and severe punishment. It was further stated that while the object of the order was to place in the hands of the military authorities the power to give instantaneous effect to existing laws and to supply such deficiencies as the conditions of war demanded, it was not intended to suspend the ordinary tribunals of the country where the law should be administered by the civil officers in the usual manner and with their customary authority. This order went into immediate effect and was rigidly enforced in St. Louis and in the immediate vicinity of the railroads and telegraph lines until the Federal authority had been firmly established, and civil officers of unquestioned

loyalty to the government had been duly installed in the various State, county and municipal offices.

**Martin, Alexander H.**, for many years one of the most useful and conspicuous citizens of Lincoln County, Missouri, was born in 1815, in Fauquier County, Virginia. He removed to Lincoln County, Missouri, about 1847, and opened a farm out of unbroken land. In 1849 he made the overland journey to California, returning the following year. For some years he worked his farm, and taught school during the winter months. At one time he had for a pupil Silas Bryan, the father of Colonel William J. Bryan, then living with his brother, William Bryan, at Troy. Held in the highest estimation for his sterling integrity and great business ability, the greater part of his mature life was occupied in public service. For about twenty-five years he served as circuit clerk of Lincoln County by successive re-elections. During the administration of President Lincoln he was appointed collector of internal revenue for the Fourth District of Missouri, and soon afterward resigned the circuit clerkship under a ruling of the Treasury Department forbidding the holding of two offices by the same individual. He was afterward removed, without prejudice, to make way for a friend of General Grant, then President. Although a slave-owner, he was an earnest Republican, and the political associate of J. O. Broadhead, B. Gratz Brown, John B. Henderson, Thomas C. Fletcher, R. T. Van Horn and other leaders in the party. He was a member of the convention which framed the Drake Constitution. In after years he allied himself with the conservative wing of his party. In 1867, as a member of the firm of Martin & Knox, he was one of the founders of the first banking house in Troy, and maintained his connection with it until his death. Such was the confidence reposed in his personal integrity that at one time \$250,000 in railway bonds, issued by Lincoln County, were intrusted to him for negotiation and for payment of the proceeds, at his discretion, to the building company. This trust was committed to him without the exaction of a bond. When the railway company made demand upon him for money he refused payment upon the ground that their obligations had not been properly fulfilled. Upon being

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Yours truly  
Ed Martin





Alfred  
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urged by citizens of his county to make the payment, he turned over the funds to the county authorities, who made the disbursement. It is to be said that, after expending the money, the county was left without a railway for many years, and was at the same time engaged in vexatious and costly litigation as a result. Mr. Martin was married to Katherine Wright, a daughter of Jefferson W. Wright, a Baptist minister of considerable note in central Missouri. Nine children were born of this marriage, of whom four are deceased. Those living are Alexander J., secretary of the Bruce Lumber Company, Kansas City; Maggie L., wife of Madison Womack, of Seattle, Washington; Hunter H. and John H., who are on ranches in Montana, and Bettie, wife of T. L. Tinsley, secretary and treasurer of the Tinsley Tobacco Co., at Louisiana, Missouri. Mr. Martin died in Troy, Missouri, in April, 1868; his widow is yet living, and makes her home with her daughter at Louisiana, Missouri. His eldest son, ALEXANDER J. MARTIN, was born in 1856, at Troy, Missouri. He was a page in the United States Senate in the session of 1862, and he has pleasant recollections of many of the eminent public men of that day, whom it was his privilege as well as duty to serve. He was called home by his parents in order to proceed with his education. He was a member of the graduating class of St. Louis University, when occurred the fatal illness of his father, and he returned home, never to resume his studies, his assistance being necessary to his widowed mother. His first business venture was a general store at Wright City, Missouri, which he left in 1875 to engage in a grocery store at Louisiana, Missouri, with his brother-in-law, C. D. Womack. In 1875 he served as timber inspector for the contractors on the Chicago & Alton Railway between Mexico and Kansas City. For a few years following he managed sawmills near Louisiana, Missouri. In 1881 he went to Denver, Colorado, where he was engaged for five years with the lumber firm of R. W. Stewart & Co. For two years succeeding he was similarly employed with Knapp, Stout & Co., of St. Louis, Missouri. In 1890 he became associated with Edwin L. Bruce, in the lumber business in Kansas City. The enterprise was incorporated as the Bruce Lumber Company, with Mr. Bruce as president, and Mr. Martin as secretary, and

these gentlemen occupy the same positions at the present time. In religion Mr. Martin is a Presbyterian, and in politics a Democrat. He was married, in 1872, to Miss Lelia Womack, of Louisiana, Missouri. Two children were born of this marriage. Of these children Daisy L. is the wife of Clive Ziegler, a salesman with the Schmelzer Arms Company, of Kansas City, and Ralph is now (1900) a student in the Kansas City high school. Mr. Martin is an accomplished business man, and his business relations and conditions are in every way highly satisfactory. An intelligent gentleman, with a memory well stored with information derived from a sire who was associated with the leading men of his day and from public men whom he has known personally, companionship with Mr. Martin is at once instructive and entertaining.

**Martin, Edward Lowe**, who, since 1868, has been identified with the municipal, financial and railroad interests of Kansas City, was born March 12, 1842, in Maysville, Mason County, Kentucky. His parents, William and Margaret (Sheridan) Martin, emigrated from Belfast, Ireland, in 1822, and located in Maysville, Kentucky, in 1824. The mother died in 1858 and the father in 1864. William Martin followed the boot and shoe business during his entire residence in Kentucky, with more or less monetary success. He reared a family of six sons and two daughters, all of whom are now dead excepting Edward L. and one sister, Anna, now Mrs. R. G. McDonald, of Las Vegas, New Mexico. The subject of this sketch comes from sturdy Scotch-Irish stock, the father of William Martin having been a conspicuous figure in the Irish rebellion of 1798. Edward L. Martin was educated in the private schools and academies of his native city, and engaged in active business at the early age of sixteen years. His first employment was that of shipping clerk in the wholesale grocery business in Maysville, Kentucky, in 1858, where he rose rapidly. In 1861, when the Civil War broke out, he was put in full charge of the business, which was the largest in the city, his employer, Isaac Nelson, having been arrested and imprisoned in Fort Lafayette as a Confederate sympathizer. Young Martin closed up the business and turned the proceeds over to the



father of Mr. Nelson. Mr. Martin was then employed as head bookkeeper in the largest hardware store in that section of Kentucky, remaining in that position until 1864, when he resigned to take a position as head bookkeeper in a large wholesale grocery house in Cincinnati, Ohio. After twelve months' service in this position he was admitted as a partner in the firm, and remained there until 1868, when he removed to Kansas City, Missouri, entering into the wholesale liquor business. He built a large distillery, known as the Kansas City Distilling Company. He consolidated his distilling business with the Distillers' & Cattle Traders' Company, and retired from the business. Afterward he organized the Merchants' Bank, which he wound up later, paying all depositors and stockholders in full. Mr. Martin was elected mayor of Kansas City in 1873, on a reform ticket. He succeeded in rescuing the city's affairs from ring rule and fraudulent management, and placed them upon an honest basis that has since been maintained, until to-day Kansas City's credit is as good as that of any city in the United States. As a Democrat he figured prominently in political affairs until recent years, retiring in order that he might devote his entire time to business matters. For twenty-one years he was a member and treasurer of the board of education of Kansas City, the longest term ever served by a member of that body. He was a district delegate to the first Chicago convention that nominated Cleveland for President, and was a delegate at large to the St. Louis convention that again placed his name before the people. Mr. Martin was tendered the nomination for Congress several years ago, and although it was equivalent to election, he refused the honor on account of pressing business affairs. He was the originator and one of the builders of the Kansas City Suburban Belt Railway and the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railway, and was president of both until a short time ago. He has served as director in several of Kansas City's principal banks, and has been vice president of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Trust Company, now the Guardian Trust Company, still holding that position. He was associated with Thomas Corrigan, the original and successful street railway operator in Kansas City. They sold their interests to the Metro-

politan Company, and the system has grown to be one of the most complete and best equipped in the entire country. Through Mr. Martin's efforts while mayor the present waterworks system of Kansas City was inaugurated, and as chief executive of the city he signed the ordinance granting the franchise for the construction of the plant. He was one of the originators of the Kansas City, Lawrence & Topeka Railroad, which built that part of the Santa Fe system between the union depot in Kansas City and DeSoto, Kansas, thus changing the terminus of the road from Atchison, Kansas, to Kansas City. He secured from Congress, in the name of himself and associates, the charter for the bridge now used by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, which was transferred to that road as an inducement to extend its line to Kansas City. Mr. Martin is a charter member of all the commercial organizations that have been formed in Kansas City since 1868. Although not a member of a church, he is a liberal donor to charity and philanthropic movements. He was married, December 10, 1861, to Mary Elizabeth Ricketts, daughter of R. M. Ricketts, of Maysville, Kentucky, a member of one of the oldest and most prominent families in that State. Mr. and Mrs. Martin have two children—a daughter, Lulu M., now the wife of Thomas E. Gaines, and a son, Edward R., treasurer of the Kelly Milling Company, both of whom reside in Kansas City. It may be truthfully said that no man has done more for the upbuilding of Kansas City than E. L. Martin. In every important movement he has participated actively, has been patriotic in his actions as a public official, and conscientious in his association with men and in business affairs. His spirit of progress and advancement has infused itself into younger men who have been close to him, and a life of determined effort and integrity has proved a wholesome example, combining to benefit the city as a whole and those who have come in daily contact with him.

**Martin, Ernest Douglas**, member of the Missouri State Senate from the Fifteenth District, was born in Versailles, Kentucky, June 28, 1866, son of Dr. Solon Douglas and Catherine (Pinkerton) Martin. His father is a native of Kentucky, and his mother

of Virginia. Dr. S. D. Martin was graduated from the Transylvania University. In 1849 he joined the rush of Argonauts to California, where he remained for two years. In 1856 he settled in Missouri, locating for the practice of medicine in Grand Pass Township, Saline County. During the Civil War he served in Robinson's command, in Price's Army, and at the close of the conflict returned temporarily to Kentucky. In 1871 he removed with his family to Sedalia, Missouri, where his son attended the common schools, subsequently entering the high school at Smithton. In 1879 he removed to a farm six miles south of Marshall. He is now engaged in practice in Marshall. Senator Martin entered William Jewell College in 1882, and the State University in 1883, taking a two years' course in the last named institution. He had previously taught school in Saline County, and after leaving college engaged in this vocation for a short time. Subsequently he read law with C. Peebles, of Marshall. In August, 1889, he was admitted to the bar by Judge Field, of the circuit bench, since which time he has been continuously engaged in practice in Marshall. He has always taken a deep interest in the success of the Democratic party, which has thrice elected him to office. In 1892 he was elected mayor of Marshall, and was re-elected for a second term. During his administration as mayor he succeeded in creating a public sentiment favorable to the introduction of numerous municipal improvements, including electric street lights, a better sewerage system, well paved streets and a city hall, all of which movements were carried to successful consummation, and which have proved highly creditable to his energy and public spirit, making Marshall one of the most beautiful cities in the State. Since 1888 he has taken an active interest in every political campaign, having made many speeches in behalf of Democratic candidates. In 1896 he made sixty-two speeches in Saline and neighboring counties. In 1900 he entered the canvass for the nomination to the senatorship of the Fifteenth District, and though the party organization fought him zealously, the rank and file of the party were with him, and he received the nomination, being elected to the office in November of that year. Senator Martin was one of the organizers of the Marshall Town

Mutual Fire Insurance Company, incorporated in 1897. In Odd Fellowship he has passed all the chairs. He is one of the most prominent Knights of Pythias in the State. In 1895 he was elected colonel of the Fourth Regiment, Uniformed Rank of Knights of Pythias, and upon the reorganization of the military branch of that order in May, 1900, was made colonel of the Second Regiment, which includes the famous Red Cross Company of St. Louis, the winner of numerous prizes for its drilling. In religion he is a member of the Christian Church. Senator Martin has a large and constantly increasing legal practice. He is a polished orator, a strong and successful pleader, and his prospects for an enviable public career are generally acknowledged to be bright.

**Martin, George W.**, editor and newspaper publisher, was born in Monroe County, Ohio, December 30, 1838, son of Wilson and Rebecca (Venham) Martin. His father was engaged in merchandising and in the cooperage business in Ohio, to which State the family came at an early date, being numbered among the earliest settlers of the Ohio River Valley. His great-grandfather was engaged in the iron business in New Jersey and was one of the pioneers in founding that industry in the United States. George W. Martin attended, in boyhood, the common schools, and completed his education in the high school at Woodsfield, Ohio. He began teaching school in Ohio when he was sixteen years of age, and taught for two years thereafter in that State. In 1856 he came to Missouri and for three years following he taught school in Lincoln and Montgomery Counties. At the end of that time he returned to Ohio and remained there until the outbreak of the Civil War, when he enlisted as a private soldier in Company B of the Twenty-fifth Regiment of Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He served in this command until the 26th of October, 1863, when he was discharged on account of wounds which he had received in defense of the Union. While in the service of his country he participated in the engagements at Allegheny Summit and McDowell, in both of which he received wounds, in the second battle of Bull Run, the battle at Chancellorsville and the battle at Gettysburg, and other less important engagements. In the second Bull Run fight he was wounded in the left arm, and

on the first day of the battle at Gettysburg he received a wound which necessitated the amputation of his right arm and caused his retirement from the service. He was first promoted to orderly sergeant and then to first lieutenant, and in the battle at Chancellorsville, and also until he was wounded in the battle of Gettysburg, he commanded his company. His record as a soldier was a patriotic and honorable one, and one to which he and his family may point with pardonable pride. After being discharged from the army on account of disability he returned to Ohio and again taught school for a time in that State. In 1865 he came to Missouri and established his home in Brookfield, Linn County, where he was engaged in merchandising until the fall of 1866. He then taught two terms in the public school at Brookfield. In 1868 he was elected county assessor of Linn County and filled that office two years. In 1870 he was elected county clerk, and in 1874 was re-elected to that office, serving in all eight years. Thereafter, until 1892, he was engaged in the real estate and loan business. In the year last named he purchased a half interest in the "Brookfield Gazette," and has since been co-editor and proprietor of that paper. He is a sterling Republican in politics, has served his party as chairman of the county central committee several times, and was its candidate for auditor of the State of Missouri in 1888. Mr. Martin affiliates with fraternal organizations as a member of the orders of Odd Fellows and United Workmen. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and was department commander of the Department of Missouri from 1891 to 1892. He is also a member of the Missouri Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion. October 24, 1865, he married Miss Sarah J. Wilson, of Wheeling, West Virginia. Mrs. Martin, who died April 3, 1900, was a woman of great natural ability and superior accomplishments. She served two terms as president of the Woman's Relief Corps, Department of Missouri, auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic, and from 1897 to 1898 was president of the National Woman's Relief Corps. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Martin were Georgia Martin, who is now Mrs. E. H. Shepherd, of Brookfield; William W. Martin, who married Miss May Doan, of Quincy, Illinois, and now lives in

Brookfield; and Charles H. Martin, unmarried, who also resides in Brookfield.

**Martin, Zadock**, one of the earliest and for many years an influential citizen of Platte County, was born and reared in Tennessee, and removed to Platte County, Missouri, in 1828. His house, a two-room log structure, stood below the falls on Platte River, and was the only public house for miles around. He was a man of means for that day, having a number of slaves. His family consisted of himself, his wife, six sons and three daughters. He is described as a tall, powerful man, weighing 175 pounds, "with an eye that flashed like lightning and a voice like thunder." He owned the ferries across the Platte and Missouri Rivers, and had a sugar camp on the bluff above the mouth of Big Creek. In 1846 he removed to Oregon and died there.

**Martinsburg.**—An incorporated village in Audrain County, on the Wabash Railroad, fourteen miles southeast of Mexico. It has a church, school, picture frame factory, bank, newspaper, the "Success," hotel and about fifteen other business places, including stores, etc. There are also coal mines in the vicinity. Population, 1899 (estimated), 300.

**Martinsville.**—See "Siloam Springs."

**Marvin Collegiate Institute.**—An educational institution which was located at Caledonia, Missouri, in 1867, and organized under the auspices of the St. Louis Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. It had a career of usefulness for a number of years, but as public high schools were built up in southeast Missouri, the feeling prevailed that the equipment would not meet the demands of the church, and the question of removal came up. Fredericktown, in Madison County, Missouri, offered a building to cost \$25,000 and a ten-acre site. At its session held in 1894 the conference agreed to accept this offer. The work of building was begun at once and was so nearly completed that the school was opened on the 12th of September, 1895, under the management of the building committee. It was completed and formally turned over to the conference in 1896, free of debt. The school

has grown steadily, matriculating 134 pupils in 1899 and 1900. At this writing (October, 1900,) there is an increase of thirty matriculates over the same period last year. The school is not a college, hence it confers no degrees. It has the following departments: First, an academic course that will prepare pupils for the junior class in college; second, a conservatory of music, and, third, a full business course. It has the following faculty: Nelson Bollinger Henry, D. D., president and professor of mental and moral sciences; James Leonard Whiteside, Ph. B., natural and physical sciences; Mrs. Lucretia Thompson Henry, A. M., pure and applied mathematics; Miss Madge Carroll Cannon, ancient and modern languages; Mrs. Vaughtie Carroll Alexander, musical director; Lon H. Eakes, A. B., professor of English language and literature; Walter O. Siler, shorthand and typewriting; Miss Stella Pocahontas F. B. Anthony, B. L., elocution and physical culture. The institute has an endowment of \$10,000, a \$3,000 subscription, and a \$7,000 assessment made by the St. Louis conference at its last session for the purpose of erecting a girl's dormitory.

**Marvin Female Institute.**—See "Central Female College."

**Mary Institute.**—See "Washington University."

**Mary Institute Alumnae Association.**—This association was organized in 1871, in the old school building now occupied by the St. Louis Law School. The first officers were as follows: President, Miss Alice Filley; vice president, Miss Maria Pennell; secretary, Miss Anna Flintham; treasurer, Miss Margaret A. Krum. In June of 1872 the first annual reunion was held, with sixty-nine members present, and from this small number the membership has increased to over 500. The objects of the association are to promote the welfare of its *alma mater* and to further the cause of education. In 1887-8 the alumnae had painted and presented to the institute a portrait of Dr. Wm. G. Eliot, then chancellor of Washington University. In 1889 they presented to the institute a portrait of Mr. Calvin Pennell, for many years the honored principal of the school, and who, by his faithful devotion to the work he loved

so well, did much toward establishing the enviable reputation of the institution. At the time of the cyclone the association sent \$491 to be used in aid of the sufferers. It was one of the first organizations to join the State Federation of Women's Clubs, and has always sent delegates to the annual meetings. During the winter of 1897-8 a lecture course was founded. Mr. Sears, the principal of the school, gave the first series, the subject being "Recent Political Developments in America," and is also giving the second series on "The Eastern Question." The association, in June, 1898, offered three prizes to the pupils of the institute, open to all the academic classes, one for the best four years' course in Latin, another for the same course in English literature, and the third for the best essay.

An art league has been formed for the purpose of placing pictures in the school for the use of teachers and pupils, and other forms of practical work are under consideration.

MARTHA S. KAYSER.

**Maryville.**—The county seat of Nodaway County, situated near the geographical center of the county, on a high rolling prairie and near the center of Polk Township. The land upon which the town site was laid out was granted to the State of Missouri by the United States government, by act of Congress in 1841. It was selected by the State for internal improvements November 11, 1844, and was patented by the State to Nodaway County January 15, 1845. The town was laid out and platted by the county court September 1, 1845, the site having been fixed upon as the seat of justice for the county. Maryville was first incorporated in 1857, but this and two subsequent corporate organizations were allowed to lapse. A municipal corporation was permanently organized in 1869, when the first trustees, W. B. Jones, A. A. Minnier, William Anderson, R. H. Cox and T. L. Robinson were appointed. William B. Jones was made chairman of the board, D. L. Palmer, clerk, and I. V. McMillan, attorney. The first settler on the ground occupied by the city was Thomas Adams, who migrated from one of the lower counties of the State in 1840, and built his cabin in the grove in the northern part of the town, but in 1849 he removed to Texas. Maryville is regularly laid out with

streets, fifty and sixty-six feet wide, many of them planted on the sides with shade trees, the houses separated with side yards, and the private yards embellished with shade trees and shrubbery, which give a happy impression to the stranger. The citizens have a high reputation for hospitality, morality, intelligence and public spirit. In 1900 it had a population of 4,577. It had, in 1899, four banks—the First National Bank of Maryville, with capital and surplus of \$125,000 and deposits of \$195,000; the Maryville National Bank, capital and surplus \$66,810, deposits \$125,000; Nodaway Valley Bank, capital and surplus \$110,000, deposits \$88,000; Real Estate Bank, capital \$20,000, deposits \$68,600. It has three newspapers, the "Nodaway Democrat," established in 1869; the "Maryville Republican," established in 1865, the oldest paper in the county, the politics of each indicated by its name, and the "Maryville Tribune," Republican, each with a strong circulation and all of them exemplary western journals. Two railroads, a branch of the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs, and the Omaha & St. Louis, intersect in the city and offer ample facilities for traffic with St. Louis and Chicago. The chief manufacturing establishments are the Maryville flouring mill, Barmann & Wolfert's carriage factory, Armstrong's foundry, a creamery, and a planing mill, sash, door and blind factory. There are two large grain elevators, and the town is the center of an extensive grain trade. There are eight churches—the Methodist Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal, South, Baptist, Presbyterian, Christian, Protestant Episcopal, two Catholic and two colored. There are a large high school with twelve teachers, three ward schools, each with three teachers, and also a high grade school, called the Maryville Seminary. Union Hall, with a seating capacity of 500, affords accommodations for public meetings. The first secret orders established in the place are Maryville Lodge No. 165, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Nodaway Lodge No. 470, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Nodaway Chapter; Maryville Commandery, Knights Templar; White Cloud Lodge No 92, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Tancred Lodge, Knights of Pythias; Tancred Division, Uniform Rank Knights of Pythias; Maryville Encampment No. 50, Ancient Order of United Workmen, and Resolute Lodge No.

264, Independent Order of Good Templars. The city has a complete fire department and an efficient police force. It enjoys an extensive trade with the surrounding country. There is over a mile of vitrified brick paving, which is being extended each year.

**Maryville.**—See "Pineville."

**Mason, Anthony L.**, one of the few men who rendered invaluable assistance in preparing the foundations for the commercial greatness of Kansas City, was born December 7, 1827, in Orleans County, New York, and died November 22, 1892, at his home in Kansas City, Missouri. His father, Anthony Mason, was born in Connecticut, removed to Orleans County, New York, in 1820, and died in 1867. His mother, Sophia Davenport, was a member of a family whose record is particularly honorable and distinguished. She was the daughter of Oliver Davenport, one of the oldest and most prominent residents of New England, was born in Franklin County, Massachusetts, and died in 1865. Anthony L. Mason was reared on his father's farm, and was accustomed to hard work before he had reached a mature age. He learned practical lessons early in life. The world was his school and experience his teacher. He received a meager education in books, was left to his own resources, and was truly a self-made man. After attending the common schools as much as circumstances would allow, the while acquiring valuable knowledge by close observation, careful reading and practical thought, he began to look about for means whereby he might engage in a business calling. He first peddled apples to the passengers on boats plying the Erie Canal, and willingly turned his hand to whatever honest labor he could find. In the exercise of an unusual degree of economy and perseverance, he managed to accumulate about \$700 in cash by the time he was twenty-one years of age. His tastes were in the line of a mercantile rather than a professional career, and when he had attained his majority he went to Galesburg, Michigan, where he was given employment in the store of his uncle, a Mr. Davenport. After serving the customary probation he was taken into the business. At the end of three years the store was consumed by fire and the generous uncle made good the young man's loss, restoring the capital which the latter had in the store.



*J. S. Mass*





*A. S. Mason*





Later young Mason purchased Mr. Davenport's interest and conducted the business alone for fourteen years, being unbrokenly faithful to his interests and adding to his possessions every year. During the last few years of his business career in Michigan he carried a stock of goods worth at least \$20,000. In addition to the store, he bought an interest in two large mills, his operations along this line amounting to from \$150,000 to \$200,000 a year. He also dealt largely in grain and wool, making a success of every effort put forth during his business life. He was interested in farming and possessed many acres of the finest land in the Northwest. In 1865 he sold his mercantile interests in Galesburg, but remained there for five years, during that time engaging in profitable speculations and disposing of the real estate which he had become owner of during the years of active work in that town. In 1870 Mr. Mason removed to Kansas City, Missouri, and made large investments in city property. He also operated a steam cracker factory on the levee, but this establishment was destroyed by fire in 1871. Another was erected on Main Street, and at the end of six months he sold it at a good profit. Within three years he purchased city property to the amount of \$100,000, improving a great portion of it, and thereby adding to the beauty and resources of the city. He engaged in the stock business extensively and owned thousands of head on the Western plains. During his residence in Michigan Mr. Mason was elected supervisor of the township in which he resided, being at that time only twenty-four years of age. During the years 1868 and 1869 he served as a member of the Michigan State Legislature, and was a member of the State's prison committee of that body. In 1875, after his removal to Kansas City, he was the Republican candidate for mayor, receiving the nomination in spite of his hesitation and unwillingness to accept it. He was so strongly urged to make the race, being promised the support of the best men in the city, that election seemed sure to follow the nomination. He did not attend the convention, however, but was honored by its nomination, notwithstanding his absence. A short time after the convention Mr. Mason's opponents started a rumor to the effect that he was an enemy to the

laboring classes. This was so manifestly untrue that the report reacted and injured those who originated it. However it disgusted Mr. Mason with practical politics, and a few days after his nomination he withdrew from the ticket. In 1875, when the Bank of Kansas City was organized, Mr. Mason was made a director, and during the second year of its existence he was its vice president. He was a member and director of the Board of Trade, and helped to build the Merchants' Exchange, used as a trade building before the present handsome structure at Eighth and Wyandotte Streets was erected, and while a member of the building committee negotiated a seriously needed loan in order that operations might be carried on. Mr. Mason was generous when a cause appealed to him as worthy of support. He gave liberally to the Chicago fire sufferers, and during the Civil War he loaned \$75,000 to the government, taking bonds as security at a time when the fate and value of the bonds were very uncertain quantities. He employed a great deal of labor, was a friend of the wage earner, and in a material way did a world of good for the city in which he lived. He was made a Mason in 1851. His religious training was received in the Methodist Church. In June, 1850, he was married to Miss Jeanette Beckwith, of Kalamazoo, Michigan. Three daughters were born to them. Mrs. Mason died February 22, 1875. June 15, 1876, Mr. Mason was married to Miss Anna M. Askew, daughter of Isaac and Elizabeth (McElroy) Askew, of Belmont County, Ohio. She is a sister of General Frank and Wilson Askew, two of Kansas City's most prominent business men. One daughter, Correlia, now the wife of Mr. Leo Thompson, of Kansas City, was born of Mr. Mason's second marriage. Mrs. Mason is active and prominent in the philanthropic and social circles of Kansas City, and honors the memory of a man who honored life and all its means. He was a business man in every sense of the word, full of energy and of quick perceptions. He possessed an excellent judgment of men and their motives, and was straightforward in his dealings and frank in his conversation. He did not depend upon others to do that which he could do for himself. His was an independent personality, the embodiment of industry, honesty and thrift.

**Mason, Isaac M.**, who has achieved distinction in St. Louis both as a business man and a public official, was born March 4, 1831, in Brownsville, Pennsylvania. He received an English education, and began work as a clerk in his native town. He then engaged in steamboating, and became a captain when he was nineteen years of age. The last steamer he commanded was the famous "Hawkeye State," which made the run from St. Louis to St. Paul in three days, six hours and twenty minutes, a distance of 800 miles. In 1866 he was appointed general freight agent of the Northern Line, which position he held for eleven years. In 1876 he was elected county marshal of St. Louis County, and in 1877 elected city marshal of St. Louis. He was elected sheriff of St. Louis in 1880, and re-elected to that office in 1882. In 1884 he was appointed general superintendent of the St. Louis & New Orleans Anchor Line, and in 1887 was elected president, a position which he retained until 1892, when he was made president of the Mercantile Trust Company. For thirty-two years he has been an active member of the Merchants' Exchange, of which he was president in 1892. He has been an ardent supporter and champion of the principles of the Republican party since it came into existence. In 1897 he was elected city auditor of St. Louis on the Republican ticket, receiving the largest majority of any official chosen at that election. He is an Episcopalian and senior warden of the vestry of the Church of the Redeemer. For over thirty years he has been a member of the board of directors of the Bethel Mission. He became a member of the Order of Odd Fellows in 1853, and a Master Mason in 1854. Mr. Mason married, November 16, 1852, Miss Mary Tiernan, a native of Brownsville, Pennsylvania. Six children have been born of their marriage.

**Masonic College.**—An educational institution established at Lexington in 1847. Here the orphans of Masons were sent for education, and until 1858 it was an institution known all over the State and throughout the West. Senator Stephen B. Elkins, of West Virginia, and Colonel A. W. Slayback were given mental instruction in this college, and others who have become well known in public affairs were students there during the days of the institution's prosperity. The old

building was fortified during the Civil War and was used as a military post. Here Colonel Mulligan and his Federal forces resisted for several days the efforts of General Sterling Price to get possession of Lexington. After a week of fighting and hardships Mulligan surrendered. The building had been damaged by shot and shell. It was partially restored by the State of Missouri at the close of the war, and was used as a military school for a time, but was finally turned over to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. A handsome addition was built, and the structure is now the Central Female College.

**Masonic Home of Missouri.**—This home for the shelter of aged brethren and widows and orphans of Masons of Missouri was provided by the Grand Lodge of Missouri, and dedicated June 15, 1889. It is located on Delmar Avenue, near Union Boulevard, St. Louis, on grounds comprising fifteen acres, the house, a two-story brick structure with mansard roof, containing twenty rooms, the purchase price being \$40,000. Additions have been made to the house, among the most important being a hospital and sanitarium. Help for its support has been received from numerous lodges in the State, and special interest has been manifested by the woman's organizations of the Order of the Eastern Star, who, throughout the State, observe October 13th of each year as "Eastern Star Masonic Home Day." Through the efforts of these women a beautiful chapel, costing \$3,600, has been built, in which religious service is held every Sabbath. The original officers were Noah H. Givan, president; John D. Vincil, vice president; F. J. Tygard, treasurer; S. C. Bunn, secretary. These officers have been constantly re-elected, save that S. C. Bunn was succeeded as treasurer by John R. Parsons. The remaining officers are a superintendent, matron, physician and attorney. Applications are made formally through some Masonic body in the State. A report, October 1, 1898, gave the following numbers for that date: Girls, 51; boys, 27; aged women, 16; aged men, 13. Total, 107. The age of admission for children is from three to thirteen years. Fifty-eight of these are now attending the public schools, three of whom are in the high school. The smaller children

are under the care of a teacher at the home. During vacations the girls are taught in the various branches of domestic economy, and the boys work in the garden. In some instances the vacations are spent in special studies, shorthand, etc. None are admitted as inmates who have other provision for proper care. Homes by adoption are provided for children as opportunity affords, and those remaining are fitted for self-maintenance and provided with positions.

**Masonic Order.**—Freemasonry may be defined as an institution having for its purpose the inculcation of moral principles, and teaching of lessons in ethics through symbolic illustration and dramatic representation, appealing to the conscience and moral sense of men. Masonic authors trace a thread of tradition connecting modern Masonry with the mysteries of antiquity in every nation, and in every age, notably with those of Egypt, Chaldea, Persia and India. Less indistinct than this is the connection with the guilds of Masons, or builders, whose handiwork upon the cathedrals of Germany, France and Great Britain are the glory of christendom, not only as works of art, but as the laborious expression of a reverent and religious spirit. These guilds may have suggested the name Masonry, as well as its symbolism of the spiritual temple sought to be reared by and in man. They suggest, also, the process of advancement, as Masonic instruction is imparted, in the terms applied to its members, as Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft and Master Mason. However, the speculative Masonry of to-day, as it is known and taught in the lodges, can, in strictness, be deemed to commence only with that period when the chaos of mythical tradition was succeeded by the era of lodge records, and even this can not be exactly determined. In Scotland a few brief records date back to 1599, but the York (England) constitutions, dating to the early part of the seventeenth century, are generally accepted as the foundation of modern Masonry. American Freemasonry was derived from the Grand Lodge of England.

Tradition points to a lodge in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1720, working under authority of a charter granted by the Grand Lodge of England, but no definite trace of it is to be had. Authentic records establish the fact that in 1730 Daniel Coxe became Grand Master of

New York, and that while in England, in a session of the Grand Lodge, he was recognized as "Provincial Grand Master of North America." From England also came authority to Benjamin Franklin, as Grand Master of Pennsylvania, in 1749, and a Grand Lodge was established in that State in 1786, it being the first stationary Grand Lodge in the United States. This historical mention is interesting as showing the legitimate and immediate descent of the order in Missouri.

December 14, 1805, following the Louisiana Purchase, Western Star Lodge was instituted at Kaskaskia, Indiana Territory, as it was then known, under dispensation granted by Israel Israels, Grand Master of Pennsylvania, the following Master Masons being named in the warrant: William Arundel, from Quebec, Canada; James Edgar, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Rufus Easton, Rome, New York; James Galbreath, Chambersburg, Pennsylvania; Michael Jones, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; Robert McMahan and Robert Robinson, Virginia. The lodge was regularly chartered, June 2, 1806, as Western Star, No. 107, and the following officers were chosen: James Edgar, W. M.; Michael Jones, S. W., and James Galbreath, J. W. The first meeting was held September 13, 1806. The lodge left little trace in history, and disappeared in 1816.

At the time of the acquisition of the Louisiana Territory, in 1804, the only Masonic organizations therein were the two lodges in New Orleans. Soon a lodge was established at Ste. Genevieve, Missouri. A number of French merchants of that place, while on a business visit to Philadelphia, had taken the Masonic degrees, and on their return called a meeting for the purpose of organizing a lodge. Otho Strader presided, and it may be said of him that he was the first Mason to wield a gavel in the region named. It was an historic event, for from the lodge there instituted sprang, in time, the Grand Lodge of Missouri, which became the parent of subordinate bodies, not only in Missouri but in Illinois, Wisconsin, Oregon, Kansas, Utah, New Mexico and Mexico. As the result of this meeting Louisiana Lodge, No. 109, was chartered July 17, 1807, by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, and the following named were the first officers: Aaron Elliot, W. M.; Andrew Henry, S. W., and George Bullitt, J. W. Among the members were Joseph Hettick, Bartholomew Berthold and Pierre Chou-

teau. This lodge and that at Kaskaskia were, in the course of time, overshadowed by those organized in St. Louis at a somewhat later day, finally becoming extinct; and before 1822 they were dropped from the rolls of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania. Both, however, contributed to the membership of the St. Louis bodies, in whose history their own is necessarily preserved.

St. Louis Lodge, No. 3, was chartered by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, September 15, 1808. The officers were as follows: Captain Meriwether Lewis, W. M.; Colonel Thomas Fiveash Riddick, S. W.; Colonel Rufus Easton, J. W. Among its members were many who were already conspicuous in governmental and other important affairs, or soon became so. Captain Lewis was the Governor of the Louisiana Territory; Colonel Riddick occupied various civil positions; Colonel Easton was first postmaster of St. Louis and Attorney General of the Territory; Joseph W. Garnier was clerk of the Supreme Court and Secretary General; William Clark was Territorial Governor and superintendent of Indian affairs; Frederick Bates was Secretary of the Territory and Governor of the State; Colonel Alexander McNair was the first Governor of the State of Missouri; Joseph Charless was editor and publisher of the "Missouri Gazette;" Jeremiah Conner was sheriff of St. Louis; Major William Christy was the first land registrar; Judge William C. Carr was judge of the circuit court; Dr. Bernard G. Farrar was judge of the court of common pleas; Captain Risdon H. Price was one of the early merchants; Alexander Stuart was circuit judge; Silas Bent was county clerk and judge of the court of common pleas. A number of United States Army officers stationed at Cape Bellefontaine were also among the members. Lodge meetings were held in a building remaining from the Spanish occupation; it stood on the east side of Second Street, immediately south of Walnut Street. In 1809 occurred the suicide of Captain Lewis Clark, at the time master of the lodge. For various reasons the lodge languished, and in 1812 it passed out of existence. Two notable events belong to its history. June 24, 1809, was celebrated the feast of St. John the Baptist, with a procession to a church not named in the records, where a Masonic oration was delivered. In

1811 the same day was observed by a gathering at the home of William Christy, where dinner was served. December 27th, the same year, the feast of St. John the Evangelist was observed, when was sung a song composed for the occasion by Lieutenant Jacob Cross, U. S. A., which was printed in the "Gazette" on January 18th following.

The second lodge in St. Louis (yet existing) was Missouri Lodge, authorized by dispensation issued October 3, 1815, by the Grand Lodge of Tennessee to Joshua Norvell, who came from that State to found the "Western Journal," in opposition to Joseph Charless' "Gazette," and with him were named in the document John Pilcher and Thomas Brady. October 8, 1816, the lodge was regularly chartered as Missouri Lodge, No. 12, Joshua Pilcher being named as W. M.; Thomas Brady as S. W., and Jeremiah Conner as J. W. The first secretary was Judge William C. Carr. The greater number of the members of the new lodge had belonged to the extinct St. Louis Lodge, No. 3. Missouri Lodge, No. 12, worked under the Tennessee charter for five years, when the Grand Lodge of Missouri was established, and designated Missouri Lodge as No. 1, September 4, 1821. During this period several distinguished men were received into membership, among them being Major Thomas Douglass, paymaster, U. S. A.; Judge Nathaniel Tucker, of the circuit court; Colonel Thomas H. Benton, afterward United States Senator, and Honorable Edward Bates, afterward Attorney General of the United States. In 1816 and a portion of the year following the lodge met in William Clark's two-story brick building, the location of which is now unknown, then removing to the Douglass house, on Elm Street, between Main and Second Streets. In 1817 the lodge undertook the erection of a building by the aid of a lottery, but it proved a failure, and the old room was retained. Being unsuitable for lodge purposes, a third story was added, and was occupied for sixteen years. This room was the scene of many notable events. From it, August 17, 1818, the lodge marched in procession to the interment of Captain Thomas Ramsey, who was killed in a duel by Captain Martin, of his own regiment. December 27, 1819, the anniversary of St. John the Evangelist, the lodge assembled and marched to Bennett's Hotel, where an oration was delivered and a banquet was spread. Here

Missouri Royal Arch Chapter, No. 1, was organized October 30, 1821. Here, also, on April 29, 1825, the Grand Lodge of Missouri gave hospitable and enthusiastic reception to Lafayette, the friend and war companion of Washington, and with him his son, George Washington Lafayette. Father and son were both elected to honorary membership, Archibald Gamble delivering a fervent address, to which the distinguished soldier made touching and grateful reply. In 1824 the lodge bought for cemetery purposes a lot from the Conner estate (now on Seventh Street, near Washington Avenue, then outside the city limits), paying \$400 therefor. The first burial therein occurred on April 12th following, being that of Dr. Richard Mason, late of Philadelphia. The funeral was a military as well as a Masonic affair, the deceased being a member of Captain Archibald Gamble's city cavalry troop. The ground was low and swampy, unsuitable for cemetery purposes, and it was sold for \$750. June 24, 1827 (anniversary of St. John the Baptist), the lodge marched to the Presbyterian Church, where an address was delivered by a member of the order, the Rev. Joshua T. Bradley. A distinguished attendant was Major General Jacob Brown, U. S. A., who, attended by his staff, came on a visit of inspection to Jefferson Barracks. Other notable events in which the lodge participated were the celebration of the eighty-third anniversary of the founding of St. Louis, February 15, 1847, all civic bodies participating; the centennial celebration of the admission of Washington to the Masonic order, November 4, 1852, the services being held in the Centenary Methodist Church, and the laying of the corner-stone of the Merchants' Exchange by the Grand Lodge June 6, 1874. In these later events there were many younger lodges, but Missouri Lodge, No. 1, held the post of honor by priority.

About 1828 one Morgan, a Mason in the State of New York, put in print what purported to be an expose of the lodge work as practiced wherever such a body existed. His disappearance followed, and it was charged and widely believed that he had been murdered by Masons, as the penalty for his perfidy. This produced an intense anti-Masonic excitement throughout the country, and many lodges hastened to disband, or members to withdraw from them individually. The storm of rage reached St. Louis, and Ma-

sonry came into disrepute and languished until, in October, 1831, the Grand Lodge submitted for the action of subordinate lodges a proposition for its own dissolution and that of the lodges under its jurisdiction. At a meeting of Missouri Lodge, No. 1, held to take action thereon, Edward Bates, then worshipful master, offered a resolution providing that "after this evening this lodge cease to act as an organized body, and that its charter be surrendered and returned to the Grand Lodge." The resolution was voted down, and in its stead was adopted a substitute, expressing the desire of the lodge "that the officers attending the Grand Lodge vote against the dissolution or suspension of the Grand Lodge or lodges subordinate thereto." The influence of this lodge averted dissolution, but the Grand Lodge deemed it prudent to remove its seat to Columbia, where it remained for three years, until the excitement had subsided. But feeling yet ran high, many withdrawing from the order, and October 5, 1833, the lodge surrendered its charter and ceased to exist. After payment of liabilities the lodge funds were appropriated to benevolence, the Sisters of Charity receiving \$200, and the St. Louis Library Association \$250. A number of the lodge members who yet adhered to Masonry, in 1834, petitioned for a charter for a new lodge to be known as Lafayette Lodge, and in 1836 the Grand Lodge granted its prayer, but changed the name to St. Louis Lodge, No. 20, and as such it yet exists.

In 1842 several members of the defunct Missouri Lodge, No. 1, petitioned for restoration of charter, which was granted, and the lodge was reopened October 20th, with the following officers: John Simonds, W. M.; John D. Daggett, S. W.; Thornton Grimsley, J. W.; Frederic L. Billon, secretary; Augustin Kennerly, treasurer. October 8, 1866, the lodge celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of its institution as Missouri Lodge, No. 12, George F. Gouley, W. M., delivering the oration.

February 22, 1821, delegates from all the lodges in the State, three in number, met in St. Louis with the purpose of instituting a Grand Lodge. William Bates, of Joachim Lodge, No. 25, at Herculeum; Nathaniel Simonds, of St. Charles Lodge, No. 28, at St. Charles, and Edward Bates, of Missouri Lodge, No. 12, at St. Louis, were se-

lected to draft a constitution. The next day Thomas F. Riddick was elected grand master; James Kennerly, grand senior warden; William Bates, grand junior warden; Archibald Gamble, grand treasurer; William Renshaw, grand secretary. May 4th Thompson Douglass, of Missouri Lodge, No. 12, installed the officers and consecrated the lodge, the ceremonies taking place in the Baptist Church. The Grand Lodge, thus constituted, opened a Past Master's Lodge, October 10th, and installed Nathaniel B. Tucker as grand master, who rechartered the old lodges—Missouri, No. 12, as No. 1; St. Louis remained unchanged in name and number; Joachim, No. 25, became No. 2, and St. Charles, No. 28, became No. 3. In 1831 the Grand Lodge refused to suspend or dissolve on account of the anti-Masonic excitement, but in 1833 removed to Columbia, returning to St. Louis in 1837. It chartered eighteen lodges between its organization, in 1821, and its removal to Columbia, in 1833, and none during its sojourn there. Indeed, it is unaccounted for from 1834 until 1837, the volume of proceedings for the intervening years being wanting from the files in the office of the grand secretary. However, it resumed its sessions in St. Louis in 1837, when the following lodges were constituted: Palmyra, No. 18; St. Louis, No. 20; New London, No. 21, and St. Charles, No. 23. A dispensation was also granted to Franklin Lodge, No. 22, of Alton, and to others in Illinois. From this time on nothing interfered with the smooth and uninterrupted working of this august body. In 1863 it was incorporated under the general law. In 1900 there were under its jurisdiction 556 lodges, with 32,153 members; of these there were in St. Louis twenty-five lodges, with 3,939 members; in Kansas City, eight lodges, with 1,812 members; in St. Joseph, three lodges, with 512 members; in Joplin, two lodges, with 181 members.

In 1809 the lodge undertook the erection of a Masonic Hall, and organized a lottery in aid of the project, but it proved a failure. In 1849 the Grand Lodge dedicated to its purposes the fourth floor of a building on Chestnut and Third Streets, in St. Louis, which was occupied for some years in conjunction with various lodges. It aided in the erection of the Masonic Temple, at the corner of Seventh and Market Streets, in the same

city, which was dedicated October 14, 1868, by W. E. Dunscomb, grand master, Thomas E. Garrett delivering the oration. The cost of the ground was \$55,000, and of the building \$195,000, but financial disaster came, and the property reverted to the mortgagees. Since that time the grand officers have occupied rented premises. In addition to constant and repeated benefactions made by the various subordinate bodies throughout the State, the Masons of Missouri have established a noble charity in the institution of the Masonic Home of Missouri. It grew out of a Knight Templar conclave in St. Louis in 1886, when resident and visiting members contributed \$30,000 for the purpose. In 1887 the Grand Lodge appointed a committee to take charge of the matter, and in the year following \$35,000 was expended in purchasing a building and grounds, at that time considered adequate for the purposes intended for many years to come. Since that time \$60,000 additional have been expended for new buildings and repairs. The home was dedicated June 15, 1889, when 250 Knights Templar and 1,000 Blue Lodge Masons paraded under Jay L. Torrey, grand marshal. The speech of presentation was made by Judge Noah M. Givan, P. G. M., president of the board of directors. James P. Wood, grand master, made the response, and an oration was delivered by Judge Xenophon Ryland, P. G. M. The expenses of the home in 1898 were \$6,726.41 for building and repairs, and \$14,684.56 for current expenditures. The beneficiaries were 27 boys, 51 girls, 16 old ladies and 13 old brethren—107 in all. The home was incorporated March 12, 1886.

July 24, 1820, DeWitt Clinton, general grand high priest of the **Royal Arch Masonry**. General Grand Royal Arch Chapter of the United States, granted a dispensation for the opening of Missouri Chapter in St. Louis, with Amos Wheeler as high priest, Thompson Douglass as king, and Abram Deck as scribe. After several meetings the following named officers were elected, October 30, 1821: Thompson Douglass, high priest; Amos Wheeler, king; George H. C. Melody, scribe; Samuel G. J. DeCamp, C. H.; William H. Thompson, P. S.; Daniel C. Boos, G. M. 3d V.; Hugh Rankin, G. M. 2d V.; Thomas Bostick, G. M. 1st V.; William C.

Pettus, treasurer; John C. Potter, tyler and steward. General Grand High Priest DeWitt Clinton ruled that the election was irregular, and another was held, at which Thompson Douglass and most of the other officers were re-elected, though there were a few minor changes. The dispensation expiring August 7, 1826, a charter was asked for and granted, and was delivered to Mr. Melody in person, he being then in New York. He was absent about one year, retaining personal possession of the charter, and the first meeting thereunder was not held until August 13, 1827, when officers were elected, among them being Thornton Grimsley, high priest; James F. Spencer, king, and Richard T. Kenney, scribe. Grand High Priest DeWitt Clinton died February 11, 1828, and the Missouri Chapter held a memorial meeting, Rev. J. Bradley delivering an address. With the beginning of the anti-Masonic excitement the chapter closed and lay dormant for nearly seven years, being revived November 5, 1836, with John D. Daggett as high priest. In 1846 a chapter convention was held in St. Louis for the purpose of forming a Grand Chapter, the following chapters being represented: Missouri, No. 1; Palmyra, No. 2; Boonville, No. 5. The following officers were elected: J. W. S. Mitchell, G. H. P.; William Hurley, Dep. G. H. P.; Parker Dudley, G. K.; Frederic L. Billon, G. S.; John S. Watson, G. T.; the Rev. E. C. Hutchinson, G. C.; John D. Daggett, G. M. There were, in 1900, ninety-eight chapters, of which number seven were in St. Louis, with 1,344 members; two in Kansas City, with 830 members, and two in St. Joseph, with 269 members. The total membership in the State was 7,157.

According to some authorities, James Cushman, D. G. P. of the **Cryptic Masonry**. Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters of New Jersey, on October 16, 1826, issued a warrant appointing Joshua Bradley and John D. Daggett officers of a council to be organized in St. Louis. This is questioned, and no indisputable record appears until 1864, when the Grand Council chartered St. Louis Council, No. 1; Marion, No. 4, of Hannibal, and Weston, No. 15. These bodies organized a Grand Council in St. Louis. At the annual assembly, in 1867, George Frank Gouley became conspicuous and made a national repu-

tation in Masonry. At the same meeting a memorial was prepared on the death of A. O'Sullivan, who had been prominent in the order from an early day. There are now twelve councils in Missouri, one in St. Louis.

The early commanderies of Knights Templar, chartered by the **Knights Templar**. Grand Commandery of the United States, date as follows: St. Louis, No. 1, September 18, 1847; Weston, No. 2, September 19, 1853; Lexington, No. 3, September 10, 1856. These commanderies organized a Grand Commandery May 22, 1860, with the following officers: George W. Belt, of Weston, grand commander; R. M. Henderson, of Lexington, deputy grand commander; J. W. Crane, of St. Louis, grand generalissimo; Henry Flint, of Lexington, grand captain general; Ludwell R. Ringo, of Weston, grand prelate; William H. Loker, of St. Louis, grand senior warden; George W. Culver, of Plattsburg, grand junior warden; John D. Daggett, of St. Louis, grand treasurer; E. G. Heriott, of Weston, grand recorder; O. F. Potter, of St. Louis, grand standard bearer; S. M. Hays, of Platte, grand sword bearer; A. D. Hoy, of Lexington, grand warden; H. F. Schlossner, of Weston, grand sentinel. At this conclave a charter was granted to St. Joseph Commandery, No. 4, of St. Joseph, this being the first commandery chartered by the Grand Commandery of Missouri. During the Civil War, Lexington was the central point of a long continued and bloody strife, and Lexington Commandery lay dormant during that period. October 5, 1869, it was resuscitated, and the name changed to De Molay, No. 3. There were in Missouri, in 1900, fifty-eight commanderies, with 4,400 members; in St. Louis, four commanderies, with 1,123 members; in Kansas City, two commanderies, with 456 members; in St. Joseph, two commanderies, with 141 members. The St. Louis commanderies, in 1900, with dates of charters, were as follows: St. Louis, No. 1, September 17, 1847; Ivanhoe, No. 8, October 8, 1867; Ascalon, No. 16, October 4, 1870; St. Aldemar, No. 18, October 3, 1871. Missouri Templarism enjoys a high reputation throughout the country, and its commanderies are warmly commended for their excellent personnel, their proficiency in drill, and steadiness in marching.



In 1864 Martin Collins, of St. Louis, was admitted to the Thirty-third Degree, and made inspector general for Missouri. O'Sullivan Lodge of Perfection, No. 14, was instituted in St. Louis, December 13, 1872, but had only a brief existence. Inspector General Collins afterward instituted the following bodies: In St. Louis, 1881, St. Louis Lodge of Perfection, No. 1, with John H. Deems as W. M.; May, 26, 1883, St. Louis Lodge of Rose Croix, James Gates, W. M.; November 29, 1884, Missouri Consistory Sublime Princes of the Royal Secret, John R. Parson, master of Kadosh; October 17, 1887, Adoniram Lodge of Perfection, No. 2, Kansas City. In 1900 there were four bodies in St. Louis, four in Kansas City, and Lodges of Perfection had been organized in Columbia and Pattonsburg.

June 14, 1886, Moolah Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, was instituted in St. Louis, with Eli J. Crandall as potentate. William H. Mayo was recorder until 1894, when he was advanced and succeeded by A. Moore Berry. Elisha B. Overstreet has been treasurer from the organization. Other shrines in the State are: Ararat, Kansas City; Moila, St. Joseph. The total membership in 1898 was 2,000.

Membership in the order of the Eastern Star is restricted to the wives, daughters and sisters of Masons. The Grand Chapter of Missouri was organized in 1875, with John D. Vincil as grand patron, and Mrs. Mattie Yost as grand matron. There were in Missouri, in 1898, 160 chapters, with 6,847 members; in St. Louis, six chapters, with 700 members. This order secured the funds necessary for the building of the chapel at the Masonic Home in St. Louis, and a stained glass window in that edifice commemorates the effort. The dedication took place October 21, 1897. Mrs. Rosa L. Harris, grand worthy matron, made the presentation address.

The Masonic papers in Missouri are the "Constellation," published by W. P. Rickart, St. Louis, founded in 1887; the "Missouri Freemason," published by J. L. Bowman & Co., and edited by Eden Reed, St. Louis, founded in 1895, and the "Orient," published

by the Orient Company, C. S. Glaspell, manager, Kansas City, founded in 1895.

**Masonic Temple, St. Louis.**—The old Masonic Temple, on the corner of Seventh and Market Streets, was built by the Masonic Association, organized in 1866 under a special charter granting exemption from taxes under special conditions. The cornerstone of the structure was laid in 1867 by Grand Master John D. Vincil. The building proved a losing venture in a financial sense. The Masonic Association was bankrupted, and the Grand Lodge of Missouri and many prominent Masons, who had taken stock in the enterprise, lost heavily. After the failure of the Masonic Association it passed first into the possession of "the Life Association of America," later became the property of Meyer Rosenblatt, and still later of the Mississippi Valley Real Estate Company. It was occupied by various Masonic bodies for twenty-eight years, but at the beginning of 1897 the Knights of Pythias secured a lease of all that portion of the building which had been thus occupied, although six lodges and two commanderies of the Masonic order continued to use the third floor of the Temple for some time thereafter.

**Massey, Benjamin U.,** lawyer, was born February 28, 1842, in Jasper County, Missouri, second child and eldest son of Benjamin F. and Maria (Withers) Massey. His father was one of the pioneer settlers in Missouri, and embarked in business in St. Louis as early as 1831. From 1837 until 1839 the elder Massey was engaged in merchandising in Fayette, Howard County, Missouri. From there he removed in 1839 to Sarcocie, Jasper County, Missouri, where he was engaged in business until 1856. In that year he was elected Secretary of State of Missouri, and was re-elected in 1860, holding that office until the beginning of the Civil War, when he went South with the other officers of the State government. He was born in Kent County, Maryland, in 1811, and was the son of Benjamin Massey, of an old Maryland family. Benjamin U. Massey was reared in Missouri, and was fitted for college between the years 1856 and 1861 at private schools conducted by Professors Birch and Shoemaker, in Jefferson City. The war interfered with the continuance of his academic education as



*Benj. U. Mack*





*Benj. H. Mafey*



planned, and he was a clerk in his father's office in Jefferson City in the early part of 1861, and afterward in the South during the years 1861-2. In the spring of 1863 he went to Howard County, Missouri, where he remained until the war closed. He then went to Jefferson City, and there began the study of law under the preceptorship of General E. L. Edwards, one of the distinguished lawyers of the State at that time. In 1865 he went to Springfield, Missouri, and continued his law studies in the office of McAfee & Phelps, of that city. After his admission to the bar he formed a partnership with his former preceptors, and this association continued until 1876, when Mr. Phelps was elected Governor of Missouri. For about five years thereafter he was a member of the law firm of Massey & McAfee, which was recognized as one of the ablest in southwestern Missouri. Since then he has continued the practice of his profession alone, occupying a leading place among the lawyers of the State. Since early manhood he has been an active member of the Democratic party, and has taken a prominent part in numerous campaigns, but has never sought political preferment for himself. While giving close attention to the practice of law and appearing as counsel in many of the most important cases which have occupied the attention of the courts of Greene County, he has also been interested in various business enterprises, and is no less successful as a man of affairs than he is as a lawyer. He is a stockholder and director in the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, of Springfield, for which he is also attorney; a director and the attorney of the Springfield Waterworks Company; a director in the Bank of Springfield; president of the Springfield Furniture Factory, and is interested in lead mining enterprises in the State of Arkansas, where he owns several tracts of mineral land. In 1869 Mr. Massey married Miss Mary Sidney Smith, of Jefferson City, who died in 1875, leaving one child, Benjamin Minor Massey, now city editor of the "Two Republics," in the City of Mexico. Mrs. Massey was born in Cole County, Missouri, in 1846, and her mother was a member of the well-known Goode family. Mr. Massey married for his second wife Miss Cirsie Boone, daughter of E. B. and Mary V. (Cromwell) Boone, whose home was in Newton County, Missouri, and who came to this State from

Kentucky. The second Mrs. Massey died in 1890, leaving two children, Robert and Alice Massey. Mr. Massey married in May, 1893, Miss Ella Jones, daughter of H. F. Jones, of Neosho, Missouri. Of this marriage one child, Mildred Massey, has been born.

**Massie, Jeremiah Vardeman, a** prominent resident of western Missouri from 1857 until the year of his death, was born April 14, 1809, in Scott County, Kentucky, and died October 5, 1898, at his home in Independence, Missouri. His parents were Benjamin and Elizabeth (Hall) Massie, the father a native of Virginia, and the mother of Baltimore, Maryland. On the paternal side the family is of French descent, and the Halls came from England. J. V. Massie came from a large family of farmers, people of industry and sterling honor. He attended the select schools of Kentucky, and was a pupil in a Catholic college at Bardstown, Kentucky, in addition to receiving instruction for several terms at an academy in that part of the State. Quite early in life he engaged in mercantile pursuits at Centerville, Kentucky, and was so occupied in the State of his birth until 1850, when he removed to Monmouth, Warren County, Illinois, where he was at the head of general merchandising and packing interests for seven years. In 1857 he yielded to an overweening desire to again engage in agricultural work, and accordingly he removed to Jackson County, Missouri, and there purchased a fine farm of 600 acres, about two miles southeast of Blue Springs. For about ten years his home was on that farm, enjoying the fruits of steady effort and toil, and reaping the deserved rewards of his advancing years. He then went to Independence, the county seat of the county in which his property holdings were located, and resided there until the time of his death. During the days of the Whig party he was an advocate of the views of that political organization. After removing to Missouri he became a Republican, and throughout his life was an earnest believer in the doctrines of that party, refusing, however, to seek preferment in a political candidacy. During the Civil War he served as a deputy sheriff in Jackson County. While he was a resident of Illinois Mr. Massie became a member of the Christian Church and was from that time a devoted follower of the Master. He was made a Mason while he

resided in Kentucky, and after his removal to Independence affiliated with McDonald Lodge, No. 324, in that city. He was married March 8, 1843, to Miss Margaret Holloway, daughter of George Holloway, of Bourbon County, Kentucky. Mr. Massie was a man of entirely unassuming manner and quiet disposition. He sought no outward display, and was practical in his habits and business methods. He was a director in the McCoy Banking Company, and as a man of financial affairs held the unlimited confidence of the people. In the encouragement and promotion of good works he was liberal and enthusiastic, and was one of the prime movers in the organization of the Young Men's Christian Association at Independence. Mrs. Massie survives, and cherishes the memory of one who was a devoted husband, a loyal citizen of the State where his lot was fortunately cast, and a true friend to every laudable movement meriting his support. To such men as J. V. Massie Missouri owes a debt of gratitude that she is not unwilling to pay.

#### **Master Plumbers' Association.**

The Missouri Association of Master Plumbers seeks "to promote and combine the intelligence and influence of members for the protection of the trade against imposition, injustice, or encroachments upon our common rights or interests; to promote amicable relations with employes on the basis of mutual interest and equitable justice to both journeymen and master plumbers; to encourage State legislation for the furtherance of the interests of sanitary laws, and the uniting of the trade in all the cities and towns of the State for the purpose of securing equitable treatment in their dealings with manufacturers and dealers in supplies." It was organized at Kansas City, December 18, 1893, its first officers being L. B. Cross, president; Jos. W. Powers, vice president; John P. Kelleher, secretary, and Henry Goss, treasurer.

**Masters, Meredith C.**, collector of the city of Independence, was born February 9, 1833, in Jessamine County, Kentucky. His father, Moses Masters, a blacksmith by trade, was a native of Kentucky. His mother, Frances Stanley, was born in that State, and was a descendant of the Cosby family, one of the most prominent of Virginia blood. M. C. Masters received his edu-

cation in the common schools. At the age of fifteen years he was taken from the school room and was given employment in a dry goods store at Nicholasville, Kentucky, where he worked steadily for five years. In 1853, entertaining a desire to improve his condition, and having friends in western Missouri, he left his native State and came to a newer country, locating at Independence and associating himself with William and John McCoy, two pioneer merchants, as a clerk in their dry goods store. This association continued five years, at the end of which time Mr. Masters purchased a farm five miles south of Independence. There he lived until 1863 when, following the promulgation of the memorable "Order No. 11," he withdrew from the country home and went to Independence. Since that time he has been a resident of Independence. Two years were spent freighting on the historic Santa Fe trail, and he afterward engaged with J. May & Sons, and was in their employ until 1896. During the war period he was always a supporter of the Union, and the county court appointed him justice of the peace in 1863. In this capacity he served until 1866. Politically Mr. Masters has always been a Republican, and is one of the most prominent members of his party in Jackson County. In 1896 he was nominated for the office of city treasurer of Independence, and was elected by a majority of 125 in what is considered a very close political district. He served two years, and in 1898 was elected city collector of Independence, again receiving the nomination for that office in 1900. The duties devolving upon him have been discharged to the satisfaction of his constituents, and he enjoys as great a degree of popularity as any man in public life serving the people of a Jackson County constituency. Mr. Masters has been a member of the Christian Church for nearly fifty years, and has been a deacon in the church at Independence for twenty-eight years, serving also as clerk of the church for twenty-five years. He is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and is the financier of Rescue Lodge No. 144. He was married, in 1860, to Mary Caroline Leader, daughter of Judge Leader. To Mr. and Mrs. Masters seven children have been born, one son and six daughters. The son, Charles, is engaged in the commission business in Kansas City. Two of the

daughters are married and three live at home. Effie, the fourth daughter, died November 14, 1898. She was a young woman of ability and magnetic personality, took an active interest in good works, and was very popular among her associates. She was a teacher in the Independence public schools. The subject of this sketch, by a life of uprightness and the exercise of strict integrity, has drawn to himself a large number of friends. He has been identified with the wonderful growth and development of western Missouri, and the State has not a warmer supporter than is he.

**Masters in Chancery, United States.**—Officers of the United States courts, appointed by the courts, to take testimony in chancery cases and report their findings to the courts. The purpose of their appointment is to lighten the labors of the United States judges in connection with the taking and analysis of voluminous testimony, and, acting under the authority of these judges, they exercise judicial functions to a limited extent.

**Mather, Valcolon Warsaw,** physician, was born May 5, 1847, at Barboursville, Virginia, now in West Virginia. His parents were Oscar W. and Augusta G. (Robertson) Mather. The Mather family is descended from the distinguished divine, Cotton Mather, Dr. Valcolon Warsaw being ninth in direct descent from him. A paternal ancestor, John, collected the first imposts in New York City under the British crown; he was among the Revolutionists, and bore an active part in the War for Independence. Oscar W. Mather, a native of Virginia, manumitted his slaves previous to the Civil War; he recruited the Third West Virginia (loyal) Cavalry Regiment, but his corpulency forbade his muster-in for active service. He was commissioned major and paymaster, and participated in the campaigns of General Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley and elsewhere in Virginia; after the war, without solicitation, and over numerous applicants, he was appointed by President Grant as assessor of internal revenue in the Third West Virginia District. He married Augusta G. Robertson, also a native of Virginia, all of whose relatives of arms-bearing age served in the Confederate Army. Both are now

living, at the ages of seventy-eight and seventy-six years, respectively, on a farm in the county where the husband was born, and where he reared his family. Their son, Valcolon Warsaw, attended a pay school near home, and was then sent to Athens, Ohio, to attend the State University, but was unable to remain to complete the course. In 1863 he returned to his home and took up the study of medicine under Dr. V. R. Moss, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, and afterward engaged in practice under direction of his tutor, remaining until 1868, when he located in Kansas City. After practicing allopathy in that place for two years he began the study of homeopathy under Dr. Joseph Feld, after which he entered Pulte Medical College, Cincinnati, Ohio, from which he was graduated in 1873, taking brief postgraduate courses in the same institution at times afterward. Immediately after his graduation he engaged in practice at Huntingdon, West Virginia, being among the first homeopathic physicians admitted under the law governing the practice of medicine in that State. He was one of the first inhabitants of Huntingdon, now the most important town in the State, when it was laid out in a cornfield. In 1887 he returned to Kansas City and took up homeopathic practice, in which he is yet engaged. He was one of the charter members of the Kansas City Homeopathic Medical College, and was appointed to the chair of principles and practice of medicine, but declined that and other positions sought to be conferred upon him subsequently. He is a member of the Missouri Institute of Homeopathy. In politics he is a pronounced Republican, his first vote having been cast for Grant and Colfax, in West Virginia, when a strong adverse sentiment necessitated the protection of voters of his party by Federal troops at the polls. Though a resident of Kansas City at the time, he served as a delegate from West Virginia in the national Republican convention at Minneapolis which nominated Benjamin Harrison for the presidency. In that body he earnestly supported James G. Blaine. In recent years he has taken no active part in political concerns. In religion he is a Methodist. Dr. Mather was married, July 24, 1871, to Miss Olive Keith, a native of Indiana. Two children have been born of this marriage. Harry F., a graduate of the Kan-



sas City high school and of the University Medical College, is an active practitioner of medicine, occupying rooms adjoining those of his father; he was assistant surgeon of the Third Regiment, National Guard of Missouri, and resigned previous to the war with Spain. In 1895 he took a course in the Postgraduate School of New York. Lelia E. Mather, the second child of Dr. and Mrs. Mather, is a graduate of the Kansas City high school.

**Mathews, John**, clergyman, was born in Philadelphia, in June, 1826, of Irish Presbyterian parents. Several years of his life were spent in the city of his birth, after which he lived in Shelbyville, Tennessee, where he served in his brothers' store. When a boy he joined the Methodist Church and sometimes made a voluntary donation of his services in sweeping the floor, making the fires, dusting the seats and ringing the bell of the village church. In September, 1846, he joined the Tennessee Conference, was sent to a circuit, and was known among his preacher friends as "Little John Mathews." He was a stylish-looking young preacher, and some of the plain country folk thought him proud. To demonstrate his humility he had brown jeans patches put on black cloth pants. Such humility set him right with the censors, and he was at liberty to dress as he pleased. His education was that which was afforded by the Tennessee town in which he had lived, and all the knowledge he later acquired was obtained while engaged in the active work of the ministry. He was sent to California and stationed at Sacramento, and went elsewhere in the mining camps when the gold excitement was high. He returned to the Tennessee Conference, which embraced a portion of the State of Alabama, and much of his time in the South was in the last named State, where he filled principal appointments. In 1866 he was sent to Montgomery to take the place of H. N. McTyeire, who had been elected bishop at the General Conference in New Orleans. For a time he filled the office of presiding elder in Alabama. He spent four years at Montgomery, went thence to New Orleans, suffered with yellow fever and became one of the clerical immunes, but after serving three churches he was transferred to Kansas City, Missouri, and after serving churches there was sent to Centenary Church in St. Louis, October, 1886. After four years

there he was three years with St. John's Church, and was then returned to Centenary and remained there five years. The last year the law was made to bend as a concession to the desire of the congregation for an additional year's service. No pastor in Centenary Church had drawn such large congregations to the regular services of the church. He believes in a "revival" at every meeting, and is disappointed if he fails to increase his flock at every Sunday service. He married Miss Mary Menifee, who has been eminently qualified for a helpmeet in her husband's work. They are now at McKendree Church, Nashville, Tennessee.

**Matthews, Leonard**, financier, was born December 17, 1828, in Baltimore, Maryland, son of John Matthews, Jr., and Mary Righter (Levering) Matthews. Mr. Matthews received his early education in Baltimore, Maryland, later attended the schools of Clark County, Missouri, and still later completed a medical and scientific course of study at Pope's and McDowell's Medical Colleges in St. Louis. In 1851 he arrived in St. Louis, and opened a retail drug store. In 1854, in company with his brother, William, and Charles W. Levering, he opened a wholesale drug house, which was conducted under the firm name of Matthews, Levering & Co. Mr. Matthews' father joined his sons in the business, establishing the firm of J. Matthews, Jr., & Sons. The elder Matthews retired in 1860, and the business was conducted thereafter under the name of J. Matthews' Sons, until the fall of 1865, when they sold to Meyer Bros. & Co. Five years after Mr. Matthews established the banking and brokerage business of Edwards & Matthews. In 1872 he was appointed fiscal agent of the United States to sell the 5 per cent loan placed at that time, and in that year associated with himself Mr. Edwards Whitaker, General Edwards, who had been senior member of the firm, retiring shortly afterward. At a later date Charles Hodgman became a member of the firm, and in 1888 Mr. Matthews retired, Messrs. Whitaker and Hodgman becoming his successors through the formation of the present firm of Whitaker & Hodgman. He was charity commissioner of the city of St. Louis for four years. In his early life he was a member of the Whig party, and during the Civil War was a





1850-1851

1850-1851

*Wm Matthews*





*Am Matthews*

staunch Unionist, serving during the years 1861-2 as a member of the Missouri militia. Since the war he has been a Republican, but never an active politician. October 2, 1861, Mr. Matthews married Miss Mary Spotswood Nisbet, daughter of William and Mary (Voss) Nisbet.

**Matthews, William**, merchant, was born in Monroe County, Virginia (now West Virginia), July 10, 1818. In 1835 he came to Missouri with his brother, Stuart Matthews, and located at St. Louis, where, in the spring of 1849, he engaged in the produce commission business. It was the year that marked the beginning of a remarkable era of prosperity for St. Louis and Missouri. Gold had been discovered in California, and that wonderful movement, the overland emigration, had begun imparting such a stimulus to business in the West as had never been known before. There were no railroads in Missouri or Illinois, but the rivers were full of palatial steamboats, bringing people, produce and dry goods to St. Louis, and the levee was frequently so covered with sacks of grain, barrels of pork, bales of hemp, hogsheads of tobacco and pigs of lead that the drays could hardly find space to turn in. The Missouri River, from the mouth to St. Joseph, was alive with steamboat traffic, and all the great roads across the State from east to west were thronged at times with covered wagons bound for the glowing Eldorado. St. Louis was a prosperous city, the most prosperous in the West, and contained many merchants who afterward rose to eminence, honor and wealth. James E. Yeatman, A. F. Shapleigh, Henry Von Phul, the Amesess, Francis Whittaker, H. D. Bacon, George P. Plant, John D. Perry, Adolphus Meier, S. M. Edgell, Robert E. Carr, the Chouteaus, D. A. January and James M. Hughes were some of Mr. Matthews' contemporaries during the twenty-six years he was in active business, and it is a sufficient tribute to his judgment, foresight, capacity for affairs, and mercantile probity to say that from 1850 to 1860 the house of William Matthews was the leading produce commission house in St. Louis and Missouri. When the Civil War came on in 1861 Mr. Matthews' birth and relations naturally asserted themselves, and caused him to be classed with the Southern sympathizers, and when the members of the

Chamber of Commerce chose him president of that body the Union members withdrew and established the Union Merchants' Exchange, which, in time, with the favor of the government, became the present Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis. Mr. Matthews, for his resolute defense of what he regarded as the rights of the majority and of the trust committed to him, was put in the military prison, and the Chamber hall was turned over to the minority. Mr. Matthews was president of the Pacific Insurance Company, of Missouri, also of the Chouteau Insurance Company, director of the Exchange Bank, one of the State banks established in 1857, and was one of the forty original organizers of the beautiful suburban town of Kirkwood in 1851. In all his business career he was distinguished by enterprise, sagacity and a high and honorable mercantile spirit, and by a wise and accurate forecast of the conditions of business and prices of staple products, which caused his opinions to be relied upon by many who held his judgment above their own. Mr. Matthews was married, April 25, 1848, at LaGrange, Missouri, to Miss Mary E. Croughton, daughter of Dr. Robert Croughton, of Fredericksburg, Virginia. Two children were born to them, Robert, who died in 1888, and Elizabeth, the wife of Jasper G. Gilkison, of Chicago, Illinois. At the time of this writing (1900) Mr. Matthews is still living, at the age of eighty-two years, active and vigorous in mind, full of interesting recollections of St. Louis and Missouri, and a charming and instructive companion.

**Mathewson, Arthur G.**, merchant, was born March 16, 1851, in Providence, Rhode Island, son of Charles E. A. and Eliza (Gilbert) Mathewson, of whom the first named was born in Rhode Island and the last named in New York. The father was an intelligent and industrious man who passed all the years of his life in Rhode Island and died there. He served throughout the Civil War in the Union Army, and was an orderly sergeant in the Fifth Infantry Regiment of Rhode Island Volunteers. Arthur G. Mathewson attended the public schools of Providence until he was in his sixteenth year, when he left his native State and went to Warren County, Ohio. There he passed three years on a farm, with the result that he added to his physical vigor and acquired habits of in-

dustry which are distinguishing characteristics of the farmer's life. At the end of this period he went to Arkansas, where he remained during the winter of 1869 and 1870. In the spring following he came to New Madrid County, Missouri, and for a short time thereafter worked on a farm. He then clerked in a store in New Madrid for some time, and in 1873 was appointed deputy postmaster at that place. He filled this office for one year, and thereafter until 1877 clerked in a store at Jackson, Cape Girardeau County, Missouri. In the year last named he returned to New Madrid and resumed his old position in the post office. Shortly afterward he established in New Madrid a newspaper, the "Southeast Chronicle," which he published until 1880. In 1884 he resigned his position in the post office and embarked in the business of merchandising with Joseph Hunter as a partner, the firm name being Mathewson & Company. These enterprising and sagacious gentlemen, who thus became identified with the mercantile interests of southeast Missouri, soon built up a large trade and erected a handsome store building which they occupied until 1899, when it was destroyed by fire with the entire stock of goods which it contained. Soon after this disaster, the firm reorganized as the Mathewson Mercantile Company, and erected a handsome brick store building as successor to the frame building in which the business had previously been carried on. Since then they have enjoyed increased prosperity, and their establishment is one of the largest of its kind in that portion of the State. Mr. Mathewson has demonstrated that he has a natural genius for merchandising, and his correct business methods, fair dealing and courteous treatment of patrons have drawn about him a large circle of friends. He is a Democrat in politics, but has been too much absorbed in business to hold any public office other than those of alderman and school commissioner, in which capacities he rendered useful services to the public. He is a zealous Presbyterian churchman, and a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He has several times represented the lodge with which he affiliates in the Missouri Grand Lodge of United Workmen. February 14, 1878, Mr. Mathewson married Miss Lizzie Roth, of New Madrid County, and nine children have been born to them, eight of whom were living in 1900.

**Mattie Rhodes Memorial Society.** An association of young ladies, incorporated February 27, 1896, to do charitable work in and about Kansas City, and especially to maintain the Mattie Rhodes Mission. It was founded in memory of Miss Mattie Rhodes, now deceased, a young lady who gave her life to deeds of charity, and left all her means, \$500, to be used for such a purpose as that of the present mission. Rented premises are used for the day care of young children whose mothers go out to work. The number cared for daily is from eighteen to twenty-four. The cost of maintenance, approximately \$1,200 a year, is defrayed by subscriptions and donations, the receipts from an annual charity ball, and the interest from a \$1,300 endowment fund. The larger part of the provisions needed are contributed by business houses and individuals.

**Mattox, Edwin Anderson,** pioneer merchant, was born January 20, 1812, in Richmond, Virginia, and died in St. Louis, September 17, 1898. He made the journey from Richmond to St. Louis in 1836, accompanied by a party of friends, traveling in immigrant wagons. Soon after his arrival he formed a partnership with Robert M. Funkhouser, in the dry goods business under the firm name of Mattox & Funkhouser. This house did a large business for many years. Prosperous in his business affairs, Mr. Mattox retired from commercial pursuits with a comfortable fortune, and during the latter years of his life lived quietly at his home. He was a member of the Christian Church, and in politics affiliated with the Democratic party. February 5, 1838, he married Miss Mary Sterne Banks, of Virginia. The homestead of Colonel Baylor Banks, the father of Mrs. Mattox, was the estate known as "Bellevue," one of the handsomest of the old colony. His wife, who was born in 1790, witnessed as a child the beginning of social life in Washington under the earliest Presidents of the republic, and kept in touch with it through every succeeding administration down to that of Benjamin Harrison. She always recalled with pleasure her presentation to the Marquis de Lafayette at a social function at Fredericksburg, Virginia, and retained to the end of her life the glove which the great Frenchman and patriot kissed on that occasion. Mrs. Mattox survives her hus-







*E. M. P. Mawds M. A.*

had as to also four children born of their union. James M. Hay was an officer in the Federal Army during the Civil War; Henry W. Allen served in the Confederate Army, and three of the grandsons of Mr. and Mrs. Vaux have developed military tastes. Of these grandsons, Eugene Hay has seen service with the Fourth Illinois Volunteers, and Willis Hinkleley with Battery A, of Missouri Volunteers, in the war with Spain, and Ernest Allen is a cadet at West Point Military Academy.

**Maughs, George Madison Brown,** physician, was born February 23, 1821, near Flemingsburg, Kentucky, son of Stephen and Polly Maughs and died in St. Louis, Missouri, March 23, 1901. His remote ancestors were of the guild of London goldsmiths, and their history is traced back through authentic records to the time of William the Conqueror. Throughout succeeding generations mechanical genius seems to have been a family inheritance, and many of its representatives have been expert craftsmen of various kinds. Different representatives of the parent stock have spelled the name Moss, Maughs and Moughas, but their common origin is well authenticated. The earliest representatives of the family in America were several brothers who came from England to this country and settled in Virginia, with a small party of colonists. There they established, in 1764, the first Baptist Church in Culpeper (now Louisa) County, which was also the first church of that denomination in that part of the Virginia colony. Their names—Moss—were signed to the church records in good old English script, and the grandfather of Dr. Maughs, who had formulated the church organization, was elected clerk of the congregation and held that position until his death. He was succeeded in that office by his son and grandson, and Dr. Maughs had the pleasure of looking over records kept by three generations of his family in connection with this church. In 1826, when Dr. Maughs was a little over five years of age, his father removed from Kentucky to Florissant, St. Louis County, Missouri. There they lived for five years in the old Spanish commandant's residence, which at that time belonged to John McIlamphy. Florissant was then a typical French settlement or village, in which the English language was rarely spoken. Dr.

Maughs' parents were of a French-English ancestry, and were of a family of about 1000 inhabitants, who had migrated originally to Maine from the residences west of the University, at the corner of Washington Avenue and was well out of town. He moved to Montgomery County a farm near the site of the Danville. There was then a village, and the county seat of the County, which then included a territory lying between St. Charles and Montgomery Counties, was old Lewiston. When Montgomery County was created out of portions of St. Charles and Montgomery Counties, it was laid out and made the county seat of Montgomery. Dr. Maughs was educated in the country schools and at St. Charles College, of St. Charles, where he studied the Greek and Latin languages and mathematics. After completing his college studies, he read medicine during the years 1842-3 in the office of his father at Danville, and in the spring of 1843 he came with him to what was called the Prairie Fork of Loutre River, in Callaway County, during this year that the great flood occurred in the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers, which covered the valley from bluff to bluff and submerged a considerable portion of St. Louis and many smaller towns on both sides of the river. Prairie Fork, on which Dr. Maughs and his brother lived, spread far beyond its natural limits, and the overflow was followed by a vast amount of malarial fever, which was of a particularly malignant type, and had never been known before in this country. It refused to yield to old remedies, and many of the older physicians were obliged to acknowledge their inability to cope with the epidemic successfully. Dr. Maughs treated his patients as a country physician, and his brother and predecessor, who was in fact his younger brother, treated his patients, declaring that he would do so. The doctor's wife, a lady who had not survived the epidemic, told how the younger physician performed this duty, saying that he had



*S. M. Phillips, M.D.*

band, as do also four children born of their union. James M. Hay was an officer in the Federal Army during the Civil War; Henry W. Allen served in the Confederate Army, and three of the grandsons of Mr. and Mrs. Mattox have developed military tastes. Of these grandsons, Eugene Hay has seen service with the Fourth Illinois Volunteers, and Willis Hinckley with Battery A, of Missouri Volunteers, in the war with Spain, and Ernest Edwin Allen is a cadet at West Point Military Academy.

**Maughs, George Madison Brown**, physician, was born February 23, 1821, near Flemingsburg, Kentucky, son of Stephen and Polly Maughs and died in St. Louis, Missouri, March 23, 1901. His remote ancestors were of the guild of London goldsmiths, and their history is traced back through authentic records to the time of William the Conqueror. Throughout succeeding generations mechanical genius seems to have been a family inheritance, and many of its representatives have been expert craftsmen of various kinds. Different representatives of the parent stock have spelled the name Moss, Maughs and Maughas, but their common origin is well authenticated. The earliest representatives of the family in America were several brothers who came from England to this country and settled in Virginia, with a small party of colonists. There they established, in 1764, the first Baptist Church in Culpeper (now Loudoun) County, which was also the first church of that denomination in that part of the Virginia colony. Their names—Moss—were signed to the church records in good old English script, and the grandfather of Dr. Maughs, who had formulated the church organization, was elected clerk of the congregation and held that position until his death. He was succeeded in that office by his son and grandson, and Dr. Maughs had the pleasure of looking over records kept by three generations of his family in connection with this church. In 1826, when Dr. Maughs was a child five years of age, his father removed from Kentucky to Florissant, St. Louis County, Missouri. There they lived for five years in the old Spanish commandant's residence, which at that time belonged to John Mullanphy. Florissant was then a typical French settlement or village, in which the English language was rarely spoken. Dr.

Maughs' earliest recollections of St. Louis were of a small city of a few thousand inhabitants, the business being confined entirely to Main Street and the levee, and with few residences west of Fourth Street. St. Louis University, at the corner of Ninth Street and Washington Avenue, stood in the forest and was well out of town. In 1832 his family removed to Montgomery County and settled on a farm near the site of the present village of Danville. There was then no town of Danville, and the county seat of Montgomery County, which then included all the country lying between St. Charles and Callaway Counties, was old Lewiston. When Warren County was created out of portions of St. Charles and Montgomery Counties, Danville was laid out and made the county seat of Montgomery. Dr. Maughs was educated in the country schools and at St. Charles College, of St. Charles, where he studied the Greek and Latin languages and mathematics. After completing his academic studies, he read medicine during the years 1842-3 in the office of his brother at Danville, and in the spring of 1844 removed with him to what was called the "Prairie Fork" of Loutre River, in Callaway County. It was during this year that the great flood occurred in the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers, which covered the valley from bluff to bluff and submerged a considerable portion of St. Louis and many smaller towns on both sides of the river. Prairie Fork, on which Dr. Maughs and his brother lived, spread far beyond its natural limits, and the overflow was followed by a vast amount of malarial fever which was of a peculiarly malignant type, such as had not been known before in Missouri. The fever refused to yield to old methods of treatment, and many of the oldest and best physicians of the country were compelled to acknowledge their inability to cope with the epidemic successfully, and lost favor with their patients as a consequence. Dr. Maughs' brother and preceptor, who was then growing old and was in failing health, called upon his younger brother to take charge of his patients, declaring that he was no longer able to do so. The first patient to be visited was a lady whom the elder doctor felt sure could not survive, but he gave Dr. Maughs instructions how to treat her, and although the younger physician begged to be relieved of this duty, saying that when the woman died

it might be charged that he had killed her through lack of experience as a practitioner, the call had to be made. He found the woman desperately ill, and while the devoted husband stood at the foot of her bed eyeing him, as he thought suspiciously, he made a careful examination of the case and then took up the pill bags to give her a dose of calomel and opium which his brother had suggested should be given her. At this juncture the husband touched him on the shoulder and said he wanted to speak to him before he gave his wife any medicine. Drawing him aside, the man told him that he thought he might be a very good doctor, but being a young man, he wanted to tell him that his wife could not take "calomy" or "laudamy," meaning calomel and laudanum. The doctor was much nonplussed by this bit of information, as he was just about to give these medicines. Recovering his breath, he asked why the woman could not take these drugs. The man said he did not know, but she had an idea that when one "got calomy or laudamy in their bones they never got it out." Fortunately, the doctor had read a few days before this, in the "Louisville Medical Journal," an article by J. Marion Sims, who was then a young physician practicing in Selma, Alabama, on "congestive fevers," in which he recommended the giving in such cases of forty to sixty grains of quinine, within the first twenty-four hours after seeing the patient. The doctor thought of this, and as calomel or opium could not be given, he concluded to try quinine as a last resort. With much trepidation, he prepared the doses and then went on to visit other patients, so much confused by this experience that he forgot his brother's instructions and gave quinine to all. When he returned home and informed his brother what he had done, the elder physician was horror-stricken, and bluntly told him that he had mistaken his profession and would be hanged for killing his patients through a method of practice in conflict with recognized and approved medical treatment. The next morning the younger doctor begged his brother to go himself and see the patients, as he had promised them he would do. Much against his inclination he was again compelled to make the round of calls, and with fear and trembling entered the home of the lady above referred to, whom he fully expected to find dead. Her husband was stand-

ing by the bed as before, and as soon as the doctor stepped inside the door, ran to him, threw his arms around him, and declared that he was the best doctor in the world—that his wife was better, and that an improvement had been noticeable after every dose of medicine. This encouraged the doctor to repeat the treatment, and in the course of a few days the woman was restored to health. To his surprise and great delight, he found all other patients better, and all made speedy recoveries. This established the doctor's reputation as a physician, and gave him a large practice, the result, as he philosophically observes in his old age, of accident. In 1845 he married and removed to Portland, in Callaway County, and was in practice there for four or five years. In 1850 he went to Fayette, in Howard County, and while practicing there took a prominent part in advancing the educational and other interests of that place. With others he attended the annual conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1855 and 1856, and procured from that body the adoption of a resolution setting forth that the church would establish but one first-class college in Missouri, and that that should be located at Fayette, in Howard County. He afterward aided in the establishment of this college (Central College), which is now one of the leading educational institutions of the State. In 1858 Dr. Maughs removed to Kansas City and there continued the practice of medicine, associated with Dr. T. B. Lester. In 1860 he was elected Mayor of Kansas City, and the same year canvassed the county and secured a consolidated issue of \$600,000 in gold bonds, bearing 8 per cent interest, in place of subscriptions in aid of railway enterprises, such subscriptions being unavailable for the purpose for which they were designed, until the railroad had been completed to Jackson County. Work had been suspended by the builders of the railroad for want of funds, and the issue of bonds to which Dr. Maughs lent his assistance was a matter of the greatest importance to the future of Kansas City. After carrying his point in this matter he visited St. Louis and had a conference with the officials of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company, laying before them the plans of the Kansas City people, and surprising them with the spirit of progress evinced, and with what had been accomplished to aid in bringing railroads into

the little city on the bank of the Missouri. A few days later this much cherished railway project was inaugurated, and Dr. Maughs then opened negotiations with the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Company to extend its lines to Kansas City. Within a short time thereafter, officials of that company were going over a proposed line and meeting leading citizens of Clay and Jackson Counties, who promised aid and assistance to the enterprise. Bonds were voted by Clay County to promote the building of this road, and \$300,000 was subscribed by Kansas City, and in a short time work was begun. Dr. Maughs assisted in negotiating these railroad bonds, and in all these and other enterprises of a similar nature he stood with the leading men of Kansas City in laying the foundations of a splendid metropolis. In the fall of 1860 he was elected a Representative in the Legislature from Jackson County over a popular competitor. He sat in the ensuing session of the General Assembly and was a prominent participant in the stirring scenes incident to that session. In the spring of 1861 he was a candidate for re-election to the mayoralty, but was defeated on account of his strong Southern sympathies, the issues which led up to the Civil War figuring in the canvass. When war between the States became inevitable, he left Kansas City and joined the command of General Sterling Price. After the battle of Lexington he was joined by his wife and, until the close of the war, he served as a member of the medical examining board of the Confederate Army. At the close of the war he returned to St. Louis to begin life anew, having lost his entire fortune as a result of his devotion to the Southern cause. In 1867, in company with Dr. Hammer, he founded Humboldt Medical College of St. Louis, in which he filled the chair of obstetrics and diseases of women during the years 1867-8. In the year last named he was made professor of obstetrics and gynecology in Missouri Medical College, from which institution he had graduated in his young manhood with Dr. John T. Hodgen and others who afterward became eminent in their profession. For many years afterward he continued to practice his profession in St. Louis, taking rank among the leading physicians of the city. He continued to fill the chair of obstetrics and gynecology in Missouri Medi-

cal College during his residence in the city, and at different times served as president of the St. Louis Academy of Science, president of the St. Louis Obstetrical and Gynecological Society, president of the St. Louis Medical Society and president of the Missouri State Medical Association. In 1884 he was appointed by the Missouri State Medical Association a delegate to the American Medical Association, which met in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. By the American Medical Association he was made a delegate to the World's Medical Congress, which met in Copenhagen, Denmark. He attended this congress, accompanied by his wife, and at the close of its session went to Berlin and from there to Carlsbad, spending some time at the last named place for the benefit of Mrs. Maughs' health. Afterward they made a somewhat extended tour of Europe, visiting Austria, Italy, Switzerland, Ireland, France, England and Scotland. After their return to the United States they traveled for some time throughout the Rocky Mountain and Pacific coast regions and finally established their home at Pomona, California, where Mrs. Maughs died. Dr. Maughs subsequently spent a portion of his time in St. Louis, feeling at liberty to go wherever his interests demanded or his tastes inclined him to go.

The early political training of Dr. Maughs was under old-line Whig influences, and he attended the national convention of the Constitutional Union party, in 1860, which nominated Bell and Everett for the presidency and vice presidency. After the war he affiliated with the Democratic party. In religion he had always been a Methodist churchman, and was a member of the Masonic order. March 12, 1845, he married Miss Ann M. Anderson, daughter of Captain J. C. Anderson, of Nine Mile Prairie, in Callaway County. No children were born to them, but their union was an ideal one, and they lived in the closest and most delightful companionship until the death of Mrs. Maughs, which occurred November 6, 1892. Mrs. Maughs' father, Captain J. C. Anderson, was an old-time Virginia planter who commanded a company of Virginia troops in the War of 1812. He was an old-school gentleman, became prominent after his coming to Missouri, and represented Callaway County in the Legislature of 1843.

**Maxon, John H.**, civil engineer, street railway builder and manager, was born in Rensselaer County, New York, in 1834. He fitted himself for the profession of civil engineering in the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, at Troy, New York. He then went to Cleveland, Ohio, where he was employed in the office of the city engineer and was identified with railway construction in that city. In 1856 he served under General John Calhoun, surveyor general of territorial lands, and was on the frontier during the period of turmoil which followed the repeal of the "Missouri Compromise." In 1861 he was interested in the transportation of merchandise and the delivery of supplies to Western military posts in Colorado, Utah and New Mexico. In 1863 he was one of the founders of the pioneer pork-packing establishments at East Nebraska, Iowa. He continued to be identified with the packing business until 1877, although he had removed to St. Louis in 1866. In the latter named city he was president of the Lindell Railway Company in 1870, and for seventeen years he was its active manager. When he became manager of this line of street railway, its stock was worthless, but under his supervision and that of the men whom he drew about him, it was brought to a dividend-paying basis, and in 1888 was sold at twice its stock value. He was the pioneer in St. Louis and one of the first street railway men in the United States to make use of electricity as a motive power, and he and his associates constructed and operated the first electric lighting plant established in the city. The first street car operated with a storage battery in New York was brought from Europe by Mr. Maxon and other gentlemen associated with him, and he also tried the experiment of introducing the battery cars into St. Louis. The experiment lasted six months, and being then convinced that it could not be made a success adopted the trolley system, and he built and operated the first electric road in the city and was a prime mover in the upbuilding of a railway system now conceded to be superior to that of any city in the United States. He was identified for many years with the gas manufacturing interests of St. Louis and the manufacture of iron and glass, has been a director of the Commercial Bank since 1873, and for a dozen years was vice president of that eminently successful monetary institu-

tion. He severed his official connection with various St. Louis corporations in 1885, in order to give a larger share of his time and attention to the manufacture of cotton seed oil, an industry in which he had become largely interested as president of the Robert B. Brown Oil Company. At a later date he became vice president also of N. K. Fairbanks & Co., with factories located at Chicago, St. Louis, New York and Montreal. He was appointed one of the local police commissioners in 1881, but resigned. He was married in 1859 to Miss Mattie Anderson, of Virginia, and of five children born of their union three daughters are now living.

**May, Roderick**, merchant, was born September 15, 1850, in Glasgow, Scotland. His father, Neil May, was a native and lifelong resident of Scotland, and died in that country October 3, 1858. The mother, who was Barbara McLeod before her marriage, was also born in Scotland. She died at Winnipeg, Manitoba, where she was living with a son and daughter, in 1894. Roderick May was reared in the town of Stornaway, which became the home of his parents in 1851, and it was there he received his early education. At the age of seventeen years he entered upon an apprenticeship in the cooper's trade, served the required three years and then spent three years as a journeyman cooper in Glasgow. April 15, 1873, he left his native land and set his face toward the American continent, landing at Quebec May 2d of that year. He spent a few months in London, Ontario, and was for a time in the salt section on the Great Lakes. April 20, 1879, he removed to the Missouri Valley and, after spending five years at Wyandotte, Kansas, located, in 1884, at Independence, Missouri. There he established a barrel factory, of which he has since been the proprietor. In the fall of 1898 he engaged in the wholesale and retail sale of coal, feed, hay and grain at Independence, and is so identified with the business interests of Jackson County at the present time. Mr. May is classed as an independent Republican, and it has ever been his aim to support the man best fitted for a particular office without prejudiced regard for partisan connections. In 1876 he became a member of the Reorganized Church of Latter Day Saints and has been one of that organization's warmest and unflinching sup-







*W. H. Mayfield M.D.*





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porters. He was ordained priest in 1877 at London, Ontario, Canada; at Independence was ordained elder in September, 1892, and received the ordination blessing at Lamoni, Iowa, in 1895, as high priest. Since that time he has presided over the affairs of the church in the Independence District, which embraces six counties in Missouri and three counties in Kansas. Since 1891 he has been acting as general financial agent for the church in the district over which he has jurisdiction. The distribution of funds for charitable work and in support of the families of missionaries engaged in the work of advancing the interests of the church is all under his control, and his position in the councils of the church is an important one, filled conscientiously and with duty discharged in accordance with the best judgment of one who has faith in the principles whose strong advocate he is. Mr. May enjoyed an extended journey in 1897, visiting the land of his nativity and other foreign countries. He was married, September 27, 1877, to Miss Sarah Jane Lively, daughter of Joseph Lively, of Chatham, Ontario. To Mr. and Mrs. May five children were born: Nephi, John Charles, Alvin Roderick, Elizabeth Pearl and William Henry. The father of these children is a man generally respected by the people of the community in which he resides. He has led a life of industrious employment, has been identified with the various interests of the city and county in which he holds suffrage, and enjoys the fruits that reward the faithful performance of duty.

**Mayfield, William Henderson**, physician and surgeon, was born at Patton, Missouri, January 18, 1852, and is the son of George W. and Polly (Cheek) Mayfield. His paternal grandfather, Stephen Mayfield, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War and served during the entire seven years' struggle to establish American independence. Dr. Mayfield received his early scholastic training at Carleton Institute and at Fruitland Normal Institute. He began teaching school when he was seventeen years of age, and while engaged in that occupation continued his studies, fitting himself, to a considerable extent, for his successful professional career by the process of self-education. He began the study of medicine at Sedgwickville, Missouri, in 1874, under the preceptorship of Dr. H. J.

Smith. After reading the prescribed length of time, he matriculated at St. Louis Medical College, and at the end of a three years' course was graduated from that institution in the class of 1883. The bent of his mind was toward surgery, and, under the tutorage of such eminent surgeons as Dr. J. J. McDowell and Dr. John T. Hodgen, his genius for the practice of that branch of medicine was fully developed and he began his professional career admirably equipped for the duties and responsibilities incidental to operative surgery. He began the practice of medicine at Mayfield, Missouri, but at the end of a year removed to St. Louis to accept the chair of materia medica, therapeutics and diseases of children in the College of Physicians and Surgeons. Soon afterward he conceived the idea of founding a sanitarium for the many patients who came from the country and from other cities to be treated in St. Louis, and who found it exceedingly difficult at that time to obtain satisfactory accommodations. He at first threw open his own home to this class of patients and treated many who were unable to remunerate him in any other way than with their gratitude. In 1884 he founded the Missouri Baptist Sanitarium, which, under his management, became one of the largest and best equipped hospitals in the West, and acquired property valued at \$125,000. Dr. Mayfield continued at the head of the institution as superintendent and surgeon in chief until the spring of 1896, when certain differences between him and others connected with the sanitarium caused him to sever his connection with it. So much attached had he become, however, to sanitarium work, so broad was the field of usefulness which it opened to him, and so earnest was the solicitation of many friends that he should continue in that field of practice, that he determined to build a private sanitarium, and entering upon the task with his accustomed vigor and energy, soon completed a model institution which has been known since as the Mayfield Sanitarium. This institution has been under the sole management of Dr. Mayfield and has been conducted in conformity to his high ideas of the ethics of surgical and medical practice and the sacred nature of his calling. A large degree of success has attended his efforts in this new field of labor, and the sick and afflicted have flocked to him from all quarters for treat-

ment, finding his sanitarium a haven of rest, and realizing the full benefits of his great scientific skill. One of the greatest vindications of Dr. Mayfield's Sanitarium work is the fact that recently overtures from the board of the Missouri Baptist Sanitarium were made to him (in recognition of his success), looking to the purchase of that institution by him. Recognized as one of the leading surgeons of St. Louis in all the departments of surgical practice, he has achieved special distinction in gynecological and abdominal surgery, and is the originator of an operation for laceration of the perineum, which is pronounced by competent judges an ideal operation. He is a member of the St. Louis Medical Society, of the Mississippi Valley Medical Society, an honorary member of the Illinois Medical Society, a member of the Tri-State Medical Society, and an active member of the American Medical Association. He was a charter member of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association, and has had much to do with charitable work in the course of his professional career in St. Louis. One who had an intimate knowledge of his professional labors while he was identified with the Baptist Sanitarium, gave an estimate of the value of services rendered by him free of charge during six months of the year 1895, which fixed this contribution to suffering humanity at from \$10,000 to \$20,000. One of the marked characteristics of Dr. Mayfield has been the devout religious element in his nature. While he was still a school-teacher he became deeply interested in religious work, and one of his earliest efforts in behalf of Christian education resulted in the establishment of the Mayfield-Smith Academy, at Marble Hill, Missouri, which is now a flourishing institution of learning. When he became a physician he carried his religion into his practice, believing that he who ministers to the body should minister also to the soul, and that the Christian physician should avail himself of the opportunities which present themselves to him to do good, and incline those with whom he comes in contact to righteousness. Feeling that finite beings must always be dependent upon Him who is infinite, his prayers have been heard at the bedside of the sick; and with the surgeon's knife in his hand, he has not thought it incompatible with his profession to supplicate the favor of Almighty God. The influence

which he has thus exerted over those who came under his care has been productive of vast good, and few professed religious teachers have done more for the cause of Christianity. Dr. Mayfield was married, in 1874, to Miss Ellen C. Sitzes, of Marquand, Missouri, who has been, in the truest sense of the term, a helpmeet to him in his professional, charitable and religious work. Mrs. Mayfield's parents were John F. and Ellen (Whitener) Sitzes, and her father was a leading man in the community in which he lived, especially noted for his ability as a business man and financier. His daughter has inherited much of his ability for the conduct of affairs, and has become known to the people of St. Louis as a woman of rare tact, and very superior business qualifications. The Mayfield Sanitarium was erected entirely under her supervision, she assuming the burden of planning for the building, aiding the architect with the necessary suggestions, and superintending all the financial affairs incidental to the enterprise. In various branches of charitable and philanthropic work her executive ability, as well as her kindness of heart, and tender, womanly sympathies, have been made manifest, and great good has resulted from her labors of love, and acts of beneficence.

**Mayfield-Smith Academy.**—A private school located at Marble Hill, Bollinger County, established in 1885 by Dr. W. H. Mayfield and Dr. H. J. Smith. It is conducted under the auspices of the Baptists of southeast Missouri.

**Mayo, William Henry**, a distinguished member of the Masonic order, was born July 16, 1843, in St. Landry Parish, Louisiana. In his early boyhood he was left an orphan, and was dependent almost entirely upon his own resources. He managed to obtain a good, practical education, and the beginning of the Civil War found him an intelligent youth of eighteen, fairly well fitted for a business career. Military ardor and a feeling of patriotic loyalty to his State, however, carried him into the Confederate Army. Entering the army as a private in Company F of the Eighth Louisiana Regiment, he served in Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania under "Stonewall" Jackson, participating in all the important battles in

which Jackson's army took part, and being several times wounded, although in no case seriously. He was promoted to the adjutancy of his regiment, and filled that position until the surrender of the Confederate forces at Appomattox Courthouse. At the close of the war he returned to Louisiana, where he engaged in business, and almost immediately became actively interested in Freemasonry. He was made a Master Mason in Humble Cottage Lodge, No. 19, at Opelousas, Louisiana, in 1869. In 1871 he removed to St. Louis, and affiliated with Missouri Lodge, No. 1, a year later. After passing through the chairs of this lodge he was made master of the lodge in 1879. He was made a Royal Arch Mason in Missouri Chapter, No. 1, in 1874, and served his companions as high priest in 1879. He received the order of High Priesthood October 15, 1879, and ever since that date has been grand recorder of that grand body. In 1877 he received the degrees of royal and select master in St. Louis Council, No. 1, and served that council as thrice illustrious master in the years 1880 and 1881. In 1874 he received the order of knighthood in St. Louis Commandery, No. 1, and in 1881 he served as commander of that commandery. In 1877 he received the Scottish Rite degrees from the Fourth degree to the Thirty-second degree, inclusive, and ever since that time he has been an active officer in all four bodies of the rite in St. Louis. He received the Thirty-third and last degree in Scottish Rite Freemasonry in the Supreme Council of the southern jurisdiction, in Washington, D. C., October 24, 1895. Prior to 1877 Mr. Mayo assisted George Frank Gouley in the publication of the "Freemason," a periodical which had over 10,000 subscribers. He also assisted Mr. Gouley in his duties as grand secretary of the Masonic grand bodies of the State of Missouri, and after the tragic death of Mr. Gouley, at the burning of the Southern Hotel, April 11, 1877, he succeeded him as grand secretary of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, grand recorder of the Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters, and grand recorder of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar. All these positions he now fills. He was elected grand recorder of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the United States of America, in Boston, Massachusetts, August 29, 1895. He has served the Grand

Commandery of Knights Templar of Missouri, the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of Missouri, and the Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters of Missouri as their grand recorder and grand secretary longer than any other officer these Masonic bodies have ever had. At the present time he is filling the following positions in Masonic bodies: Grand recorder of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the United States of America, grand recorder of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of Missouri, grand recorder of the Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters of Missouri, grand secretary of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of Missouri, grand recorder of the order of High Priesthood of Missouri, and secretary of the four bodies of Scottish Rite Masons of the Valley of St. Louis. Throughout the West, and in fact all over the United States, he is noted for his knowledge of Masonic lore and his proficiency in all the rites of that noble brotherhood.

**Maysville.**—The county seat of De Kalb County, situated near the center of the county. It was selected in 1845 by commissioners appointed for the purpose, and G. W. McPherson was appointed to lay off the lots. At the first survey the town consisted of nineteen blocks, subdivided into 132 lots, with a public square in the center, Atchison, Jackson, Main and King Streets running east and west, and Sloan, Dallas, Polk, Washington, Camden and Water Streets running north and south. The first settler in the place is supposed to have been John Buckingham, who put up a log house in 1845. The next year a log courthouse was built by Walter Doak. George Ward, one of the first carpenters, H. L. W. McPherson, a farmer and trader, and George McPherson, the first county commissioner, built log houses in 1846. Elijah Hudson also put up a log house the same year, and opened it to travelers. George Leaman is supposed to have been the first merchant in the town, coming with a small stock of groceries and dry goods in 1846. Goods were usually hauled from Liberty, Plattsburg and St. Joseph, and freighting was an important business. Mr. Leaman sold out after a year to Eli Hewitt, who prospered for many years and built up a large business. He died in 1866. In 1852

George Funkhouser came from Plattsburg with a stock of goods and did business in partnership with a man named McMichael, and not long after William H. Ritchie opened a grocery store. One of the first brick houses in the town was built by Jesse Weatherlee, on the east side of the square. George Ward, carpenter, and William Lucky, blacksmith, opened shops there in 1845. The first tailor was John Gilmore, whose shop stood on the east side of the public square. In 1847 a treadmill was erected by John W. Bishop, and did considerable business in grinding flour. In 1852 a sawmill was put up by George Wilson. In 1886 the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad was built through the place, and imparted new life and enterprise. Before that the population was small and the growth sluggish, but in 1900 the population was about 1,500. In 1885 the town was incorporated as a city of the fourth class, and its first officers were L. H. Weatherby, mayor; S. W. Holmes and Conrad Kochan, aldermen; Robert E. Iden, marshal; F. Dinsmore, clerk and attorney; William H. Addington, street commissioner, and S. W. Holmes, treasurer. There are four churches in the city, Methodist Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal, South, Baptist and Christian. There is a two-story public school building, provided with all needed appliances for instruction; two newspapers, the De Kalb County "Register," Democratic, and the De Kalb County "Republican," both spirited and admirable specimens of the Missouri local journal. There are three banks, the German Bank, with a capital and surplus of \$11,500 and deposits of \$16,390; the Exchange Bank of De Kalb County, with a capital and surplus of \$12,000 and deposits of \$60,000, and the Maysville Bank, with a capital and surplus of \$80,000 and deposits of \$230,000. The secret orders are the Parrott Lodge of Masons, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and Maysville Post No. 96, Grand Army of the Republic.

**Mayview.**—A village in Lafayette County, on the Kansas City division of the Chicago & Alton Railway, twelve miles southeast of Lexington, the county seat. It has a public school, Baptist, Christian and Cumberland Presbyterian Churches, and a Democratic newspaper, the "Progress." In 1899 the population was estimated at 450. The

town was platted in 1866 by John P. Herr, George Houx and others. It was named from the beauty of the landscape, as viewed upon a May day.

**McAfee, Charles Bingley**, a leading lawyer and jurist of southwestern Missouri, was born March 28, 1832, near Lexington, Kentucky. He is descended from families who bore a conspicuous share in the struggles through which that region was claimed for civilization, and near relatives were the friends and trusted companions of Daniel Boone. His parents were Robert and Martha (Cavanaugh) McAfee, the former a native of the State of his birth, and the latter a native of Virginia. While he was a child his parents removed to Missouri, first settling in Marion County and afterward in Shelby County. It was in the first named county that he received his education, limited to such as was afforded by a short subscription school kept in a log building. Meagre as were his opportunities, they were sufficient to awaken in him an ambition for further knowledge, and he added to his information by assiduous attention to whatever books came in his way. In young manhood he learned carpentering, and while so engaged he devoted his spare hours, mostly at night, to reading law from borrowed books. He passed a satisfactory examination before Judge Dunn, of the Harrison County Circuit Court, in 1854, and was admitted to the bar. He at once entered upon practice, and during the years following, until the breaking out of the Civil War, was known in all the counties of southwestern Missouri as a capable practitioner, whose industry and perseverance made him absolutely dependable. The disordered conditions of 1861 brought a well nigh total overthrow of civil order, and notwithstanding his Southern birth and training, his patriotism impelled him to take up arms and assist in the work of restoration. He assisted in organizing the Third Regiment Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, with which he performed service until peace was restored. He participated in the arduous service incident to the operations in Missouri and Arkansas, including various engagements of more or less importance, all involving greater personal danger and hardships than were endured by many belonging to the grand armies of the more noted fields of action, and rose from a lieutenancy to a cap-

taincy, and was then commissioned major. During an important period he occupied the position of judge advocate of the District of Southwest Missouri, on the staff of General John B. Sanborn, and acquitted himself so creditably as to win the lasting personal confidence and friendship of that distinguished officer. When the great struggle was ended Major McAfee made a permanent residence in Springfield, Missouri, and resumed the practice of his profession, at the same time giving his effort to the labors of repairing the material injuries of the war period, and of removing the asperities engendered during the days of conflict. In the latter work none were before him, his deep interest and his excellent personal traits commanding respect and confidence which brought to his side willing collaborators and at the same time disarmed opposition. In his profession he at once came to a commanding position, and entered upon a practice which became exacting in its scope and importance. For many years he was associated with John S. Phelps, afterward Governor, in the law firm of McAfee & Phelps, to which partnership Benjamin U. Massey was admitted at a later day. In 1896 he retired from practice to enter upon the duties of judge of the criminal court of Greene County, to which position he was then elected, and his service was so highly appreciated that he was re-elected on the expiration of his term in 1900. He was Democratic candidate for Congress in 1868, and again in 1872, but was defeated through the disfranchisement of a large element of his party. In 1875 he was elected to the State constitutional convention, and as a member of that body experienced the great pleasure of assisting in the removal of political disabilities from those whom he had faced in the conflict of war, and of thus giving practical effect to the conciliatory views he had entertained from the moment that actual hostilities ceased. He holds membership in various Masonic bodies, including the commandery, and is a Noble of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Mystic Shrine. He is an ardent sportsman, and is a member of the principal clubs which visit the forests and streams of the Ozark region with gun and rod. Major McAfee was married in February, 1864, to Miss Martha Elizabeth Ritchey, of Newton County, and of this marriage five sons have been born.

**McAfee, John Armstrong**, the best of whose life was devoted to the establishment of Park College, was born December 12, 1831, in Marion County, Missouri, and was descended from illustrious ancestors. His education was begun in the country schools, but his farm labors would not permit continuous attendance. The father was ambitious for the education of his children, but he suffered serious financial losses, largely due to the complete failure of Marion College, in which he had interested himself financially for their sake. Thrown entirely upon his own resources, a year before attaining his majority John A. McAfee left home, hiring a man in his stead on the farm, and began teaching school in Monroe County, an occupation for which he was as well prepared as his meager common school training and close independent night study on the farm could fit him. While thus supporting himself he also contrived to assist his parents financially and to obtain a college education, graduating from Westminster College in 1859. His struggles endowed him with a determination to devote his life to opening the way to an education for those situated as he had been, and his determination was never unsettled. In August, 1859, he married Miss Anna W. Bailey, of Fulton, Missouri, who afforded him inspiration and encouragement throughout his life. In the following autumn he began teaching in the Female Seminary at Fulton. In 1860 he took charge of Watson Seminary, at Ashley. In 1867 he left Watson Seminary to organize and enter upon the presidency of Pardee College, at Louisiana, Missouri. He was encouraged to believe that the Presbyterian Synod of Missouri would afford requisite influence and means to place the college on a firm basis, but this expectation failing of realization, after three years of effort, he resigned. Accepting a call to Highland University, at Highland, Kansas, he remained with that institution for five years as an instructor, and during a portion of the time as professor of Greek. He was already developing systematic plans of self-help for students which he had entertained from the time of his own struggles, and he organized and directed what was known as the Hufford Home, where indigent students might be afforded employment while pursuing their studies, and thus secure means



which they were unable to procure through their own efforts. These plans received no practical encouragement, although his capability was recognized in urgent solicitation to accept the presidency of the university, conditioned on abandonment of his student self-support plans. In 1875 there were in the Home, which was but his own private family enlarged, thirty-five students. At this time appeared an opening at Parkville, Missouri, and he decided to remove from Highland. There was no real foundation on which to build at Parkville, but while the conditions presented great difficulties, they were apparently less than those he had experienced elsewhere in seeking to introduce his plans in connection with established institutions. Mr. Park turned over to Mr. McAfee an old stone building on a five-year lease, and also lent him on personal security \$500 to be used in removing his family and goods from Highland. Of the thirty-five students under Mr. McAfee's care in Highland University eighteen belonged to one or other of the four college classes. These he urged to remain, arranging for support as best they might, while the remaining seventeen, for whom support could less easily be secured on account of their being less advanced students, he brought with him to Parkville in April, 1875. After a month spent in repairing and renovating the building and property, school was opened May 12, the date now annually observed at Park College as Founders' Day. After four years of struggle against the greatest discouragements, yet of constant progress and enlargement, the first class of four received the degree of bachelor of arts. In 1879 the board of trustees of Park College was incorporated, and provision was made for the permanence of the institution. At a later day Mr. McAfee was honored with the degree of doctor of divinity by his own *alma mater*, Westminster College. Dr. McAfee's whole life was one of intense activity, subjecting him to the greatest and most persistent nervous strain. He died very suddenly shortly before midnight of June 12, 1890, after a day of unusual exertion. It was commencement day of the college. He presided at the graduating exercises of the morning, delivering the diplomas to the class as usual. During the afternoon and evening he was kept busy with the college and ecclesiastical business, and after late retir-

ing and falling asleep he died suddenly without regaining consciousness. Dr. McAfee was a man of the deepest religious convictions. He was a regularly ordained minister of the Presbyterian Church, although throughout his professional life he was a teacher. He was the first president of Park College, and to this time (December, 1900) a successor has not been elected. The most distinguishing features of the institution have always been the plan of self-support, purely of his origination, and a strict regard for the most thorough principles of moral and religious development attending a vigorous intellectual discipline. Park College Family, which he founded and whose policy he established, still remains the conspicuous feature of the institution.

**McAnally, David Rice**, who left a marked impress upon the history of Methodism in the Southwest as minister, educator and editor, was born February 17, 1810, in Grainger County, Tennessee, and died in St. Louis, July 11, 1895. His inclination was toward the ministry from boyhood up, and soon after quitting school he was licensed to preach at Rutledge, Tennessee. Although he was then but nineteen years of age, he entered at once upon active ministerial work, and continued his labors in that field until his death, sixty-six years later. He was ordained deacon at Athens, Tennessee, November 13, 1831, by Bishop Elijah Hedding, one of the most eminent divines of the Methodist Church. October 21, 1833, he was ordained elder at Kingsport, Tennessee, by the equally noted Bishop Robert R. Roberts. From 1829 to 1843 he traveled as an itinerant preacher and presiding elder through Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia, and during three years of this time was also editor of the "Highland Messenger," a religious paper published at Asheville, North Carolina. In 1843 he was appointed president of the East Tennessee Female Institute, at Knoxville, and at that time the largest institution of its kind in the south outside of Virginia. In 1851 he was elected to the editorship of the "St. Louis Christian Advocate," and this brought him to St. Louis. Under his management the "Advocate" developed into a prosperous journal, and so continued until 1861, when its editor incurred the displeasure of the

Federal authorities by the course which he pursued in the conduct of the paper. As a result the "Advocate" was suppressed, and Dr. McAnally was incarcerated in the old Myrtle Street prison, on the charge of having violated the articles of war by publishing news which might have given aid to the enemy. After a time Dr. McAnally was released on parole. "The Christian Advocate" was revived in 1866, and he again became its editor. Thereafter until his death he occupied that position, except during a brief interval when there was a change in the ownership of the paper. He was the author of many noted religious, historical, controversial and biographical works, chief of which were "The History of Methodism in Missouri," a biography of Bishop Enoch M. Marvin, and biographies of Rev. Samuel Patten, Rev. William Patten and other leading ministers of the Methodist Church. He also compiled, at different times, church hymn books, manuals, and books of devotion, together with historical matter concerning the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. While thus engaged in active literary labor he did not abandon ministerial work, and up to the time of his death never failed to preach on Sunday when in good health. He was a regular attendant at the Methodist Church Conferences, and a powerful and influential leader in those bodies. Beginning with 1844, he sat as a delegate in every General Conference of his church, including the last one held before his death. He was a brilliant pulpit orator, as well as a profound thinker and logician, and his broad knowledge of ecclesiastical law and church history caused him to be known as a recognized authority on matters pertaining to Methodism. One of the last acts of his life was the conveyance of his large and well selected library to the Public Library of St. Louis. Dr. McAnally was twice married, first, in 1838, to Miss Mary A. P. Thompson, of Wytheville, Virginia, who was closely allied to the noted Russell family. Mrs. McAnally died in 1860, leaving three children. For his second wife Dr. McAnally married Miss Julia Reeves, of Jonesboro, Tennessee, whom he also survived.

**McAntire, John W.**, lawyer, born October 13, 1848, in Hardin County, Kentucky,

was the son of Aaron Buford and Sarah (Hills) McAntire, natives of Kentucky, descended from Virginia ancestry. They removed to Scotland County, Missouri, of which the father served as treasurer for five terms, and in which he died in 1882. The mother yet resides there, making her home with her son. John W. McAntire was educated in the schools in that county, his course of instruction including the high school branches. He then took an academical course at LaGrange College. This liberal education was not acquired without great effort. His services during his boyhood and young manhood were required on the home farm, and he released himself by employing a laborer to take his place, while he engaged in various pursuits which were more remunerative and enabled him to secure books and pay tuition. He taught school in Scotland County for several terms and was advanced to the principalship of the graded school at Memphis, Missouri. While so engaged he read law under the tutorship of Cramer & Peters, of the latter city, and was admitted to the bar September 21, 1872. November 1 following he opened an office in Joplin, where he has since devoted himself continuously to the duties of his profession. At various times he has been the legal representative of the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railway and of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway in important cases. For some years past he has been the attorney of the Miners' Bank and of the First National Bank. His public services have been conspicuous, and during the formative period of the city were attended with considerable discomfort and no little personal risk. In 1873 he was elected city attorney, and in that capacity represented the corporation in the troublous conditions which grew out of the removal from office of City Marshal Lupton, almost resulting in riot and the subversion of all civil authority. His wise counsels and prudent conduct during these occurrences had much to do with bringing about the restoration of order and the enforcement of law. In 1878 he was elected to the office of prosecuting attorney of Jasper County and served in that capacity one term. Upon frequent occasions he has since served as attorney for the city, but has preferred the practice of his profession to holding public office. Among his most important

acts as affecting the general public have been his labors upon the ordinances of the city of Joplin, and the preparation of the bill providing for the holding of terms of the circuit court in that city. In politics he is a Democrat, and in former years was particularly active, attending all conventions of his party and speaking frequently in Jasper and other counties during political campaigns. In later years he has been content to exercise his influence in a personal way. He is a Royal Arch Mason, a member of the order of Elks and of the United Workmen. June 9, 1873, he was married, in Joplin, to Miss Mary E. Lamkin, a native of Fayetteville, Arkansas, a relative of William Jewell, founder of the Missouri college bearing his name and a second cousin of ex-Governor Hardin, of this State. They have three children, the eldest of whom, Dr. Clarence A. McAntire, is now practicing dentistry; Bertha M. McAntire is a graduate of Baird College and a fine elocutionist; John W. McAntire, Jr., is at this time (1899) a youth twelve years of age. Mr. McAntire is regarded throughout Jasper and adjoining counties as a thoroughly well read lawyer, with an analytical and well poised mind. His natural disposition and self-acquired training have inclined him to careful investigation and logical reasoning, rather than to spasmodic brilliancy. In argument he excels in his analyses of legal propositions and the application of principles of law to cases at bar, and he is heard by judges and juries with the closest and most respectful attention. During the later years of his practice he has confined himself to civil cases in the State and Federal courts.

**McAnulty, James M.**, lawyer and newspaper publisher, was born in Carthage, Illinois, January 17, 1866, a son of James and Susan (Robertson) McAnulty. The founder of the family in America was James McAnulty, who was born near Dublin, Ireland, in 1750. He emigrated to this country in 1770, settling at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, where James McAnulty, great-grandfather of the subject of this memoir, was born. In 1814 the latter left Pennsylvania and became one of the pioneers of Ohio, locating in that year near the site of Xenia, where he resided until his death, in 1844. He married Elizabeth Halladay. His son, James,

was born on the homestead in Ohio, and died about 1847, near Quincy, Illinois. The latter's son, also named James, who was the father of James M. McAnulty, was born in Darke County, Ohio, in 1830, and died at Carthage, Illinois, July 4, 1892. He was a farmer by occupation, following the vocation of his ancestors, and a man of influence in the community in which he resided. The subject of this sketch is the fifth in direct line bearing the name of James. His mother, whose maiden name was Susan Robertson, was a daughter of James Robertson, a member of an old Virginia family. She still resides on the old homestead at Carthage, Illinois. Mr. McAnulty obtained an elementary education in the district schools of Hancock County, Illinois, and subsequently entered Carthage College, a Lutheran institution at Carthage, from which he was graduated in 1886. During the course of his classical studies he had also been reading law, which he continued while teaching school from the time of his graduation until 1888. In the latter year he was admitted to the bar. Almost immediately afterward he left home and located in Nevada, Missouri, for the practice of his profession. Opening an office, he devoted two years to law. Meantime he began to take an active interest in county and State politics, and with the end in view of furthering the interests of the Republican party in Vernon County, February 1, 1890, he purchased the "Vernon County Republican," the only Republican newspaper in that county. Since that time he has retained the proprietorship of that paper, which has wielded a powerful influence, not only in the ranks of the party whose cause it espouses, but also in public affairs generally. Since 1897 he has confided the details of his business to other hands to enable him to devote his time and attention to the conduct of the post office at Nevada, to which position of trust he was appointed by President McKinley in the fall of 1897. He assumed charge of the office October 4 of that year, and still occupies the place. It is a noteworthy fact in this connection that no opposition whatever was offered to his appointment to the office, and this, with one exception, was the only instance of the kind in the State of Missouri upon the opening of the administration of President McKinley. For several years Mr.

McAnulty was closely identified with military affairs in Vernon County. In the spring of 1891 he took a leading part in the organization of Company H of the Second Regiment of the Missouri National Guard, and was elected to the office of second lieutenant, serving in that capacity until 1895, when he resigned his commission. He has taken the Blue Lodge degrees in Masonry and is a member of the local lodges of the Knights of Pythias and the Odd Fellows. He was married, November 16, 1892, to Nora Mayes, daughter of B. P. Mayes, of Nevada. Mr. McAnulty is one of Nevada's most conspicuous examples of the self-made man, and his career illustrates what may be accomplished by a young man possessed of no capital other than an education, abundant energy, tact and determination. Coming to Nevada with but a few dollars in his pocket, he has succeeded within a comparatively brief time in building up a successful and influential newspaper, has won the confidence and esteem of the public, regardless of political affiliations, and has placed himself in an independent financial position.

**McBaine, Turner**, farmer and stock-breeder, of Columbia, was born April 7, 1853, near Providence, Boone County, Missouri. His parents were James Thomas and Rachel (Conley) McBaine. Turner McBaine, who founded the family of that name which has become so conspicuous in the history of the county, was a native of Maryland, who, after ten years' residence in Kentucky, removed to Missouri in 1822, and purchased the farm in Boone County, which is included in the estate of his now living grandson and namesake. He was a Roman Catholic, a Democrat of the radical Southern school, and a large slave-owner. His wife was the daughter of the pioneer Baptist minister in that region, Greenhalgh by name, an Englishman, who came to America in 1812, and was founder of the first three Baptist Churches in Boone County. She was a woman of strong mind, cultivated intellect and unyielding in defense of her religious and political principles. She maintained the religion she had learned from her father, abhorred slavery, and her children imbibed her sentiments, notwithstanding the contrary views of the father. Their son, James T., was born in Boone County the year after their arrival, and be-

came a stock dealer and tobacco planter. He was a man of extraordinary energy and enterprise and public-spirited liberality. When the Civil War began, although a large slave-owner by inheritance from his father, he at once avowed himself as an uncompromising Unionist, and was one of the first captains of Union troops elected in the county, but was obliged to resign his command on account of ill health. He, in connection with John Parker, carried through to completion the plank road between Columbia and Providence. He died in 1890, having buried his wife many years before. John Conley, maternal grandfather of the present Turner McBaine, was a native of Kentucky. His three sons were among the most prominent citizens of Columbia. Of his three daughters, two settled in Boone County, Mrs. McBaine and Mrs. Hunt, the latter residing on a fine 2,000-acre farm at Huntsdale. The third daughter, Mrs. Rebecca Beasley, lives in Carroll County. Turner McBaine, whose ancestry is here traced, acquired his knowledge of the rudiments in the common schools, and afterward completed the scientific course in the University of Missouri, from which he was graduated in 1873, with the degree of bachelor of science. He then engaged as a member of the firm of Samuels, McBaine & Co., pork-packers. That industry was then at the height of its importance, and this house transacted a large business, the farmers sharing in its prosperity. In 1880 he withdrew, engaging in business, for six months in St. Louis, and for a year in Kansas City. In a financial way these ventures were entirely successful, but he suffered greatly from ill health, and he withdrew to his elegant home in Columbia, where he and his family habitually reside, retiring during the summer months to the farm. The latter is an immense tract of land, the largest in the county under cultivation in the ownership of any one individual. It borders on the Missouri River, and is unsurpassed in beauty of location and fertility of soil. It is conducted on the tenant system, the proprietor seeing to the erection of all necessary buildings and fences and keeping them in repair, besides directing all farm operations. The tenants are housed far more comfortably than the average small farmer and have all the advantages that come from a supervision which is akin to a personal interest in them for their own ad-

vantage, besides being provided with the best of all implements and appliances necessary. In rental they deliver to him a due proportion of the grain after it is threshed. In 1899, 1,000 acres were planted in wheat, and the crop yield was more than 25,000 bushels. This was the only crop raised for the market, the remainder of the farm land being devoted to corn, hay and other products needed for consumption on the place. The annual stock product for the market is about 1,000 head of cattle and 1,500 hogs. The farm is on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway, and has its own granary near the track. The Missouri Midland Railway, soon to be completed, connecting Columbia with the former road on the Missouri River, terminates upon the farm, and the railroad authorities have changed the name of the station to that of the owner, McBaine. In political conviction Mr. McBaine has always been a Democrat, but has no inclination for practical politics. He attends the Methodist Church, South, of which his wife is a member. His benefactions extend to all religious bodies, as well as to educational and other public interests. He has repeatedly served as school director, the only public position he could ever be induced to accept. He has held the position of director in the Exchange Bank since 1888. The only fraternal organization with which he holds connection is the Masonic. He was married April 13, 1881, to Miss Luna, daughter of H. Patterson, a wholesale shoe dealer of St. Joseph. She is a graduate of the Methodist College, Lexington, Missouri, and an amiable and highly cultivated woman. Their children are James Patterson, a student in the University of Missouri; Richard H., Philip and Mildred. Mr. McBaine, while never robust physically, is noted for activity and energy, and executive ability and skillful management of financial affairs.

**McBride, Priestly H.**, circuit judge, Secretary of State and Judge of the Supreme Court of Missouri, was born in Mercer County, Kentucky, and died at Columbia, Missouri, May 21, 1869. He was well educated at Harrodsburg, in his native State, and after studying law came to Missouri and located at Columbia. In 1829 he was appointed Secretary of State, but resigned the following year, and was appointed Judge of the Second Judicial Circuit. In 1836, when a constitu-

tional amendment was passed by the Legislature vacating all judicial offices, he refused to vacate his office on the ground that the amendment, which was passed by two-thirds of a quorum, was not passed by two-thirds of all the members. The case was carried to the supreme court of the State, where it was decided against him. When a new judicial circuit was organized, composed of the counties of Marion, Lewis, Clark, Monroe and Shelby, he was appointed judge, and made his residence at Paris, Monroe County. In 1845 he was appointed Judge of the Supreme Court of the State and held the position until 1849.

**McCabe, Edward**, lawyer, and for many years a leading man of Palmyra, was born in New Castle County, Delaware, August 6, 1827. His father, who was a native of Ireland, was born near Belfast, in 1800, and came to this country while still a youth, receiving his education in this country, graduating from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania. Edward McCabe, the son, received his rudimentary education in his native county, after which he began the study of law in the office of Honorable P. Sheward Johnson, at Wilmington, Delaware. In 1849 he went to New Orleans, Louisiana, and in 1850 to St. Louis, Missouri, where he remained a short time, and during the same year he went to Palmyra, Marion County, where he has since resided. In 1852 he was admitted to the bar by Judge Carty Wells, after a course of study in the office of the late Honorable John D. S. Dryden. He was a political editor of the "Palmyra Whig" for a time, but practiced his profession uninterruptedly, having gained a marked degree of success. He advocated and was chief promoter of the Quincy & Palmyra Railroad, and for many years was secretary and attorney for that company. He has held front rank among men of enterprise in Marion County, always heartily espousing the cause of popular education. Colonel McCabe was elected in 1875 from his district a member of the Constitutional Convention of Missouri, which met at Jefferson City May 5th to form a new constitution for Missouri. His ability and skill were so well known that he was made chairman in charge of one of three general committees, that of the executive and ministerial departments of the State government. The body of which he was a member

is conceded to have been one of the ablest and most forceful ever convened in the State. Here he performed valuable services. He was chosen in 1876 one of the presidential electors at large from Missouri, and as chairman of the electoral college cast the State's vote for Samuel J. Tilden. Colonel and Mrs. McCabe are members of the Episcopalian Church. His fraternal affiliations are with the Ancient Order of United Workmen. In 1854 he married Mrs. Mary R. Johnson, daughter of Dr. David Green, of New York City, and to them have been born six children.

**McClintic, William S.**, farmer and legislator, was born in 1843, in Rockbridge County, Virginia. He was reared on a farm and received such education as the ordinary country schools of that period afforded facilities for obtaining. The term of school each year was ten months, and text books were good, and the thoroughness of the teacher and the ambition of the pupil (who, from that time to the present has been a careful reader and close thinker) laid the foundation for his acquisition of a fund of practical knowledge which has sufficed for all the concerns of his life in public position as well as in private place. He had completed the course open to him in the schools above referred to, and had entered the Virginia Military Institute at Lexington, Virginia, when the Civil War began. True to his convictions of duty he was among the first to respond to the call of his State to take up arms, enlisting in the First Virginia Brigade, organized by General Thomas J. Jackson, under whom he fought in the first battle of Bull Run, where his great commander won the sobriquet of "Stonewall." He participated in all the campaigns and battles of the Army of Northern Virginia, commanded by General Robert E. Lee, serving until the end came, when he and his few surviving comrades were surrendered to General Grant, at Appomattox Courthouse. He now turned his attention to farming, but the disturbed condition of affairs in his native State soon moved him to seek a home elsewhere, and he removed to Missouri in 1867, settling in Marion County, where he at once resumed his accustomed occupation, devoting himself closely to books during his spare hours. His industrious habits, his prudence in the management of his concerns,

and his large information, gained for him the respect and confidence of his neighbors, and he was called upon from time to time to occupy those minor positions which are of so great and real importance to the people, those which concern the schools and roads and the expenditure of the public funds, a service which brings no adequate return, save in the gratitude of those for whom it is rendered. Appreciating the practical business sense and sterling, rugged integrity of the man, his party nominated and elected him in 1888 as a representative from Marion County to the Thirty-fifth General Assembly. In this body his services were entirely acceptable to his constituency, and in 1892 he was elected from the Thirteenth Senatorial District, which included his home county, to a seat in the State Senate, and was re-elected in 1896, his present term expiring in January, 1901. In that body he enjoyed a high reputation for ability and integrity. On purely political questions he stands unswervingly with the Democratic party, to which he has ever adhered; but his conscience will not permit him to obey the behests of a party caucus when he regards the interests of the people as being at stake, as in the anti-trust legislation, of which he was an uncompromising advocate. Without any of the arts of the orator he is a clear and logical speaker, and his utterances always command attention and respect. He served as president of the Senate *pro tempore* in the Fortieth General Assembly, 1899, and as a presiding officer was prompt and judicial in his rulings. During the closing days of the last session it was his fortune to occupy the chair when the conference committee reported the anti-wine room bill. The report was adopted by the Senate by a majority of one vote. The bill was then put upon its passage when the point was raised that the adoption of the report carried with it the passage of the bill. Senator McClintic stated that while such was his conviction, the Lieutenant Governor, when occupying the chair, had at various times ruled to the contrary, and he would set up no new ruling at so late a day in the session, but would sustain that of the regular presiding officer, whose position he but temporarily occupied. Upon roll call on the passage of the bill a member who had voted for the adoption of the report of the conference committee voted nay, and the bill was lost. This led to mandamus proceed-

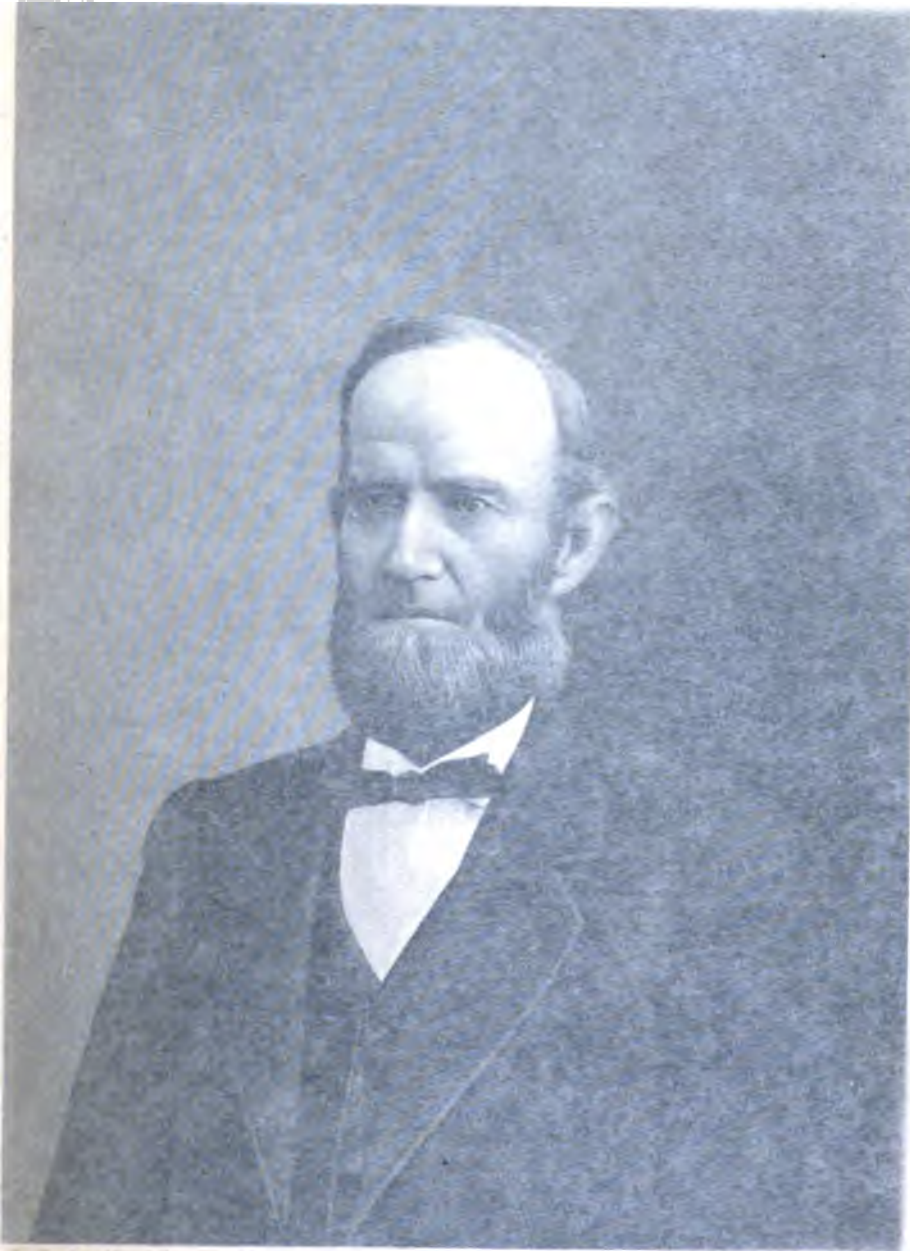
ings against President *pro tem.* McClintic to compel him to certify the passage of the bill, but the court refused to make such order. Senator McClintic was chairman of the committee appointed by Governor Stone to visit and inspect the various State institutions in 1896. He was also chairman of the auditing committee appointed by Governor Stephens to settle with the State officials in 1898.

**McClurg, Joseph W.**, lawyer, merchant, Congressman, Governor of Missouri and Register of the United States Land Office, was born in St. Louis County, Missouri, February 22, 1818. He was educated at Oxford, Ohio, and after the completion of his course taught school in Ohio and also Louisiana. At twenty years of age he was deputy sheriff of St. Louis County, and at the age of twenty-two years entered on the practice of law, but after a short time removed to Camden County, Missouri, and engaged in merchandising. When the Civil War began he was an outspoken unconditional Union man, and made himself so active in organizing the Unionists of Camden County in support of the cause that he was recognized as the leader in that quarter of the State. In 1862 he was the Republican candidate for Congress in the Fifth District, and was elected; in 1864 he was re-elected, and again in 1866, serving with credit in the Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Congresses. Before the expiration of his last term he was nominated for Governor by the Republicans and was elected over John S. Phelps, Democrat, by the following vote: For McClurg, 82,107; for Phelps, 62,780; whole number of votes cast, 144,887; McClurg's majority, 19,327. In 1870 he was nominated by his party again for Governor, but the Liberal element withdrew from the convention and nominated B. Gratz Brown, who represented the opposition to the test oath and the disfranchisement feature of the new constitution, and who was supported by the Democrats as well as by the Liberal Republicans. Brown was elected by the following vote: Brown, 104,374; McClurg, 63,336; total vote, 167,710; Brown's majority, 41,038. Governor McClurg was the last Republican Governor of Missouri, and his administration was entirely acceptable to his party, but the people of the State associated it with the harsh proscriptions and dis-

abilities of the Drake constitution, and this is the explanation of his defeat for a second term. The Prohibitionists gratefully recall the fact that he was the first Governor of Missouri to recommend a law forbidding the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. In 1889 he was appointed register of the land office at Springfield, Missouri. After completing his term of service in this office he lived in retirement at Lebanon, Missouri, until his death, December 2, 1900.

**McCord, James**, merchant, was born January 7, 1826, in Randolph County, Virginia. His parents, William and Sally Moss (Field) McCord, were both born and reared in Albemarle County, Virginia, where Mr. McCord was a practicing attorney. The family moved to Missouri in 1835, first settling at Cape Girardeau, and two years later removing to Versailles, Morgan County, where Mr. McCord engaged in the practice of law. He died in October, 1839. His wife survived him thirteen years, dying in 1852, at Savannah, Missouri. The McCord family stock was from the north of Ireland, settling in Virginia early in the eighteenth century. The first public document bearing the name is one signed by William McCord, in 1740, calling for a Presbyterian minister. Record is found of the immediate Field ancestors of the subject of this biography in Albemarle County in 1750, and the name of John Field, maternal grandfather of James McCord, appears on the rolls as a captain in the Eighth Virginia Regiment in the war with Great Britain in 1812.

In 1840, before he was fifteen years old, James McCord began his life work by engaging in a country store in Calhoun, Henry County, Missouri. The first year he was boarded, but received no salary. To his board was added \$75 for the second year, and \$100 for the third year. In 1843 he entered a similar establishment at Warsaw, Missouri, receiving his board and \$150, which sum was gradually increased until, in 1844, he was paid \$250. While here he won the confidence of his employers to such a degree that he was sent on their business trips to St. Louis and New Orleans. During this engagement he made a trip through north-west Missouri, visiting the Platte Purchase,



*Jamie*



**1840, James**

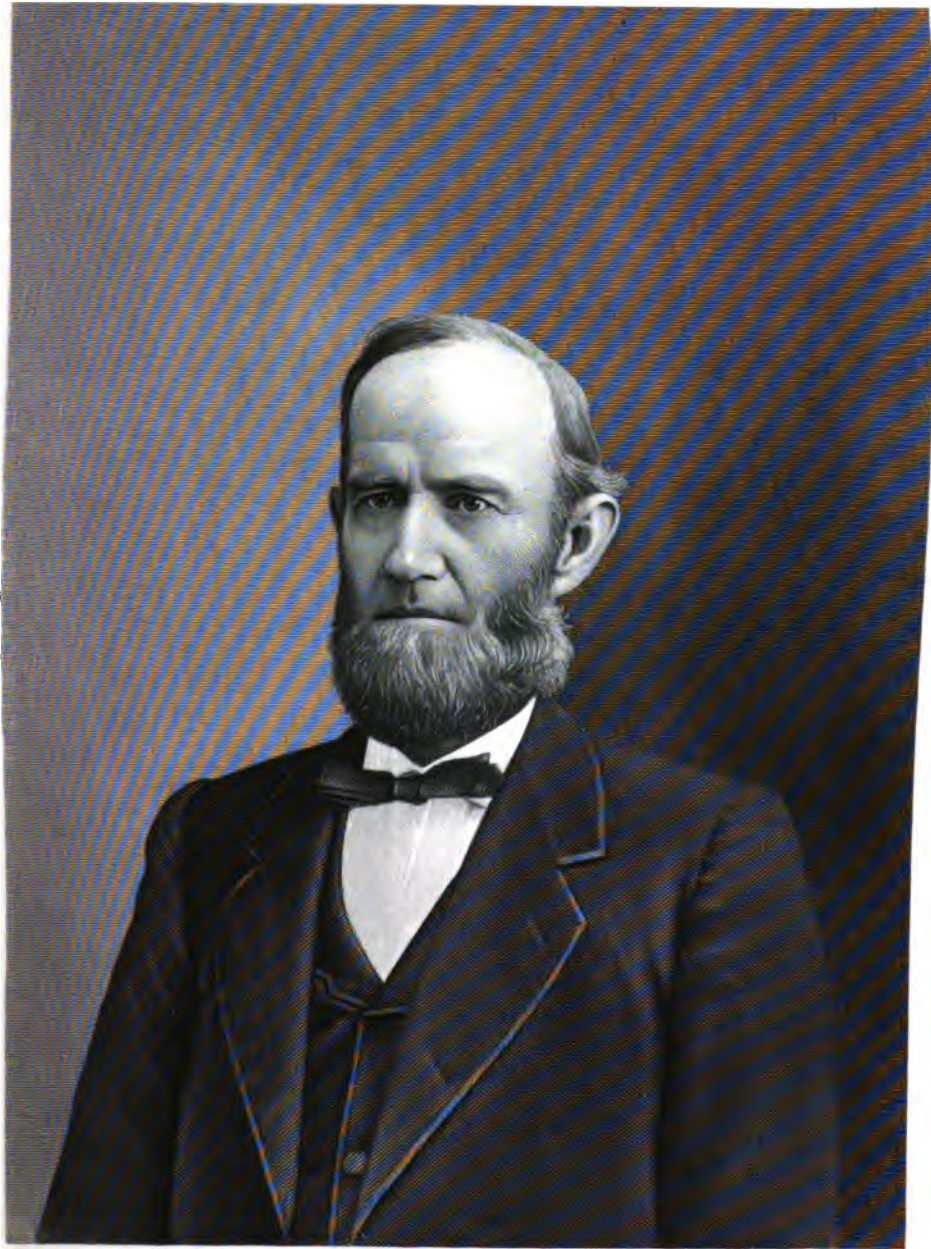
James was born in 1840 in Virginia. He was a member of the Methodist Church and served as a minister in the early 1870s. He was a prominent figure in the community and was known for his piety and leadership.

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James was born in 1840, before he was fifteen years old. He began his life work in a country store in Calhoun, Georgia, in the first year of his service.

James was added \$77 for the second year and \$80 for the third year. In 1833, he was appointed as a minister at Vicksburg, Mississippi, receiving his board and \$150 per year. His salary was gradually increased until, in 1840, he was paid \$250. While here he was in the confidence of his employers to such an extent that he was sent on business to New Orleans and New Orleans.

James made a trip to St. Louis, Missouri, visiting the Phelps and



*Jas M Card*



Weston, St. Joseph and Savannah, in 1844. With recollections of all these places and being now at liberty, he, in 1846, formed a partnership with Abram Nave (who was then engaged in business in Savannah, Andrew County, Missouri) to establish a business in Oregon, Holt County, Missouri. He remained in this country store for three years, which were of the utmost moment to him, for, as he expressed it, there was no time since until the death of Mr. Nave, fifty-two years later, that the two were not intimately associated in business. Mr. McCord left Oregon in 1849, intending to go to California by sea, but his plans were changed, and he devoted himself to buying produce and shipping it from St. Louis to New Orleans. In April, 1850, he finally set out and crossed the plains from the Missouri River to California, remaining there until 1851, when he returned home and re-engaged in business with Mr. Nave at Savannah, Missouri. In 1852, in company with Abram Nave, Charles L. Clark and D. M. Steele, he took a drove of cattle to California by the overland route, and this business was continued and annual drives were made for several years. During this time Abram Nave and James McCord continued their mercantile business at Savannah, Missouri, and other places. In 1857 a wholesale grocery business was established at St. Joseph, Missouri, under the name of Nave, McCord & Co.; in 1861, Nave, McCord & Co., at Omaha, Nebraska, with Charles L. Clark, who died in 1865, as resident partner. In 1863 the firm of C. D. Smith & Co., St. Joseph, Missouri, was established, the partners being Abram Nave, James McCord, D. M. Steele, and C. D. Smith as managing partner; in 1868, Leach, Nave & Co., later McCord, Nave & Co., Kansas City, Missouri; in 1871, Nave, Goddard & Co., later Nave & McCord, St. Louis, Missouri.

Mr. McCord is now connected with the following well known houses: Nave & McCord Mercantile Company, St. Joseph, Missouri; McCord-Brady Company, Omaha, Nebraska; McCord-Bragdon Grocer Company, Pueblo, Colorado; McCord-Collins Company, Fort Worth, Texas; Smith-McCord Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Missouri; McCord Rubber Company, St. Joseph, Missouri, and Chicago, Illinois; McCord-Harlow Shoe Company, St. Joseph, Missouri, and the

Nave & McCord Cattle Company, with its 100,000-acre ranch in Garza County, Texas.

In his early life Mr. McCord was a Whig, and held to the party until it passed out of existence. Since that time he has generally acted with the Republican party in national and State issues. In local elections he is regardless of politics, supporting men only who commend themselves to him through their own personal character, or the immediate interests which they represent. His religious training was in Presbyterianism, but he is not connected with any church or charitable organization. He was married October 5, 1854, to Mary E. Hallack, who was born in Jessamine County, Kentucky, February 28, 1838. She was the daughter of Hamden and Susan M. (Steele) Hallack. To Mr. and Mrs. McCord were born six sons and three daughters, all of whom are now living, namely: W. H. McCord, of Omaha, Nebraska; James H. McCord and Samuel S. McCord, of St. Joseph, Missouri; Susan Alice McCord and Lucy McCord, at St. Joseph, Missouri; Mary Ada McCord (Mrs. J. Burnett Collins), at Fort Worth, Texas; George L. McCord, at Pueblo, Colorado; Robert H. McCord, at Kansas City, Missouri, and Francis McCord, of New York City, New York. All of the sons named are actively interested in the management of one or more of the mercantile houses which the elder McCord assisted in establishing, and are recognized as sagacious and successful business men. It is gratifying to know that, despite his years, Mr. McCord's mental vigor is unimpaired, and his wise counsel and wide experience are actively employed in directing his many and important interests.

The writer of this sketch has known Mr. James McCord for more than thirty years, and in almost every relation of life. In looking back over those years it is difficult to select the most prominent attribute of this gentleman's character. His wide experience, extensive knowledge upon all subjects, together with his other excellent traits, make him a perfect type of the American citizen and gentleman.

While not possessing a collegiate education, no man, perhaps, has read more constantly and intelligently than Mr. McCord during his entire life.

In business matters his career has been an inspiration to the commercial world in which he has lived. His constant attention to his business, running over a period of more than fifty years, has resulted in establishing the name of McCord as a synonym of honest dealing from Texas to Dakota and from the Missouri River to the Rocky Mountains.

The mental characteristics of Mr. McCord are such as would have brought within his grasp success in any calling in life. Whether it be a commercial, political, legal or moral question, his mind acts with logical precision, conservativeness and force. His father was a man of excellent mental attainments and a lawyer of ability. In public or private discussion Mr. McCord's well balanced, conservative mind is never swerved from its course of rectitude and justness. No man ever stood higher in his own commercial world or possessed in greater degree the confidence and esteem of the community.

Modest almost to a fault, moving on, day after day, attending to his own business and meddling with no other man's, giving counsel to the young men who seek advice, temperate and industrious, kind and gentle, yet dignified and firm, he has been for half a century the one distinct, leading figure in the world of merchants in the great West, and the pride and admiration of his numerous friends.

But it is in Mr. McCord's private life that we see manifested in their highest light those admirable qualities that have made him illustrious as a progressive business man and citizen. Although the possessor of wealth, earned by years of honest effort and toil, his dislike of all ostentatious display and the simplicity of his own life and manners indicate those manly attributes which are the mark of all great minds. In his charity he recognizes neither creed nor religion, but his benefactions are bestowed alike upon the unfortunate and the needy wherever found. Cheered by the companionship of a noble, devoted wife, whose very presence is a benediction, surrounded by an interesting family of sons and daughters, James McCord is rounding a busy, useful life which is an example and an inspiration to all who know him. His qualities of mind and heart are of that sterling

character which shirks no responsibility and never hesitates in the performance of a duty.  
O. M. S.

**McCormack, William**, rector of St. Joseph's Catholic Church at Trenton, Missouri, was born October 19, 1856, in New Haven, Connecticut, son of Timothy and Rosana (McGovern) McCormack, both of whom were natives of Ireland. His father, a clockmaker by trade, is now living at West Haven, Connecticut. William McCormack pursued a classical course of study at the University of Niagara, New York, and then studied theology at St. Bonaventura Seminary, Albany, New York, and under the teachings of the order of Franciscan Fathers. Thus fitted for the priesthood, he was ordained June 21, 1882, at Allegany Seminary, New York. In August following he came West and was first stationed at the Cathedral in Kansas City. Later he was assigned by Rt. Rev. Bishop Hogan to the parish at Joplin, Missouri, where he remained for four years thereafter, during which time the church and the community were greatly benefited by his labors. While at Joplin he built a parochial residence, and also introduced there a community of twelve Sisters of Mercy. Still later he opened a convent for the education of day scholars as well as those boarding at the institution. In the spring of 1887 he was called from Joplin to Kansas City, where he organized St. Francis Church, of which he was rector for four years thereafter. At the end of that time he was called to the rectorship of St. Joseph's Church at Trenton, which was established in 1872, with a membership of sixty families. Rev. J. Murphy was the first rector of this parish. He was succeeded by Rev. J. J. Kennedy, who had charge of the parish from February, 1873, to February, 1882. Rev. James Mulvey was the next rector, and his connection with the parish terminated in September, 1889. From that date until November, 1890, Rev. M. J. O'Reilly was rector. He was succeeded by Rev. John Shea, who was in turn succeeded by Rev. William McCormack, as before stated, in 1891. The parish now has a membership of sixty-nine families and attached to it is a Catholic membership of fifteen families at Gilman City, Harrison County, where Father

McCormack conducts services once every month. A talented and scholarly man and a forceful and eloquent preacher, Father McCormack is also a man of fine executive ability, and has wisely conducted the business affairs of every parish with which he has been connected. While he is devoted to his own church, he is tolerant of the religious opinions of all others, courteous in his treatment of those who differ from him, and much beloved by all classes of people. Kindly and sympathetic by nature, he cherishes the belief that the priest should look after the physical as well as the spiritual welfare of those who come under his charge, and his wise counsels and generous helpfulness smooth the pathway of life for all those with whom he is brought into contact in the discharge of his priestly duties.

**McCormick, James R.**, physician, soldier and Congressman, was born August 1, 1824, in Washington County, Missouri, and died May 19, 1897, at Farmington, in St. Francois County. His parents were Joseph and Jane (Robinson) McCormick, the first named of whom was born in North Carolina, in 1780, and was of Scotch-Irish descent. Andrew McCormick, who was the grandfather of James R. McCormick, came to this country prior to the Revolutionary War and served in the Continental Army under General Nathaniel Greene in the struggle of the colonies for independence. His son, Joseph, who was reared on a farm in Lincoln County, North Carolina, came to Washington County, Missouri, and selected a site for a home in 1804. He returned then to North Carolina, where he remained until 1807, when he came back to Missouri, bringing with him his mother, brothers and sisters. He had a large farm in Washington County and lived there until his death, in 1840, serving as a justice of the peace and filling other local offices. His wife was a native of Ireland, whose father was a soldier in the British Army. She came to this country in her young womanhood, and died at her home in Washington County, in 1843. James R. McCormick was the third child of five sons and one daughter born to Joseph and Jane R. McCormick. His rudimentary education was obtained in the common schools and under the instruction of Professor John Taylor, of Lexington, Kentucky. When he

was twenty years of age he entered Transylvania University, of Kentucky, as a medical student, and later attended a medical college at Memphis, Tennessee, being graduated from the last named institution in 1849. Immediately after receiving his doctor's degree he began the practice of his profession in Wayne County, Missouri, where he remained a year and a half. He then removed to Perry County and successfully practiced his profession there until the Civil War carried him into the Federal military service. At the outbreak of the war he was commissioned a surgeon of the Sixth Regiment of Missouri Volunteer Infantry, in which capacity he saw several months of active service. During this time he evidenced the fact that he was possessed of military ability of a high order, and as a result Governor Gamble appointed him brigadier general of the enrolled military for twenty-two counties of southwest Missouri. His brigade consisted of three battalions of 400 men each, and was kept in continuous service until the close of the war, General McCormick remaining in command during the entire period. He was a member of the State convention which met on the eve of the war to consider Missouri's relations to the other States of the Union, and which framed a provisional government for the State. In 1862 he was elected to the State Senate from Cape Girardeau district, but resigned at the end of a year to give attention to his military duties. After the war he established his home at Arcadia, Missouri, and resumed the practice of medicine, and also engaged in the drug trade at that place. Almost immediately he was again called into public life through his election to the Missouri State Senate. The year following his election he was tendered the Democratic nomination for Congressman in his district, and resigned the senatorship to make the race for the lower branch of the national Legislature. He was elected, and through successive re-elections served three terms in Congress, gaining distinction as an able and conscientious representative of the people and a broad-minded and patriotic statesman. At the close of his congressional career he retired from public life, and in 1874 removed to Farmington, where he was engaged in the drug business until failing health occasioned his retirement. Except during the

war period, when he was, above all else, a Unionist, and when party lines disappeared for the time, he was always an orthodox Democrat, and an able champion of the principles of his party. In religion he was a Presbyterian, exemplifying the precepts of his church in his daily life, always kindly, charitable and sympathetic, and always the true Christian gentleman. A member of the Masonic order, he exhibited the true spirit of fraternal regard on all occasions, and men were made better by being brought into contact with him in all the relations of life. The closing years of his life were such as well become the man who has faithfully served his country, his friends and his neighbors, and who has well discharged all the obligations incumbent upon him as a man and a citizen. A philosopher as well as a Christian, he looked calmly toward the setting sun of his existence, and when the end came passed peacefully into the great beyond, honored and lamented by all who had known him, and mourned by a devoted family circle of which he had been the ideal head. He was first married, November 17, 1852, to Miss Burchett C. Nance, who died in 1863. March 29, 1866, he married Miss Susan E. Garner, of Perry County, Missouri, who survives her husband. One child born of the first marriage is now Dr. Emmett C. McCormick, of Farmington, and one child born of the second marriage is Dr. James E. McCormick, also of Farmington.

**McCoy, John**, one of the oldest living pioneers of western Missouri, and a man whose life has been in constant touch with the history of that section of the State, was born March 27, 1816, in Chillicothe, Ohio. His father, John McCoy, removed from Pennsylvania to Ohio in the year 1793 or 1794, and was a merchant at Chillicothe until 1838. His mother was also from Pennsylvania. The parents were married in 1807, and in the following year they started across the mountains of Pennsylvania for a horse-back journey to Baltimore, where Mr. McCoy was to make a purchase of goods for his store. These goods were shipped all the way to Chillicothe in wagons. The portion of Ohio in which he lived and transacted business was called the Virginia Military District, and was settled principally by Virginians and Pennsylvanians. The subject of

this sketch attended the academy at Chillicothe, Ohio, until he was about fourteen years of age and then spent one year at the Ohio University, at Athens. From that institution he went to Miami University, at Oxford, Ohio, and was graduated in 1836. Two years after the completion of his education the father gave to the brothers, William and John McCoy, and to Cary A. Lee, a large stock of dry goods, which they intended to take to Peoria, Illinois. After reaching St. Louis they determined to search for another location, and accordingly traveled by steamboat up the Missouri River until they reached Boonville. From that point they proceeded to Independence, Missouri, which was about as far west as they could go. Kansas City was not then thought of, except as a landing for an Indian trading post, known as Westport. On the other hand, Independence was a noted town, it being an outfitting point for Indian traders and game trappers and for the trade at Santa Fe and Chihuahua. This trade was kept up vigorously until 1856, when the landings along the Missouri were so changed by the current of the stream that it was impossible to handle merchandise satisfactorily. This condition caused the trade to open up the river at Kansas City and other points. In 1848 the McCoys and Lee were engaged in the outfitting business across the plains, and during that time John McCoy had charge of the ox and mule teams, transporting freight for others and carrying merchandise for the firm to Chihuahua. These goods were disposed of to a man who shipped them to the Fair of San Juan, about three days' drive from the City of Mexico. Mr. McCoy accompanied the purchaser to San Juan and obtained the money for the goods in gold. He was thus gone from home about one year, traveling on mule back. In 1850 Waldo, Hall & McCoy received from the government a contract for carrying the first mail that was started across the plains to Santa Fe. Despite the innumerable dangers attending, the contract was faithfully complied with. Woodson and others, a few years later, had a contract to carry the mails to Salt Lake. The western trade from Kansas City and other towns continued prosperously from year to year until the Civil War broke out, and then the conditions were all changed. Mr. McCoy's service in church and

Sunday school work has been remarkably faithful and of long duration. The First Presbyterian Church of Independence, with which he is still actively identified, was the church of his adoption. It was organized in November, 1841, with nine members. In 1848, during the pastorate of Rev. R. S. Symington, a fine brick building was erected and occupied. This filled the needs of the congregation until the present handsome edifice at the corner of Maple Avenue and Pleasant Street was erected. The Sunday school in connection with this church was, from its organization, a successful one. After a few changes in officers the superintendency was intrusted to Mr. McCoy, and through fifty-two years of faithful service he has served in this capacity, a record that can have but few equals. In 1899, upon a jubilee occasion commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of his service as superintendent of the school, the members of the church and Sunday school presented him with a fine Bible as a token of true regard and appreciation of such faithful work in a noble cause. The event was a memorable one and its cause attracted wide attention and felicitous comment. Mr. McCoy was married, in 1852, to Jane Elizabeth Stewart, daughter of Adam Stewart, of Columbus, Ohio. They immediately left for their western home, taking a steamboat to Cincinnati and traveling on the water down the Ohio River and up the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers. Two children of Mr. and Mrs. McCoy are living: Joseph McCoy is a prominent resident of Independence, a lawyer of ability and a citizen interested in all movements calculated to advance the public welfare; Mrs. S. H. Woodson is the wife of the mayor of Independence. In his declining years the head of this family retains a mind of rare strength and clearness. His part in the development of Jackson County is widely recognized, and his efforts toward the improvement of social conditions and the uplifting of mankind are fully appreciated.

**McCoy, William**, banker, and one of the earliest and most influential residents of western Missouri, was born May 14, 1813, in Chillicothe, Ohio, and died September 13, 1900, at Independence, Missouri. He was the third of the seven children of John McCoy, of whom more extended mention is made in the foregoing sketch of his brother,

John McCoy. The oldest of these, Mrs. Elizabeth Foulke, is still living on the old homestead at Chillicothe at the age of ninety-one years. The father, John McCoy, went to Chillicothe from Pennsylvania about 1793 and was a merchant at that place until 1838. William McCoy attended the academy at Chillicothe and entered the college at Athens, Ohio, an institution of historic note, patronized by the best families of the West and South, from which he was graduated in 1831. After leaving school he studied medicine, but concluded afterward that he would not adopt that profession. In 1838 his father gave to him, his brother, John, and Cary A. Lee, the stock of dry goods which he had carried in Chillicothe for so many years. They conducted that business for about six years, at the end of which time they came to Missouri and located at Independence. Mr. Lee died about 1848. William and John McCoy engaged in various lines of business, and their ventures were rewarded by success. They had charge of a large outfitting business, there being much overland travel across the country at that time, and Independence being an important point. They carried the first mail west of the Missouri River to Santa Fe, New Mexico, having the contract from 1850 to 1854. During one year which John McCoy spent in Old Mexico, William was associated in business with Dr. David Waldo, carrying on an overland mail and freighting trade. Contracts from the government were secured under various firm names, and these men were truly the pioneers in this line of business. Mr. McCoy was a man of rare tact and ability and he handled important transactions with a clever skill that generally insured success. In his dealings he was notably honorable, and studiously sought to avoid even a semblance of trickery, preferring to be a financial loser rather than receive the benefits of a dishonest profit. During the war his sympathies were with the Union, but he had a host of friends on the opposite side. He was conservative at all times and avoided clashes, often being instrumental in securing the return of confiscated property and laboring in many ways to prevent unpleasantness among the people of his own community. After his brother returned from Mexico they were again associated together and their business lives were remarkably harmonious. During the latter part of the war William McCoy



became a member of the banking firm of Stone, McCoy & Co., in Independence. Business was carried on in the old Jackson County courthouse. About 1866 the old First National Bank of Independence was established, with Preston Roberts as president, William Chrisman as vice president, and William McCoy as cashier. This bank was in existence until 1878, when its business was liquidated. In 1880 William McCoy & Son engaged in the banking business, the latter being A. L. McCoy, and in 1886 the name of the institution was changed to the McCoy Banking Company, with William McCoy as president, John T. Smith as vice president and A. L. McCoy cashier. In December, 1898, to the disappointment of the many patrons and commercial and financial circles generally, the bank ceased business. Up to this time the head of the company continued in active business, but after the cessation of his banking operations he led a quiet and retired life, enjoying the unlimited respect of all who knew him. He was the first mayor of Independence and was the president of the first board of education organized in that town. His property holdings were large and diversified. He and his brother were members of the West Kansas Land Company, an organization which owned the land upon which the union depot in Kansas City, Missouri, now stands, and which represents millions of dollars in value, whereas it was little believed in those days that a great city would spring up around the tract in their possession. William McCoy was an active business man, enjoyed athletics and sport, and participated in wholesome amusements with unconcealed zest. He was a liberal supporter of religion, for many years a member of the Presbyterian Church and an elder in that denomination. Together with his brother he served on the first board of directors of the Independence Female College, now known as the Kansas City Ladies' College, located in Independence. Mr. McCoy was married in 1850 to Miss Eleanor Waddle, of Chillicothe, Ohio. She died March 3, 1893. Two children were born to them: A. L. McCoy, who was cashier of the McCoy Banking Company, a prominent man in financial circles and now vice president of the Independence Board of Education, and Mrs. Nannie Miner, also of Independence.

**McCreery, Phocion Robert**, merchant, was born in Hartford, Kentucky, in 1816, and died in St. Louis in 1861. He was fitted by early training and occupation for mercantile pursuits, and in 1836, when twenty years of age, he came to St. Louis to become connected with the wholesale dry goods house of Crow & Tevis, which had been established a year earlier by his relative and former townsman, Wayman Crow, in company with Joshua Tevis, of Philadelphia, and soon became a partner in the house, which is still in existence at the Hargadine-McKittrick Dry Goods Company, and he continued to be a member of the firm. In 1860 he erected, at the southeast corner of Broadway and Chestnut Street, what was, at that time, by far the finest office building in the West. In company with the senior member of the firm to which he belonged, he was one of the founders of Washington University, and was a munificent donor to that institution, and to many city institutions. He was a Unitarian churchman, and the warm, personal friend of Rev. Dr. Eliot, of that church. Politically he was identified with the Democratic party, and supported Stephen A. Douglas for the presidency. He was married, in 1846, to Miss Lavinia Hynes, daughter of General Andrew Hynes, of Nashville, Tennessee, who was a participant in the War of 1812, and served on the staff of General Andrew Jackson at the battle of New Orleans. The children of Mr. and Mrs. McCreery were Anna, Hynes, Wayman C., Lavinia, Mary, William and Maggie McCreery, of whom Anna, Wayman C. and Lavinia McCreery are now living.

**McCue, Jere D.**, lawyer, was born March 3, 1843, in Cincinnati, Ohio. His parents were Dominick and Katherine (Kelly) McCue, both of whom were of Irish parentage, and who came to this country in an early day, locating in Ohio. The father and mother both died while the subject of this sketch was an infant, and he was thrown upon his own resources from the very days of his boyhood. The first McCue of whom there is definite knowledge in this country, settled in Maryland, and it is probable that this branch came from the Maryland stock, although the early death of his father prevented the present Judge McCue from making fruitful research into the records





*J. B. McCully*





*J. H. ...*

of his family. J. D. McCue attended school in Cincinnati, Ohio, and Mercer County, Illinois, finishing with an academic course. He had removed to Illinois in 1858 and industriously applied himself to labor and study, being obliged to make a way for himself in the face of the difficulties attending a lack of parental guidance and financial assistance. He read law in the offices of Amos F. Waterman, of New Boston, Illinois, and Judge John S. Thompson, of Aledo, Illinois. He was admitted to the bar of Illinois in 1867 and went to Labette County, Kansas, where he foresaw a promising future in a new and undeveloped section of the country. He remained in that county for four years, or until 1871, at the end of which time he removed to Independence, Kansas. In that county he rapidly grew in the estimation of the people, and his standing is best attested by the fact that, although a life-long Democrat in a strong Republican State, he was elected county attorney of Montgomery County, Kansas, in 1882, for a term of two years. The people who knew him and appreciated his worth were ready to bestow further honors upon him, and in 1889 he was elected to fill an unexpired term of two years upon the bench of the Eleventh Judicial District of Kansas, to succeed Judge George Chandler, who resigned in order to accept the position of Assistant Secretary of the Interior under President Harrison. Judge McCue discharged the duties of his high trust so acceptably that he was elected, as an independent candidate, at the end of the half term for a full term of four years. His service upon the bench therefore covered six years and was marked by a dignified success and a faithful discharge of duty. At the expiration of his judgeship he took up the practice of law at Independence, Kansas, and remained there about one year and a half. Judge McCue removed to Kansas City, Missouri, in 1897, and has since that time looked after a general civil practice there. His military experience during the Civil War consisted of four years and three months spent in the service of the Union. He enlisted in the Seventeenth Illinois Infantry and was in that regiment for three years, participating in many of the most important engagements of the war. He then attached himself to the Eighth Illinois Infantry and with this organization served the balance of the time, receiving a dangerous wound during an assault

upon the Confederate works at Fort Blakely, Alabama, on the day of General Lee's surrender at Appomattox. Politically Judge McCue has always been a Democrat and has been a potent factor in the affairs of that party for many years. He is a member of the Second Presbyterian Church of Kansas City. He is a Royal Arch Mason of long standing. Judge McCue was married in 1870 to Miss Arvilla Robb, of Mercer County, Illinois. She died December 30, 1892, the mother of two sons: Clark McCue, who is the managing editor of the Pittsburg "Evening Journal," and Hugh R., a resident of Kansas City. Judge McCue was again married in 1894, his wife being Mrs. Julia C. Robb, of Oswego, New York. The subject of this sketch so long a resident of a State upon which the cities of western Missouri largely depend, has become a part of Missouri through long neighborly contact with the State as well as in the residence of a few years which he has claimed here. He is regarded as the possessor of one of the best legal minds at the Kansas City bar, enjoys a degree of popularity among his fellow lawyers that places him in the fore, and maintains a dignity in his methods and practice that have always marked his course and combined to bring the success which he has achieved.

**McCullagh, Joseph Burbridge**, editor, was born November, 1842, in Dublin, Ireland, one of a family of eight sons and eight daughters, children of John and Sarah (Burbridge) McCullagh. Displaying an adventurous spirit, he left home at the age of eleven, landed in New York, moneyless and friendless, and apprenticed himself to the printer's trade in the office of the "Free-man's Journal." Five years later, in 1858, he reached St. Louis and became a compositor on the "Christian Advocate," Dr. McAnally's paper, devoting leisure hours to learning phonography, and occasionally furnishing city items to the "Missouri Democrat," which resulted in his obtaining employment on that paper as a local reporter. During the session of the Legislature of 1859-60 he reported the proceedings, exhibiting great industry, skill and aptitude in gathering and preparing news. He was employed on the Cincinnati press until the opening of the Civil War, when he joined the bodyguard of General Fremont, chiefly for the oppor-

tunity the position offered to observe and report the operations of that general's army in Missouri. On the suspension of General Fremont he became a war correspondent of the Cincinnati "Commercial," and was sent to chronicle the movements of General Grant in Tennessee. With undaunted courage he went to the front, and among the several engagements of which he was a close witness, he participated in the battle of Fort Donelson, having volunteered to go on board the first gunboat which passed under the fire of the fort, and he was present with Admiral Foote in the pilothouse of his gunboat when the admiral was wounded by a bombshell. When General Sherman took charge of army operations in the Southwest, McCullagh, with other war correspondents, came under the ban of an order relegating him outside the lines—a measure that aroused an unfriendliness on McCullagh's part which pursued the general long after the close of the war. But the ambitious young journalist continued to furnish news of battles and army movements for the "Commercial," and achieved a renown equaling the most famous in that line of newspaper work. After the surrender of Pemberton's forces at Vicksburg, McCullagh became the Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati "Commercial" at Washington, and his letters to that paper, over the signature of "Mack," attracted not only the attention of the regular readers of that paper, but the interest of statesmen and politicians throughout the country, as they were copied into the columns of the leading journals. It was while so employed that he inaugurated the system of interviewing distinguished public men and printing their views on important questions as revised by them in this form. (See "Newspapers"). During a portion of the time that he was correspondent of the "Commercial" Mr. McCullagh reported the proceedings of the United States Senate for the New York Associated Press, a work for which his experience at Jefferson City had assisted to prepare him. After remaining at Washington for about five years he accepted the managing editorship of the Cincinnati "Enquirer," his duties being entirely separate from the political control of that paper. In 1870, with his elder brother, John W. McCullagh, he took charge of the Chicago "Republican," but on the destruction of the office

of that paper in the great fire of 1871, this enterprise was abandoned, and soon after Joseph B. McCullagh accepted a position as associate with W. P. Fishback in the editorial management of the "Missouri Democrat," which had then but recently passed into the control of George W. Fishback and others. Later he was employed as editor of the "Globe," and afterward of the "Globe-Democrat," in which, on the consolidation of the two papers, he obtained a pecuniary interest. In this last position he remained until his death, which occurred December 31, 1896, after an illness of several months, due to a constant mental strain of many years and to a severe attack of "la grippe." Mr. McCullagh was unmarried. He was untiring in his application to the exacting duties of his post, giving a thorough supervision to all the editorial departments and uniting the labors of editor in chief and managing editor. In editorial writing his forte was in brief, snappy, pungent paragraphs, though upon occasion he indulged his ripe knowledge of public men and affairs in more elaborate editorials. There was no bitterness in his nature, but, if need be, he could show himself to be a master of irony, ridicule or sarcasm, cutting with a blade that went smoothly to the bone. He was self-taught. His favorite authors were the best. His education was in availing himself of what others had learned, after finding out what books contained the treasures of knowledge. Diffident, reserved, and, to many, seemingly brusque, he was considerate, and even kind to the humblest who approached him. His charities were numerous, liberal and modest. Hundreds have felt the warmth of his helping hand. He had no time for conventional social courtesies, but he did not shun them. At the festal board no voice was merrier, no flow of brilliant wit more sparkling than McCullagh's. As an after-dinner speaker, although the opportunities were rare when he exhibited his talents, few excelled him. But it was at his editorial desk, as the directing spirit of a giant machine for gathering, digesting and disseminating the varied news of the day with proper, dignified and forceful comment, that the character of Joseph B. McCullagh is to be judged. And by that standard it can be truly said that he was one of the most eminent journalists known, in a profession shining with great







*William W. Cutler*

roads. At a meeting of all the whole number of representatives of the corporations, called to take action upon the report of Mr. McCully, a series of resolutions were adopted, which were signed and put on the files of the seven St. Louis newspapers, engrossed and referred to the surviving members of his former cabinet. Resolutions extolled Mr. McCully's wisdom in enlarging the scope and authority of the institution, and his exalted conception of duty to the public, which constituted an ever increasing and precious treasure to the growth and welfare of the city with which he was so long and so ably serving a period of his active life.

**McCully, William Early**, a railroad and warehouse corporation of Missouri, was born June 16, 1847, in his father's farm in Macon County, Missouri. His father, Eli McCully, was a native of Missouri, having been born in Howard county, February 19, 1818. His mother, Ann August, was born in August, 1817. His mother, whose maiden name was Mary Jane Harvey, was born in Howard county, Missouri, January 24, 1817, and is yet living. Her father, William Harvey, was a native of Virginia. Mr. McCully was educated at the Bloomington High School and at Central College, Fayette, Missouri. After graduation he engaged in mining and merchandising for some eight years, after which he was for two years he was associated with the Greer & Greer Company, of Quincy, Illinois, as the manager of the same. He was also the manager of gas and alkali plants at Newburg, Mo., and at Mt. Vernon, Mo., and held the position of secretary, treasurer and manager of these corporations. He has been the manager of his connection with them since 1870, and during the same time has been the manager of the same. He is now one of the leading agriculturists in north Missouri, having a large tract of land with his business partner, Thomas E. Wardell, containing 200 acres in fruit trees and a large farm near Macon. In 1870 he became one of the incorporators of the State Exchange Bank of Macon, Mo., and served as a director of same institution to the present time. He is a conservative Democrat all his life, and for many years has served on the various congressional committees. In

1870 he was elected to the Missouri legislature, and served in the same until 1872. He was also elected to the Missouri legislature in 1874, and served in the same until 1876. He was also elected to the Missouri legislature in 1878, and served in the same until 1880. He was also elected to the Missouri legislature in 1882, and served in the same until 1884. He was also elected to the Missouri legislature in 1886, and served in the same until 1888. He was also elected to the Missouri legislature in 1890, and served in the same until 1892. He was also elected to the Missouri legislature in 1894, and served in the same until 1896. He was also elected to the Missouri legislature in 1898, and served in the same until 1900. He was also elected to the Missouri legislature in 1902, and served in the same until 1904. He was also elected to the Missouri legislature in 1906, and served in the same until 1908. 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**McCully, William**, a railroad and warehouse corporation of Missouri, was born in 1847, in his father's farm in Macon County, Missouri. His father, Eli McCully, was a native of Missouri, having been born in Howard county, February 19, 1818. His mother, Ann August, was born in August, 1817. His mother, whose maiden name was Mary Jane Harvey, was born in Howard county, Missouri, January 24, 1817, and is yet living. Her father, William Harvey, was a native of Virginia. Mr. McCully was educated at the Bloomington High School and at Central College, Fayette, Missouri. After graduation he engaged in mining and merchandising for some eight years, after which he was for two years he was associated with the Greer & Greer Company, of Quincy, Illinois, as the manager of the same. He was also the manager of gas and alkali plants at Newburg, Mo., and at Mt. Vernon, Mo., and held the position of secretary, treasurer and manager of these corporations. He has been the manager of his connection with them since 1870, and during the same time has been the manager of the same. He is now one of the leading agriculturists in north Missouri, having a large tract of land with his business partner, Thomas E. Wardell, containing 200 acres in fruit trees and a large farm near Macon. In 1870 he became one of the incorporators of the State Exchange Bank of Macon, Mo., and served as a director of same institution to the present time. He is a conservative Democrat all his life, and for many years has served on the various congressional committees. In 1870 he was elected to the Missouri legislature, and served in the same until 1872. He was also elected to the Missouri legislature in 1874, and served in the same until 1876. He was also elected to the Missouri legislature in 1878, and served in the same until 1880. He was also elected to the Missouri legislature in 1882, and served in the same until 1884. 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minds. At a meeting of almost the whole number of representatives of the city press, called to take action upon the death of Mr. McCullagh, a series of commemorative resolutions were adopted, which were spread at length upon the files of the several St. Louis newspapers, engrossed and delivered to the surviving members of his family. The resolutions extolled Mr. McCullagh's genius in enlarging the scope and influence of journalism, and his exalted conception of duty to the public, which contributed in an almost unexampled measure to the growth and welfare of the city with which he was identified during so long a period of his active life.

**McCully, William Early**, State railroad and warehouse commissioner of Missouri, was born June 16, 1853, on his father's farm in Macon County, Missouri. His father, Henderson McCully, was also a native of Missouri, having been born in Howard County, January 19, 1818. He died in August, 1887. His mother, whose maiden name was Mary Jane Harvey, was born in Howard County, Missouri, January 24, 1827, and is yet living. Her father, William Harvey, was a native of Virginia. Mr. McCully was educated at the Bloomington High School and at Central College, Fayette, Missouri. After leaving school he engaged in milling and merchandising for some eight years, after which for some ten years he was associated with the Warfield Grocer Company, of Quincy, Illinois, in the capacity of traveling salesman and stockholder. In 1891 he entered upon the construction of gas and electric plants at Macon, Mexico and Marshall, Missouri, and has held the position of secretary, treasurer and general manager of these corporations from the time of his connection with them to the present, and during the same time has engaged in farming, and is now one of the largest horticulturists in north Missouri, having, in connection with his business associate, Mr. Thomas E. Wardell, more than 200 acres in fruit trees on their large farm near Macon. In September, 1896, he became one of the incorporators of the State Exchange Bank of Macon, and has served as a director of same from its organization to the present time. He has been an active, aggressive Democrat all his life, and for many years has served on his county and congressional committees. In

1898 he was elected railroad and warehouse commissioner, this being the first time he had offered as a candidate for office. Mr. McCully from his early boyhood has been a member of the Southern Methodist Church, and for many years has served on the board of stewards in his congregation. He is also Past Eminent Commander of Emanuel Commandery, Knights Templar, of Macon. He was married March 5, 1874, to Miss Georgia Ellen McCully, a distant relative, and daughter of William and Frances Yates McCully, of Shelby County, Missouri. Of this union four children were born, the three eldest being daughters and the youngest a son.

**McCutchan, William**, for many years a substantial citizen of St. Louis County, was born October 20, 1788, near Staunton, Virginia. His parents, John and Elizabeth (Hodge) McCutchan, were native Virginians and people of excellent character. Their son, William McCutchan, was reared on the home plantation, and his education was limited to such as was afforded by the neighborhood subscription schools of the day. He was thoroughly grounded, however, in the rudimentary branches, and his natural abilities enabled him to acquire a knowledge of business methods and forms which afforded him ample equipment for the conduct of important affairs of his own, and brought him the confidence of others as a counsellor and representative. In July, 1816, with his wife and two children and three negro servants, he set out for Missouri, making the voyage by flatboat down the Ohio and up the Mississippi Rivers. After a journey of about four months the party reached St. Louis. After a short stay Mr. McCutchan removed to New Madrid, whither relatives had preceded him, and there, in association with a brother-in-law, he engaged in the development of one of the principal lead mines. This business ceasing to be profitable on account of the physical disturbances due to the memorable earthquakes which visited that region, he removed to St. Louis County, and opened a farm about one and one-half miles south of the present town of Clayton. At that time the tract was considered a part of the Western wilderness, being infested with wild animals, which roamed as far east as where now lies Fourteenth Street, in the city of St. Louis. The title to

the farm was taken under a government patent issued for the relief of those who had lost lands in the New Madrid region through the earthquake, and this he held without alienation until the time of his death, meantime improving the property until it was known as among the most beautiful and valuable farm homes in that rich neighborhood. To the work of development and cultivation he gave his undivided attention throughout his life, resolutely declining to engage in public affairs by acceptance of office, although he never failed to afford his influence and counsel in the interests of good government and the advancement of the material prosperity of his neighbors. In various instances he was called upon to settle up important estates, and he discharged such trusts with the highest business ability and the most scrupulous exactness and fidelity. Among estates thus settled by him were those of an unmarried brother-in-law, John McKnight, and a sister-in-law, Ellen McKnight Harris. His loyalty to his kinsmen is evidenced in his tender regard for the orphan children of the relative last named, five out of six of whom he took into his own home, and cared for as affectionately as he did for his own. Mild and lovely in disposition, his family rule was through the affections, and his children said when grown that they had never seen him angry but once. Upon that occasion the disagreement of his youngest son and a nephew exhausted his patience, and he chastised them both until they agreed to live together in amity. In politics he was a consistent Democrat throughout his life. While his personal conduct was always governed by the strictest moral rule, and his character was adorned with the Christian graces, and notwithstanding the fact that he came from a family of clergymen, and that save his own branch of the family the generations following also entered the sacred calling, he was never connected with a church body. His sympathies, however, were with the Presbyterians, while his benefactions were restricted to no denomination. In 1843 he gave an acre of ground for use as a Methodist camp-meeting ground, two acres additional being donated by Ralph Clayton and Samuel Denny. He married Miss Rebekah McKnight, February 14, 1812. She was a woman of strong character, reverencing her Virginian ancestors, deeply at-

tached to the Presbyterian Church, and adhering to Democratic principles in government. Her natural traits made her a tower of strength to her husband, whose mild disposition found in her aid and inspiration. Mr. McCutchan died, deeply regretted, January 6, 1852, on his home farm.

**McDonald, Arthur Jay**, dentist, was born February 26, 1861, at South Bend, Indiana. His paternal ancestry was purely Scotch, and his mother was of German descent. The McDonald family in America was founded by five brothers, who came from Scotland in 1774, and settled near Upperville, Virginia. It is to be noted that some of their descendants to this day preserve the original form of the family name, MacDonald. Of the five brothers, Jared served as a recruiting officer in Virginia during the Revolutionary War, and his great-grandson, Joseph McDonald, of South Bend, Indiana, possesses a cane, handled with silver taken from the mountings of the sword borne by his ancestor. Jared McDonald, Jr., emigrated to the West in 1826, journeying by flatboat to Cincinnati. Among his descendants was William McDonald, numbered among the pioneer settlers of Indiana, who located in St. Joseph County. He was a Baptist minister, and lived an exceedingly useful life in that calling. The family from which he sprang was noted for stature and longevity, peculiarities which found remarkable exemplification in himself and his own children. His height was six feet four inches; his five sons measured respectively six feet two inches, six feet six inches, six feet seven and one-half inches, six feet seven and one-half inches, and five feet ten inches, an average of six feet four and one-quarter inches, where the average stature of man is five feet nine inches; two daughters were of average womanly height. The oldest son died at the age of seventy-four years; the others are yet living at ages ranging from seventy years to sixty-two years. John Milton McDonald, the fourth of these sons, was born in Ohio, and became a successful building contractor in South Bend, Indiana, where he is now living in retirement. He married Elizabeth Cronkwright Ouderkirk, a native of Onondaga County, New York, daughter of John Ouderkirk, a pioneer settler of Indiana, yet living. Of their ten children, eight are now living;

Charles A. is part owner of the "South Bend (Indiana) Times;" Arthur J. and William are dentists in Kansas City, Missouri; Samuel M., who is a practicing dentist at South Bend, Indiana, served in an Indiana regiment during the Spanish War; Lillie May is cashier and bookkeeper in the "Times" office at South Bend; Grace is the wife of Thomas W. Kenyon, Jr., of Mishawaka, Indiana; Jennie is the wife of M. B. Roberts, of New York, and Mamie is a teacher at South Bend. Arthur Jay, second of the children, acquired his literary education in the common schools of his native town, and during a part of his boyhood lived on the farm of his maternal grandfather. For three years previous to attaining his majority he was engaged in the mechanical department of the Studebaker wagon works. He then entered the office of Dr. G. F. Nevius, in South Bend, and under his careful instruction mastered all the details of operative and mechanical dentistry. In 1883 he engaged in practice at Glasgow, Missouri, removing thence to Marshall, where he remained for two years. Desirous of availing himself of instruction in the most recent methods in the science of dentistry he entered the Missouri Dental College, a department of Washington University at St. Louis, from which he was graduated in 1886, his average in all branches giving him first place. In April of the same year he established an office where he is now located in Kansas City. Thorough preparation, studious habits and an honest enthusiasm in his work have advanced him to a high position in the ranks of the profession, and his patrons constitute a large class of the wealthiest and most influential residents of Kansas City, whose appreciation of his skill is made manifest on all occasions. Shortly after locating in Kansas City he was elected president of the board of directors of the Western Dental College, and also to the position of professor of prosthetic dentistry. He was afterward connected with the Kansas City Dental College in the capacity of director and demonstrator of operative dentistry. He is a member of the National Dental Association and of the Missouri State Dental Association, in which he has served upon the executive committee. In his young manhood he had a fondness for military affairs, and for three years served as first sergeant of the South Bend Light Guards, one of the crack com-

panies of Indiana. He is a member of Temple Lodge, No. 299, A. F. and A. M., in which he has occupied various stations. In politics he is a Democrat, but opposed to tampering with the monetary system. With his wife, he attends St. Paul's Episcopal Church. He was married, October 14, 1891, to Miss Minna M. Kenyon, daughter of Thomas W. Kenyon, engaged in the stock commission business in Lincoln, Illinois. She is a lady of education and culture, possessed of much talent as an artist in oil and water colors, and particularly upon china. Her home and the office of her husband are adorned with many gems of art from her brush, including beauties in landscape and portraiture of human types which have come to her observation. Her work has been admiringly viewed in the Ceramic Club, of Kansas City, and in art circles in Chicago. She is a member of the Society of Daughters of the American Revolution, being entitled to membership through the services of an ancestor, General William Allen, who commanded Rhode Island troops during the struggle for national freedom; she also traces her ancestry to the Aneke Jans family, which came to America from Holland, in the sixteenth century, and from which descended the Stuyvesants and other distinguished families. In religion she is an Episcopalian. Dr. McDonald, accomplished in his profession, is distinguished by personal traits well becoming one whose calling brings into his presence the well bred and cultivated, his intelligence and geniality gaining for him that respect and confidence which are entertained for only the well deserving.

**McDonald, Chett**, physician, was born December 22, 1864, at Mt. Blanchard, Ohio. His parents were Calvin Davis and Mary (Shields) McDonald. The father was a native of Pennsylvania, born of Scotch-Irish parents. In early life he taught school to obtain means to prosecute the study of medicine. Engaged in the latter pursuit in Ohio, when the Civil War began, he suspended his studies to enlist in a regiment from that State, with which he served with such credit that he was offered a lieutenantcy. Declining the promotion, he was mustered out of service, and resumed his medical studies, which he completed at Ann Arbor, Michigan, and the Starling Medical College, at Colum-

bus, Ohio. He began practice at Mt. Blanchard, Ohio, whence he removed in 1869 to Carrollton, Missouri. In 1871 he removed to Kansas City, where he built up an excellent practice, and established a high character as a man and citizen. In 1884 he was elected coroner of Jackson County, as a Republican, in face of a large adverse majority. In 1889 he was appointed city physician by Mayor J. J. Davenport. During his occupancy of this office, an epidemic of small-pox occurred, which was arrested through his sagacity and determination. His predecessor had been deterred by a mob from erecting a pest house, and Dr. McDonald solved the difficulty by putting three small frame buildings upon a sand scow which, after much opposition, repeated threats and two removals, he moored near the railroad bridge used by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway. Some twenty-five patients were here treated, of whom but three died. During his life he treated many charity patients, and endeared himself to all who came in contact with him through his benevolence and sympathy. His death occurred June 19, 1898. His wife, Mary Shields, was a native of Fairfield County, Ohio; a woman of most amiable disposition, her tastes and generosity in judgment were impressed upon her children. She died April 26, 1895, at the age of fifty-three years. She was the mother of four children, the youngest of whom died in infancy. Those living all reside in Kansas City. Chett McDonald, the second child, was educated in the public schools of Kansas City. When fifteen years of age he entered the office of the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf Railway, remaining for one year; for four years immediately afterward he was engaged with the Union Elevator Company. He then engaged in the drug business upon his own account, meanwhile reading medicine as preparatory to a collegiate course. In 1889 he entered the University Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1891; during a part of his medical course he served as druggist in the health office, under his father, then city physician. Three days after his graduation he became assistant to Dr. E. R. Lewis, city physician, rendering satisfactory service until the expiration of the term of his chief. He then engaged in practice in association with his father and brother, and the partnership

was maintained until the death of the parent; since that time the brothers continue to occupy the original rooms, but practice separately. Dr. Chett McDonald has been actively identified with the University Medical College from immediately after his graduation, when he was appointed demonstrator of anatomy. He was transferred to the position of assistant to the chair of practice of medicine, which he yet occupies. In 1897 Dr. McDonald was appointed by Pension Commissioner Evans to the position of member of the board of pension examiners at Kansas City, and, upon taking his place, was made secretary of the board, and is now serving in that capacity. An ardent Republican in politics, he maintains active connection with the Missouri Republican League and with the Eighth Ward Republican Club of Kansas City; he is the present president of the latter organization, elected by the unanimous vote of its membership. Reared by Methodist parents, he inclines to Presbyterianism in religion, though dissenting from some of the doctrines now well nigh obsolete. In the line of his profession he holds membership with the Jackson County Medical Society, the Aesculapian Society, and the alumni association of the University Medical College, and has occupied all the offices in some of these bodies. April 5, 1899, Dr. McDonald married Miss Georgie Warner Williams, only daughter of the late Marcus T. C. Williams, one of the most distinguished members of the Kansas City bar. Her mother was a daughter of Colonel William A. Warner, of Lexington, Kentucky, and a granddaughter of General Leslie Combs, of the same city. Her paternal grandfather was Dr. Charles Mansfield Williams, one of the best known physicians in Ohio. She is liberally educated and possessed of those tastes and personal qualities which mark the well bred cultivated lady.

**McDonald County.**—The extreme southwestern county in the State, bounded on the north by Newton County, on the east by Barry County, by the Indian Territory on the west, and by Arkansas on the south. The area is 570 square miles, of which about 15 per cent is under cultivation, principally in the valleys, which are exceedingly fertile. Much of the upland soil is well adapted to fruit culture. The surface is mostly rugged,

covered with oak, walnut, cedar, pine, ash and cherry. The pine varieties are richly resinous; in former days the exudations were used for lubricating the wooden axles of vehicles. Among the principal streams are Big Sugar Creek and Little Sugar Creek, the one rising in Barry County, and the other in Arkansas, uniting above Pineville, and forming Elk River, which flows across the county, through the Indian Territory, into Grand River. In early days flatboats plied the stream to Fort Gibson, Fort Smith and Van Buren, and at one time it was legally recognized as a navigable stream. Other feeders are Buffalo, Patterson, Indian, Mill, Panther and Honey Creeks, nearly all excellent power streams; the first named, in a course of 1,200 feet, has a fall of eleven feet. Springs of surpassingly clear water are found in nearly every hillside, and Indian Springs and the Splitlog sulphur well possess medicinal virtues. Lead and zinc, and a fine quality of building stone of a marble texture abound. July 1, 1899, there were 13,305 acres of government land yet subject to entry. The Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railway has a branch at Wade running to Splitlog, and at Lanagan to Sulphur Springs, Arkansas. The principal towns are Pineville, the county seat; Southwest City, Indian Springs and Tiff City. In 1898 the principal surplus products were: Wheat, 44,054 bushels; flour, 1,438,160 pounds; poultry, 163,908 pounds; eggs, 93,980 dozen; hides, 15,485 pounds; cattle, 896 head; sheep, 2,612 head; hogs, 7,240 head; lumber, 1,307,780 feet. The earliest settler within the limits of the present county was Valentine Miller, a native of North Carolina, who came in 1827 and settled on Elk River, ten miles from the site of Pineville. He operated a still and water power corn-cracker mill. His only son died in 1842, and he removed to California. In 1832-3 numerous immigrants came, most of them settling on the stream near Indian Springs, in the north part of the county. Among the earliest were Augustus Friend, who made a farm about 1830; Robert Lauderdale, P. Williams, and the Matthews, Blevens, Holcomb and Tiner families. Abraham W. Testerman and Margery Buzzard were the first couple married—in 1833—and they located northwest of where Pineville is now. William Cleveland had a mill on Indian Creek in 1839. Prior to 1840

George Stearns had a corn-cracker mill one mile from Pineville, and W. R. Vestal a saw and gristmill five miles from that place. From 1840 to 1841 came William and Elam Moffatt, and the Mittings, Ousley, Stafford and Nicely families. Clark Wallace, a physician, and D. B. Commins, a minister, came about the same time.

McDonald County was created by the act of March 3, 1849, and named for Sergeant McDonald, a South Carolina soldier of the Revolutionary War. Its territory was detached from Newton, formerly a part of Barry County. An error of survey was rectified in 1876 by the establishment of a new eastern boundary line, the effect being to annex a two and one-half mile strip previously included in Barry County. The organic act of 1849 named Oliver M. Hickox, Joseph Pearson and James Mayfield, all of Newton County, as commissioners to select a permanent seat of justice, and made the house of J. C. McKay the temporary seat. This site was known as Maryville, which afterward was named Pineville. Notwithstanding the legislative mandate for permanent establishment by the commissioners named, a three days' election was held to determine a location, and was declared carried in favor of Rutledge, five miles southeast of Pineville. At this election Murphy Brown, John Oliver and Abraham W. Testerman were chosen as first county judges, with Burton McGhee, clerk; A. A. Hensley, sheriff, and Tillotson Pearson, treasurer. Court sat at Rutledge, where a small log courthouse was erected. Brown, one of the judges, would not approve the election proceedings and did not appear. Another body sat as a court at McKay's house, in Pineville; it comprised J. K. Mosier, William Duval, Sr., and James Cooper, judges; John B. King, clerk; A. D. Flynn, sheriff. Great disorder attended these anomalous conditions. In 1850, in a quarrel incident thereto, at Rutledge, Coplin Goss was killed by Simon Cockerell, and Daniel Finch by Hamp Walters; the latter named died some days later from the stabs inflicted by the man whom he had killed. Cockerell, the sole survivor, absconded. In 1856 a disorderly party, headed by Absalom A. Hensley, overturned the courthouse building at Rutledge, and this, with other excesses, led to the removal of the county court from that place, where it had been held since 1849.



By act of the General Assembly, February 14, 1857, J. R. McElhany, of Greene County; Samuel Hale, of Lawrence County, and Aderson Brown, of Newton County, were made commissioners to locate a county seat at the geographical center of the county. November 5th a supplementary act ousted these commissioners and appointed in their stead Lyman Beeman, of Newton County; Moses Shelton, of Lawrence County, and William McClure, of Barry County, and in January, 1858, this board relocated the county seat at Pineville, on lands donated by Jeremiah K. Mosier, Henry Miller, John B. King and Absalom A. Hensley. Following this the jail building was removed to Pineville. It was repaired at times, until 1888, when it was burned down, supposedly by prisoners. The first courthouse in Pineville was a one-story frame building, completed in 1850, and, with the county records, was burned by incendiaries in 1863. It was replaced with a new building erected in 1869 at a cost of \$5,000. The first circuit court in the county was held at Rutledge in 1849 by Judge Charles C. Yancey, John T. Coffee appearing as prosecuting attorney. Judge W. C. Price sat in 1856, and Judge John R. Chenault in 1857. The first court after the restoration of peace was held by Judge John C. Price, with Rufus L. Hargrove as clerk, and John V. Hargrove as sheriff. The county now belongs to the Twenty-fourth Judicial Circuit. The organic act attached McDonald County to Newton County for legislative purposes until 1856. In 1854 Burton McGhee was elected Representative, but credentials were issued to Thomas Jones, who was seated, but afterward declared not eligible. Jones was elected in 1856, died in 1857, and Smith Elkins was elected to fill the vacancy, defeating Azariah Q. Holcomb, who walked to Jefferson City to contest the election.

Little educational history is extant. M. C. Pollard taught at Pineville in 1858. There were no schools between 1862 and 1866, and most of the school buildings were burned during that time. In the latter year J. C. Lamson was appointed superintendent, and five schools were established. Shortly afterward teachers' institutes were held at intervals, to the stimulation of educational effort. In 1898 there were in the county sixty-eight schools, seventy-five teachers and 3,556

pupils; the permanent school fund was \$12,644.56.

The earliest church record is of a Methodist class formed at the Weems house, on Indian Creek, in 1838, by Elder Lanius, a circuit rider. In 1858 Pineville was a station, with M. Duerin as preacher. In 1849 meetings were held by J. K. Mosier, a Baptist minister. A Cumberland Presbyterian Church existed prior to the war on Mitchell's Prairie. The Baptist congregations were almost identical with those of Newton County of that period. All churches disappeared during the war, but were afterward resuscitated. In 1861-5 the county was overrun by both Federal and Confederate troops, the population was dispersed and much property was destroyed. In May, 1861, Captain Stanley M. Hargrove organized a loyal company, but it was broken up by Captain Moore, of Indian Creek; most of its members afterward performed service in other organizations. Major Moses Smith and Captain John Carroll raised Confederate companies in Pineville in 1861. Several skirmishes occurred in that vicinity and elsewhere in the county. The larger part of the population favored the South. After the return of peace attention was turned to civil concerns. Aid was extended to railroad building, educational societies were organized, and these efforts worked a restoration of confidence and community of interest. The population of the county in 1900 was 13,574.

**McDowell, Joseph Nash**, one of the most eminent of Western surgeons, was born in 1805, and died in St. Louis in 1868. He was well educated, studied medicine, and first practiced at Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was associated with Drs. Drake, Gross and other distinguished physicians in the conduct of the Cincinnati Medical College. He came to St. Louis in 1840, and soon afterward founded, as the medical department of Kemper College, what later became known as McDowell's Medical College. Dr. McDowell was a man of many eccentricities, but of great ability. He was not only one of the most skillful surgeons of his day, but was a polished orator, and had a happy faculty of adapting himself to any audience.

**McDowell Medical College.**—This institution was established in St. Louis in

1840 by Dr. J. N. McDowell, who had associated with him in the advancement of the enterprise Dr. John S. Moore, of Tennessee. These two physicians organized a medical faculty to work under the charter of Kemper College, and their institution was first known as the "Medical Department of Kemper College." Its first session opened in November of 1840, with a class of thirty-seven members. This session was held in a building at the corner of Ninth and Cerre Streets, which subsequently became the Wainwright brewery. In 1847 Dr. McDowell erected the building at the corner of Eighth and Gratiot Streets, which became famous on account of its peculiar style of architecture and the historic events of which it was the center in later years. As an educational institution the college was prosperous from the date of its founding, and soon became one of the leading medical colleges of the West. It was made the medical department of the State University of Missouri in 1847, and retained that connection with the university until 1857. Soon after the beginning of the Civil War the pronounced Southern sympathies of Dr. McDowell brought down upon him the heavy hand of the Federal government, and his college building was taken possession of and used first as a barracks and later as a military prison. In 1865 Dr. McDowell, who had been compelled to leave St. Louis, returned to that city and reorganized the college, with himself at the head of the faculty and in the position which he had formerly held in that connection. After his death the college was moved to the corner of Sixth and Elm Streets. After that it underwent various changes until the reorganization was effected which made it the Missouri Medical College. The institution was then transferred to a new building at the corner of Twenty-third Street and Lucas Avenue.

**McElhinney, John W.**, lawyer, banker and judge of the Thirteenth Judicial Circuit of Missouri, was born February 4, 1851, in St. Louis County, near Manchester, son of Alexander and Martha J. (Hibler) McElhinney. His mother was a native of the same County, and his father was born in Pennsylvania. The elder McElhinney came from the Keystone State to Missouri and settled in St. Louis County about 1845. He was a school-teacher in early life, but later was admitted

to the bar and practiced his profession in St. Louis County. He also served as a justice of the peace and as a member of the Legislature. The son obtained his early education in the public schools near his home, and later attended the public schools of St. Louis. For one year he was a student at the famous old-time educational institution known as "Wyman's City University," in St. Louis. In 1867 he went to Amherst, Massachusetts, and was fitted for college under a private tutor. The year following he entered Amherst College, and was graduated from that institution in the class of 1872. Returning to St. Louis after completing his collegiate course, he taught school for two years, and then matriculated in the St. Louis Law School, from which he was graduated in 1876. He was admitted to the bar the same year, and began the practice of his profession in St. Louis County. Thereafter he was continuously engaged in professional labor until he relinquished his practice to enter upon the discharge of official duties. After the separation of St. Louis County from the city of St. Louis, which took place soon after his admission to the bar, his practice was largely in the newly organized county, and was general in character. Natural capability and a finished education combined to make him an able and accomplished practitioner and a wise counselor, and he has long been recognized as one of the leaders of the bar in that portion of the State. A judicial temperament, thorough knowledge of the law, rigid integrity and eminent fairness in everything, caused him to be regarded both by his contemporaries at the bar and the general public as a man admirably fitted to adorn the bench, and in 1900 he was nominated for judge of the Circuit Court for the Thirteenth Judicial Circuit of Missouri. From the time he became a voter he had been an active member of the Republican party, and he was nominated for the judgeship on this ticket. So highly was he esteemed, however, by his political opponents, that they made no nomination against him, and he was elected without opposition. In business affairs Judge McElhinney has been no less prominent than as a member of the bar. He was connected with the St. Louis County Bank, at Clayton, shortly after its organization, and in 1891 became a director, and afterward vice president of that institution. Later he was made

president of the bank and still fills that position. He was brought up a Presbyterian, but in later years has been independent in his religious views. For many years he has been a member of the Mt. Olive Saengerbund, a German singing society at Clayton, serving as a member of its executive board, and during one year as president. His fraternal affiliations are with the Knights of Honor and the Legion of Honor. June 8, 1887, Judge McElhinney married Mary E. Suter, daughter of John J. and Lucy Suter, of Palmyra, Missouri. Their children are Lucy May, Robert W. and Herbert G. McElhinney.

**McElroy, Charles Franklin**, merchant, mine operator and railroad builder, was born in Hannibal, Missouri, August 14, 1848, son of Rev. Franklin and Ann Finella McElroy. The elder McElroy, who was born in Kentucky, removed in his young manhood to Missouri, where he became a minister of the Presbyterian Church, and where he died in 1870 at sixty years of age. His wife, the mother of Charles F. McElroy, was born in Culpeper County, Virginia, and came with her parents to Missouri in her childhood. They settled at Troy and there she was married. She died in 1894 at the age of seventy-four years. Charles F. McElroy was one of a family of six children, and as his parents had very limited means he began contributing his share to the maintenance of the household at a very early age. With no other educational advantages than those afforded by the common schools of Hannibal at that early period, he began the battle of life with a resolute, self-reliant spirit and habits of diligence and temperance acquired under the careful guardianship of his parents. He first sold newspapers in Hannibal, later worked in a tobacco factory, and by the time he was fourteen years of age had gained such a knowledge of business and acquired the habit of attending so carefully to what he had to do that he was given a clerkship in a dry goods store and continued to follow that vocation for eighteen years thereafter. During fourteen years of this time he clerked in a branch store established in Hannibal by the William Barr Dry Goods Company of St. Louis. At the end of this period his carefully hoarded earnings enabled him to open a store of his own in Hannibal, next door to that in

which he had so long been a clerk. After conducting this business ten months, in July, 1881, he removed to Carthage, Missouri, and purchased a half interest in a dry goods store at that place, which was conducted under the firm name of Luscombe & McElroy. Something less than a year later Mr. Luscombe sold his interest in the establishment to Edward C. Robertson, of St. Louis, and the reorganized firm became McElroy & Robertson. After conducting a prosperous business as head of this firm for seven years Mr. McElroy sold his interest to his partner and turned his attention to mining operations, in which he has ever since been successfully engaged. He has carefully studied the mineral resources of the Missouri-Kansas lead and zinc district, and is the owner of numerous tracts of mining land in that region. He was one of ten gentlemen who built, owned and operated the Jasper County Electric Railroad, extending from Carthage to Carterville. Afterward these gentlemen consolidated their interests with those of the South West Missouri Electric Railroad Company, and gained a controlling interest in this railway system, which extended from Carthage to Galena, Kansas. Mr. McElroy was made secretary of the corporation, and filled that position until he and his associates disposed of their interest to the corporation which now owns, controls and operates the line. In politics Mr. McElroy has always been a Democrat. At a very early age he united with the Presbyterian Church and was chosen to the office of deacon in that church at Hannibal before he attained his majority. For eighteen years past he has been an elder in the First Presbyterian Church of Carthage. He was also one of the founders and an original member of the Young Men's Christian Association of that city. October 1, 1872, he married Miss Julia Augusta Barde, of Hannibal, Missouri. Four children have been born of this union, the eldest of whom, Nellie Barde McElroy, died some years since. The living children are: Walter F., Mary Elsie and Julia Alleen McElroy. Their son, Walter F. McElroy, has attracted the attention of high musical authorities by his meritorious work as a composer and organist, and his first composition, after less than two years' study, was awarded a first prize by the Missouri State Association of Musicians. Toward the close of the year 1900 he sailed for Germany to complete





*Hugh L. McElroy*





*Henry D. K. & Co.*

his musical education, and gives promise of attaining unusual distinction in his chosen profession.

**McElroy, Hugh L.**, was born in Springfield, Kentucky, in 1832. His father, Anthony McElroy, was for many years a successful merchant and banker of that place, and there Mr. McElroy, under his father's tutelage, became well versed in the same lines of business. After locating in Kansas City in 1868 he was soon recognized as a man of varied experience and excellent judgment. As vice president of the First National Bank of Springfield, Kentucky, he had become thoroughly acquainted with that system of banking, and this at once gave him a place among the financiers in the city of his adoption. At that time Kansas City was in its infancy and had but one national bank. Mr. McElroy assisted in organizing and became one of the directors of the Kansas City National Bank, the second of its class in the young city. Since then he has been closely connected with a large number of the financial institutions of the place, giving valuable assistance in an advisory way. Speculating in real estate has been his favorite pursuit, and in order to make a success of that by giving his undivided attention to it he has declined many offers of prominent positions. For a few years past he has given special attention to the management of the Jackson Lithia Spring, and in so doing has come to be regarded as a public benefactor. In politics Mr. McElroy is a Democrat. In his personal life he gives evidence of his Scotch-Irish descent. Unflinching integrity is a marked trait of his character, commanding the confidence and esteem of all who know him. Living up to the motto emblazoned upon his McElroy coat of arms, "Trusty and True," he can always be relied upon as a faithful friend and adviser. In business enterprises his judgment is clear and farseeing, and he is steadfast and lofty in purpose. In all his varied business transactions nothing can be said detrimental to his keen sense of justice and integrity. Caring nothing for the formalities of fashionable life, he is social in his inclinations, and delights to meet and entertain friends with hearty, unconventional hospitality. Mr. McElroy is justly proud of his ancestry. His genealogy prior to the year 1641 was destroyed in the burning of a church

at Raloo, Ireland, during the wars of that date. In the old church yard there are the graves of many of his ancestors. Charles McElroy, one of his ancestors, a brave soldier under General Robert Monroe, in a great battle near Larne, Ireland, during the wars of 1641, gained high honors. William McElroy, another of his ancestors and a soldier, was awarded five medals for daring deeds. He was the first man to place his foot on the Heights of Alma. Coming to a later date, 1730, James McElroy, in company with relatives, the Irvines, McDowells and McCunes (all families of note now throughout the United States), came over on the vessel, "George and Anne," and settled in Pennsylvania, but soon removed to Virginia. Later on, Hugh, the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, with his brothers Samuel and James, and their brother-in-law, John Irvine (all of them having married Irvines), emigrated to Kentucky, then the western portion of Virginia. With their muskets strapped to their backs (to defend themselves and families against the Indians) they cleared the forests and plowed the fields. Kentucky was then truly "The Dark and Bloody Ground." Near the little town of Springfield now rest the remains of Mr. McElroy's father, grandfather and great-grandfather, the latter being the old pioneer, Hugh McElroy. The McElroy family was originally from Argyle and Lanark Counties, Scotland, and emigrated to County Down, Ireland. Mr. McElroy was married October 10, 1872, to Miss Mary Handy, daughter of Major John G. Handy, who was a prominent and wealthy resident of Harrodsburg, Mercer County, Kentucky. The home of Mr. and Mrs. McElroy at 1512 East Eighth Street, Kansas City, is one of the most spacious and handsome of the many palatial residences in Kansas City and is adorned with many gems of art and curiosities collected by them in their tours through America and abroad. With all the accomplishments fitting her for leadership in polite society, Mrs. McElroy makes her home the scene of many delightful gatherings of the most cultured people of the city. At the same time she is in no manner neglectful of charitable and other objects requiring personal effort and pecuniary assistance. With her husband, she is a member of the Central Presbyterian Church, and is an active agent in providing for its support and its charities.



The Children's Home has been one principal object of her solicitude. She is an interested member of the Athenaeum Club and other literary and social bodies. Mrs. McElroy is a direct descendant of the famous Count Bartholomew Depuy, who was born in 1650. He was an officer in the household guards of the grand monarch, Louis the XIV, and served in fourteen pitched battles. He was the leader of the Reformation and, after the edict of Nantes, fled to America with his wife, the famous Countess Susanah La Villain. They joined the Huguenot Colony on the James River in Virginia, where he settled and raised a family of children. Mrs. McElroy is a member of the Society of Daughters of the Revolution.

**McFall.**—A city of the fourth class in Gentry County, fifteen miles southeast of Albany, on the Omaha branch of the Wabash Railroad. It has Baptist, Methodist Episcopal and Presbyterian Churches, a graded school, bank, flouring mill, distillery, a weekly newspaper, the "Mirror," and about twenty-five other business concerns, large and small. Population, 1899 (estimated), 600.

**McFerron-Ogle Duel.**—Joseph McFerron was a native of Ireland, educated and of a fine sense of honor. He was one of the earliest settlers of Cape Girardeau, and was the first clerk of courts for the district. William Ogle was a storekeeper and collector of internal revenue. He was considered a bully and made himself offensive to many in the community. He insulted McFerron, who struck him in the face. McFerron was challenged. He had never fired a pistol, but purchased one and began to practice. The duel took place on a sand bar in the Mississippi River near the town. At the first fire Ogle fell mortally wounded with a bullet in his brain. McFerron was unhurt. He resigned his office, but as the sympathy of the community was with him, he was soon reinstated and continued in office until his death in 1821.

**McGee, Allen B. H.,** was born May 21, 1815, near Bardstown, Kentucky. His father, James H. McGee, left the Kentucky home in 1827 and came to Missouri. His first destination was Liberty, Clay County, but his stay there was of but few months' duration, and there was not a fixed location

of the family until he decided to establish a home upon the ground that now marks a large part of the corporate limits of Kansas City. He found two French brothers, Joseph and Louis Roy, in possession of squatter's claims, and these he purchased from them. An early settler named Samuel Johnson was also the owner of a desirable tract of land, embracing what afterward became known as Dundee Place, and this tract he also bought, the result being an extensive homestead of fertility and good location. The ground upon which James H. McGee founded a home skirted the banks of the "O. K." Creek, then a fine stream of running water, and offering evident advantages for a residence site. Upon the shore of this creek the two Frenchmen had erected a water mill, but had not begun to operate it. This mill was purchased by Mr. McGee, and under his management and the subsequent management of his sons, became one of the best-known industries in the West. Having spent almost a year in prospecting through the rich valleys and hills of western Missouri, Mr. McGee believed he had found the location best suited to the needs of an ambitious pioneer. The development of the acres purchased by him in that early day, the influence of his thrift and progress during the formative period, and the present value of land that has blossomed from a wilderness into a modern city, attest the foresight of this sturdy adventurer who fixed his abiding place in a section that had little of promise, except to the close-observing eye. In 1829 he went to Kentucky and returned with the first slaves brought to western Missouri. As his property holdings increased he added improvements steadily. The power of the well known gristmill was increased by putting in a treadmill, and oxen supplied the new driving force. This mill ground flour and meal for the nearby tribes of Indians and all the settlers in the neighborhood, being the first mill on the Missouri River above Independence. Later a distillery was added and the business became more important. Contracts for grinding flour for the Indians were entered into with the government. Allen B. H. McGee was twelve years old when his father came to the Missouri home. As soon as he was old enough to engage in active work he took charge of his father's mill, and thus gained a wide acquaintance and a thorough knowledge of business methods in his young

manhood. The movement of Indians to not-far-distant reservations was begun by the government within a short time, and the McGee mill was awarded a contract for feeding the tribes in that section of the country. The remuneration for so great a contract was considerable, and the mill became one of the busiest institutions on what was then the frontier. These contracts lasted about seven years, and during most of the time the young man had charge of the mill, his father securing the contracts and turning them over to the son for execution. The latter also conducted the distillery for several years, and finally engaged in business for himself. The town of Westport, now a beautiful suburb of Kansas City, began to spring up, and he took the contracts for the erection of the church and schoolhouse there. These were successfully carried out, and the young man had established a reputation as a builder. He sawed the lumber by Brush Creek water power. The shingles were split by hand, and the clapboards were sawed by the use of an ordinary hand implement and the good right arm. The old Catholic Church that stood at Twelfth and Penn Streets in Kansas City, long since demolished, was built by Mr. McGee, and other important contracts were undertaken by him and faithfully carried out. Giving up building operations, he engaged in the Indian trade, and all over the Western plains and into the mountainous districts his name was familiar. He outfitted hundreds of overland travelers who started over the historic Santa Fe trail for the Southwest and for California. The great "Pathfinder," John C. Fremont, was outfitted by Mr. McGee, and the latter named remembers well the daring captain of the advance guard of civilization and the trail he followed as he passed through western Missouri. It was in Mr. McGee's house that Fremont and Thomas H. Benton met, shook hands and were reconciled after Fremont's romantic abduction of Benton's daughter, followed by the marriage of the devoted two. The house in which this occurred stood on the site of the present McGee homestead in the south part of Kansas City. "Colonel" McGee, as he is best known, gained a wide acquaintance through his intimate friendship with Robert Campbell, the well known pioneer of St. Louis. As prospectors, home-seekers and traders left St. Louis and headed toward the new settlement which

eventually became Kansas City, Mr. Campbell invariably referred them to McGee, and thus he was sought out by every new arrival. As time went on the Indians began to trade for themselves and profits were large. The freighting business flourished until the sixties, and was followed by other pursuits and investments, in which Mr. McGee was successful. In early days he was an ardent Whig. Later he became a Democrat, and during the war, although his sympathies were with the South, he exercised the prerogatives of the peacemaker and prevented a vast amount of impending devastation and bloodshed in western Missouri by his words of wisdom and counsel.

**McGee, Peter**, a contractor and director of great building enterprises, whose name is familiar throughout the country, is a native of Ireland, but has lived in the United States since he was five years of age. Maryland was the first State in which his parents resided in this country. When he was twenty-two years of age the young man, seeking wider fields and better advantages, came West. He arrived in St. Louis, Missouri, in 1867. As a practical mechanic he found employment there and at other Western points, including Kansas City, his present home. He developed ability with marked rapidity, and his services were demanded by the projectors of some of the greatest engineering feats of the time. He served as foreman under Captain Eads in the construction of the great bridge at St. Louis, bearing the famous engineer's name, and directed much of the practical working which resulted in the successful completion of the present majestic span. For two years, again with Captain Eads, he acted as foreman of the South Pass jetty works, at the mouth of the Mississippi River. This piece of work is familiar to all who are acquainted with the accomplishments of Captain Eads. From the government he secured a contract, after depositing an enormous forfeit, for constructing jetties in the South Pass of the Mississippi delta. By this means he hoped to establish a deep channel, and to maintain it against the deposits which the waters of the gulf threw back into the mouth of the river, despite all previous efforts that had been made to maintain a channel of

sufficient depth. The work was an unqualified success, as students of history and engineering matters know, and Mr. McGee was thoroughly conversant with every detail of a task that proved a triumph of modern skill and genius. After two years spent at the mouth of the Mississippi river Mr. McGee engaged in railroad service for several years. For several years he was employed in the bridge and building department of the Wabash Railroad and had charge of a part of the reconstruction of the St. Charles bridge. In 1886 he began to assume contracts on his own account, including riprap work for the Wabash and Santa Fe Railroad Companies, this work being in the nature of providing protection to the roadbeds from the ravages of the Missouri River. Previous to 1886 he had resided in St. Louis, but in the year named, having contracts in that part of the State, he removed to St. Charles, Missouri. Mr. McGee has been a resident of Kansas City since 1886, though he first resided in Kansas City in 1867 and worked as foreman on the Hannibal bridge. He superintended the building of the stone piers for the great Winner bridge, which was to lead into Kansas City, begun in 1889. This immense task was never finished, but the massive piers, built under his supervision, are still in perfect condition and may be used at a time when it is found possible to carry the project to completion. After his connection with the H. S. Hopkins Bridge Company of St. Louis, which company was the contractor for the Winner bridge, Mr. McGee formed a partnership with George H. Kahmann, of Kansas City, for the purpose of engaging in the pneumatic foundation and general contracting business, the former work being the firm's specialty. The junior member of McGee, Kahmann & Company was J. M. Hibbler, of Washington, Missouri, and after his death the place was assumed by J. W. McMurry. All the present members of the firm are expert bridge men and experienced in the perfection of engineering feats. At the time the company was organized it was the only one in the West capable of building pneumatic foundations, and is to-day one of the very few which attempt such difficult contracts, the work being of a kind which not many contracting firms care to undertake. Mr. McGee has had charge of the work of constructing at least

fifteen large bridges over important streams. His company did all the substructure work for the Choctaw & Memphis Railroad, and in the year 1899 made the substructure for five of these bridges, which cost over \$350,000. In the same year this company constructed for the Illinois Central Railroad forty-eight miles of track for the Fort Dodge & Omaha division, costing \$245,000. Mr. McGee has done a great deal of railroad work in addition to these contracts, and in 1900 carried out a contract for changing the line of the Chicago & Alton Railroad in Missouri. In the same year his company constructed piers for the South Canadian River bridge in Indian Territory, owned by the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad. Mr. McGee devotes most of his time to business affairs and participates very little in public or social life; although his wide acquaintance in the business world gives him a high standing among the leading men of the country. He was married in 1867 to Miss Margaret Vipond, of Peoria, Illinois. To them five children have been born, of whom two are living, a daughter, Jane E., wife of T. D. Phelps, of Kansas City, Missouri, and a son, Peter W., seventeen years of age, who is employed by the company of which his father is the head.

**McGirk, Matthias**, lawyer and jurist, was born in Tennessee, in 1790. He studied law and was admitted to the bar there, and came to St. Louis in 1814. In 1816, when Messrs. Chouteau and Lucas made their first addition to the town of St. Louis, he purchased the second lot sold, at the corner of Fourth and Walnut Streets, on which stood the old stone building which had been the officers' quarters of the Spanish garrison. This historic building was his home for a number of years. He acquired much prominence as a practicing lawyer, and at the organization of the State government of Missouri was chosen one of the first Supreme judges. He continued on the Supreme bench until 1841, and is remembered as one of the distinguished pioneer jurists of the State. In 1827 he removed from St. Louis to Montgomery County, where he passed the remaining years of his life.

**McGovney, Albert**, banker, is a native of Adams County, Ohio, where he was born February 18, 1852, son of John and Rebecca

(Holmes) McGovney. His father was also a native of that State, and a son of Thomas McGovney, who removed from Kentucky to Ohio in the early history of the latter State. His mother was a daughter of Thomas Holmes, of Ohio. Thomas McGovney, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, served in the American army during the War of 1812. His son John was a member of an Ohio regiment organized for service in the Mexican War, but that conflict ended before the services of the regiment were required. He raised and organized a full company in his regiment, becoming its captain. He was a public-spirited man and active in the development of the community in which he resided. The early education of our subject was begun in the public schools of his native town. At the age of fifteen years he accompanied his parents to Cass County, Missouri, and from there, in the spring of 1871, removed to Vernon County, where he assisted his father in the management of his farm until 1882. Soon after removing to Vernon County he became interested in public affairs. In 1882 the Democratic party nominated him for the office of county treasurer, to which he was elected, serving two terms of two years each. While an incumbent of this office he displayed marked ability as a financier, and at the conclusion of his term, having decided to make Nevada his permanent home, he was offered and accepted a post of responsibility in the Thornton Bank. There he remained until 1892, when the directors of the Bank of Nevada tendered him the office of vice president of that institution. He accepted the position, which he has since filled, gaining year by year an enhanced reputation as a sagacious financier and a safe adviser to those seeking investments for capital. Since becoming a resident of Nevada, Mr. McGovney has been closely identified with those matters pertaining to the public welfare, and for two terms has served as a member of the city council, in which he has wielded great influence. He is a member of the blue lodge, chapter and commandery in Masonry, and has filled the chairs in the local bodies. Mr. McGovney was married November 20, 1881, to May L. Pitcher, a native of New York, whose death occurred a few months later. His second wife was Sallie Thornburgh, to whom he was married June 2, 1885. She died January 29, 1886, and on October 14, 1890, he

was united to Mary A. Warth, daughter of Dr. E. J. Warth, of Nevada, by whom he has one son, Robert Warth McGovney.

**McGowan, James B.**, was born June 8, 1864, on a farm near Liberty, Clay County, Missouri. His parents, Hugh and Margaret (Barry) McGowan, were married in the city of Portland, Maine, and removed to Missouri in 1850. The father died July 20, 1883, and in September of the same year the widow and children removed to Kansas City, Missouri. The two oldest brothers, John and M. A. McGowan, died in 1886, and that same year Hugh J. McGowan, whose important achievements in the business world are elsewhere referred to in this work, was elected marshal of Jackson County, Missouri. The rapid rise of the two brothers, the one just named and the subject of this sketch, is a story familiar to their neighbors and friends. Their mother, who was a devout Catholic and a woman deeply interested in good works, died September 11, 1898. She and her husband were numbered among the pioneers of northwest Missouri, and their names are familiar in the minds of early residents whose recollections carry them back to the days of a time when that section of the State was nothing more than a rich promise. Hugh McGowan was also a Catholic, an ardent advocate of temperance and a public-spirited citizen in every possible way. James B. McGowan was educated in Clay County, Missouri, having the advantages of the regular English course and a portion of the sciences. He was given an appointment on the police force of Kansas City for two years, and served six years in the office of the county marshal of Jackson County, Missouri, during which time he probably handled as many criminals as any officer in the State. In 1894 Mr. McGowan was appointed jury commissioner of Jackson County by County Clerk Crittenden and served in that capacity six months, resigning at the end of that time in order that he might accept a position with his brother, Hugh J. McGowan, then manager of the Barber Asphalt Company's business in Kansas City and vicinity. Since 1895 Mr. McGowan has been connected with this important department of public improvements and is now assistant western agent for the large company heretofore named. Under the management of these two brothers

the Barber Company has paved over 135 miles of streets in Kansas City, and has also laid many miles of pavement in St. Joseph and other cities. Mr. McGowan has always been identified with the Democratic party and is one of its active workers. He is a member of the Catholic Church. He holds membership in the Benevolent Order of Elks and enjoys a degree of popularity in the social circles of Kansas City. The story of his life is a story of industry, determination and perseverance. Opportunities of a wholesome kind he has not been slow to embrace; his fidelity is well known, and his faithfulness to friends or a cause espoused have won for him a sure and creditable place in the community where he has grown to be an important figure.

**McGrath, Michael K.**, clerk of the St. Louis Criminal Court, State Senator and Secretary of State, was born in County Cork, Ireland, in 1835, and, after receiving a good education in private and national schools, came to America in 1851, arriving at St. Johns, New Brunswick, where he found employment as a shipping clerk. The same year he removed to Bangor, Maine, and served as clerk and bookkeeper in a clothing store, for five years, removing thence to New York City in 1856. After a year's occupation there as clerk in a clothing store he came to St. Louis in 1857 and made it his permanent home. Although only twenty-two years of age, his clerical experience of six years, his good address and his exemplary habits commended him, and he soon found employment in the office of recorder of deeds, holding the position for three years. In 1860 he joined the Missouri State Guards, Kelly's regiment, and when the Civil War began served for a time with that regiment on the Confederate side. In 1862 he was appointed deputy clerk of the St. Louis Criminal Court, and held the position till turned out by the "Ousting Ordinance" of 1865. In 1867 he was appointed deputy clerk of the United States Circuit and District Courts, and served in that capacity until 1869, when he was elected secretary of the St. Louis city council. In 1870 he was elected clerk of the St. Louis Criminal Court for a term of four years, at the end of which he was nominated by the Democratic State convention for Secretary of State on the ticket with Charles H.

Hardin for Governor, and was elected, along with the whole ticket, by a majority of 37,500. In 1876 he was again nominated and re-elected, and again in 1880 and 1884, holding the position for fourteen years, through the successive administrations of Governors Hardin, Phelps, Crittenden, Marmaduke and Morehouse—more than twice as long as the office had ever been held by a predecessor. In the campaign of 1888 he published and edited the "Sedalia Democrat," and the following year he was elected State Senator from St. Louis. From 1891 to 1894 he was deputy building inspector in St. Louis, and from 1895 to 1897 was state examiner of Building and Loan Associations, retiring in 1898 after more than forty years of public official service marked by stainless probity, the highest efficiency, and a personal demeanor that won for him the respect and good will of party friends and opponents alike. He has proven himself so capable in each of the many positions he has held that it has been difficult for his friends to decide which one he was best fitted for, and in which he exhibited the greatest aptitude—for, he has borne through his whole official life the conscientious diligence and clerical accuracy that distinguished him as a deputy clerk in the St. Louis county recorder's office, at the age of twenty-two, and the result is a record which, taken all in all, has no equal in the history of Missouri. He has been a consistent Democrat all his life, serving on committees and taking an active part in campaigns, and recognized as one of the wisest counselors and best authorities in times when counsel and accurate information were demanded. He is a lawyer and journalist, and, in newspaper writing, dealing with public, historic and political matters, he has no superior. Mr. McGrath was married, in 1870, to Kate Kelly, daughter of Colonel Joseph Kelly, of St. Louis, and they have five children.

**McGregor, Malcolm Graeme**, lawyer and jurist, was born January 15, 1843, at Wadsworth, Medina County, Ohio. His name bespeaks his Scotch lineage, and both his parents were natives of the land of Scott and Burns. His father, John McGregor, and his mother, whose maiden name was Isabella Brock, were both born at Hamilton, in Lanarkshire, located on the Clyde River,

about eight miles from the city of Glasgow. His father, who was born June 24, 1796, was a son of Archibald McGregor and Jean (Haddo) McGregor. When a boy John McGregor was taken to London, England, by Rev. Alexander Fletcher, a Presbyterian minister, in whose home in that city he lived, receiving private instructions through tutors. Later he returned to Hamilton and attended Glasgow University, from which institution of learning he was graduated. In addition to his English education he was a fine Hebrew, Greek, Latin and French scholar. He married Isabella Brock in 1819, and in 1827 they immigrated to America, settling first in Vermont. From there they emigrated to Ohio in 1833, settling in Medina County, where they resided until the death of the husband, in the fall of 1848. When a boy in Scotland, John McGregor had learned the trade of weaver, at which he worked in his native town after his marriage, until he came to America. He also taught a night school in Hamilton for the benefit of working young men and women. After coming to the United States he followed the profession of teaching until his death, establishing at Wadsworth, Ohio, an institution which he conducted until that time. Malcolm G. McGregor was the youngest of a family of nine children, three sons and six daughters. His father died before he was six years of age, and soon afterward he and his mother went to live with his eldest brother, Archibald McGregor, who was editing and publishing the "Stark County Democrat," at Canton, Ohio. They lived at Canton from 1848 to 1858, and as soon as he was large enough and strong enough, the boy began working Saturdays in his brother's printing office, and on Wednesdays, after the paper had been run off the press, he delivered it about town and afterward directed and mailed the out-of-town edition. He learned to set type when it was necessary for him to stand on a chair to reach the printer's case. In 1858 his brother sold the "Stark County Democrat" and removed to Bucyrus, Ohio. While he had previously put in much of his time about the printing office, his education had not been neglected, as he had attended, with reasonable regularity, the public schools of Canton. After going to Bucyrus he attended the high school of that city for a portion of the year following, and then returned temporarily to Canton to collect his

brother's old printing and newspaper accounts. After he was sixteen years of age he did not attend school any more, but previous to that time he had mastered the branches usually taught in the public schools of Ohio, had also taken a two years' course in Latin and had learned something of the German language. In the summer of 1859 his brother, Archibald, purchased the "Crawford County Forum," one of the oldest newspapers in northern Ohio, and Malcolm G. McGregor returned to Bucyrus and went to work regularly in the printing office. Having exchanged the "Forum" office for the "Democrat" office, his brother returned to Canton in 1860, and Malcolm continued to work in the office at the last named place until 1863, being nearly all the time foreman of the mechanical department. When he was twenty years of age he went to Maquoketa, Iowa, and having other plans and ambitions concluded to abandon the printing trade. That winter he taught a district school in Iowa, receiving for his services a salary of \$20 a month and board, which meant that he boarded around among the patrons of the school. The following spring the sickness of his mother compelled him to return to Ohio, and he remained in Canton until after her death, several weeks later. Returning then to Iowa, he clerked for a time in a country store owned by his brother, John McGregor, and during the fall and winter of 1864-5 he taught in the public schools of Maquoketa at a salary of \$40 a month. While working in his brother's printing office he had received no compensation other than his board and clothing, he having been treated in every respect as one of their own children by this brother and his good wife. His first savings were, therefore, accumulated in Iowa, and as he had had a home there in the family of his brother and in that of his sister, Mrs. Emma Jenkins, without cost to himself, he had been able to lay by, what seemed to him at the time, quite a snug sum of money, and with this to defray his expenses, he began the study of law in the spring of 1865. He first read under the preceptorship of Charles M. Dunbar, but in the course of a few months his brother-in-law, Colonel J. W. Jenkins, who had been mustered out of the Union Army at the close of the Civil War, removed to Kansas City, Missouri, and opened a law office there. In the fall of 1865 Mr. Mc-

Gregor removed also to that city and continued his law studies under the direction of Colonel Jenkins. In February of 1866 he was admitted to the bar by Judge John S. Tutt, at Lexington, Missouri. On Monday, at 3 a. m., February 26, 1866, he left Kansas City, expecting to locate somewhere in southwest Missouri to practice law. He took a stage to Fort Scott, Kansas, and when he reached that place, there being no public conveyances beyond it, he started out, on Wednesday following his departure from Kansas City, to walk to Lamar, Missouri, forty miles distant from Fort Scott. He stopped over night on the way and the next day, arriving in Lamar, remained there until Saturday. On that day he walked to Carthage, Missouri, at which place he arrived on the 3d of March, 1866. He decided to locate there, and it has been his home ever since. The ravages of war had practically destroyed Carthage, and at that time there were not to exceed fifty people in the place, and the population of Jasper County was not more than 1,000. James Allison and William J. Cameron were then the only other lawyers in the county, and both these gentlemen left it many years since, so that Mr. McGregor has now resided in the county longer than any other attorney. He practiced his profession there successfully until 1880, when he was elected judge of the Fifteenth Judicial Circuit, comprising the counties of Jasper, Lawrence, Newton and McDonald. He was re-elected in 1886 and served on the bench in all twelve years, being elected both times as an independent candidate over the nominee of the Democratic party. Prior to his election to the judgeship he had served as a member and president of the board of education and as city attorney of Carthage. During the years 1873 and 1874 he also served as a member of the County Court of Jasper County. Both as lawyer and jurist he has achieved well merited distinction. Coming to Missouri at the age of twenty-two years, he voted and acted with the Republican party in matters political, although he was never known as a strict partisan, until he became somewhat dissatisfied with the financial and tariff policies of that party. In 1896 he acted with the "Silver Republicans" in supporting William J. Bryan for the presidency, and he has since been opposed to the general policy of President McKinley. In 1872 Judge Mc-

Gregor united with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is still a communicant of that church. In 1892 he was sent by the St. Louis Conference as a lay delegate to the General Conference of the Methodist Church, which convened that year at Omaha, Nebraska. In 1868 he married Miss Ollie Stephenson, of Carthage, Missouri. Two daughters born of this marriage, Ora and Anna McGregor, are living. His eldest child, Charles McGregor, died in 1875. Mrs. McGregor died July 30, 1882.

**McHenry, Solomon Houck**, well known in the railroad circles of Missouri, was born June 21, 1868, at Westport, Missouri. He is the son of James E. and Kate (Houck) McHenry, both of whom are natives of this State, their parents having been numbered among the early settlers in the region west of the Mississippi River. His father comes of a Scotch family and his mother of Pennsylvania German ancestry. The elder McHenry has taken a somewhat active part in public affairs and was State register of lands for Missouri in 1876. Solomon H. McHenry passed the early years of his boyhood in Jefferson City, and completed his education in the public schools of that place. Immediately after leaving school he entered the employ of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company and began a thorough course of training for the responsible position which he was to fill in later years. Connected with the freight department of the railway company, he thoroughly familiarized himself with this branch of the transportation business and was advanced from one position to another until he was made soliciting freight agent and delivery contractor at Jefferson City. This position he still holds, and he is known as one of the most thoroughly capable and popular young railway men on the Missouri Pacific system. His home is in Jefferson City, and as a member of the Democratic party he has taken an active part in political campaigns and the conduct of public affairs in that city. At the present time (1900) he is a member of the city council, and in 1898 was the candidate of his party for mayor of Jefferson City. As a mayoralty candidate he suffered defeat as the representative of the minority party. He is a communicant of the Baptist Church, and a member of the order of Knights of Pythias. In 1890 Mr.

McHenry married Miss Thenia Bolton, of Jefferson City, and a son, Foster McHenry, has been born of this union.

**McIlwrath, William**, merchant, was born June 10, 1834, in Belfast, Ireland, son of Samuel and Ann (Gray) McIlwrath, both of whom were born in the County of Antrim, Ireland, and came of Scotch antecedents. The McIlwraths of the north of Ireland were all seated originally at Ayrshire, Scotland, and were of Norman origin. Having followed the fortunes of William the Conqueror, and shared in his successes, they were given land in Ayrshire, from which place representatives of the family migrated to Ireland. The Norman name was Le Rath, to which the Celts, among whom they settled in Scotland, gave the prefix "Mac," meaning "son of." In its present form the name has been somewhat further anglicized. In his boyhood William McIlwrath attended, during two terms, a summer school at which he learned to read and write and mastered the rudiments of mathematics. What he has since acquired in the way of education has been through careful reading and observation without the aid of teacher. In 1857, when he was twenty-three years of age, he came to the United States, and in 1858 he established his home in Missouri. He was little more than fairly settled in this country when the Civil War began, and living in Missouri he almost necessarily became a participant in the strife. His convictions of right made him a supporter of the Union, and he entered the volunteer service of the United States Army as first lieutenant of Company D, Ninth Cavalry, Missouri State Militia. He was mustered into the service February 22, 1862, and was mustered out on the 21st of April, 1865. While in the army he acted as brigade quartermaster during what was known as the Price raid through Missouri in 1864. During most of the remainder of the time he was on detached service as provost marshal, being on duty in several military districts. Mr. McIlwrath's earliest business experience was in Ireland, where he began life as a baker. When he came to the United States he first engaged in the grocery business. After the war he was postmaster at Chillicothe, and while filling this office became engaged in the stationery and book trade, which he has successfully continued up to the present time

(1900). His business career in Chillicothe has covered a third of a century, and during all this time he has been held in high esteem by the people of that city. He cast his first vote for Stephen A. Douglas for President, in 1860, and voted thereafter for every regular nominee of the Democratic party until 1896, when he voted for Palmer and Buckner, the candidates of the gold standard wing of that party. The candidates and platform of the Democratic party in 1900 did not commend themselves to Mr. McIlwrath, and his declaration was that he did not expect to cast his vote for the "nominees of the Democratic party until it comes back to the principles of sound money and a tariff for revenue only." His career as a public official began in August, 1866, when he was appointed postmaster of Chillicothe, a position which he filled until June, 1869. For twelve years he served as a member of the board of education of Chillicothe, and during ten years of that time he was president of the board. For six years he was a member and president of the board of managers of the State Industrial Home for Girls, which is located at Chillicothe. January 28, 1861, Mr. McIlwrath was married, at Fulton, Missouri, to Mrs. Ann E. Switzer, a native of this State, and a son and daughter have been born to them, of whom the daughter was living in 1900. The son died in infancy.

**McIntyre, Daniel Harrison**, lawyer, was born in Callaway County, Missouri, May 5, 1833. His father, Charles W. McIntyre, was a Kentuckian by birth, and his mother, whose maiden name was Margaret Harrison, was born in Virginia. His grandfather, Daniel McIntyre, was severely wounded at St. Clair's defeat by the Indians in 1791, and later saw service also in the War of 1812, in which he was major of a regiment of volunteers. He afterward served two terms in the Kentucky Legislature. Charles W. McIntyre, the father of Daniel H., was a volunteer in the Black Hawk War. He passed his life on a farm, where the son was reared. The latter was educated at Westminster College, of Fulton, Missouri, from which institution he was graduated with honorable mention. In the spring of 1861 he was elected captain of a military company formed in Callaway County, and this company was mustered into the State Guard. On



the 17th of June following, Captain McIntyre and his company joined Governor Jackson at Lamar, Missouri, and became a part of the Confederate forces then operating in this State in the Civil War. They participated in the battle at Carthage, Missouri, and among the casualties of the company was the killing of Louis C. Simpson. This gallant young soldier sent a dying message to his sister, Susan F. Simpson, which Captain McIntyre delivered in such a manner as to win her regard, and she later became his wife. In the battle of Wilson's Creek, Captain McIntyre's company suffered a loss of 50 per cent of those on its rolls. In this engagement Captain McIntyre was wounded in the face and still bears the scar. For nine months he was a prisoner of war, being held at Jefferson City and St. Louis, Missouri; Alton, Illinois, and Camp Chase and Johnson's Island, Ohio. He was then returned to the Confederate Army through an exchange of prisoners, which took place at Vicksburg, Mississippi, and immediately afterward joined General Price's Army in Missouri. He remained in the service until the close of the war, surrendering with the remnant of the Confederate Army at Shreveport, Louisiana. Soon afterward he returned to Mexico, Missouri, married Miss Simpson, and for five years thereafter lived on a farm. In the spring of 1871 he began reading law, and later was admitted to the Audrain County bar. He was elected prosecuting attorney of that county in 1872, and two years later was chosen State Senator for what was known as the "A. B. C. District," composed of Audrain, Boone and Callaway Counties. During the ensuing session of that Legislature he served as chairman of the judiciary committee, and during the last session was also a member of the revision committee. From 1881 to 1885 he served with distinction as attorney general of Missouri. It was during his term of service that the famous litigation of the State against the Hannibal & St. Joe Railroad was begun. In this suit the State recovered over \$3,257,000. It was fought through the State and Federal Courts and resulted in the greatest victory ever won by the State of Missouri against a railroad company. Although the attorney general had the aid and advice of able counsel, nearly all the work of preparation, and by far the greater part of the argument,

up to the time of the appeal by the complainants to the Supreme Court of the United States, was done by him. His term of office expired about the time the appeal was taken. During the legislative sessions of 1887 and 1891 he represented Cole County in the lower branch of the General Assembly. He was very prominent at different times in the fight against the removal of the State Capital, and also against the removal of the State University from Columbia. His record as a public official shows him to have been in all things a conservative, just and faithful representative of every trust reposed in him by the people. He was a lawyer of more than usual ability, met with well deserved success, and enjoyed the universal respect not only of his clients but of his fellow members of the bar. An orator of distinction, he was eloquent and logical in his arguments, both in the court room and in political campaigns. The wound which he received at Wilson's Creek, in later life caused an affection of his eyes and compelled him to abandon the active practice of his profession. At the present time (1900) he is living in retirement at Mexico, Missouri.

**McKee, Edwin R.**, lawyer and judge of the First Judicial District, composed of the counties of Clark, Knox, Lewis and Scotland, was born in Knox County, Illinois, August 31, 1844. He received the rudiments of an education in the common schools, and when quite young his parents moved to Iowa, in which State he attended the Western College, at Toledo, for three years, after which he entered Lombard University at Galesburg, Illinois, where he remained for two years. During the Civil War he enlisted as a private in Company K, First Iowa Infantry. At the close of the war, in 1865, he became a resident of Missouri, and a few years later was admitted to the bar. He located at Memphis, in Scotland County, where he commenced the practice of his profession and soon had a lucrative clientage. He was elected to the office of prosecuting attorney, and in this capacity sustained his reputation as a conscientious, painstaking and able lawyer. His political affiliations have always been Democratic, and he served his party as district elector and elector at large, and in the councils of his party filled other places of trust and honor. Judge Benjamin E. Turner, of the





*J. E. McKeighan*





*J. E. McHughan*

First Judicial Circuit, died in 1896, and Judge McKee was appointed to fill out his unexpired term. At the close of the term in 1898 he was elected to succeed himself. Since occupying a place on the bench Judge McKee has demonstrated his ability as a jurist and an able exponent of the law, and has won the respect and confidence of other judges of the Missouri courts and the members of the bar in general. At his home in Memphis he enjoys the hearty friendship of a large circle of citizens. His son, Nat T. McKee, for several years was deputy circuit clerk and recorder of Scotland County, and is among the prominent young business men of Memphis.

**McKee, Samuel Joseph**, city engineer of Joplin, was born April 7, 1853, in Anderson County, Kentucky. His parents were Robert C. and Zerelda (McCoy) McKee, natives of the State in which their son was born, and descendants from old Virginia families. The father, who was a lawyer by profession, practiced for twenty-five years at the Frankfort bar, and died in 1880. The son attended the common schools and an academy during the years of his early boyhood. In 1869 he entered the Kentucky Military Institute, near Frankfort, where in addition to the usual academical instruction he took a special course in engineering, covering all branches of that science then taught, and received his diploma in 1873. In 1874 he removed to Missouri, locating at Miami, in Saline County, where he carried on a mercantile business for three years, going thence to Joplin, where he was similarly engaged for a like period. In 1881 he entered upon the professional work for which he so carefully prepared himself. His skill and accuracy received prompt recognition from the highest authority. Almost from the outset he found employment requiring all his time, and in the most important classes of work. Among his employers were all the large mining corporations in the Joplin region, as well as in regions beyond its borders, their commissions covering both civil and mining engineering. The local conditions were such as to bring him much experience in the latter field, and as a recognized expert his services are in constant demand, and his accomplishments are regarded with implicit confidence. His professional services in the city have been of

the highest utility, and, while perhaps no more laborious than his work in and about the lead and zinc mines, have attracted more attention and brought him greater reputation on account of the magnitude of the undertakings. He was appointed to his present position as city engineer in 1889, and has served as such for seven years between that time and the present. Under his direction the existing elaborate sewerage system was constructed, involving an expenditure of not less than \$100,000. He now has in hand additions which will involve an expenditure by the city of \$30,000 more, and necessitate an equal amount for private lateral sewers, to be paid for by individuals. The mechanical work on the sewer system is of the best character, and the engineering is perfect. His earlier work included laying out the various additions to the city, comprehending in the aggregate about one-half of the present area of the entire city. That one official should be privileged to direct such important enterprises during so many years is the highest possible assurance of capability. Politically he is a Democrat. He holds membership in the orders of Modern Woodmen, the Woodmen of the World, the Elks and the Knights of Pythias. Mr. McKee was married April 7, 1886, at Joplin, to Miss Bertha Brader, a native of Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania. Of this marriage have been born three children, Jacque, Brader and Katherine. Mr. McKee is an enthusiast in his profession, and he has the satisfaction of knowing that his services to the city and to the industrial interests which have made it world-famous are abundantly recognized.

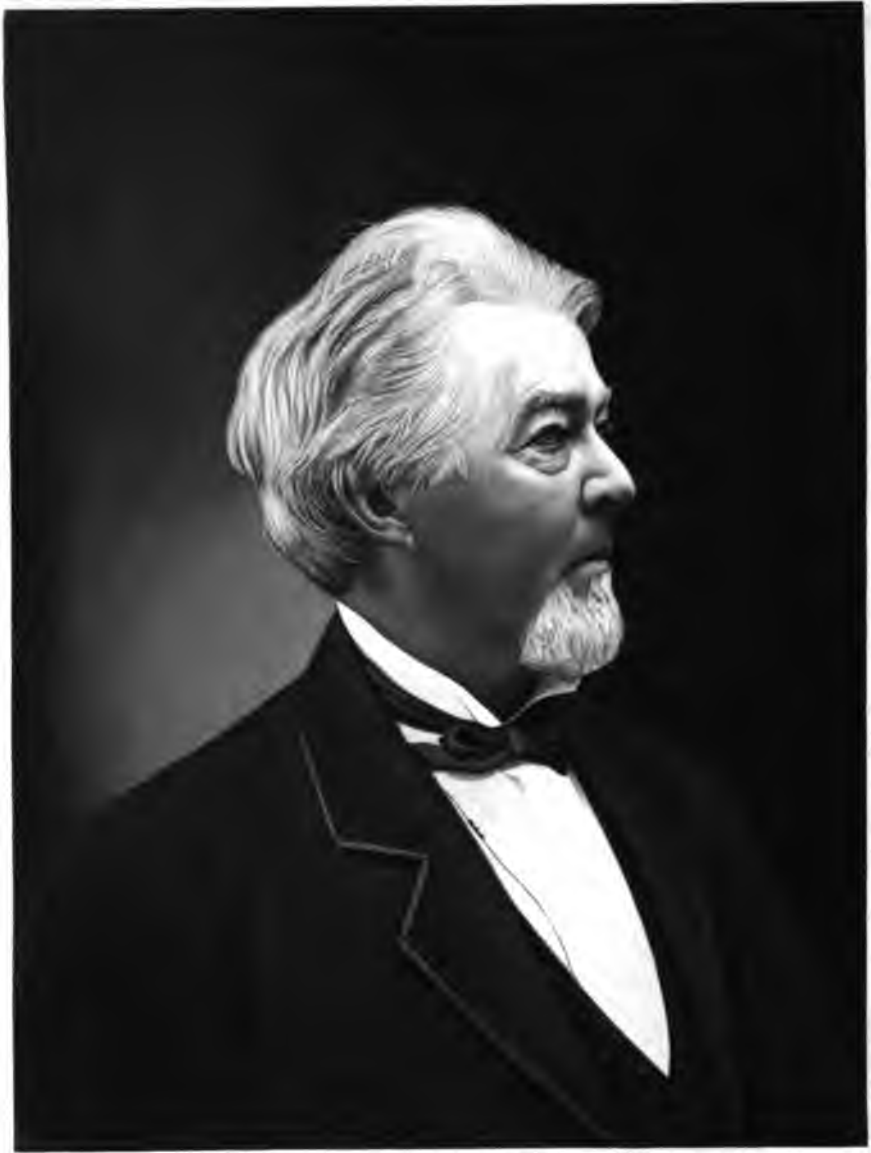
**McKeighan, John Elmore**, lawyer, was born near Farmington, Illinois, July 20, 1841, son of Robert and Ellen (Tuttle) McKeighan. His father was a native of the County Antrim, of the North of Ireland, where he was born in the year 1818, and his mother was born three years later in Cincinnati, Ohio. They settled in Illinois during the pioneer era of the history of that State, prospered in agricultural pursuits, and continued to reside there until the end of their lives, the mother dying at their home in Toulon, in 1888, and the father in 1896. After spending the earlier years of his life on the farm, John E. McKeighan left it as a boy to enter Knox College, at Galesburg, Illinois,

intending to fit himself for a professional career. In 1862 he went from Knox College to the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, and at the end of a full classical course was graduated from that university in the class of 1866. At the university during the time Mr. McKeighan was there, a sharp issue was made between the secret societies as a body and the independents, which rose to its highest point of interest in the struggle for the election of the president of the Students' Lecture Association, which office was the highest that could be obtained in university politics. Mr. McKeighan was the candidate of the independents, and was elected in 1865 for the 1866 term. Ever since that the independents have been in the ascendancy and have elected all the officers they wished to, not only in the lecture association, but in the other general literary societies of the university. When, however, Mr. McKeighan's son, Robert C. McKeighan, entered the university in 1896 (graduating in June, 1900) he allowed him to decide for himself whether he would join one of the Greek letter societies or not, and he decided the question by joining one. While in college Mr. McKeighan had taken up the study of law, which he continued after his graduation from college under the preceptorship of Martin Shellenberger, of Toulon, a prominent member of the Illinois bar. In 1867 he was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of Illinois, and soon afterward removed to Bolivar, Polk County, Missouri, where he had his earliest experience as a practitioner. In 1868 he removed to Baxter Springs, Kansas, and practiced law there until the spring of 1871, at which time he became a partner of H. C. McComas in the firm of McComas & McKeighan, at Fort Scott, Kansas. Five years later both Mr. McComas and Mr. McKeighan removed to St. Louis, where they continued to be associated together until 1883, when the partnership was dissolved, Mr. McComas removing to New Mexico, where he and his family later fell victims to hostile Indians, a tragic affair, which, at the time, attracted widespread attention. From 1883 until 1884 he was associated with S. B. Jones in the practice of his profession, and in 1885 became a member of the firm of Boyle, Adams & McKeighan, his senior partners being Judges W. F. Boyle and E. B. Adams. This firm, which was regarded as one of the strongest in St. Louis, continued

in existence until 1892, when Mr. McKeighan associated himself with Messrs. Lee, Ellis and Priest, also a notable combination of able lawyers. A year later the firm became Lee, McKeighan & Priest, which continued in existence until the appointment of Mr. Priest as United States district judge. After that Major B. D. Lee and Mr. McKeighan continued to practice in partnership until the death of Major Lee, which occurred in May of 1897, made Mr. McKeighan successor to the business of the firm, which later became McKeighan, Barclay & Watts. Twenty years of active practice at the St. Louis bar have given him a place among those recognized by the public as its ablest members, and this rank has been attained without any adventitious aids. Diffident, but dignified in manner, retiring in disposition and totally unfamiliar with the arts frequently made use of in the law as in other callings, to attract patronage and gain professional prominence, his advancement has been akin to that of the soldier promoted for meritorious conduct on the field of battle. His stepping-stones to eminence at the bar have been results achieved and legal battles won. Devoting himself almost exclusively to civil practice, he has made a special study of commercial and corporation law, and the breadth and scope of his powers have been evidenced both as counselor and trial lawyer. The bent of his mind is judicial, and in every case presented to him he surveys with care the whole field of controversy. A quick perception seems to enable him to penetrate to the heart of a question with comparatively little effort, and through a remarkable facility of expression, a sentence or phrase uttered in his incisive way portrays not infrequently the whole aspect of the subject. In the higher courts, where questions of law rather than of facts determine the issues, where lawyers' arguments are shorn of sophistries, where logic counts for more than nicely turned sentences, and where a broad knowledge of the laws is more effective than burning eloquence, Mr. McKeighan is peculiarly happy in the presentation of cases, the perspicuity of his statements, his apt illustrations, logical reasoning and perfect candor in dealing with every phase of the case always impresses favorably the administrators of the law. His appeals to juries are equally forceful and effective. In the marshaling of facts and in the arrangement and presenta-







*Geo M Knight*

tion of strong points in evidence in such a way as to convince juries of the righteousness of his cause, he has no superior at the Missouri bar in the opinion of his professional contemporaries, and his equipment is of such a nature, his powers of such expansive character, that he seems able always to rise to what the occasion may demand, exceeding often the expectations of those who know him most intimately. Treating courts, brother lawyers and litigants alike always with marked courtesy, he is none the less intensely earnest and forceful, and his devotion to the interests of clients is of that chivalrous character which prompts a lawyer to exhaust every legitimate resource to win victories for those who intrust their interests to his care. As a public speaker on general topics he is one of the most attractive and entertaining members of the St. Louis bar, a well-stored mind, ready wit and the gift of eloquence combining to render him equal to any demand which may be made upon him. His simplicity of manner, kindly nature and genuine friendships are characteristics which impress themselves upon those who come in contact with him in the affairs of every-day life. His father was one of the early Free Soilers and Abolitionists of Illinois, and he was reared under influences which made him a pronounced Republican until the issues arising in the Civil War had been finally decided. He then became a member of the Democratic party, and still affiliates with that organization, but, having no taste for office holding, has been a public man only in that sense in which a lawyer, prominent at the bar, comes before the public. He married, June 2, 1869, Miss Ellen M. Cutler, of Ann Arbor, Michigan, daughter of Thomas C. Cutler, who was later a well known member of the Kansas bar, and died at Newton, Kansas, in 1893, at the advanced age of 73 years. Mrs. McKeighan also died in 1893. Her surviving children are Robert McKeighan, Mabel McKeighan and Ellen McKeighan. August 12, 1869, Mr. McKnight married Mrs. Ida P. Hunt, formerly of Water town, New York, who has two daughters, Viola M. Hunt and Jennie J. Hunt.

**McKittrick, Hugh**, merchant, was born Oct. 21, 1829, at Gilnakirk, Ireland. He attended private schools in his native country until he was fourteen years of age, when

he received a liberal education in the United States. He spent the year 1847 in England, and returned to the United States to the city of St. Louis, where he became a member of the firm of Mr. W. McKnight & Co., and was engaged in the goods trade until 1850, when he removed to St. Louis, where he remained until his retirement in 1855. He then became a member of the firm of McKreery & Co., and was actively engaged in the same until 1860, when McKnight & Co. was organized as a corporation under the laws of the State of Missouri. He was elected a director of the Dry Goods Association, and was elected to hold office in 1861, 1862 and 1863. He was president of the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce, and a director of the St. Louis and San Francisco Trust Company, and was a member of the Board of Honor of the Chamber of Commerce. He has received several valuable medals and certificates, and has been honored with the title of Knight of the Legion of Honor. He has also received a commission on the part of the Government to examine and submit reports on the subject, which received high commendation from various sources. In addition to his business enterprises in St. Louis, he was connected as a director and stockholder with several New York corporations. He married in 1859 Mary Walter Cutler, daughter of Norman Cutler, of St. Louis, and their children were born in St. Louis. Three of his children have been engaged in the business of agriculture, and have done so with success and in a liberal spirit.

**McKnight, John**, merchant, was born May 9, 1802, in Albany, New York. His grandparents were John McKnight, born in 1750, and his parents were John (Meek) McKnight, born in 1780, and a mill, and his mother was a woman for whom he was distinguished. His parents were among the first settlers of the



*Amos A. Phelps*

tion of strong points in evidence in such a way as to convince juries of the righteousness of his cause, he has no superior at the Missouri bar in the opinion of his professional contemporaries, and his equipment is of such a nature, his powers of such expansive character, that he seems able always to rise to what the occasion may demand, exceeding often the expectations of those who know him most intimately. Treating courts, brother lawyers and litigants alike always with marked courtesy, he is none the less intensely earnest and forceful, and his devotion to the interests of clients is of that chivalrous character which prompts a lawyer to exhaust every legitimate resource to win victories for those who intrust their interests to his care. As a public speaker on general topics he is one of the most attractive and entertaining members of the St. Louis bar, a well-stored mind, ready wit and the gift of eloquence combining to render him equal to any demand which may be made upon him. His simplicity of manner, kindly nature and generous friendships are characteristics which impress themselves upon those who come in contact with him in the affairs of every-day life. His father was one of the early Free Soilers and Abolitionists of Illinois, and he was reared under influences which made him a pronounced Republican until the issues resulting in the Civil War had been finally disposed of. He then became a member of the Democratic party, and still affiliates with that organization, but, having no taste for office-holding, has been a public man only in that sense in which a lawyer, prominent at the bar, comes before the public. He married June 2, 1869, Miss Ellen M. Cutler, of Kalamazoo, Michigan, daughter of Thomas C. Cutler, who was later a well known member of the Kansas bar, and died at Newton, Kansas, in 1893, at the advanced age of eighty years. Mrs. McKeighan also died in 1893. Her surviving children are Robert Cutler McKeighan, Mabel McKeighan and Ellen McKeighan. August 1, 1899, Mr. McKeighan married Mrs. Ida P. Hunt, formerly of Watertown, New York, who has two daughters, Viola M. Hunt and Jennie J. Hunt.

**McKittrick, Hugh**, merchant, was born October 21, 1829, at Gilnakirk, Ireland. He attended private schools in his native town until he was fourteen years of age, when

he received the appointment of midshipman in the British Navy. When he was seventeen years old he began his business career in the linen trade. When nineteen years old he came to the United States and met in New York Mr. Wayman Crow, then head of the dry goods firm of Crow, McCreery & Barksdale, of St. Louis. He was offered a position in this house by Mr. Crowe, and came to St. Louis in August of 1849 to accept it. On the retirement of Mr. Barksdale, Mr. McKittrick became a member of the new firm of Crow, McCreery & Co. Thereafter he was successively a member of the firm of Hargadine, McKittrick & Co., and the president of the corporation which succeeded this partnership, under the name of the Hargadine-McKittrick Dry Goods Company, in 1889, and continued to hold that position until his death, which occurred July 14, 1895. For many years he was president of the board of trustees of the Church of the Messiah; for twenty years was a director in the St. Louis National Bank, and was one of the organizers of the Union Trust Company. In 1878 he was appointed a member of a commission, created by Honorable John Sherman, then Secretary of the United States Treasury, to investigate and report on the undervaluation of goods passing through the customhouses and other frauds practiced in that connection. He served on this commission during all its sittings, and at the close submitted a minority report, which received high commendation from various sources. In addition to his business enterprises in St. Louis, he was connected as a director and stockholder with several New York corporations. He married in 1859 Mary Webber Cutter, daughter of Norman Cutter, of St. Louis, and nine children were born to them. Three of his sons are now interested in the business of which he was so long the leading spirit.

**McKnight, John**, lawyer, was born May 9, 1802, in Augusta County, Virginia. His grandparents were Timothy and Eleanor McKnight, born in Ireland, who immigrated to America during the Revolutionary War, and his parents were William and Betsy (Meek) McKnight. The father was killed in a mill, and the son was reared by an uncle, for whom he was named. The McKnights were among the early settlers in what is

now Missouri, arriving in 1815. They were two brothers, John and William. John came with William McCutchan and Mr. Jameson, whose wives were aunts of the McKnight brothers. All were men of great enterprise and force of character. Their history was given at length in a rare volume, "Ten Years in the Valley of the Mississippi," written about 1830 by the Rev. Mr. Flint. John McKnight, uncle of the subject of this sketch, and Thomas Brady formed the firm of McKnight & Brady, and Thomas McKnight and Joseph Brady the firm of Brady & McKnight. In their day these houses transacted the largest business in St. Louis, owning and handling vast quantities of real estate in the city and throughout the State. In 1817 Jules De Mun, August P. Chouteau and Pierre Chouteau, Jr. formed a business partnership. The last named remained in St. Louis, the others engaged in a trading expedition to Santa Fe, New Mexico and Chihuahua, Mexico, and with them went Robert McKnight on a business venture of his own. Mexico was then in a state of revolution, and at Chihuahua the party were robbed and imprisoned. When after long delay news of this event reached St. Louis, Major Pierre Chouteau, father of August P. Chouteau, took means to assemble several thousand Indians, with whom he was friendly and influential, to invade Mexico and rescue the party, and Senator Benton had difficulty in convincing him that the difficulty could only be arranged through governmental intervention. After an imprisonment of two years the captives were released, and nearly thirty years later the matter was finally disposed of, when, after the Mexican War, the Mexican government was obliged to pay their victims an indemnity of \$100,000. Of the four McKnight brothers, John remained unmarried. Aside from his large business concerns his care was given to rearing his namesake nephew, whom he brought from Virginia a small orphan boy. Young John acquired a fair schooling and then engaged in clerking in various houses. In 1822 he attended the session of the General Assembly at St. Charles at the instance of an influential person who promised him employment. The pledge was unfulfilled, and the young man was left without means. State Senator Parmer, a warm-hearted man, whose homely manners and aggressiveness made him

known as "the ring-tailed painter" (panther), became interested and secured for him one of the most lucrative clerkships in the Legislature. At the close of the session John read law in the office of Henry S. Geyer, in St. Louis, and was admitted to the bar, but never entered upon practice. At a later day, however, his legal knowledge was serviceable to him in his business concerns, and at one time was of advantage to his legal preceptor, who was appointed by the General Assembly to superintend the printing of the first statutes enacted by that body. This labor Mr. McKnight took largely upon himself, transcribing the acts from the official rolls for the use of the printer and reading the proof. In 1826 he went to Santa Fe, New Mexico, thence to Mexico, where he visited his uncle, Robert, and finally located in Chihuahua, where he established a mercantile business. This he carried on for twelve years, accumulating a handsome fortune, and gaining the esteem and confidence of all with whom he came in contact. When returning to the United States, General Armijo committed to his keeping \$10,000 in money for deposit in New York, and when Mr. McKnight wrote a receipt for it the Governor declined it, saying that acceptance would imply a doubt of his honesty. In 1847 he retired to his home farm near Clayton, in St. Louis County. He was a frequent visitor in St. Louis, where he held property and investments to the value of some \$300,000. A man of excellent social qualities, of large and varied information derived from reading, travel and intercourse with men in all walks of life, and withal warmed with the most generous impulses, his companionship was sought and enjoyed by the best of the old-time circles whose own lives had been spent in the making of St. Louis and Missouri. In his younger days he was a Whig, but became a Democrat when his old party ceased to exist. In religion he was a Presbyterian, irreproachable in life, but too modest and unobtrusive to intrude his religious opinions upon others, or to set up for them a standard of belief or conduct. He was married September 3, 1850, to his cousin, Miss Martha A., daughter of William and Rebecca McCutchan, who came from Virginia with the uncle who had brought him. Her father died January 6, 1852, aged sixty-three years, and the mother August 2, 1885, aged ninety-three years. No children were born

of the marriage of Mr. McKnight. He died on his home place September 12, 1875. His wife still survives and resides in her country home in St. Louis County. His nearest relatives are N. R. McKnight, of Huntsville, Missouri; Mrs. Vincent Henderson, of Thomas Hill, Missouri, and Mrs. Elizabeth Scott, of Memphis, Tennessee, nephew and nieces respectively.

**McLaran, Charles**, was born December 10, 1808, in Baltimore, Maryland, and died December 12, 1891, in St. Louis. After the death of his father, he was adopted by Peter Godley, of Tuscumbia, Alabama, a merchant of large means, who died afterward, leaving him a small fortune. He married in Tuscumbia, and lived there about twelve years, when, upon the death of his wife, he removed to Columbus, Mississippi, where he engaged in cotton planting. In 1847 he was one of the founders of what afterward became the First National Bank of that city, and became its first president. In 1853 he married Miss Annie M. Jennings, of St. Louis, Missouri. Shortly before the Civil War he removed to the last named city. There he became a member of the first board of police commissioners, and helped to organize the metropolitan police system of the city. About 1867 he embarked in the wholesale hardware business, with his nephew, Charles McLaran Williams, under the firm name of McLaran & Williams. Eight years later he retired from active mercantile pursuits, and busied himself with the care of his estate from that time until his death. While he was never a member of a church or other religious organization, he lived the life of a Christian gentleman. He was known as a broad-minded, public-spirited man, and with Mr. D. A. January and others, he was one of the originators of the enterprise which resulted in the building of the old Southern Hotel. He lived to the ripe age of eighty-four years, his wife, four daughters and five sons surviving him.

**McLean, James H.**, physician, manufacturer and Congressman, was born in Ayrshire, Scotland, August 13, 1829. The year after his birth his father removed with his family to Nova Scotia, and there he lived till he was grown to be a lad, when he went to Philadelphia and took a position in a drug

store. In 1849 he came to St. Louis and engaged in business in a firm which bore the name of Bragg & McLean. In 1851 he began the manufacture of proprietary medicines which, from that time, became the business of his life, expanding to vast proportions and bringing him an ample fortune. He studied medicine also, and graduated at the St. Louis Medical College. In 1882 he was elected to Congress as a Republican to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Thomas Allen, and served to the end of the term. He possessed an inventive genius, and some of his inventions, notably a gun of great destructive capacity, gained for him a wide reputation.

**McLure, Margaret A. E.**, known in St. Louis and throughout the State of Missouri as a public benefactress, was born in 1811, in Williamsport, Washington County, Pennsylvania. William Parkinson, the father of Mrs. McLure, was a man of large means, and was noted for his enterprise, liberality and generosity. His daughter, now Mrs. McLure, was carefully educated, and, in early life developed those traits of character which have made her a leader of women and a public benefactress. March 19, 1833, she married William Raines McLure, and, coming West with her husband, lived for several years at Weston, Missouri. In 1851 they removed to St. Louis, where Mr. McLure became at once prominent in business circles, while Mrs. McLure became equally prominent in social circles and among the cultivated and accomplished women of that city. Since her husband's death she has continued to reside in St. Louis, where she has been distinguished for her good works and her activity in aiding to build up charitable and other humanitarian institutions. At the beginning of the Civil War her strong convictions as to the justness of the Southern cause made her one of its most ardent champions in St. Louis. In consequence of her active manifestations of sympathies with this cause, Mrs. McLure was imprisoned in her house from March 20, 1863, until May 12th, when she, with other sympathizers, was sent inside the Confederate lines, where she remained until the war closed, giving to the cause such assistance as she could in camp and hospital. Soon after the fall of Vicksburg a parole camp was formed near Demopolis, Alabama, from which Lieutenant Hall, of Guibor's battery,

was sent to Columbus, Mississippi, to escort Mrs. McLure thither, the soldiers earnestly desiring her presence among them. She was received at the camp with great enthusiasm, and General N. B. Whitfield and his wife tendered her the hospitality of their home. This offer was accepted, and this was her home thereafter until peace was restored. Returning then to St. Louis, she entered upon the labors of love for which she has since been conspicuous in various fields of effort. In later years she was one of the women of Missouri chiefly instrumental in building up the organization of Daughters of the Confederacy. She was also one of the founders and builders of the Confederate Home of Missouri, located at Higginsville. Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. McLure. Their eldest son, William Parkinson McLure, achieved distinction in the Civil War as a Confederate soldier. He was a brave and efficient officer, and gave up his life for the cause he held dear. Prior to the war he had lived in the far West and was post-master of Denver, Colorado, by appointment of President Buchanan.

**McLure, Charles Derickson**, was born February 22, 1864, in Carrollton, Missouri, son of William R. and Margaret A. E. (Parkinson) McLure. He came with his parents to St. Louis when he was five years of age, and received a public school education in that city. In 1860, when a boy sixteen years old, he became connected with freighting operations in Nebraska, Colorado and Montana. While thus engaged he opened up the first road down Milk River Valley, establishing the route which is now occupied by the Great Northern Railroad. In 1865 he began mining operations in Montana. In 1879 he made a discovery of rich quartz-bearing rock in the granite mountain lode, and in 1880 he acquired, by purchase, what is known as the "Granite Mountain Lode Claim," originally located in 1872, and the "Granite Mountain Extension Lode Claim," located in 1878. Soon after these purchases Mr. McLure gave to Charles Clark a power of attorney, which enabled him to organize in St. Louis a syndicate to develop the properties, and this syndicate was succeeded in the autumn of 1881 by the "Granite Mountain Mining Company," Mr. McLure retaining the largest interest. Capital, experience and indefatigable effort

combined to make this enterprise a success, and in process of time Mr. McLure and his associates developed the greatest silver mine in the world.

December 2, 1882, Mr. McLure acquired from W. W. Williams a one-half interest in the James G. Blaine lode claim, and on December 29, 1882, he purchased from the same party the remaining one-half interest, making Mr. McLure the entire owner of the James G. Blaine lode claim. On June 1, 1883, he deeded to Josiah M. Merrell and to Charles Clark, each an undivided one-third interest in the James G. Blaine lode claim. This is the claim that Messrs. McLure, Clark and Merrell deeded to the Bimetallic Mining Company, and which formed the basis of the organization of that company. Mr. McLure helped to organize the Bimetallic Company, becoming a member of its first board of directors, and this company also operated valuable mines.

April 6, 1898, the Granite Mountain Mining Company and the Bimetallic Mining Company consolidated their interests, the new corporation being known as the Granite-Bimetallic Consolidated Mining Company. Mr. McLure is a director of this corporation, and his associates on the board and officers of the company are all St. Louis men.

He is interested in numerous other St. Louis corporations, among them the Merchants' Bridge Company; the St. Louis Trust Company; the National Bank of Commerce, and the Planters' Hotel Company. He is a member of the directories of the last three named corporations, and is vice president of the company owning the Planters' Hotel.

He has been identified also with the development and improvement of the street railway system of St. Louis; and is a stockholder and director in both the Missouri Railway Company and the Lindell Railway Company.

He is a member of Christ Church Cathedral, of the Cathedral Chapter and of the vestry of that church. November 10, 1885, he married Miss Clara Edgar, daughter of Timothy B. Edgar, of St. Louis.

**McMenamy, Bernard**, a large landed proprietor, whose life was of much usefulness through his kindness and benevolences, was born February 2, 1823, in Stranolar Parish, County Donegal, Ireland. His own immediate blood relatives and his own descendants



*Bernardoff*







Bernard J. McHenry



were deeply religious in disposition, and the larger number of them gave their lives to the service of the Roman Catholic Church. His parents were James and Margaret (Boyce) McMenemy, both natives of Ireland. James McMenemy was a brother of the late Bernard McMenemy, who immigrated to America early in the nineteenth century, and settled near the present site of Bridgeton, in St. Louis County, Missouri, and his wife was a first cousin of Judge Boyce, of St. Louis. The parents came to America after the arrival of their son, Bernard, who tenderly cared for them in their declining years, at his home, where they died, the father in 1862, at the age of seventy-seven years, and the mother in 1872, at the age of seventy-two years. They were the parents of nine children, of whom there now survives but one, Matthew, a member of the Society of Jesus. The deceased sons are James, who was a resident in St. Louis County; Bernard, the subject of this sketch; Patrick, who was a member of the faculty of the seminary at Cape Girardeau, and died in St. Louis in 1865; Peter, who died in the Catholic priesthood, in Ireland, and John, who was a lawyer, and at one time clerk of the St. Louis County Circuit Court. The two oldest daughters, Mary and Anna, died as Loretto Sisters, and Margaret, also deceased, was the wife of the late Thomas Withington, a landowner in St. Louis County. Bernard, the second son, came to America alone when he was little more than fourteen years of age, and arrived in St. Louis, Missouri, in February, 1838. He at first made his home with his uncle, Bernard McMenemy, for whom he was named, and who owned a large tract of land in St. Louis County. While there, engaged in assisting his uncle, he took occasion to supplement the schooling he had received in his native land by attending a common school in the neighborhood. His opportunities were meager, but he succeeded in acquiring a fair English education sufficient to enable him to acquit himself creditably in discharging the business duties of life. During the same time, and in subsequent years, he pursued a liberal course of reading and was a particularly close student of political economy, and his fund of information and wealth of original thought made him an interesting and instructive conversationalist upon this and kindred topics. He had been with his uncle but a few years when

his bright and active mind and ambitious spirit impelled him to enter upon a career of his own, where he might exercise that independence which he sought to assert, and which alone could secure to him the advancement he craved. He first rented the 300-acre farm known as the Withington estate, near Bridgeton, and his industry in its cultivation and his frugality of life enabled him to subsequently effect its possession through purchase. After a period of eight years he had accumulated sufficient means to purchase the present McMenemy family estate of 320 acres, near Normandy, upon which he erected one of the most beautiful country residences in St. Louis County. This handsome and well-appointed home, known as Oakland Hall, since its occupation by the family, has ever been favorably known for its charming domesticity and abundant hospitality. Meantime, and in succeeding years, Mr. McMenemy was an extensive and sagacious investor in real estate, and much property came into his possession or passed through his hands from time to time. Among his permanent acquisitions was a fine tract of 200 acres formerly a portion of the estate belonging to his uncle, Bernard McMenemy. In all his large transactions the spirit of gain for sake of gain was not a consideration, his sole desire being to comfortably provide for his family and to be enabled to contribute to such benevolent purposes as might seem to him to be commendable. Throughout his life he was an earnest Democrat, and wielded a quiet but powerful political influence in his neighborhood and throughout the county. He was absolutely devoid of personal ambition, however, and he resolutely declined frequent and urgent solicitations to accept nomination for public office, in instances where candidacy was equivalent to election. At the opening of the Civil War he warmly sympathized with the South, and his zeal moved him to enter the military service, but a serious accident made this impossible. He was a Catholic in religion, singularly devout, and his contributions to the support of the church, and of its various benevolences, were constant and liberal. His kindness of disposition was unaffectedly manifested toward all with whom he came in contact, and very many who attained success in business life, or who entered upon successful careers in the professions, were largely indebted to him for fatherly

interest and counsel, and for material assistance at critical times. He was married, in 1855, at St. Charles, Missouri, to Miss Mary A. Bowles, the Rev. Father Hamill celebrating the nuptial mass. His bride was a daughter of Walter Bowles, who was a native of Maryland, and for some years a resident of Kentucky. Mr. Bowles was an early settler in St. Charles, and was prominently connected with its development and the advancement of its varied interests. Miss Bowles was liberally educated by the Religious of the Sacred Heart, at St. Charles, Missouri. A woman of lovely and amiable disposition, and of deeply religious character, she proved a capable helpmeet to the husband, whose sentiments and purposes were as her own. It was frequently remarked that theirs was an ideal marriage, and that their home was an exceptionally happy one, with an air of refinement it was pleasure to breathe, and affording a beauty and abundant hospitality it was a delight to share in. The quiet but intensely religious sentiment which governed the lives of husband and wife is discerned in the erection of a private chapel in their home, in 1871, and its establishment and maintenance was undoubtedly strongly influential in molding the character and giving direction to the lives of their children. In the discharge of their religious duties, the dispensing of their bounties, and the rearing of their family, husband and wife were truly one, and they found reward for their well-doing in the well-ordered and useful lives of their descendants, and in the love and esteem of all outside their family circle in whose midst they dwelt. Eight children were born to them, of whom the oldest, James Walter, died in infancy. All those now living were liberally educated; all the sons attended the St. Louis University and the two daughters were graduates of the Academy of the Sacred Heart, in South St. Louis. John P. McMenemy is a real estate agent in St. Louis, and married Miss Angela O'Neil, a graduate of the Academy of the Sacred Heart and a daughter of Judge Joseph O'Neil, of St. Louis; Matthew McMenemy entered the Society of Jesus in 1879, was ordained to the priesthood by Cardinal Gibbons in 1894; Mary R. and Delphine McMenemy became Religious of the Sacred Heart; Ignatius T. McMenemy is engaged in the real estate business in St. Louis; Francis Xavier Mc-

Menamy is professor of classics in Marquette College, at Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Joseph A. McMenemy is a stockholder in the Western Bent Glass Company, St. Louis, and married Miss Elizabeth Ghio, a daughter of James C. Ghio, a leading real estate agent; Mr. Bernard McMenemy died at his home as the result of an accident, November 5, 1875. His death was deeply deplored, and his obsequies were attended by representatives of every Catholic congregation and society in St. Louis and vicinity. Mrs. McMenemy is yet living, in the enjoyment of excellent health and in full possession of all her faculties, and, as in former years, finds pleasant occupation in the discharge of her religious duties and in affording relief to the suffering and needy. With a son, Ignatius T. McMenemy, she resides at the family home, Oakland Hall, in the summer months and in the city of St. Louis during the winter.

**McMillan, John Ard**, captain of the Carthage Light Guard during the Spanish-American War, was born January 31, 1868, near Cannonsburg, Pennsylvania, son of William and Mary (Moore) McMillan. He was educated in the Carthage schools, but left the high school before graduation and completed a commercial course in the Carthage Collegiate Institute. He was engaged for a time as clerk in the boot and shoe store of C. C. Catron, in Carthage, and in June, 1895, became a member of the firm of McMillan & Durham, engaged in the same business, in which he yet continues. In 1887 he enlisted as a private in the Carthage Light Guard and displayed such true soldierly qualities that he was regularly advanced through the various grades from corporal to sergeant and acting orderly sergeant. He was then commissioned second lieutenant, was promoted to first lieutenant, and in 1896 to captain. He was in command of the company when the Spanish-American War opened, and he took it into service and remained until the restoration of peace. With it, he was mustered into the service of the United States at Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, May 12, 1898. May 20 he accompanied it to Chickamauga Park, Tennessee, whence it was transferred in September to Lexington, Kentucky, and in November to Albany, Georgia, where he was mustered out of the service with his command

February 27, 1899. His regiment, the Second of the National Guard of Missouri, bore a high reputation for its excellent morale and efficiency. Due to the capability of its officers and the manly qualities of its rank and file is the fact that its sick list was less than that of any other regiment in the division. The Carthage Light Guard, Company A, was noted in this excellent regiment for its surpassing exactness and promptness in manual of arms and company movements, as well as for placing on the field for drill and parade, a larger average percentage of men than any other company. On returning home the company resumed its position in the State military establishment, and after assisting in effecting the necessary reorganization, Captain McMillan resigned in December, 1899, in order to resume attention to his personal business. In 1897 he was elected to the Carthage city council; after leaving for the field in 1898 he tendered his resignation of this office, which was not accepted until shortly before his return home. In politics he is a Republican, and in religion a Presbyterian. He is secretary of the local lodge of the Royal Arcanum, Inner Guard of the Lodge of Elks, and a member of the Court of Honor. He was married October 24, 1895, to Miss Mary Lucille Matthews, daughter of Dr. L. I. Matthews, of Carthage, and a lady of fine attainments in literature and music. She was a student in Hardin College, Mexico, Missouri, and DePauw University, at Greencastle, Indiana. She is a member of the Shakespeare and Matrimonial Clubs of Carthage. One child, William, was born of this marriage.

**McMillan, Joseph Moore**, captain and adjutant of the Second Regiment National Guard of Missouri during the Spanish-American War, was born July 21, 1865, in Washington County, Pennsylvania, son of William and Mary (Moore) McMillan. He attended the high school in Carthage and was afterward a student in the Shattuck Military School, at Faribault, Minnesota, from which he was graduated in 1887. During the latter portion of his connection with the school he was captain of the cadet corps, and bore the reputation of being one of the most zealous and accomplished officers ever belonging to that body. Upon his return home his military tastes led him to attach himself to the Carthage Light Guard, and his proficiency in

arms was soon recognized in his choice as first lieutenant, in which position his skill in movements and command gained for him the entire confidence of his company and the admiration of all soldiers who witnessed its behavior. Upon the organization of the Second Regiment, National Guard of Missouri, in 1892, he was commissioned adjutant, with the rank of captain, and March 3, 1898, he was engaged in his duties as such at the assembling of the command at Jefferson Barracks. Here his services were of the highest value in placing the regiment in a high disciplinary state, mainly through the instruction he afforded to the first sergeants of the various companies. May 12th, the command was mustered into the service of the United States, and a week later it was encamped at Chickamauga Park. In September it was transferred to Lexington, Kentucky, and in November to Albany, Georgia. To the great disappointment of all there was no call for the regiment to serve abroad, and the cessation of hostilities presaging its early discharge from service, Captain McMillan tendered his resignation in December in order to give attention to pressing personal concerns which with strong patriotic feeling he had laid entirely aside to enter the field. In 1888, the same year in which he had become a member of the Carthage Light Guard, he had engaged in the wholesale and retail hardware business at Carthage as a partner in the firm of Keim & McMillan, and he had withdrawn from connection with it to enter upon active military duty, still retaining his pecuniary interest, and sharing in all the responsibilities of the conduct of the business. Upon his return he resumed his active connection with the firm, in which he yet continues. In politics he is a Republican, and he holds membership with the Royal Arcanum. He was married June 10, 1889, to Miss Frances Wells, daughter of S. S. Wells, a former merchant and insurance agent in Carthage. She was educated at the Carthage high school. Three children have been born of this marriage, Brice, Frances and Margaret. Captain McMillan maintains a hearty interest in the military organizations in which he served so honorably as to win the confidence and esteem of both associates and superiors, and his means and influence are constantly at their command in all matters designed to promote their efficiency or prestige.

**McMillan, William**, was born December 30, 1832, in Washington County, Pennsylvania. His parents were John and Mary (Johnson) McMillan, both natives of Pennsylvania, the former of Scotch descent and the latter of Irish descent. The paternal grandfather was an early settler on the western slope of the Alleghany Mountains, and one of the most widely known of the early Presbyterian ministers in that region. His ministrations were at first in such sparsely populated neighborhoods that armed guards were necessary for the protection of the congregations against Indians. William McMillan was of the third generation born upon the paternal farm, which he purchased and managed from the death of his father in 1854 until he sold it in 1872. His only education was acquired in the common schools. April 5, 1872, having removed to Carthage, Missouri, he became a partner in the Carthage Foundry and Machine Shops, from which he retired in 1882, having disposed of his interest. He then engaged in mining, with marked success, in the Carterville neighborhood, wherein he is now owner of considerable tracts of mining land. In politics he is a Republican, and in religion a Presbyterian. He married Miss Mary Maria Moore, a native of Pennsylvania, and a graduate of the Female Seminary at Washington, in that State. Four sons were born of this marriage, of whom two have served in the military service of the United States in time of war, and a third made attempt to follow their example. Joseph was adjutant of the Second Regiment, National Guard of Missouri, John Ard commanding the Carthage Light Guard in the same regiment. Lawrence was a student in the Culver Military Academy, at Culver, Indiana, when the Spanish-American War began; the entire cadet corps, with which he was connected, offered its services, which were declined, the quota of the State of Indiana having been filled. The youngest son, Frank, was for some time a student in the same school, as was his brother, Lawrence, and completed a course in the Quincy (Illinois) Business College.

**McMillen, Drury Johnston**, dean of the Western Dental College of Kansas City, was born March 28, 1846, in Bracken County, Kentucky. His parents were George W. and Cornelia (Field) McMillen, the father coming

from an old Pennsylvania family and the mother being a native of Kentucky. Their son received his primary and literary education in private schools at Williamstown, Kentucky, and Chillicothe, Missouri. He then entered the Missouri Dental College at St. Louis, graduating March 7, 1877, with the degree of D. D. S. While residing in Chillicothe he had learned the preliminary steps of the dental profession and in a short time had acquired sufficient knowledge to enable him to engage in the practice at Brunswick, Missouri. There he located in 1874, later attending the dental college, and at the close of his course in that institution returning to Brunswick, where he completed a practice of nine years. In 1894 the degree of doctor of medicine was conferred upon him by the University Medical College of Kansas City. His professional career in that city began in 1882, when he left Brunswick and sought a wider field. He continued in active practice until 1896, when his duties in connection with the Western Dental College, which he had been largely instrumental in founding, made it necessary for him to devote his entire time to the affairs of the college, which had been organized in 1890. Doctor McMillen was the first dean of the institution and has continued to serve in that capacity with the weight of management upon his shoulders since the day the college first opened its doors. In addition to attending to the business management of the college he fills the chair of operative dentistry and gives daily instruction to large classes. Under his capable guidance and direction the college which he founded has grown to be one of the largest institutions of its kind in the country, and the name of its dean is familiar to the members of the dental profession in many States. Doctor McMillen is a believer in Democratic principles, but he has not been an active participant in political affairs. He is prominently identified with the Christian Church, has served as a deacon in that religious society for many years, and is a member of the Sixth and Prospect Christian Church of Kansas City. In fraternal circles he is prominent as a Mason. He was married October 6, 1868, to Miss Sallie E. Poindexter, of Cooper County, Missouri, daughter of a well known pioneer who was prominent in that part of the State in an early day. There are two sons and three daughters in this fam-

ily. Harry B. McMillen has followed in the footsteps of his father and is a dentist of high standing, being one of the instructors in the Western Dental College. Frank D. McMillen, the elder son, is a graduate of the same institution.

**McMullin, Richard Watson**, was born in Jefferson County, Missouri, June 2, 1842, son of John Thompson and Eliza M. McMullin. Both his parents were native Missourians, his father having been born in Jefferson County in 1812, and his mother in the same county in 1817. His father died at the age of seventy-six and his mother at the age of forty years. His paternal grandfather and grandmother came from the north of Ireland in 1808 and his maternal grandparents, Robert Jameson and wife, from Scotland in 1806. Richard W. McMullin was reared on a farm, receiving a common school education, and in 1862 espoused the Union cause and enlisted in the Thirty-first Missouri Infantry Volunteers, but after serving several months was discharged, disabled after a severe attack of illness. Several years later he had the misfortune to have both his arms badly crippled. Nevertheless an active and enterprising spirit compensated in a large measure for his physical disadvantages, and he has been a diligent and useful man of affairs in his county. In 1865 he assisted to establish the "Jefferson Democrat," and on the 1st of January, 1900, he purchased and took entire charge of the paper, which he has made one of the most valuable and useful local journals in the State. He has served in various public capacities, county clerk, county treasurer, probate judge and deputy collector. He has been a zealous and influential Freemason, joining the lodge in 1866, and holding all the offices of honor and trust, and having an equally honorable official connection with other recognized secret orders. His political affiliations are with the Democratic party and he enjoys the full confidence of his copartisans, as is proved by the fact that he has served as a member of the Jefferson County Democratic committee, and of the State Democratic central committee, and was president of the convention in 1878 which gave to Honorable M. L. Clardy his first nomination for Congress. Mr. McMullin was married November 25, 1868, to Miss Mary E. Honey, daughter of E. F. Honey, clerk

of the circuit court, and a member of one of the oldest and best families of Jefferson County. He is an exemplary member of the Presbyterian Church and has held the position of superintendent of the Sunday school for twenty-five years.

**McNair, Alexander**, first Governor of Missouri, was born in Derry Township, Lancaster, now Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, in 1774, and died in St. Louis, March 18, 1826. He was educated in Derry, and then spent one term at Philadelphia College, now the University of Pennsylvania, when he was called home by the death of his father. His mother agreed that whoever of her sons should be the victor in a fair encounter should become the owner of the homestead. Alexander, who was the eldest, received a severe whipping at the hands of a younger brother, to whom he afterward acknowledged that he owed the honor of being Governor of Missouri. In 1794 he was lieutenant in command of a company from Dauphin County, during the whisky insurrection of that year, and in January, 1799, he was appointed lieutenant of infantry, but was mustered out in June, 1800. He came to what afterward became Missouri Territory, in 1804, and settled in St. Louis, where he served for several years as United States Commissary. In 1812 he was appointed adjutant and inspector general, and during the war with England was a colonel of Missouri militia in the United States service. Subsequently he turned his attention to mercantile pursuits. He was elected first Governor of Missouri, holding office from 1820, when the State government was formed, to 1824, and thereafter he held an important office in the Indian department.

**McNeil, John**, soldier, was born in 1820, in British America, of American parents. He came to Missouri when a young man, and for twenty years was a prosperous hat merchant on Main Street, in St. Louis. In 1861, at the beginning of the Civil War, he joined the Union forces and was associated with Captain (afterward General) Lyon in the prompt and vigorous measures taken by him for holding St. Louis and Missouri. After the death of Lyon he was in command of St. Louis under Fremont as colonel of volunteers. In 1862 he was appointed to the military district of



northeast Missouri, a region which was a favorite recruiting ground for General Price's army, and a favorable field for the operation of guerrillas, and it was largely due to his vigorous and skillful measures that several of the most dangerous bands were broken up. August 6th he attacked and routed the joint forces under Porter, Poindexter and Cobb, near Kirksville. It was while commanding the district of northeast Missouri, with headquarters at Palmyra, that he ordered ten Confederate prisoners captured from Porter's band to be shot in retaliation for the shooting of Andrew Allsman, a Union citizen, by guerrillas supposed to belong to Porter's command. This bloody execution provoked an outcry of horror at the time, and General McNeil was severely condemned for adding so sanguinary an act to a strife in the State which was already too implacable and savage. It is only fair to give the defense of it made by himself and his friends—that it was under orders from his superiors, and that nothing less stern and exemplary would suffice to protect the Union men of northeast Missouri from the fate which Allsman met with at the hands of Confederate guerrillas. In the spring of 1863 he took a prominent part in defeating the Confederate invasion of southeast Missouri under General Marmaduke, and repelling the attack on Cape Girardeau, his command following and attacking the retreating Confederates into Arkansas.

**McNeil, Robert Wherry**, the oldest living settler in Vernon County, was born at Argyle, Washington County, New York, July 8, 1816, son of David B. and Nancy (Hamilton) McNeil. His father and grandfather, John McNeil, were both natives of Argyle. The latter was a son of Archibald McNeil, who left his home in Scotland in 1745 on account of political troubles in which he and thousands of other Scotchmen had become involved, and settled in the northern part of Washington County, New York. Their new home they named Argyle, in honor of their staunch friend, the Duke of Argyle. Mr. McNeil's mother was born in Salem, Massachusetts, and was descended from Puritan ancestors who were among the earliest to arrive in Massachusetts Bay Colony. When the subject of this sketch was a child of five years, death deprived him of

his father's care and guidance. The family was not rich in this world's goods, and after a brief attendance upon the district school of his native place, at the age of eight years he was apprenticed to the proprietor of a woolen mill. Four years later he secured employment at Lansingburgh, New York, and from 1832 to 1834 he worked for small wages in New York City. During this period the United States suffered from the worst cholera scourges in the history of this country. Mr. McNeil escaped the plague when it made its worst ravages, in 1832; but two years later, while on a steamer on Lake Erie, he was stricken with the disease, being one of the comparatively few fortunate ones who lived through the awful malady. Soon after his recovery, in August, 1834, he settled in Cleveland, Ohio, then a town of 2,500 inhabitants, where he engaged in the retail dry goods and grocery trade until 1838. In the latter year he removed to Mansfield, Ohio, where he continued in the same business for nearly four years. While residing in Mansfield, Mr. McNeil became intimately acquainted with that eminent statesman, John Sherman, then a young law student, and the two young men used to spend much of their spare time in playing backgammon. In 1842 Mr. McNeil, then twenty-six years of age, determined to engage in an undertaking in which his hardihood, endurance, energy and tact were to be given the supreme test. Journeying southwestward to the extreme western limits of the State of Missouri, he became one of the early pioneers of Bates County, which at that time included the territory now embraced in Vernon County. He located at a place known as Pleasant Gap, about eight miles north of Papinsville, in the month of March, and at once engaged in the cattle business. The dangers incident to frontier life in those days were here shared with him by his wife and three children. For ten years he continued in the cattle business at Pleasant Gap, but in 1852 he sold his lands and stock, removed to Balltown and purchased the farm, store and mill of C. D. Ball, thereby incurring a debt of \$18,000. Here he remained for many years, enjoying a good trade among the whites and Indians. For a long time this store was the only one within a radius of fifty miles or more, with the exception of a small one at Fort Scott, established for

the accommodation of the inhabitants at the fort. Mr. McNeil resided at Balltown, or in that neighborhood, until 1884, when he removed to Nevada with his family and retired from active business. Since then he has resided in that city, spending the twilight of his life in a pleasant home, surrounded by children and grandchildren, but still personally supervising his property interests. At the age of eighty-four years he is enjoying good health, being in complete possession of all his faculties and bearing little evidence of his advanced years or the many great cares and responsibilities borne by him in the most important history-making days of Missouri. Mr. McNeil's political career began during the first half of the nineteenth century. In 1848 the Whigs of his district, despite his remonstrances and his earnest desire to keep out of public office, nominated him for Representative in the State Legislature, and though the district was Democratic, he was elected to the office, in which he served for two years. During the administration of Governor Fletcher the latter appointed him to the office of public administrator of Vernon County, in which he served five years. Mr. McNeil's experience during the trying times of the Civil War was of a most exciting character. At the opening of the war he was one of three Union men residing in Vernon County. Upon the death of the Whig party he had become a Democrat, and though he was known to be a staunch Union man, from 1850 until the emancipation he held slaves. Many of his warmest personal friends, and even one of his sons, espoused the cause of the Confederacy, and in the struggle that now took place he occupied a unique position. Wielding a powerful influence among all classes and both parties, he was instrumental in allaying much of the bitterness which existed among the partisans of the two sides. A friend of Senator and General Lane, of Kansas, whom the President had invested with almost unlimited powers along the Kansas-Missouri border, he succeeded in obtaining from the latter paroles for about 300 returned Confederate soldiers residing in and near Vernon County, thereby gaining powerful friendships among that class, and the enmity of General Price's army. But by far the most important result of this step, which Mr. McNeil himself

was the first to see, was the neutralization of this considerable force of men, who, thus paroled, would give the Kansas general and his forces no further serious trouble. It is true that in some cases the paroles were violated, but as a whole the wisdom of the step was justified by the general result. Despite this work on his part, however, Mr. McNeil suffered greatly at the hands of guerrillas from Kansas masquerading as Union forces. They burned his mill, stole all his slaves and everything else of value which they could carry with them. Mr. McNeil was made a Mason at Mansfield, Ohio, in 1838, and for many years was district deputy grand master of the district which includes Vernon County. He has been twice married. His first wife, Harriet L. Hosmer, of Newburg, Ohio, to whom he was wedded November 14, 1837, died March 4, 1855, leaving four sons and four daughters—John S., deceased; Mary W., Mrs. Isaac Sickles, of Nevada; Nancey J., Mrs. Wilkins; Robert M., deceased; Harriet, Mrs. Thomas Sickles, of Independence, Kansas; David William, deceased; Andrew F., deceased, and Kate A., Mrs. Joseph E. Harding, of Nevada, who died in February, 1898. April 19, 1863, Mr. McNeil married Mrs. Eliza R. Ball, *nee* Stearns, a native of Massachusetts and the widow of Cecil D. Ball, founder of Balltown and the original owner of the store and mills there which Mr. McNeil purchased in 1852. Her death occurred in Nevada in 1892.

**McPheeters, Samuel Brown**, clergyman, was born at Raleigh, North Carolina, September 18, 1819. He was educated at the University of North Carolina, and read law, but abandoned it for theology, and spent three years in the Theological Seminary at Princeton, New Jersey. His first service after the completion of his studies in that institution, in 1846, was as a missionary among the negroes in Virginia. Five years later he was called to St. Louis, Missouri, as pastor of the Westminster Presbyterian Church, which, by consolidation with a neighboring congregation, became the Pine Street Church, and this, by change of location, has, since his day, become the Grand Avenue Church.

As the pastor of the Pine Street Church his career became historic. In the summer

of 1860, for reasons of health, he betook himself and family to Fort Union, New Mexico, with the commission of a chaplain in the United States Army. While there news came of the outbreak of hostilities.

Dr. McPheeters returned to St. Louis, and was warmly welcomed by his congregation. He was confirmed in his determination, on the one hand, to set an example of loyalty by scrupulous discharge of the obligations of the oath of allegiance which he had taken as a chaplain in the army, and, on the other hand, as a minister and pastor "not to know anything save Jesus Christ and Him crucified."

As a commissioner to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, in 1862, he opposed the adoption of a paper on "The State of the Country," on the ground that the constitution of the church prohibits its courts "to handle or conclude anything save that which is ecclesiastical, or to meddle with civil affairs which concern the Commonwealth." For this opposition the author of the paper, the late Rev. Dr. Robert J. Breckinridge, arraigned him, and the issue came into Dr. McPheeters' church, and became a noted case in the city and State. The military authorities of the department finally ordered Dr. McPheeters to cease to exercise the functions of his office within the State, and, with his wife, to leave Missouri in ten days for exile in a Northern State, and remain there during the war. President Lincoln countermanded the order. His behest was obeyed to the extent of permitting Dr. McPheeters to remain in the State, but not removing the prohibition to preach or perform other ministerial duty. Learning this fact, Mr. Lincoln issued his famous order declaring that the government could not attempt to run the churches. Under this order Dr. McPheeters was free to resume his pastoral work, but his church deprived him of his pastorate, his adherents being excluded from the meeting at which this was done. An account of these events is to be found in "Memoir of S. B. McPheeters, D. D.," by the Rev. John S. Grasty. Dr. McPheeters accepted a call to the Mulberry (Kentucky) Church. Here his health gave way rapidly, until, unable to sit or stand, he was confined to a couch, on which he was borne to the house of worship and, in a recumbent position, conducted services. About this time,

the war being over, he was recalled by the Pine Street Church in St. Louis, and in response he came on his couch to meet his friends and to say that his enfeebled physical condition compelled him to decline their invitation.

Returning to Kentucky, his disease made quick progress, and on the 9th of March, 1870, his death occurred. He left a widow, who was Miss Eliza C. Shanks, of Virginia, and two sons and two daughters. One daughter and the sons—Mr. Thomas S. McPheeters, of St. Louis, and Professor W. M. McPheeters, D. D., of the Theological Seminary, Columbia, South Carolina—survive their parents.

Dr. McPheeters was the first person on whom Westminster College, at Fulton, Missouri, conferred the degree of doctor of divinity, in 1859.

**McPheeters, William M.**, physician, was born December 3, 1815, in Raleigh, North Carolina, son of Rev. William McPheeters, D. D., a Presbyterian clergyman of much prominence in his day. After being fitted for college he was sent to the University of North Carolina, from which institution he received his collegiate education, after which he began the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Professor Hugh L. Hodge, of Philadelphia. Later he entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he received his degree in 1840. He was resident physician at the Blockely Hospital of Philadelphia until the autumn of 1841, when he removed to St. Louis. Well educated and fitted by nature for the duties of his profession, he soon came into prominence as a medical practitioner, and early in his career, in conjunction with Drs. Charles A. Pope, S. Gratz Moses, J. B. Johnson, George Johnson and J. I. Clark, he established the first public dispensary west of the Mississippi River. In 1843 Dr. McPheeters was chosen professor of clinical medicine and pathological anatomy in the St. Louis Medical College. A year later he was transferred to the chair of materia medica, therapeutics and clinical medicine in the same college, which he filled until 1861. The Civil War changed temporarily the course of his life. He inherited Whig convictions from his father, and his first presidential vote was cast for Gen-

eral William Henry Harrison, in 1840. When that party passed out of existence he became a member of the Democratic party, and when the Civil War began he found himself in full sympathy with the South. Leaving his practice and resigning his position of surgeon of the United States Marine Hospital in St. Louis, which he had held since 1856, he cast his fortunes with the Confederacy. In the medical corps of the Southern Army his talents, experience and indefatigable zeal gained for him well merited recognition, and he held many responsible positions, among them being that of medical director on the staff of Major General Sterling Price. After the war he returned to St. Louis and resumed his practice, entering upon a long and useful career, and one which has given him deserved celebrity as a medical practitioner. In 1866 he was made professor of materia medica and therapeutics in Missouri Medical College, a position which he occupied until 1874, when he resigned it to become medical director of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company. Within a short time after his coming to St. Louis Dr. McPheeters began contributing the results of his observation and experience, as well as of his scientific studies, to medical literature, and in 1845 he became coeditor with Dr. M. L. Linton of the St. Louis "Medical and Surgical Journal." From that time onward for sixteen years he was a constant contributor to the "Journal," and its files from 1844 to 1861 bear testimony to his industry as an editor. He was one of the physicians who combated heroically the fearful cholera epidemic of 1849 in St. Louis, and in 1850 he published in the "Journal" a paper entitled, "History of Epidemic Cholera in St. Louis," which will long remain one of the classics in its line. In the same year he aided in forming the Medical Association of the State of Missouri, of which he may be said to have been the father, as well as one of its earliest presidents. He is a member of the Obstetrical and Gynecological Society of St. Louis, of which he served several years as president, was a member of the board of health of St. Louis in 1876 and 1877, was first president of the St. Louis Society for the Suppression of Vice, and has been president also of the St. Louis Medical Society, and the Missouri State Medical Society, and vice president of the American Medical Associa-

tion. He is an honorary member also of the medical associations of Arkansas, North Carolina and other States. Following in the footsteps of his father, he is a Presbyterian churchman, and for many years has been a ruling elder in the Grand Avenue Church of St. Louis. He has been twice married, first, to Miss Sheldon, of Virginia, who died in early life. The second Mrs. McPheeters was Miss Buchanan, of St. Louis. All of the six children born to him were the issue of his second marriage.

**McPike, Aaron**, farmer, banker and man of affairs, was born in Henry County, Kentucky, March 16, 1814. His father was Edward McPike, a soldier in the Revolutionary War. His mother was Sallie Van Cleave, a descendant of one of the pioneer families of Kentucky. She, with two of her brothers, removed in an early day to Washington County, Indiana. Probably no man in northeast Missouri has done more, or even as much, toward the development and upbuilding of that section of Missouri as Aaron McPike. He began life absolutely at the foot of fortune's ladder, being left an orphan at the age of fifteen years, the sole support of three sisters. For many subsequent years it required more than one-third of his earnings for their support until they reached an age and stage where they became self-supporting. He immigrated to Missouri from Kentucky in 1838, settling first in Marion County, about seven miles from Palmyra. Here he resided until 1843, when he moved to Pike County and became an overseer on the large farm or plantation of his cousin, Mrs. Alcy McPike. This plantation was located near Ashley, and its conduct required the employment of a large number of hands. He remained in this employ two years, when he married Miss Susan Pritchett, daughter of Abraham Pritchett, of Pike County. After his marriage he returned to Marion County, where he engaged in farming for two years, when he sold out his possessions in Marion County, and, returning to Pike County, purchased a small farm near Ashley. He soon, however, became dissatisfied with this small estate, so selling it, he became the purchaser of a larger farm, eight miles south of Bowling Green, where he continued to reside during the six years following. This farm consisted

of 800 acres of land, which at the time of his purchase was unimproved. Within five years he had it in a splendid state of improvement, and when he sold the farm it was at sufficient profit to enable him, with the funds thus obtained and other moneys he had been able to accumulate, to put \$10,000 at interest, and with the remainder of his capital he purchased 800 acres of prairie land about one mile south of Curryville. This \$10,000 which Mr. McPike loaned proved to be the nucleus of the great fortune which in later years he acquired. From that date to the present time he has never had a less amount of money than the original investment earning interest for him, and a large portion of the time more than ten times that amount. He improved the farm which he had purchased near Curryville, and two years later sold it at considerable profit, and bought a well improved tract of 800 acres located about four and a half miles southeast of Curryville. This was in about 1858, and he resided on this farm until 1864, during which time he was extensively engaged in the mule business, and sold and furnished to the government many thousands of mules, shipping them by water to St. Louis or driving them overland. At one time during this period he advanced for the government \$50,000, for which he had sold it mules, taking simply the certificates of purchase therefor, and which were afterward promptly redeemed. He continued to handle mules as long as he was activity engaged in farming business, and a large percentage of his money was made in this way. In 1864 he sold this farm and purchased another, four miles south of Bowling Green, on which he resided only from the spring until the following fall, when he sold it at a handsome profit, and purchased what was known as the "Crow farm," a tract of 800 acres, lying about one-half mile south of Curryville. After a residence here of three years, he sold one-half of this 800 acres to Mr. William K. Biggs for as much money as he had paid for the entire farm. On the remaining half he built a large dwelling, together with extensive feed barns and other necessary structures and improvements, purchased some adjoining land, and made this his residence until 1874. In the summer of 1868, however, he laid out the town of Curryville, which is now a prosperous village. He also built a fine school-

house there. In 1874 he gave the Curryville farm, then consisting of 800 acres, to his oldest son, J. E. McPike, and took up his residence at Vandalia, in Audrain County, which town he had laid out in 1870, and which by this time was becoming a prosperous and thriving village. When the Louisiana & Missouri River Railroad Company was formed Mr. McPike, being a stockholder and active promoter of same, was elected a director, and gave much of his time and more money than any other one man to the carrying forward and completion of this enterprise. In recognition of his activity and interest in this direction, the directory of the road voted him the privilege of locating two town sites on the line between Louisiana and Mexico, Missouri, and thus had come about the locating and building of the two towns of Curryville and Vandalia. Previous to the location of Vandalia, Mr. McPike had purchased a large tract of land surrounding what he afterwards made the site of the town. After his removal to Vandalia he gave his active and almost undivided attention to the building up of the town and the improvement of the farm lands surrounding it, most of which belonged to him. He built many residences and store houses in the town, and a number of residences, with the necessary outbuildings and improvements, on farms adjacent. These lands, at the time of their purchase by Mr. McPike, were wild prairie lands, but after a few years' cultivation in cereals he began testing their worth for bluegrass, timothy and clover, and the fact was soon developed that they were equally good for the production of all kinds of grasses as were the timbered lands which he had formerly owned and improved. He has always taken a great pride in the growth and building up of the town of Vandalia. It was his pet enterprise, and he always called it the "Queen of the Prairie." It is to his energy, enterprise and unstinted expenditure of money in beautifying, developing and improving that the town owes its rapid growth and almost unexampled prosperity. No resident of Vandalia enjoys, perhaps, to an equal extent, certainly to any fuller extent, the confidence, esteem and good will of all Vandaliens than "Uncle Aaron McPike," as he is familiarly and fondly called by his numerous friends. Mr. McPike has reared to adult age six children, all of whom

are married, except one son, who at the present time (1900) is twenty years of age. Their names are James E. McPike, Sallie A. Chamberlain, Mrs. C. G. Daniel, Thomas J. McPike, Mrs. Dr. R. L. Alford and Charles Harden McPike. To each of these children he has given in lands and money \$40,000. He has seventeen grandchildren, to each of whom he gave, in 1898, \$1,000. He sent his check to the Orphans' Home in St. Louis for \$1,000. In 1880 when the Baptists were building their new brick house of worship in Vandalia he gave \$1,000, and to Stephens Female College and Hardin College each considerable amounts. To the Louisiana Baptist Female College he gave from \$2,500 to \$3,000. Notwithstanding these large gifts to his children, the bequests above mentioned and others not herein enumerated, he is yet the owner of a large number of the best business houses in Vandalia, and takes the most lively interest in the growth and development of the city which he had the honor to found and to name. Since 1860 Mr. McPike has been a director in one or more of the banks in Pike or Audrain Counties, and is now the president of the Vandalia Banking Association at Vandalia, Missouri, and one of its directors. While in the natural order of things he is not as active at the age of eighty-seven as formerly, yet he still looks after, in person, many of his business affairs, and not only superintends, but also attends to the details thereof. The career of Mr. McPike, as will be seen at a glance, is that of a most remarkable man. Starting in life handicapped by the burdens he had to bear in the support of others even more helpless than himself, when at the age of fifteen this condition confronted him, he has step by step pushed forward with never a serious reverse, never a turning backward of fortune's wheel, until he has accomplished more than usually falls to the lot of one human being to achieve—this along lines which will for all time redound to the use and benefit and betterment of the people among whom his life has been passed, and which has added, in a wonderful degree, to the permanent wealth and prosperity of the land in which he lives.

**McQuade, Harry Daniels**, physician, was born April 20, 1856, at Pottsville, Pennsylvania. His parents were James Porter

and Mary A. (Neal) McQuade, both natives of the same State. The father was a contractor and builder. During the Civil War he was captain in a Pennsylvania regiment, and was slightly wounded in action. He was descended from North Irish ancestry, and was born in the same house as was his father. The mother was descended from an English family, and was the daughter of a sea captain who died from yellow fever off the China coast. Their son, Harry, received the equivalent of an academical education in Philadelphia. At the age of fourteen years he went to sea, reaching Antwerp, Liverpool and Nova Scotia during his voyages. Returning to America he found employment with the wholesale lumber firm of Boucher & Simons at Cornwell's Landing, on the Delaware River. He was afterward engaged in the office of the receiver of the Street Railway Company in Philadelphia. In 1877 he connected himself with the Kansas City Lumber Company at McPherson, Kansas. In 1880 he became a student in the Psychological Institute at Philadelphia, giving special attention to the study of diseases of the nervous system. While a mere lad during the Civil War he had made bandages and was otherwise serviceable in a military hospital, and obtained some little knowledge of medicine and surgery, besides acquiring a taste for the profession, hence his progress in his studies was rapid. For three years after leaving the institute he practiced in association with Dr. Bragg, at Little River, Kansas. In 1884 he removed to Stafford, Kansas, where he carried on a lumber business, at the same time practicing medicine sufficiently to keep in touch with the profession. He attended Central Medical College at St. Joseph, Missouri, during the session of 1891-2, then resuming practice at Stafford. In 1894 he became a student in the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Kansas City, Kansas, from which he was graduated in 1896. In 1896 he removed to Kansas City, Missouri, and engaged in general practice, giving special attention to diseases of children. His professional conduct is characterized by a high degree of capability and entire conscientiousness. He holds the deep-seated confidence of a large class of patrons, and the esteem of his associates in the profession. From 1898 to 1900 he was professor of surgical dressings and anaesthesia in the College of Physicians and

Surgeons at Kansas City, Kansas. In 1899 he was called to the professorship of diseases of children in the Medico-Chirurgical College, Kansas City, Missouri, and continues to occupy that position. He is a member of the Jackson County Medical Society and of the Missouri State Medical Society. He has contributed to various professional journals, among them the "Kansas Medical News," on the "Treatment of Tuberculosis," and to the "Philadelphia Medical News" on "Hypnotism." In politics he is a Republican, and while a resident of Stafford, Kansas, he served once as councilman and twice as mayor. In religion he is a Baptist. In Masonry he has taken the blue lodge and chapter degrees, and the Thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite. He is also a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. He is a prominent Knight of Pythias, having filled all the chairs in a subordinate lodge, held membership in the Grand Lodge, and for four years held the position of staff officer to Major General Lyons, commanding the Uniform Rank of that order in Kansas. He is also a member of the United Workmen, and has served as medical examiner for various fraternal societies and life insurance companies. He was married in 1876, to Miss Sarah Morley, who died in 1882. A son born of this marriage, when ten years of age, was run over by a wagon and killed. In 1884 Dr. McQuade was married at Sterling, Kansas, to Miss Mary E. Bridwell, a cultivated lady, who is a native of Portsmouth, Ohio.

**McReynolds, Samuel**, lawyer, was born January 11, 1849, in Saline County, Missouri. His parents were Allen and Martha A. (Cooper) McReynolds, both natives of Virginia, of Scotch-Irish descent, and early settlers in Saline County. The present town of Grand Pass was laid out upon their farm. The father was one of the wealthiest landholders and slave-owners in that neighborhood. Deploring the troubles between the North and South, he endeavored to occupy a neutral position during the Civil War period, and suffered loss of property by depredations of armed bands belonging to either side. In December, 1864, after having fed a detachment of militia, he was decoyed by them a short distance from his house and suffered death at their hands, receiving eight rifle balls. The mother died in April, 1878.

Samuel McReynolds was reared upon the home farm and was educated in the neighborhood schools and at Kirksville Normal School. He taught school for a time, meantime devoting his spare hours to reading law, afterward completing his studies in the law office of Ellison & Ellison at Kirksville. Late in 1874 he was admitted to the bar by Judge John W. Henry, and January, 1875, he opened an office at Carthage. In 1877, his brother-in-law, John W. Halliburton, went to Carthage and the two formed a partnership, which continues to the present time. So far as they have been able to ascertain, this is the oldest continuously existing law firm in the State. Their practice is derived from a large scope of country, and covers all lines of commercial and real estate law. They have probably brought more attachment suits than any other four firms in Jasper County, and no client has ever been mulcted in damages. They are attorneys for the South West Missouri Electric Railway Company, and for the Central National Bank of Carthage. They are averse to criminal practice, and only engage in it when an old and well regarded client is interested. Soon after the beginning of their partnership they purchased an abstract business, which is now the most complete in the county in the record of realty titles. This is conducted by the firm of McReynolds, Halliburton & Felker. Mr. McReynolds holds a position in the front rank of the legal profession of Missouri, and is in all respects a well rounded and well equipped lawyer. He is particularly strong and methodical in preparation of a case, and in trial argues closely and clearly; without trick of oratory, his speech is impressive, and he never fails to command the closest attention. In politics he is a Democrat. He is entirely destitute of political ambition, and the only office he has ever held was that of member of the Carthage Board of Education. He was married December 21, 1876, to Miss Helen M. Halliburton, daughter of Judge Westley Halliburton. She was educated in a private school at Brunswick, and at the Kirksville Normal School. After graduating from the last named institution she was for some years one of its teachers. Four children were born of this marriage. Allen is reading law in the office of McReynolds & Halliburton; John W. died at the age of nineteen years, while a student in the University

of Missouri; Armilda H. was educated at the Carthage Collegiate Institute, and Samuel McReynolds, Jr., is at the present time (1899) a school boy.

**Mead, James Pitts**, lawyer, was born February 19, 1857, in Lenawee County, Michigan. His parents were **Garrett Ten Brook** and **Lydia J. (Pitts) Mead**, both natives of New York, who were married in Michigan. The mother died when their son, James, was but five years old, and the remainder of his child life was passed with various distant relatives, who cared for him in turn for brief periods. As a consequence his education was neglected, his attendance upon the ordinary country schools being only sufficient to afford him instruction in the fundamental branches, and that of an indifferent character. His ambition and perseverance, however, brought compensation for what was lacking. He applied himself assiduously to study in almost every hour which was left him after his hard daily labor upon the farms where his temporary home was provided, and with such good result that when he accompanied his father to Sedgwick County, Kansas, at the age of sixteen years, he at once began the work of a teacher. His endeavor was so successful that he was employed in various schools for five consecutive years, terminating his career as a teacher in a fair-sized town. This experience may be regarded as the turning point in his life, and from it may be reckoned his real foundation of character and the beginning of his usefulness. In imparting instruction to others he was his own most willing and proficient pupil. He studied daily in order to keep in advance of those committed to his care, and as his mind broadened he took up new studies, one after another, pursuing them during long night hours. At the age of twenty-one years he married and removed to Kingman County, Kansas, where he located upon 160 acres of government land, improved it and perfected title. In the fall of 1878 Samuel R. Peters, district judge, appointed him clerk of the court for Kingman County, and he was subsequently elected to that position three times. During this time he studied law under Judge Peters, and was admitted to the bar in April, 1884. In the fall of 1889 he made a visit to the Pacific coast in quest of a location, but finally came to Missouri, and in 1890 visited

Joplin. Without intention of locating there, at the outset, he soon concluded to remain, rightly judging that the influx of new population afforded to a young practitioner greater opportunities for success than were to be found in an older and more firmly established place. He opened his law office November 30, 1890, and soon entered upon practice, which has now become sufficient to afford him constant employment and assure him a substantial income. His effort is principally given to commercial law, probate court practice and real estate litigation, in the conduct of which he is methodical, careful and successful in high degree. In politics he is an earnest Republican, but without desire for any of the patronage which is so often expected as the reward of party fealty; the only public position which he has ever filled was that which came to him while he was prosecuting his law studies. He is a member of the order of the Woodmen of the World, and has passed the chairs in the local lodge. He is connected with the American Institute of Civics, as one of the board of counselors, and of the lecture corps, and takes deep interest in its efforts to disseminate information tending toward a better type of local government, regardless of partisan predilections. His addresses upon "The Hope of Our Country," "Personal Liberty," "Power of Education," "Economics for the Masses" and "My Native Land," have received warm commendation from various societies and public assemblages. He is an active member of the Young Men's Christian Association, and was president of the local body in 1894-5, and is at present president of the district work in southwest Missouri. Mr. Mead was married April 4, 1878, at Wichita, Kansas, to Miss Ella L., daughter of Charles D. and Mary J. Price, who reside in Ford County, Kansas. Six children have been born of this marriage, Lucy J., Harry, Mary Lydia, Nora Ella, Regina Dell and Carrie Mead. Mr. Mead is one of the earnest, unassuming forceful men, who give intelligent and persistent effort to every work approved by conscience. His professional conduct is marked by strict integrity. In his relations to the community he seeks its highest benefit, through no radical reform policies, but by elevating the standard of citizenship and awakening individuals to a sense of their responsibilities as parts of the body politic. The struggles of



his early life have tempered his character with sympathy for the toilers, and his aid is freely extended to all good works for the lightening of their burdens.

**Meadow County.**—See "Henry County."

**Meadville.**—A city of the fourth class in Linn County, on the Hannibal & St. Joseph branch of the Burlington Railroad, twelve miles southwest of Linneus. It has Methodist Episcopal, Congregational and Baptist Churches, a public school for white and one for colored children, two banks, a flouring mill, creamery, two weekly papers, the "Messenger" and the "Missing Link," and about thirty other business places, including stores, lumber and coal yards, shops, etc. Population, 1899 (estimated), 1,200.

**Mechanics' Benevolent Society.** One of the earliest beneficiary organizations formed in St. Louis, and which came into existence April 10, 1817, with Joseph Charless as its president, and Abraham Keys as its secretary.

**Mechanics' Exchange.**—In 1839, three years after the merchants came together to form a chamber of commerce, the mechanics of St. Louis took a similar step to organize, regulate and direct their efforts. At the first meeting David B. Hill was chosen chairman, and Louis Dubreuil, secretary. A committee of five persons was appointed to report a larger committee, one from each trade followed in the city, to whom should be allotted the task of reporting a constitution with by-laws. The organization thus effected continued until 1852, when a more efficient body was desired, and a meeting to form it was called on the 23d of February. At this meeting, with Colonel Thornton Grimsley for chairman, and Rufus Kayser for secretary, the Mechanics' and Manufacturers' Exchange and Library Association of St. Louis was organized. Four years afterward, in 1856, a new body called the Mechanics' and Manufacturers' Exchange was organized to succeed it, and this body is the active Mechanics' Exchange to this day. The objects of the institution are the encouragement, development and promotion of the mechanical and manufacturing interests of the city, and the arbitration of all errors and misunderstandings

between its members, and those of the community having business with them. The membership fee was \$10, half-yearly in advance, which gave the right to the reading-rooms. N. M. Ludlow was made president, and A. Ittner, Thomas Rich, A. Cook, W. Stamps, James Garvin, C. Lynch and J. Locke were among its most active members.

**Medical Association of Missouri.** The first medical association in Missouri, of which there is record, was the Medical Society of the State of Missouri, organized in 1836, and incorporated January 25, 1837. The officers at organization were Dr. B. G. Farrar, president; Dr. Hardage Lane, vice president; Dr. B. B. Brown, recording secretary; Dr. J. B. Johnson, corresponding secretary, and Dr. Y. D. Bolling, treasurer. Notwithstanding its title, the society was in reality a local organization, all its officers being physicians resident in St. Louis, and its constitution setting forth as among its objects, "the improvement of the medical profession of the city of St. Louis in particular." Meetings were held irregularly until 1846, when the society virtually disbanded and soon afterward was succeeded by the St. Louis Medical Society. July 15, 1850, a number of the members of the original body assembled and appointed the following committee to devise means for reorganization: Drs. William H. McPheeters, John B. Johnson, S. Gratz Moses, George Engelmann, George Penn. This committee published an address, calling a general convention of physicians of the State to meet in St. Louis, November 4, 1850. On that date assembled about 150 physicians, representing nearly thirty counties, and a temporary organization was effected by electing Dr. George Penn, of St. Louis, president; Dr. W. G. Thomas, of Cooper County, and Dr. H. C. Wright, of Warren County, vice presidents, and Dr. Davison, of Cole County, and Dr. Washington, of St. Louis, secretaries. A constitution was adopted, modeled after that of the National Medical Association, the new body being designated as the Medical Association of the State of Missouri. Permanent officers were elected as follows: Dr. W. G. Thomas, of Boonville, president; Dr. John Barnes, of St. Louis, Dr. B. F. Coulter, of Pike County, Dr. H. F. Huse, of Lewis County, Dr. Joseph Woods, of St. Joseph, and Dr. J. F. Atkinson, of Lafayette County,

vice presidents; Dr. J. S. B. Alleyne, of St. Louis, and Dr. H. C. Wright, of Warren County, secretaries, and Dr. George Johnson, of St. Louis, treasurer. Owing to disturbed business and social conditions, the society lapsed after 1858, in which year its last session was held in St. Louis. October 26, 1867, at a meeting of the St. Louis Medical Society, it was determined to effect a reorganization of the Missouri State Medical Association, and the following committee was appointed to carry the purpose into effect: Drs. M. A. Pallen, J. R. Washington, E. Montgomery, R. S. Anderson, J. M. Youngblood, G. F. Dudley and John J. McDowell. The committee issued a call inviting the medical profession of the State to assemble in convention in St. Louis, December 10, following. About 128 physicians responded, of whom 118 were medical graduates. The temporary officers were as follows: Dr. P. A. Heitz, of Palmyra, chairman, and Dr. T. F. Prewitt, of St. Louis, recording secretary. Dr. M. A. Pallen, chairman of the committee of arrangements, delivered an address setting forth the objects of the meeting. A constitution was adopted, in which the body was designated as the Medical Association of Missouri. The following permanent officers were elected: Dr. G. A. Williams, of Boonville, president; D. T. F. Prewitt and Dr. J. W. Clemens, of St. Louis, recording secretaries; Dr. W. B. Outten, of St. Louis, corresponding secretary, and Dr. Thomas Kennard, of St. Louis, treasurer. At the same meeting were elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Dr. J. Woods, of Kansas City, president; Dr. C. E. Briggs, of St. Louis, corresponding secretary; Dr. R. S. Anderson, of St. Louis, and Dr. J. Barbour, of New Madrid, recording secretaries, and Dr. E. S. Lemoine, of St. Louis, treasurer. Annual meetings have been regularly held since that time, and the published proceedings during these years contain a great mass of valuable information upon professional topics, embodied in papers prepared by appointed writers. The association has contributed largely to the enactment of salutary laws for the protection of the public health, as well as to increasing the efficiency of medical colleges, and in elevating the standards of professional capability and conduct. In 1899-1900, the association numbered 193 members. Its officers were: Dr. Walter B. Dorsett, of St.

Louis, president; Dr. J. F. Binnie, of Kansas City, Dr. G. M. Nichols, of Higbee, Dr. W. C. Overstreet, of Sedalia, Dr. C. R. Day, of Mayview, and Dr. E. L. Priest, of Nevada, vice presidents; Dr. Bennett C. Hyde, of Kansas City, recording secretary; Dr. Jesse S. Myer, of St. Louis, assistant recording secretary; Dr. E. S. Cave, of Mexico, corresponding secretary, and Dr. J. F. Welsh, of Salisbury, treasurer.

#### **Medical Journals in Kansas City.**

The first medical periodical published in Kansas City was the "Kansas City Review of Medicine and Surgery," edited and managed by Dr. Theodore S. Case and Dr. G. M. B. Maughs. Its publication was begun in 1860, and it was discontinued with the beginning of the Civil War. Dr. Case remained in Kansas City and gave loyal support to the Federal government, while Dr. Maughs went South and entered the Confederate service. The field of the "Review" was limited, but its proprietors conducted it intelligently and with vigor, and its influence was felt in subsequent publications.

After the discontinuance of the "Review," Kansas City was without a medical periodical until 1871, when the "Kansas City Medical Journal" appeared. It was published by the Kansas City Medical College, then in its infancy, and was at first edited by Dr. A. P. Lankford. Dr. W. E. Schaufler soon became associate editor, and at a later date had sole editorial charge. The "Journal" was conducted with ability, but was discontinued after an existence of three years for want of support.

The "New Medical Era and Sanitarium" began publication January 1, 1883, under the editorial management of Dr. A. L. Chapman. It was discontinued after an existence of about two years.

The "Kansas City Medical Record" first appeared in January, 1884, under the editorial and business management of Dr. A. L. Fulton. With him was associated as co-editor, Dr. George Halley, who withdrew in 1885. The publication has since been uninterruptedly conducted by Dr. Fulton, who holds pre-eminence as the oldest professional editor and publisher in the Missouri Valley. The "Medical Record" is recognized as one of the most valuable and influential medical journals in the country, and the same high standard of

propriety is maintained in its advertising pages as in the editorial department.

The "Kansas City Index-Lancet" is the outgrowth of numerous other journals. In 1879, Dr. F. F. Dickman began the publication of the "Kansas Medical Index" at Fort Scott, Kansas. In 1883, Dr. Dickman associated with himself Dr. W. C. Boteler as co-editor and Dr. J. R. Cheaney as business manager. In August of the same year, Dr. Boteler retired, and the name of the publication became the "Kansas and Missouri Valley Medical Index." In November following Dr. Cheaney retired, leaving the sole charge to Mr. Dickman. In 1885 the journal was removed to Kansas City, Missouri, and became the "Kansas City Medical Index," the editorial staff comprising Dr. F. F. Dickman, Dr. J. B. Browning, Dr. N. A. Drake, Dr. J. W. Elston and Dr. C. W. Adams. In September, 1885, Dr. Emory Lanphear and Dr. J. W. Elston assumed charge. In January, 1887, Dr. Elston retired, and the publication was continued by Dr. Lanphear as "Lanphear's Kansas City Medical Index." In 1894 Dr. H. E. Pearse became the owner, and continued the publication until March, 1899, when he sold it to Dr. John Punton. Dr. Punton was then owner of the "Kansas City Lancet," which he had recently purchased from Dr. J. M. Langsdale, who began its publication in 1897. Dr. Punton consolidated the two journals under the name of the "Kansas City Index-Lancet," and is the present editor, with J. O. McKillip as business manager. The publication is conducted with ability and good taste, and enjoys a wide circulation.

The "Medical Arena," the only homeopathic periodical in the Missouri Valley, owes its inception to an incident attending the fourth annual commencement of the Kansas City Homeopathic Medical College in 1892. In the graduating class was one lady, Dr. Parmelia A. Cline. Dr. T. H. Hudson, who delivered the faculty address, spoke eloquently of homeopathy and coeducation. All interested were desirous that the address, together with other matters connected with the commencement, should be published. The city press was scarcely available and could not reach many of the class who would be interested in such matter. There was urgent necessity for a homeopathic medical

journal, and Dr. Hudson determined to supply the want. He persuaded Dr. S. C. Delap to join him in editorial management, and the publication was committed to Rumble & Peck, who were practical printers. In April, 1892, the first number of the "Medical Standard" was issued. Becoming informed of a medical journal in Chicago under the same name, the publishers changed the title to the "Keynote of Homeopathy," and it so appeared from May until September. Meantime a debt of more than \$400 had accumulated, and the publication was suspended. After three months publication was resumed under the name of the "Medical Arena," Dr. Delap and Dr. W. D. Foster having editorial charge, and Mr. Rumble continuing as one of the publishers in association with Dr. A. E. Neumeister and Mr. J. C. Wise. The salutatory said: "We do not claim to fill a long felt want, but come to gratify it. Nor do we mean to infer that homeopathy in Kansas City and the country tributary to it is not in need of a journal that will advance the interests and defend the principles of our school. A medium for the exchange of ideas and the cultivation of closer relations will benefit us all, and at the same time promote the welfare of homeopathy. . . . We are disposed to look upon the bright side of human nature and take pleasure in commending the good, the honorable and praiseworthy, whether of principles, actions or men." In a subsequent issue it said: "The 'Arena' will not go out of its way to attack an antagonist, but it will not carry at its mast head the snowy banner, or endeavor to be more considerate of the enemies it might happen to make than of tried and trusted friends." These utterances indicate the course of the journal during subsequent years. J. C. Wise continued with the journal less than six months, but has been an advertising patron during its entire existence. Mr. Rumble soon retired, and the business management has since been in the hands of Dr. Neumeister. Dr. Foster ceased connection with the "Arena" in 1897, since which time Dr. Delap has had sole editorial control. After these changes the early indebtedness was liquidated. In its earlier years the publication was a tax upon its conductors, but it now affords a satisfactory revenue. The monthly circulation varies from 1,000 to 2,-

ooo. It is practically without a competitor in the region tributary to Kansas City, and it reaches every State and various foreign countries.

#### **Medical Journals in St. Louis.—**

The medical press of St. Louis, generally, is conducted with marked ability, and enjoys the highest reputation, not only throughout the United States, but wherever medical science is held in regard, and the statement holds good with reference to the various departments and schools of medicine as represented by these journals. It has been so in St. Louis from the time that frontier and village conditions began to give place to that which marks the city and possible metropolis. The medical press of St. Louis more than a half century ago was, as now, abreast with the day in ability and knowledge. It is true the medical journals of current date, with a very few exceptions, are of recent founding. This would seem to give the impression that medical journalism in the city is in its incipency. The political press, in large part, traces descent readily, for there is that to battle for which insures a continuance of the conflict, and when an advocate falls there are enough to succeed. Equally true is this with reference to the religious press, which must of necessity have something of dogma or doctrine for which to contend. But the personality of the editor counts for more in medical journalism than in any other. And so it is that when the medical editor tires of his task, or dies, his journal generally falls by the wayside with him. And this will account for the disappearance of really meritorious medical publications, conducted by men of unusual ability, and whose names we would gladly see perpetuated. Their memory is entitled to honor. As the lost star in the Pleiades, "while they lived they shone." They first lifted up a voice for true medical science, and combatted the old-time calomel doctor, who made periodical visits, and whose sole remedy for all ailments was calomel.

The "St. Louis Medical and Surgical Journal" conspicuously antedates all other medical publications, not only in the Mississippi Valley, but in America. Before it was but one, a Boston weekly, which soon disappeared, and it was two years after the "Journal" appeared before there was another

medical monthly publication in the land. For years it stood alone in the vast region west of the Alleghany Mountains, the sole advocate of medical science. From the outset it was conducted with signal ability, and as an ally in the progress of civilization in the Mississippi region its services can not be measured. Here were peculiar climatic conditions, new to all immigrants, no matter whence they came, and here was disease of a type with which all, physicians as well as laymen, were unacquainted. The "Journal" was the great educator. The St. Louis Medical Society discussed conditions and remedies ably and exhaustively, and their utterances were given to the profession and the people through the "Journal." The papers of Dr. Holmes and others on climate, ague, malaria and quinine were quoted from in the East for the benefit of emigrants, and some of them were reproduced at length in foreign publications. At a later day Dr. William McPheeters' "History of the Cholera Epidemic of 1849" attracted world-wide attention, as did Dr. William Beaumont's "Observations on the Nature of the Gastric Juice," witnessed by him in the case of Alexis St. Martin. The "St. Louis Medical and Surgical Journal" was founded in 1843, by M. L. Linton, M. D., a native of Kentucky, educated professionally in the East, in Paris and in Edinburgh. Soon after coming to St. Louis he was chosen to a professorship in the Medical Department of the St. Louis University, and when that institution was reorganized as the St. Louis Medical College he was retained, and held the position until his death. In 1845 the "Journal" was enlarged, and Dr. William McPheeters and Dr. Fourgeand became associated with Dr. Linton in editorial concerns. The former named retained connection with the publication until his withdrawal to enter the medical department of the Confederate Army, in 1861. Dr. Fourgeand soon withdrew also. Disturbed conditions incident to the Civil War caused a suspension of the "Journal" from November, 1861, until January, 1864, when it was re-established. In a card printed December 16, 1871, announcing his own withdrawal from the "Journal," Dr. Linton (who died the year following) says the renewal was due to Dr. Frank W. White, "who undertook the financial and business management, though my name was continued at his re-

quest." In 1866 Linton & White appear as the editors, with Dr. James W. Clemens and Dr. Gust. Baumgarten as associates. In 1868 Dr. Clemens retired, the others remaining until 1871, when Dr. Linton withdrew. Shortly afterward Dr. W. S. Edgar and Dr. H. Z. Gill purchased the "Journal." In 1873 Dr. Gill retired, and Dr. Edgar had full charge until 1876, when Dr. D. V. Dean became associated with him. Dr. Thomas F. Rumbold bought the "Journal" in 1884, and assumed the editorial and business management, with Dr. John B. Keber as assistant, and Frank M. Rumbold as business manager. In 1886 Frank L. James, Ph. D., M. D., and A. H. Ohman-Dumesnil, M. D., appear as editors, the business management remaining unchanged. This organization continued until 1896, when Dr. Ohman-Dumesnil acquired sole ownership, and assumed the editorial and business management, as it remains at the present.

The "Alienist and Neurologist" is recognized as one of the most important of American journals in its field, and it has an acknowledged position in all civilized lands, numbering among its contributors and patrons the world's keenest observers and clearest writers on its special departments of medical science, psychology, neurology, psychiatry, and mental phenomena in the mind and nervous system, in health or disease. It was first issued January 1, 1880, by Dr. Charles H. Hughes, then, as now, sole editor and proprietor, who had the hearty co-operation, in a contributory way, of such distinguished alienists and neurologists as Dr. Isaac Ray, of Philadelphia; Dr. Pliny Earle, of Northampton, Massachusetts, and Dr. John Kernan, of Pennsylvania. To these were added at a later day Dr. John Cureven, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania; Dr. George M. Beard, New York; Dr. D. V. Dean, St. Louis; Dr. Joseph Wockman, Toronto, Canada; Dr. George T. Stephens, Albany, New York, and Dr. Allan McLane, Hamilton, New York.

The "American Journal of Dermatology," monthly, takes first rank as the only publication of note in America on the lines of cutaneous medicine, venereal diseases, and genito-urinary surgery. It was founded in 1895, by Dr. S. C. Martin, the present editor and publisher.

The "American Journal of Surgery and

Gynecology" was founded in 1889, by the American Journal Publishing Company. Emory Lanphear, M. D., was editor for four years, and was succeeded by H. E. Pearse, M. D., of Kansas City, who served for two years. L. A. Schaeffer, M. D., also of Kansas City, followed for one year. In 1895 Dr. Lanphear resumed the editorial management, in which he yet continues. This journal stands alone in the West in its special field, and has no co-laborers except in New York and Boston.

The "American Journal of Ophthalmology," monthly, is an acknowledged national authority on the department of medical science to which it is devoted. It was founded in 1884, by the present editor and publisher, Dr. Adolf Alt.

The "American Medical Journal," monthly, was founded in 1873, by Dr. John W. Thrailkill, in the interest of eclectic medicine and surgery. At a later day the "Journal" passed into the hands of Dr. George C. Pitzer. In 1887 it was bought by Dr. E. Younkin, who conducted it until October, 1898, when he sold it to Dr. M. M. Hamlin. In its school it ranks with the best in the country, and stands at the head in the West.

The "American Midwife," monthly, conducted by Drs. Summa and Henske, suspended publication in 1898, after an existence of less than a year.

The "American X-Ray Journal," monthly, by the X-Ray Publishing Company, was founded in 1895 by Heber Robarts, M. D., M. E., member of the Roentgen Society of London. The purpose is to foster the application of the new science, and for the physical improvement of man. It is the only journal in the world devoted to the science of X-radiance, all other publications, the official quarterly magazine of the Roentgen Society excepted, being of irregular issue.

The "Annals of Surgery," monthly, was formerly the "Annals of Anatomy," of Brooklyn, New York. In 1887 it was purchased by J. H. Chambers & Co., who removed it to St. Louis, the editorial management remaining with L. S. Pilcher, M. D., of Brooklyn. At a later day it became the property of the University Medical Press of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and was removed to that city.

The "Atlas of Dermatology," monthly, devoted to the purposes of practitioners in dis-

eases of the skin, was begun in 1895, and it was discontinued in 1897. A. H. Ohman-Dumesnil, M. D., was editor and publisher.

The "Annals of Ophthalmology, Otology, Rhinology and Laryngology," a quarterly journal and review of the sciences named in the title, was instituted in 1892 by Dr. James Pleasant Parker. It represents his most important and all-absorbing effort through many years, and is an enduring monument to his memory. In 1896 Dr. Parker died, and the conduct of the "Annals" was successfully assumed by Dr. Casey A. Wood, of Chicago, the publication being carried on in St. Louis by the present publisher, Jones H. Parker, a brother of the deceased editor. On account of the great bulk of the publication, which had grown from 277 pages in 1892 to 1,318 pages in 1897, it was found necessary to disassociate the departments, and the one journal became two, one being "The Annals of Ophthalmology" and the other "The Annals of Otology, Rhinology and Laryngology," each issued quarterly. January 1, 1899, Dr. H. V. Wurdemann, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, became managing editor. He is ably assisted by associate editors at home and abroad, who conduct English, German, French, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Russian, Scandinavian, Hungarian, Bohemian and Polish departments.

"Climate," quarterly, first appeared in February, 1898, edited by S. Claiborne Martin, M. D., and published by the Climate Publishing Company. A strong corps of collaborators furnish special articles on climate, mineral springs, diet, preventive medicine, race, occupation, life insurance, and sanitary science in relation to disease.

"The Courier of Medicine" succeeded the "St. Louis Polyclinic," instituted in 1889 in the interests of the St. Louis Postgraduate School of Medicine, and conducted by the faculty. In 1890 Dr. L. A. Turnbull was engaged to take charge of it, and shortly afterward he secured it entirely, and changed the name to "The Courier of Medicine." This journal is not to be confounded with the "St. Louis Courier of Medicine," which was conducted by Dr. Nelson for several years and was discontinued in 1888. On account of ill health, Dr. Turnbull was obliged to close out the "Courier" in December, 1896. He expects to resume its publication in January, 1900.

"The General Practitioner," monthly, was founded by G. M. Bleck, M. D., who sold it to Pinckney French, M. D., and C. H. Powell, M. D. In 1897 it was absorbed by the "Tri-State Medical Journal."

"Health and Home," monthly, devoted to domestic sanitation and personal health conditions, for the general reader, was instituted in 1895, by Dr. W. H. Mayfield. It was discontinued in 1898, giving place to the "Surgical Retrospect," issued irregularly by the same publisher.

"The Laryngoscope," a monthly journal, devoted to diseases of the nose, throat and ear, is in its fifth year, and is edited and published by its founder, Dr. Frank M. Rumbold, and Dr. M. A. Goldstein. It has as associate editors many of the most distinguished specialists in the United States, and skillful collaborators in Great Britain, Austria, Germany, Japan, Denmark, Canada and Mexico. It is the only American monthly journal of its class, and is the official organ of the American Laryngological, Rhinological and Otological Society, Southern Section; of the Western Otological, Laryngological and Rhinological Association, and of the New York Academy of Medicine, Laryngological Section. American and foreign editions are published simultaneously, the latter in Bristol, England, the printed sheets being shipped from St. Louis and there bound and mailed.

"Love's Medical Mirror" was founded in 1890, by I. N. Love, M. D., as a monthly reflector of the science of medicine, in the interests of practitioners. Dr. Love has had much experience with medical journals in an editorial and contributory way. His election in 1890 to the presidency of the American Medical Editors' Association made such a journal as the "Mirror" a necessity, and before he had retired from that position it was firmly established.

The "Medical Brief" has grown from thirty-two pages, when it was first issued, in 1873, to 162 pages. It favors no school or particular method, but seeks to place before its readers all that comes approved, from whatever source, in practical medicine and surgery. It claims, and with ample reason, the largest circulation of any medical journal in the world. It has business offices in New York and in London, England. J. J. Lawrence, A. M., M. D., has been editor

and publisher from the initial number, and, with widened experience, gives to the pages of the "Brief" the best of his own thought, as well as the thought of the brainiest men of the profession in the United States and in foreign lands.

The "Missouri Dental Journal," monthly, was founded in 1869 by members of the profession, in advocacy of their interests, and the editorial management was committed to Dr. Homer Judd, who served for four years, when he was succeeded by Dr. W. H. Eames. The ownership passed to A. M. Leslie & Co., who purchased the "New England Dentist," of Springfield, Massachusetts, and merged it in their own publication. At this time Dr. H. S. Chase was editor, who was afterward succeeded by Dr. W. H. Eames. The "Journal" was then purchased by J. H. Chambers & Co., who changed the title to the "Archives of Dentistry," of which Dr. Spaulding and Dr. Harper were editors in turn. Later it was sold to the Missouri Dental Association, and about 1890 the publication was suspended.

The "Medical Fortnightly" was established January 1, 1892, by Dr. Bransford Lewis. In 1895 the Fortnightly Press Company was organized, and Dr. Lewis, who found the duties of editorial management were diverting too much of his attention from his practice, was relieved from active service, and Dr. Frank Parsons Norbury was placed in charge of the editorial department, with Dr. T. A. Hopkins as associate. More recently Dr. J. N. Hall has been associated with them in editorial work. Charles Wood Fassett is business manager. The present staff of the "Medical Fortnightly" includes some of the best known medical writers in Europe and America, and the journal is known wherever medical science has a standing.

The "Medical Gazette," monthly, first appeared in June, 1898, Martin F. Engman, M. D., managing editor and proprietor. It covers all fields of medical and surgical science through departments conducted by staff writers and collaborators.

The "Medical Review," previous to 1881, was published in Chicago, as a quarterly, the title indicating its character. In that year it was removed to St. Louis, and Drs. Gamble and Englemann became editors and proprietors. It then became a weekly. The editors

named did not long continue in charge, and changes in the management became frequent. The most recent editor and proprietor, and the oldest in point of service, was L. T. Riesmeyer, M. D., who in April, 1899 sold the property to the present editor and publisher, H. W. Loeb, M. D.

The "Missouri Medical and Surgical Journal," monthly, was founded in 1845, and was conducted by various practitioners connected with the McDowell College of Medicine. In 1848 it was merged in the St. Louis "Medical and Surgical Journal."

The "Missouri Sanitarian," a monthly publication advocating public health, domestic hygiene and veterinarian sanitation, was founded in 1894, as the organ of the State board of health, the editors being Frank J. Lutz, M. D., Willis P. King, M. D., and Paul Paquin. It was suspended after being published for two years.

The "Modern Physician," monthly, was founded in March, 1897, by Edward Brinkman, M. D., editor and publisher. It is devoted to general medicine, and published irregularly.

The "North American Journal of Diagnosis and Practice," monthly, first appeared in January, 1898, C. H. Powell, A. M., M. D., being editor and business manager; J. G. Ehrhardt, M. D., and A. R. Kieffer, M. D., associate editors, and Ben W. Lewis, assistant business manager. Buschart Bros. are the publishers. In its special field, which is indicated in the title, the publication stands alone in the United States.

The St. Louis "Hospital Bulletin," devoted to general medicine, was founded in 1895. C. C. Morris, A. M., M. D., is editor, and it is published by Elisha Anderson.

The St. Louis "Clinical Review" was founded in 1873, by Drs. Hardaway and Shaw. In time it came into the hands of Dr. W. B. Hazard, and on his death, some years ago, the publication was suspended.

The St. Louis "Clinique," monthly, first appeared in 1888, being the successor of "Medical Chips," of which little is known. It was conducted under the influence of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. About four years ago the editorial management was committed to Thomas Osmand Summers, A. M., M. D., who left it in 1898 to accept a commission in the medical department of

the United States Army in the war with Spain. He was succeeded by C. W. Lillie, M. D., who is now editor and publisher.

The St. Louis "Eclectic Medical Journal" was founded January 1, 1873, by George H. Field, M. D., as an organ of the eclectic school of medicine. It was discontinued at the close of its second year.

The St. Louis "Medical Era," monthly, is an ably conducted and widely circulated magazine, devoted to general medicine and surgery. It was founded in 1891 by Dr. S. C. Martin, who continues to edit and publish it.

The St. Louis "Medical Reporter," a journal of general medicine and surgery, issued semi-monthly, first appeared March 1, 1866, edited by J. S. B. Alleyne, M. D., and O. F. Potter, M. D., and published by P. M. Pinckard. Dr. Potter yet lives in St. Louis. Dr. Alleyne retired in the summer of 1867, and thereafter Dr. Potter conducted it alone, superintending the mechanical work as well as performing the editorial labor. At the end of the third volume he sold it to the publisher, Mr. Pinckard, and William McPheeters, M. D., and G. M. Maughs, M. D., became the editors. Under their management the "Reporter" became a monthly. After a few issues it ceased to exist, the "Humboldt Medical Archives" practically inheriting its patronage. The "Reporter" is known as being the second medical journal west of the Mississippi, and the first to make use of illustrations in its pages. The wood engravings, made by St. Louis artists under the personal supervision of Dr. Potter, are works of art which are not to be surpassed at this day. The editorial conduct was equally worthy of notice. Among its invaluable contributions to medical literature was a series of articles in 1866 by Joseph Jones, M. D., of Nashville, Tennessee, on "Substitutes for Quinine," the inquiry growing out of the great scarcity of this specific during the Civil War. These pages attracted worldwide attention, being reproduced in various foreign journals. While in existence the "Reporter" maintained offices for correspondence and distribution in New York, London and Paris.

The St. Louis "Probe" appeared January 15, 1850, with Drs. A. J. Coons and John R. Atkinson as editors. It continued about one year.

The "Tri-State Medical Journal," monthly, was founded in 1893, in Keokuk, Iowa, by James Brookes Ball, M. D. In 1894 he removed to St. Louis, where he continued the publication, combining with it the "General Practitioner" of that city, which became his own by purchase, and the title of the consolidated journals became the "Tri-State Medical Journal and Practitioner." Dr. Ball associated with himself in the editorial management Warren S. Cutten, M. D., chief surgeon of the Missouri Pacific Railway system. Later Dr. Otho F. Ball became an associate editor and business manager. While it is a general medical journal, the "Journal and Practitioner" makes a special feature of railway surgery, in which department, with one exception, it stands alone in America, if not in the world.

The first homeopathic journal published in St. Louis was the "Southwestern Homeopathic Journal and Review," a sixteen-page monthly, the first issue of which appeared in August, 1847, under the editorial management of Dr. J. T. Temple. In April, 1850, Dr. Thomas Haughton became editor. Three volumes were issued.

In September, 1851, a small monthly, "The Homeopathic Medical News Letter," was started by Drs. J. Granger, T. J. Vastine and T. G. Comstock. It was published for one year.

In January, 1854, a sixteen-page monthly appeared under the title of "The Family Journal of Homeopathy." It, too, was published but for one year. Drs. J. T. Temple and D. White were the editors.

In October, 1859, Dr. E. C. Franklin began the publication of "The Western Journal of Homeopathy." This was published but a few months, and was succeeded, in 1860, by "The College Journal," a bimonthly, of which only two or three numbers were issued.

In November, 1863, "The Western Homeopathic Observer," H. C. G. Luyties, publisher, made its first appearance. Its editors were, for the first three numbers, Dr. William Todd Helmuth and E. C. Franklin; after that Dr. Helmuth alone. "The Observer" suspended publication in January, 1871.

In July, 1868, "The Homeopathic Independent" appeared, and was published for one year. Drs. Conzelman, Temple, Comstock, Franklin, S. B. Parsons and Skeels crowded the editorial chair of this twenty-



four-page monthly. This was succeeded, in July, 1869, by "The Occidental," Drs. G. S. Walker and T. G. Comstock, editors.

In 1871 the Luyties Pharmacy Company began the publication of their house organ, "The Homeopathic News," which is still current. A similar publication, "Munson's Homeopathic Bulletin," was begun in 1872 by Munson's Homeopathic Pharmacy, and it is still published, irregularly, by Mr. Munson's successor, Mr. William F. Bockstruck, 411 Locust Street.

In March, 1878, Dr. Philo G. Valentine established "The St. Louis Clinical Review," a thirty-six-page octavo monthly, and continued its publication until March, 1884, when it was combined with "The St. Louis Periscope and Medical Review of Homeopathic Medicine and Surgery," under the name of "The St. Louis Periscope and Medical Review."

In January, 1881, Drs. W. C. Richardson, J. T. Boyd, J. T. Kent and J. W. Thrasher established "The Homeopathic Courier," a sixty-four-page octavo monthly. It was published just one year.

In January, 1884, Dr. E. C. Franklin began the publication and editing of "The St. Louis Periscope and Medical Review of Homeopathic Medicine." On the second issue Dr. Valentine, of "The Clinical Review," became editor, and the next issue was a combination of the two papers under the title, as stated above, of "The St. Louis Periscope and Medical Review." Dr. Valentine, the editor, fell ill in the early part of the year 1884, and eventually died. After his death Fred W. Nixon became proprietor and publisher, and Drs. W. A. Edmunds and S. B. Parsons, editors. In February, 1885, Dr. Frank Kraft became editor, and in November of the same year Dr. J. M. Kershaw occupied the editorial chair for two issues—the last.

In January, 1888, Dr. I. D. Foulon established "The Clinical Reporter," and continued as editor and proprietor until March, 1895, when he sold out to the Shultz Publishing Company, who had a few months before established "The St. Louis Journal of Homeopathy," with Drs. W. A. Edmunds and J. M. Kershaw as editors, and combined the two papers under the title of "The St. Louis Journal of Homeopathy and Clinical Reporter," under the same editorship. In 1896 Dr. Edmunds dropped out, and Dr. Kershaw became

sole editor. In 1897 the name of the journal was changed back to "The Clinical Reporter." With the first issue for 1898 Dr. I. D. Foulon resumed the sole editorship of the journal, which is now published at 1017 Lucas Avenue by P. H. Felker, one of the members of the Shultz Publishing Company, as a monthly, of from thirty-two to sixty-four pages.

**Medical Supply Depot.**—The United States Medical Supply Depot, at 500 Commercial Street, St. Louis, was first established in 1863 by Dr. D. L. Magruder, on Main and Washington Avenue. It started under the name of the Medical Purveying Depot, its function being to furnish to all the military hospitals between the Alleghany and Rocky Mountains medicines, clothing, books and other supplies. Two other depots of the same kind in existence in the United States are located respectively in New York and San Francisco. The St. Louis depot supplies about 100 hospitals within its territory. These depots are directly under the control of the surgeon general of the United States Army, at Washington.

**Medicine.**—The earliest physicians in Missouri were the army surgeons stationed at the military posts under the French and Spanish regimes, who in many instances settled in the community and identified themselves with its interests and life. As they were usually men of superior education and good position, they established a standard of medical practice which has ever since been maintained, and laid the foundation of a code of medical ethics which has caused the profession in the State to occupy a respected position in the medical world. The first physician whose name appears in the early archives was Dr. Andre Auguste Conde, a native of Aunis, France, who was post surgeon in the French service at Fort Chartres, prior to the cession to England, and crossed the river to St. Louis with the few soldiers brought over by Captain St. Ange de Bellerive, October 20, 1765. Dr. Conde received from Governor St. Ange, June 2, 1776, a concession of two lots in the village, fronting on Second Street, and being the east half of the block next south of the Catholic Church block. On this lot he built, for his residence, a house of upright posts, in which he resided until his death, November 28, 1776. Dr.

Jean Baptiste Valleau was the second physician who settled in St. Louis. He was a native of France, in the Spanish service, and came to St. Louis late in the year 1767 as surgeon of the company sent up by Count Ulloa from New Orleans under the command of Captain Rios to take possession of St. Louis. Dr. Valleau practiced here until his death, in 1768, and his will is the first on record in St. Louis. Dr. Antoine Reynal was the third physician to practice at the early trading post called St. Louis, his residence and professional career beginning in 1776. He subsequently removed to St. Charles, where he died. Dr. Bernard Gibbins was the next in chronological order to begin the practice of his profession at St. Louis, but little more is known of him than that he was there during the years 1779 and 1780. Dr. Antoine Francois Saugrain, who was born at Versailles, France, February 17, 1763, came to St. Louis from Gallipolis, Ohio, in the year 1800. Here he continued in the practice of his profession until his death, May 20, 1820, at the age of fifty-seven years. He was a highly educated man, a polished gentleman and a successful practitioner of the old school. He was one of the earliest advocates of vaccination, and in the summer of 1809 announced in the "Missouri Gazette" that he had been favored by a friend with the genuine vaccine infection and had successfully communicated that inestimable preventive of smallpox to a number of the inhabitants of St. Louis and its vicinity, and that he would, with much pleasure, on application, furnish physicians and other intelligent persons residing beyond the limits of his accustomed practice with the vaccine infection. Dr. Bernard Gaines Farrar began practice in St. Louis in 1809, and within a few years thereafter became the most conspicuous of the early practitioners, obtaining very considerable distinction as a surgeon. One of his first operations was an amputation of the thigh, performed on a young man by the name of Shannon, who afterward became a distinguished Kentucky jurist. In 1807 Shannon undertook an expedition, under the auspices of the general government, to ascertain the source of the Missouri River. At a point 1,800 miles up that river he was attacked by the Black Feet Indians and received a gunshot wound in the knee. He was brought down to St. Louis and successfully

operated on by Dr. Farrar. The operation was one which it was then thought gave evidence of great surgical skill, in view of the distance which the patient had traveled and the low state to which his vitality had been reduced by the accident. Dr. Farrar made the recto-vesical section for the removal of a calculus which had become attached to the fundus of the bladder, several years earlier than Sansom, who is recognized as having the prior claim, by virtue of having been the first to publish such a case. In the War of 1812 Dr. Farrar served as a surgeon and also as a soldier in defending the State against the depredations of the Indians. His reputation became widely extended and he was offered a professorship in the medical department of Transylvania University, which was then the only medical school west of the Alleghany Mountains. He was a member of the first Territorial Legislature of Missouri, and was very active and influential in the affairs of the community. He died of cholera, July 1, 1849. Other early physicians of St. Louis were Dr. William Reynolds, who lived in Cahokia, but practiced also on this side of the river for some years, beginning in 1810; Dr. Wilkinson, who arrived here in 1811; Dr. J. M. Read, who came west from Baltimore, Maryland; and Drs. Walker, Simpson and Quarles. Dr. Simpson served as a surgeon in the United States Army previous to his coming to St. Louis. In company with Dr. Quarles he established the first drug store in St. Louis, and subsequently he served as postmaster, collector and sheriff of St. Louis County. He lived to be nearly eighty-eight years of age, and died here, in 1872. Many of the earliest practitioners of medicine in St. Louis were not only men of superior professional attainments, but accomplished men of affairs, and not a few of them achieved local distinction in public life. Dr. Samuel Merry came here at an early date, after graduating from the University of Pennsylvania; was appointed receiver of public moneys in 1833, and held that office for twelve years. Dr. Clayton Tiffin, who was a brother of Edward Tiffin, first Governor of Ohio, was a surgeon in the War of 1812; settled in St. Louis after the war, built up there the largest practice of any physician of his day, and became wealthy. He is said to have performed the first Caesarean operation in the Mississippi Valley. Dr. Herman

Laidley Hoffman, who came to St. Louis from New York in the autumn of 1819, was one of the founders of the old Phoenix Fire Insurance Company. Dr. William Carr Lane, who came to St. Louis in 1819 was the first mayor of the city, and was elected, in all, nine times to that office. His cousin, Dr. Hardage Lane, who was less conspicuous in political circles, practiced in St. Louis for more than a quarter of a century, and was a remarkably successful physician. Dr. Stephen W. Adreon, Dr. Edwin Bathurst Smith, Dr. Meredith Martin, Dr. E. H. McCabe, Dr. Alexander Marshall, Dr. Henry Van Studdiford, Dr. Joseph Nash McDowell, Dr. John S. Moore, Dr. Charles A. Pope, Dr. S. G. Moses, Dr. J. B. Johnson, Dr. George Johnson, Dr. J. I. Clark, Dr. Charles W. Stevens, Dr. Thomas Barbour, Dr. B. F. Edwards, Dr. William M. McPheeters and Dr. Simon Pollak were other practitioners of what may be called the ante-war period of medical history who achieved more than local renown, and whose labors reflected credit upon their profession as well as upon themselves. One of the physicians of this period, Dr. William Beaumont, acquired world-wide celebrity as a result of his observations and writings on gastric digestion, and Dr. George Engelmann, Dr. Adolph Wislizenus and Dr. Benjamin F. Shumard achieved enviable distinction as scientists. One of the physicians of this period who has left a marked impress upon the history of the city was Dr. Joseph Nash McDowell, who came to St. Louis in 1849 from Cincinnati, Ohio, where he had been associated in the Cincinnati Medical College with Drs. Drake, Gross and other physicians of national prominence. He was a man of great force of character, a fluent and eloquent speaker and his ready wit, voice and manner caused him to be compared frequently to "John Randolph, of Roanoke." He was no less notable for his eccentricity than for his ability, and many stories of his idiosyncrasies are still current among members of the medical profession in St. Louis. He founded the second medical college in St. Louis, which was known as the "Medical Department of Kemper College," and was the beginning of Missouri Medical College, consolidated with St. Louis Medical College, under the auspices of Washington University, in April of 1899. Dr. Charles A. Pope achieved distinction both

as surgeon and educator, and was one of the earliest presidents of the American Medical Association. Dr. Moses M. Pallen, who came to St. Louis in 1842, was a prominent contributor to the medical journals of his day, as well as a successful practitioner. Dr. M. L. Linton, an accomplished physician, was a member of the Missouri State convention called at the beginning of the Civil War, and which formed a provisional government for the State, and he was also a philosopher and poet as well as a physician. Dr. George Johnson was a truly chivalrous devotee to his profession, and rendered valuable services to the people of St. Louis, notwithstanding the fact that he was himself an invalid during a great portion of his life.

The influx of Germans to this country, following the Revolution of 1848, brought to St. Louis many immigrants who achieved distinction in various walks of life and among these were some who left a marked impress upon the medical profession. One of these was Dr. G. Fischer, who was for a number of years one of the most prominent German physicians in St. Louis. Dr. John T. Hodgen, who was at the zenith of his fame during the Civil War period, did much to enhance the reputation of his profession in St. Louis, becoming widely known as one of the most eminent surgeons of his day. Dr. R. S. Holmes, who came to St. Louis in 1848, was well known throughout the West, both as educator and medical writer, and was an eminently successful practitioner. He was also known in the domain of general literature and as a contributor to the secular press. Dr. Louis Ch. Boisliniere, Dr. F. Ernst Baumgarten, Dr. Thomas O'Reilly, Dr. Edward Montgomery, Dr. T. L. Papin, Dr. James C. Nidelet and Dr. James M. Youngblood were all physicians well established in practice and popular with the public and their profession in St. Louis prior to the Civil War. While few of the members of the medical profession of St. Louis during the first hundred years of the city's history, were to any considerable extent contributors to the literature of the profession or to that kind of development which results from original researches and the addition of new discoveries to the sum total of medical science, they were in the main physicians of high standing and skillful, conscientious laborers in their chosen field. Prior to the Civil War, the

efforts of the profession to make St. Louis a center of medical education were confined to three enterprises, namely: McDowell Medical College, afterward Missouri Medical College; St. Louis Medical College, and Humboldt Medical College. Of these institutions, and also of others since founded, mention has been made elsewhere in these volumes under appropriate headings. As early as 1836 the physicians of the city associated themselves together for the advancement of their mutual interests, and the elevation of the professional standard, and the association thus formed took the name St. Louis Medical Society. Historical sketches of this and kindred organizations will be found elsewhere in these volumes. It is worthy of note in this connection that medical journalism west of the Mississippi River began in St. Louis, and under the heading "Medical Journals," a full account is given of these publications. The books written by St. Louis physicians are mentioned in "Bibliography of St. Louis." In St. Louis, as in all the larger cities of the country, there has been a marked development of specialism within the past half century. The first department to be differentiated from the rest as a specialty was that concerned with diseases of the eye and ear, and for many years this was the only special department represented in St. Louis. Then the treatment of diseases of the throat became more and more prominent as a special branch of practice, and still later the treatment of diseases peculiar to women, of diseases of the skin and diseases of the genito-urinary organs has been made more or less distinctly the work of individuals, whose peculiar skill or advantages have qualified them as specialists in these departments.—(Compiled from Scharf's "History of St. Louis.")

The medical history of a city is a history of the development of that science in that particular locality, and has reference to those that have participated in or are identified with its progress, whether as individuals or as corporate bodies, such as colleges, medical societies or hospitals. Their place in science is determined in the forum of international literature.

Looking at the subject from this standpoint, one can not aver that St. Louis has held, or holds now, a high rank as a medical center, or that the medical profession figures conspicu-

ously in the list of epoch-making men, with the sole exception of Beaumont, whose name is mentioned in every textbook in connection with the functions of the stomach. Being a new city, and, but a few years ago, the western outpost of civilization on this continent, it has not been in a position to furnish those conditions that are essential to the development of art or science, neither of which can flourish where the exactions incident to obtaining the material comforts of life are paramount and engross the attention and energies of a populace. But though there are no St. Louis physicians, except the one mentioned, that have left a demonstrable and universally recognized imprint on the science of medicine, the number of those is not inconsiderable that have labored faithfully and successfully for the advancement of their profession in spite of adverse surroundings. Again, the city has not been behind others of its size in producing excellent general practitioners whose names, though not engraved on the tablets of medical progress, have become household words with the people of St. Louis, and whose memories are kept green in the hearts of the present generation. Before the advent of medical specialism it was this class of medical men that were most widely known, and whose fame extended throughout the length and breadth of the Mississippi Valley. Specialism dethroned them unjustly.

The scope of the present article precludes any attempt at the biographies of those who have been regarded as representative men of the medical profession in our city since the close of the Civil War. Hence, names will be mentioned with a bare statement of the work in which they have been or are now engaged. A list of this kind is unfortunately influenced by the individual opinion of the writer. Objectivity in such matters will ever remain an ideal, but impartiality can be approximated, yet not wholly attained. This is especially true of contemporary testimony concerning things and men. To some this roster may seem too large, to others too limited and partial. The qualifications of teacher, author, or widely known general practitioner, have alone received consideration in its composition, and if errors are detected they must be regarded as sins of omission rather than those of commission.

At the close of the Civil War the medical profession of St. Louis was in a state of com-

plete disorganization, so far as scientific work and medical instruction was concerned. The two medical schools which flourished before 1861 had been closed, and the meetings of the St. Louis Medical Society had been suspended for several years. In the course of time work was resumed and at the end of the sixties the Medical Society was in working order and the St. Louis Medical School had nearly 200 students. The other medical college which, before the war, had been in a prosperous condition, the Missouri Medical, was, at that time, handicapped by adverse public sentiment, consequent upon the affiliation of its dean, Dr. Joseph N. McDowell, and the majority of his colleagues, with the Southern cause. Being without a home, it struggled for years under the most trying circumstances to regain the place it formerly occupied.

Humboldt Medical College, which had given three courses of lectures during the war, was reorganized at that period, 1866. It was designed by its founder, Dr. Adam Hammer, to become an institution similar to the German universities, but it proved an exotic, and after a few years of blighted existence, became extinct in 1869.

At that time there were only two prominent surgeons in the city, Dr. E. H. Gregory and Dr. J. T. Hodgen. They held the places in public and professional esteem that Drs. McDowell and Pope had enjoyed before the war. Dr. Adam Hammer's reputation extended also far beyond the confines of the city. Dr. J. B. Johnson, Dr. M. L. Linton, Dr. J. S. Moore and Dr. Wm. M. McPheeters were the authorities on internal medicine; Dr. Alleyne and Dr. Ellsworth Smith, Sr., came to the front as general practitioners and teachers, while Dr. P. G. Robinson and Dr. G. Baumgarten made their names as general practitioners by the introduction of exact clinical methods. Dr. Thos. O'Reilly was the busiest and most popular general practitioner. Chas. Stevens was the only psychiatrist in the city at that time. Augustus Brokaw, Algernon S. Barnes, Jos. Spiegelhalter and H. M. Starkloff, then in Carondelet, laid the foundation for large and lucrative practices. Dr. V. D. Dean became known as a scholarly physician. Clark and Lankford were promising surgeons, especially the former, who, while superintendent of the city hospital, was a tireless experi-

menter in the work of radical cure of hernia. Both died young.

Dr. Charles Curtman and Dr. A. Litton taught chemistry and excelled as infallible experimenters. Dr. Hammer, though chiefly engaged in the practice of surgery, worked indefatigably and successfully for the dissemination of the then new doctrine of cellular physiology and pathology. Dr. Louis Bauer, who had come to this city in 1867 from Brooklyn, New York, taught the principles of modern orthopedics. Dr. G. M. B. Maughs and Dr. M. M. Pallen were the shining lights of obstetrics, Dr. Boisliniere and Dr. Papin came into notice some years later as obstetricians and gynecologists, Dr. Geo. Engelmann and Dr. Adolph Wislizenus were still in active practice, and looked upon by both the lay public and the profession as among the foremost representatives of their science. The world-wide fame of Dr. Engelmann was not, however, gained as a medical man, but as an investigator in American botany. Dr. S. Pollak had, for years, been doing pioneer work in ophthalmology, and Dr. John Green began to establish his reputation in the same branch. All of these men left an impress on the trend of the scientific development of the then rising generation of physicians here. The central figure, and a man whose name is most frequently mentioned as a leader of the profession of St. Louis, at that time, was Dr. Hodgen. He was famous as an intrepid and resourceful surgeon, and as a lucid speaker, debater and teacher. His leading achievement consisted in the devising of improved methods of treating fractures. He was not a prolific writer. His forte was the practice and teaching of surgery. The same is true of Dr. Hodgen's contemporary, Dr. Gregory, who is still busy with the practice of his profession, and is justly valued as a safe and conservative operator, and as an impressive teacher. Most of the men just mentioned have passed away. Dr. Brokaw, Dr. Barnes, Dr. Spiegelhalter, Dr. Starkloff, Dr. Atwood, Dr. Green, Dr. McPheeters, Dr. Robinson, Dr. Pollak and Dr. O'Reilly are still active practitioners; Dr. Dean, Dr. Johnson, Dr. Litton, Dr. Maughs have retired from their several fields of labor; the others are dead. Three more names prominently connected with the medical history remain to be mentioned; Dr. LeGrand Atwood, Dr. Montrose Pallen and Dr. Waters.

Dr. Atwood is chiefly known as the staunch and uncompromising upholder of the code of ethics, and as a determined enemy to all attempts at innovations affecting the integrity or existence of that document. He is still an active practitioner and teaches neurology and psychiatry at one of the medical schools. Dr. Pallen was one of the earliest apostles of the startling improvements in gynecologic technique introduced at that time by Dr. Marion Sims.

He left a lucrative practice, moved to New York, where he was equally successful as teacher and practitioner, retired from practice when still comparatively young and died several years ago. Dr. Waters was a man of great analyzing powers as a medical and philosophic thinker, and ready debater. He became known throughout the country on account of a controversy on certain physiologic questions with the English physiologist, Dr. Carpenter. He died nearly thirty years ago.

At the end of the seventies and the beginning of the eighties another generation of physicians came into prominence. Dr. Jerome K. Bauduy and Dr. Charles H. Hughes achieved distinction as neurologists and alienists; Dr. A. C. Bernays, Dr. N. B. Carson, Dr. F. J. Lutz, Dr. H. H. Mudd, Dr. Robert M. Funkhouser and Dr. Th. Prewitt attracted attention as skillful surgeons; Dr. Hardaway became favorably known at home and abroad as a dermatologist; Dr. Y. H. Bond, Dr. Geo. Engelmann, Jr., and Dr. E. C. Gehrung as gynecologists; Dr. A. Alt, Dr. C. Barck, Dr. C. E. Michel and Dr. M. H. Post, as ophthalmologists; Dr. Wm. C. Glasgow and Dr. J. C. Mulhall, as laryngologists. All of these men are still engaged in the pursuit of their profession. Dr. Engelmann removed several years ago to Boston.

Among those who have contributed to medical literature in the shape of articles written for journals or books published, or who in the several branches of the medical science, have become more particularly known as original workers, may be mentioned the following physicians: Adolph Alt wrote "Histology and Pathology of the Human Eye" and a textbook on "Ophthalmology for the General Practitioner," besides many contributions to subjects relating to the eye; Carl Barck, articles on ophthalmology; Robert Barclay, otology; James Moores Ball,

ophthalmology; J. K. Bauduy wrote "Diseases of the Nervous System," and numerous contributions to neurologic literature; Louis Bauer, surgery and orthopedics, wrote a textbook on the latter subject; Gustav Baumgarten, fevers, studies in sphygmography, diseases of the heart; Augustus Bernays, embryology, pathology, operative technique, recommended curetting of the pylorus for cancer; Wheeler H. Bond, gynecology; Waldo Briggs, surgery; A. Van L. Brokaw, experiments in intestinal surgery; Ludwig Bremer, neurology and pathology; Wiley G. Broome, surgery; John Young Brown, abdominal surgery; John P. Bryson, genitourinary diseases; Edwin C. Burnett, genitourinary diseases; Norman B. Carson, cerebral and abdominal surgery, was one of the first to advocate and practice aseptic surgery in St. Louis; James A. Close, microscopy; Geo. C. Crandall, pathology and general medicine; Harry S. Crossen, gynecology; Chas. Curtman, text book on chemistry, numerous contributions on chemic and microscopic subjects; Henry C. Dalton, abdominal surgery; Walter B. Dorsett, gynecology, recommended ligation of the arteries in fibrous tumors of the womb, and an original method of treating abscesses of the fallopian tubes; Washington Fischel, contributions on general medicine; Hudson W. Ford, physiology and general medicine (yellow fever); Pinckney French, surgery; Frank R. Fry, neurology; Eugene C. Gehrung, several original methods in gynecologic practice; Max A. Goldstein, otology and laryngology; Frank A. Glasgow, gynecology; Wm. C. Glasgow, diseases of the larynx, lungs and heart; Wm. W. Graves, experiments in skiagraphy; John Green, articles on physiologic optics, refraction and accommodation; Elisha H. Gregory, surgery; Jos. L. Grindon, dermatology; Wm. A. Hardaway, monograph on vaccination, contributions to a number of text books, chapter on dermatology, text book on dermatology; Henry W. Hermann, neurology; Andrew A. Henske, obstetrics and gynecology; John T. Hodgen, surgery and especially fractures; Geo. Homan, public hygiene; Geo. F. Hulbert, gynecology; C. H. Hughes, many essays on neurology and psychiatry; Leonidas Laidley, gynecology; Emory Lanphear, surgery; Bransford Lewis, genitourinary diseases; Hanau W. Loeb, laryngology and rhinology; I. N. Love, general

medicine and pediatrics; Frank J. Lutz, surgery; W. A. McCandless, surgery; Mary McLean, gynecology; Albert H. Meisenbach, surgery; Chas. Michel, improvements post-operative treatment of cataract, inventor of electrolytic destruction of hair follicles; A. E. Mink, neurology and psychiatry; Wm. G. Moore, general medicine; Henry H. Mudd, surgery, especially hernias; Jos. C. Mulhall, larynx, lungs and heart, original devices for antrum operations; A. H. Ohman-Dumesnil, dermatology; W. B. Outten, railway surgery and neurology; Simon Pollak, general medicine and ophthalmology; Geo. F. Prewitt, surgery; Amand Ravold, bacteriology and public hygiene; L. T. Riesmeyer, surgery; P. G. Robinson, general medicine; Jos. B. Ross, pathology and surgery; Thos. F. Rumbold, many contributions to rhinology, wrote "A Treatise on Catarrhal Diseases of the Nose, Throat and Ear;" E. C. Runge, psychiatry; E. W. Saunders, pediatrics; Henry Schwarz, gynecology; E. M. Senseney, general medicine; A. Shaw, neurology; John W. Shapleigh, otology; Ellsworth Smith, Jr., general medicine; Horatio M. Spencer, otology; Justin Steer, general medicine; Hugo Summa, general medicine and pathology; R. I. Terry, anatomy and embryology; Herman Tuholske, abdominal and general surgery; P. W. Tupper, surgery; Henry M. W. Whelpley, microscopy; Thos. C. Witherspoon, surgery; H. L. Wolfner, ophthalmology.

The oldest medical society in the West is the St. Louis Medical Society. It was founded in 1836, and with the exception of the years during which the Civil War was waged has held its sessions ever since. It has survived a number of competitors, which were founded more or less in opposition to it. The Medico-Chirurgical Society was the first of these organizations. It was started by a number of medical men who had become dissatisfied with the periodical wars that were fought on the floor of the old society. Owing to these disruptions, which arose over ethical, and sometimes scientific questions, with the personal elements predominant, the St. Louis Society became known as a fighting medical body. The reports of dissensions in its midst were, however, greatly exaggerated by the daily press, whose reporters had access to its meetings, and who improved, true to their business instincts, every opportunity to

amuse the public at the expense of the doctors. It is true, however, that the transactions of the society early in the seventies, and shortly after the war, partook somewhat of the character of the political primary meetings of the present day. On the whole, the St. Louis Medical Society is better than its reputation as far as the fighting propensities of its members are concerned. It is neither worse nor better than other organizations of its kind. It can truly be said that it acted as a mirror for all the great discoveries that have marked the progress of the medical profession in the last thirty years, and the revolution which medical thought and methods have undergone in that period was duly reflected by papers read before and discussions held by that body. Thus, the law of the correlation of forces, the teachings of cellular pathology, the Darwinian doctrine, antiseptics and bacteriology, the modern achievements in surgery, gynecology and neurology formed the themes for essays and discussions as soon as they had been announced by the leaders at home and abroad. Although seemingly in a state of marasmus at different times of its existence, it always rallied from its periods of depression and lethargy, and renewed life and activity was infused into its organism by interesting subjects introduced by members from time to time. Its tenacity of life in the face of disorganizing factors is due doubtless to its thoroughly democratic character.

Its meeting places have changed several times since its reorganization after the war. At the time work was resumed the members met over what was then Catlin's drug store, on the southeast corner of Sixth and Washington Avenue. Early in the seventies a room was assigned to the society in the old Polytechnic building, and for about twenty years the meetings have been held in the assembly room of the board of education. When that body moved from its former quarters in the old public library building, to its present abode, the society followed. It meets now, as for many decades, in the board of education building, every Saturday night.

Besides the Medico-Chirurgical Society, which did good work for a number of years, but ceased to exist from lack of interest on the part of its members, two other societies were established, and, after a short existence discontinued; the Academy of Medicine and

the Pathological Society. At present the following medical organizations are in working condition; the St. Louis Medical, the Medical Society of the City Hospital Alumni, and the Academy of the Medical and Surgical Sciences. The St. Louis Microscopical Society, which consists almost exclusively of physicians, may also be said to be a medical organization. It was founded in 1869, discontinued its meetings in 1894, and was reorganized in 1898. It has at present thirty-eight members.

St. Louis abounds in medical colleges. As before remarked there were two schools at the close of the war. These seemed to supply the wants of medical education for a number of years. In 1866 Adam Hammer resuscitated the Humboldt Medical College, which went out of existence in 1869.

A few years later another school was founded by Dr. Louis Bauer, under the name of "College of Physicians and Surgeons." Dr. Bauer had been a member of the defunct "Humboldt Medical College." Dissension in the faculty of that institution was one of the reasons for its becoming extinct. Under the leadership of Dr. Bauer a number of the professors of the former "Humboldt" joined the faculty of the new school, which was discontinued after having been in existence for several years. It was reorganized in 1879. The example set by Bauer was followed in the course of years by the founding of other colleges. A number of the faculty of a school would secede, and start a new institution. In this manner the Marion Sims, the Beaumont and the Barnes Medical College sprang into existence. They are all in a flourishing condition, and annually graduate a large number of students. Of late a tendency to consolidation has set in. At the present writing the St. Louis Medical College and the Missouri have agreed to constitute one school under the auspices of the Washington University, and combinations of other schools are to follow.

Besides these "regular" schools there are one homeopathic and one eclectic institution, making the number of medical colleges for St. Louis seven in all at the present time. It is calculated that these schools turn out about 600 graduates every year.

The "St. Louis Medical and Surgical Journal," a monthly publication, was, for many years, the only journal of its kind in St. Louis,

and in the part of the country west of Cincinnati. At the present time St. Louis is the home of more medical periodicals than existed twenty-five years ago in the whole country. This fact, however, does not signify a concentration or intensification of medical wisdom with us. It can not be successfully contended that depth and breadth has kept pace with numbers. Most of the journals are published rather in the interest of manufactures of proprietary medicines, or as the official organs of medical schools, than in the general interest of the medical profession. (See also Dispensaries, Hospitals, Medical Journals, etc.)

LUDWIG BREMER.

The beginnings of medicine in Jackson County were at Independence and Westport, dating from a time when the former place numbered about 2,000 inhabitants, and the latter a somewhat less number, while Kansas City was a mere steamboat landing known as Westport Landing. At the two towns named were physicians who were at once guardians of the health of a widely dispersed population, and almost pioneer settlers, contributing a full share to the material development of a newly opened country. Some were men of culture, who had gained their medical education in college; the greater number were of limited educational attainments, whose professional knowledge had been acquired in offices of established practitioners of more or less ability. Of either class, almost without exception, they were practical men, of great force of character, who rendered cheerful and efficacious assistance to the suffering, daily journeying on horseback scores of miles, over a country almost destitute of roads, and encountering swollen, unbridged streams, and destitute of waterproof garments or other now common protections against weather inclemencies. Out of necessity, the pioneer physician developed rare quickness of perception and self-reliance. The specialist was then unknown, and he was called upon to treat every phase of bodily ailment, serving as physician, surgeon, oculist and dentist. His books were few, and there were no practitioners more able than himself with whom he might consult; his medicines were simple, and carried upon his persons, and every preparation of pill or solution was



the work of his own hands. He not only discharged his duties conscientiously, and in most cases successfully, but his home was the training place of a professional generation to succeed him, which was unable to attend the far-removed medical colleges of the day. The services of the pioneer physicians were fittingly recognized at Sedalia, in 1896, at the annual meeting of the Missouri Medical Association. The president, Dr. C. Lester Hall, addressed a special invitation to this class, and nearly thirty attended. Speaking to them in behalf of the association, he said: "To the men of your class we owe much for our present knowledge, and lightened burdens, of which you knew nothing in the days of your activity. You blazed the way for us through pathless forests and unmarked prairies, and we desire to demonstrate our gratitude and love for your noble life-work."

The early physicians of Independence are first to be mentioned. Among the first was Dr. Leo Twyman, who removed from Kentucky in 1827, locating at St. Charles, Missouri. In 1844 he removed to Westport, and late the same year to Independence, where he practiced until his death; he was one of the most accomplished practitioners of his day, and left an enduring influence for good. Contemporary with him were Dr. Dummer, a native of Massachusetts, a man of excellent literary attainments, and a skillful physician, whose activity was limited by a physical disability. Other physicians were Dr. Langhorn, an excellent practitioner, who came from Lexington, Missouri; Dr. Hockensmith, popular personally and in his profession; Dr. Belt, a fair practitioner, and Dr. Caldwell, who practiced only in 1848, then removing to California. Dr. Joseph Boggs, a native of Kentucky, a brother of Governor Boggs, located at Independence in 1847 or 1848. He was a capable practitioner, and a strong, manly character. He afforded instruction to a number of young men who became excellent physicians, among them Dr. John McMurray, who entered upon practice in the same place, and afterward died in Kentucky, and Dr. Alfred B. Sloan, who, in later days, became one of the most useful and highly regarded physicians of Kansas City. Dr. Boggs removed to California in 1850, and afterward returned, and died at Westport. Dr. Harlan, an accurate diagnostician and successful practitioner, was his contem-

porary at Independence, but remained only one year, and went to California. In 1849 Dr. J. P. Henry, a Kentuckian, while journeying to California, was called to attend a case of cholera at Independence, and this led to his making a permanent residence there. Dr. J. W. Bryant came from Kentucky and entered upon practice the following year. The two latter named were yet living in July, 1900. The first physician to locate on the site of Kansas City, then Westport Landing, was Dr. Benoist Troost, in 1847. He was a native of Holland, and had been a hospital steward in the army of Napoleon. He built the first brick hotel, which, during the border troubles, became known as the Free State Hotel. His widow, Mrs. Kennedy, niece of William Gilliss, left the greater part of her property to benevolent objects, was the founder of the Gilliss Opera House, and built an Episcopal Church. In 1848 came Dr. F. A. Rice, who opened the first drug store; in 1850 he returned to his native State, Kentucky. Dr. Isaac M. Ridge located at the same place June 1, 1848.

In 1849 about 300 Belgians, men, women and children, arrived in the East Bottoms, adjoining the Westport Landing settlement, expecting to make permanent homes. They had journeyed by steamboat from New Orleans, and soon after reaching their destination cholera appeared among them in a malignant form and about one-half their number died. The disease communicated to the residents, some 400 in number, resulting in practical depopulation; nearly one-half the number died, and most of the remainder moved elsewhere. During the epidemic Dr. Isaac M. Ridge ministered continually to the people. At the outset his labors were shared by Dr. Oliver Fulton, a native of Ohio, a fairly well educated man, and a good practitioner. Dr. Fulton died from the disease, and Dr. Ridge was afterward the only physician who fearlessly performed professional duty, notwithstanding he was himself a sufferer from the malady. Dr. Thomas B. Lester began practice in 1854; he became one of the strongest men in the profession, and a capable writer upon professional topics. Other physicians who were in practice at one time or other prior to 1861 were J. Lykins, J. M. Wood, E. D. Ralph, W. W. Harris, J. T. Herndon, G. B. Wood, R. R. Hall, G. N. Woodward, A. L. Schoen, J. T.

Rice, A. W. Bonham, G. M. B. Maughs and Theodore S. Case. Nearly all disappeared during the Civil War period, and upon Dr. Ridge and Dr. Lester devolved the major part of attendance upon the sick in Kansas City and neighborhood. Their services were also required at considerable distances, and notwithstanding the country was continually traversed by armed bodies of either side, including irregular and predatory bands, they were so well known and were held in such great respect that they suffered no serious molestation while on their errands of mercy. Dr. Joshua Thorn and Dr. Peter Arnoldia (see "Medicine, Homeopathic,") had become residents of Kansas City, but were connected with the government hospital, and attended few but the soldiers committed to their care. Upon the restoration of peace the two latter named engaged in personal practice. About the same time Dr. Joseph M. Wood and Dr. Theodore S. Case returned and resumed professional work. Dr. Wood attained considerable fame as a lithotomist, and was an excellent general practitioner. Dr. Case, an able man in the profession, soon abandoned it to engage in literary pursuits and politics. In 1865, or very soon thereafter, a number of physicians located, many of whom had performed service in one or other of the contending armies, and had been attracted by the possibilities of the place for material development. All were men of wide experience, and several were of high professional and literary attainments. Among these were Dr. A. B. Sloan, an exemplary man and capable practitioner, and an excellent writer on professional topics; Dr. H. F. Hereford, a strong man in the profession, who began practice in Westport in 1851; Dr. S. S. Todd, one of the most able and successful practitioners during many years' practice; Dr. Alfred B. Taylor, an accomplished surgeon, famed for successful treatment of diseased joints by astringent injections; Dr. J. H. Bennett, a general practitioner of much ability; Dr. Samuel Milligan, thoroughly capable in practice, and an educated man of much versatility; Dr. Joel Morris, a man of fair ability; Dr. D. Y. Chalfant, skilled in his profession, well educated and of noble character; and Dr. D. R. Porter, a man of wide professional and general knowledge. Of these, but two are yet living in Kansas City: Dr. Ridge, retired from practice, though yet affording

his services to intimate friends, or to active practitioners in consultation; and Dr. Porter, who continues professional work with undiminished ability and interest. With these may be named in connection, Dr. G. W. Tindall, the pioneer dentist, who came in 1855, and yet continues practice. Among the above mentioned physicians were those who gave their profession a well established foundation in a then comparatively unimportant town, which during their period of active service, and in no small degree through their effort, entered upon an unexampled development. They were the leaders in founding medical colleges and hospitals, medical societies and medical journals. With increasing population came increased numbers to their ranks, many of whom, if without the rich practical experience of their predecessors, had been more highly favored with respect to educational advantages. These classes were mutually helpful, each contributing of its knowledge to supply the deficiencies of the other. In community of interest and purpose, both exerted themselves intelligently and usefully to the advancement of medical science, in all departments of which Kansas City has taken rank with the first and oldest cities of the country. Many of their members are famed and honored throughout the land for their accomplishments in practice, and for the deep knowledge they have afforded professional bodies in addresses and discussions, and to the world in the field of authorship. The various specialized lines of the profession are represented by practitioners who have attained distinction through devoted and conscientious practice, personal investigation and study in the most renowned American and foreign schools. In surgery, are those whose ability has been recognized by such distinguished bodies as the National Association of Military Surgeons, the National Association of Railway Surgeons, and the American Medical Association; while practitioners in ophthalmology, otology, laryngology and rhinology hold position with the most capable in their respective lines. In the field of general practice, high standards of capability are maintained. In personal character and general usefulness the members of the profession are deserving of respect and gratitude. Excepting those who have but recently entered upon the duties of

life, the active practitioners of to-day have borne a full share in the upbuilding of a great city. They have contributed zealously of their effort and liberally of their means, not only to the establishment and maintenance of institutions pertaining to their profession, but many of their number have also taken a leading part in all forms of public enterprise which have aided in the material development of the city, and in its educational and social advancement.

C. LESTER HALL.

**Medicine, Eclectic.**—The eclectic system of medicine was born in America, and came into existence in opposition to crude and severe methods of treating diseases in vogue in the early part of the nineteenth century. It condemned bleeding, blistering and salivation, and aimed to aid nature to rid the patient of the causes of disease, declaring that remedies which failed to act in harmony with nature should be discarded. The philosophy of eclecticicism consists in making a proper diagnosis and selecting remedies that act in a direct manner upon the cause of disease without depressing the vital forces, and in giving medicines which shall be effective without being unnecessarily disagreeable. The medical practitioners of the eclectic school select their modes of practice and medicines from all schools, and this school claims for itself the fullest "materia medica" of any school in the world. The first regular eclectic physician to practice his profession in Missouri, according to the most reliable information obtainable, was Dr. Edgar Thorn, who came to St. Louis in 1855. His home had previously been in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and he was a graduate of the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati. About the year 1867 Dr. John W. Thraikill located there, and shortly afterward Dr. W. V. Rutledge added another to the number of eclectic practitioners in the city. Dr. P. D. Yost and Dr. George C. Pitzer began practicing there in accordance with the tenets of the eclectic school in 1873, and they and the physicians previously mentioned were the pioneers who laid the foundations of eclectic medicine in St. Louis. Since then the number of practitioners of this school has increased rapidly, and their prestige and influence have constantly increased. "The American Medical College" of this school was chartered by the Legis-

lature of Missouri and established in St. Louis in 1873. Jacob S. Merrell was the first president of the board of trustees; N. C. Hudson, vice president; M. F. Taylor, secretary, and John W. Thraikill, treasurer. The faculty was made up as follows: S. H. Potter, M. D., professor of the principles and practice of medicine; John W. Thraikill, M. D., professor of anatomy; J. W. Huntoon, M. D., professor of obstetrics; George H. Field, M. D., professor of surgery; Albert Merrell, M. D., professor of chemistry and toxicology; P. D. Yost, M. D., professor of diseases of women; George C. Pitzer, M. D., demonstrator of anatomy; M. F. Taylor, LL. D., professor of medical jurisprudence. The college occupied the upper rooms at the southeast corner of Seventh and Olive Streets for one year, then moved to 913 Pine Street, where it remained awhile until a building was put up for its express purposes, on Eleventh Street, between Olive and Locust Streets. The college remained at that location until about 1887, when a building was erected at 407 South Jefferson Avenue, which it now owns and occupies. The first class was graduated in 1874, and the college has sent out a class of energetic, wide-awake, broad-minded doctors every year since, and the number of graduates now reaches over 600. The total number of students, from first to last, has been over 1,700. The teachings of this college are liberal, advanced, and distinctively eclectic in every regard. Its requirements are up to the most rigid, and men or women expecting to graduate from this school must show, by their literary and scientific attainments, that they are worthy of the position they seek. The board of trustees at the present time (1898) is composed of the following residents of St. Louis: F. E. Udell, president; John T. Sibley, vice president; A. N. Gaebler, secretary, and Edwin Younkin, treasurer and dean of the faculty. The following named gentlemen compose the faculty: Edwin Younkin, M. D., professor of principles and practice of surgery; George C. Pitzer, M. D., professor of principles and practice of medicine; E. Lee Standlee, M. D., professor of general descriptive and surgical anatomy; C. E. Anderson, M. D., professor of obstetrics and diseases of women; M. H. Hamlin, M. D., professor of materia medica and therapeutics; Ira W. Upsham, M. D., pro-

fessor of chemistry and toxicology; John L. Ingram, M. D., professor of physiology; Harry H. Helbing, M. D., professor of surgical gynecology and pediatrics; William H. Smith, M. D., professor of hygiene and sanitary science; William P. Biles, M. D., professor of ophthalmology and otology; J. Moreau Blakemore, M. D., professor of microscopy and bacteriology; William F. Francis, M. D., professor of physical diagnosis and general pathology; L. H. Morgan, M. D., professor of dermatology and venereal; Charles S. Morten, M. D., professor of electro-therapeutics and diseases of the nervous system; J. A. Dungan, M. D., adjunct professor of materia medica and therapeutics; Irene Toland, M. D., adjunct professor of microscopy and director of laboratory; Honorable William M. Kinsey, professor of medical jurisprudence; E. L. Standlee, M. D., and H. H. Helbing, M. D., demonstrators of anatomy.

GEORGE C. PITZER.

The growth of the eclectic school in the State has been quite as marked as it has been in the city of St. Louis. In the year 1870, there were so many physicians and surgeons belonging to it in different parts of Missouri, that it was felt the time had come for their organization into a special body, and when Dr. J. E. Callaway, of Chillicothe, issued a call for a meeting of eclectics in June of that year, at Chillicothe, there was a prompt response, and a number of prominent physicians and surgeons met in the convention, among them being Dr. J. E. Callaway, a graduate of the Eclectic Medical Institute, of Cincinnati; Dr. William Gates, of Greentop; Dr. Avery, of Kirksville; Dr. Josiah Gates, of La Plata; Dr. S. V. Stoller, of Hamilton; Dr. Weaver, of Chillicothe; Dr. Goodson, of Cambria; Dr. J. P. Dice, of Coloma; Dr. Chaffee, of Breckinridge, and Dr. J. A. Munk, of Chillicothe. The Eclectic Society of the State of Missouri was then and there organized, with Dr. Callaway for the first president, and it has been an active and vigorous organization ever since, holding well attended meetings every year. The membership in 1900 was about 700. The "American Medical Journal," of St. Louis, first issued in 1873, is the organ of the Eclectic School in Missouri, and is recognized as one of the ablest journals of

its kind. Its first editor was Dr. John W. Thrailkill, who conducted it until 1874; succeeded by Dr. George C. Pitzer, till 1887; succeeded by Dr. Edwin Younkin till 1898; and he by Dr. M. M. Hamlin. The school enjoys the advantage of having a large corps of learned and brilliant writers in the State, among whom may be mentioned Dr. P. D. Post, Dr. J. T. McClanahan, Dr. J. A. Munk, Dr. J. E. Callaway, Dr. S. V. Stoller, Dr. George C. Pitzer, Dr. Edwin Younkin, Dr. E. L. Standlee, Dr. M. M. Hamlin, Dr. H. D. Quigg, Dr. F. A. Rew, Dr. G. D. Walker, Dr. William Biles, Dr. H. H. Helbing, Dr. John L. Ingram and Dr. A. F. Stevens. In nearly all the cities and large towns of the State the eclectic school has its adherents, and in addition to the well established and patronized medical school in St. Louis, the Eclectic Medical University, a new school, was established in Kansas City, in the year 1898.

**Medicine, Homeopathic.**—In the late decades of the eighteenth century Samuel Hahnemann, a man remarkable for native acumen and great literary and scientific research, conceived and promulgated the system of medical practice known as homeopathy, his course of investigation and conclusion being facts and observations first, and theories or conclusions afterward. Some years later, when Hahnemann came to Paris to practice his profession, Guizot, then Minister of Public Instruction, on being urged to forbid Hahnemann from practicing, said: "Hahnemann is a scholar of great merit; science must be free to all. If homeopathy is a chimera, or system without any internal substance, it will fall by itself; but if it is an advance, it will spread even despite our repressive measures."

It was upon this plane of intrinsic merit that the genius of the great German sent out his discovery of the dual action of drugs, and the law summed up in "*Similia similibus curantur*," to make their own place and work out their own results in the medical arena of the world's experience.

Everywhere met by opposition, such as comes to every newly discovered truth of practical bearing, and which can only be successfully resisted by truth, homeopathy, as the embodiment of these new principles

**Basis.**

of medical practice, took her place modestly, but with no uncertain sound in her rallying cry, and bravely met the odds against her. Hahnemann himself, driven from his native land, spread in neighboring States the knowledge and experimental proof of the beneficence of his wonderful discovery. Where people were cured "speedily, safely, pleasantly and surely," no argument could deaden the force of the indisputable fact. And this has been the ground upon which the victories of homeopathy have been won.

It gained a foothold in the United States, in New York City, through Dr. Hans Gram, a native of Sweden, who in 1825 published a pamphlet translation of Hahnemann's "Spirit of Homeopathy." Its first representative in St. Louis, so far as is known, was Dr. John T. Temple, who came there in 1844.

It is not easy to give a just or satisfactory review of the development in a single city of such a cause, new not only to the city and country, but comparatively so to the world, and to the realms both of experience and of scientific investigation. Naturally, through its earlier stages, it had to contend with the almost universal prejudice and contempt of the then established school. Later the marvelous triumphs of practical experience began to influence public patronage and sympathy, and the keen philosophy of the principles underlying the new methods to win the ear and convince the judgment of thoughtful minds; but with this favoring turn in the tide came increased difficulties and hindrances. Opposition was roused to more bitterness; jealousy and hatred took the place of indifference. It is not necessary or wise to recall at length the long story of repression and obstruction from the bigoted conservatism of a jealous opposing school, through which homeopathy has come up to its present recognized position. Nor are we prepared to consider this state of feeling in the old school as entirely inexcusable, especially during the earlier years after the introduction of homeopathy. It was not different from the reception accorded to all new methods at that time; indeed, it was creditable. Had this discovery come to Europe fifty years earlier than it did, it is to be feared that the innovation would have met with more active and public persecution, and called for its martyrs to the death.

In reviewing these circumstances of early oppression and repression, it is doubtless well also for the present homeopathic profession, especially for the many whose family line runs back through ancestral doctors, to bear in mind that it was our own flesh and blood which so rose up against us in those days, and that had even we ourselves, who now so confidently trust to these clear and simple laws of healing, been then in the arena, we, too, doubtless with but few exceptions, would have been of the many against the few, and the established against the reformative. Not so easy, however, is it to understand the degree of prejudice and injustice that is still manifest in medical codes lowered to attempt what is substantially a species of "boycott"—if we may use the word—toward a reputable school of medicine that has stood the test of time and trial; and in such use of political machinery as to make an impartial legislator hesitate to open doors of public institutions to homeopathic representation. Homeopathy has no necessity to raise in St. Louis or elsewhere any weakling cry for mercy or redress. A strong and earnest appeal to the liberal and enlightened citizenship of the city and State she does make, in the name of her physicians and her patronage, for the impartial recognition by the city and State of her well founded claims to a proper representation in public institutions. With the people at large free and unbiased in their preferences, we have only cause for congratulation. Our patronage is large and superior. It is no idle boast to say that homeopathy in St. Louis, as elsewhere, has a patronage far above the average in culture and intelligence—statistics proving this—and, moreover, that over one-third of the taxes are paid by homeopaths.

There is no doubt, too, that homeopathy has radically modified the general practice of medicine. One stronghold after another of the old forms of bleeding, cupping and drugging has been forced to yield, until the more simple and safe forms of the new practice have been quietly adopted. Not infrequently also some drug action is announced by the old school as newly discovered, or some remedy newly recommended as remarkably curative, which has had a recognized place in the current *materia*

#### Influence.

*medica* of homeopathy for a quarter or half a century, or from Hahnemann's own work even, and is curative only in accordance with the homeopathic law of drug action. For these credit is not acknowledged to homeopathic sources. The appropriation may be and perhaps in most instances is, unconscious. However, it remains a fact to which it is perhaps pertinent to this sketch to call attention, that general medical practice in St. Louis, as elsewhere, has been greatly modified by the direct and indirect influence of homeopathy for the last half century.

During these years some homeopathic institutions have been permanently established; others have had only a temporary existence. Growth in this line, however, has been positive, if not rapid or uniform. We have our pioneer institutions—the Medical College and the Good Samaritan Hospital, and in later days our expanding work in the Children's Free Hospital, Blind Girls' Home, and our College Clinic and Dispensary, besides various other centers of work, more or less perfectly organized. The history of these institutions and of homeopathy will necessarily be closely interwoven with that of the men who have been the leading minds in the medical fraternity of the past years, and who have been instrumental in all that has been accomplished, with occasional aid from some broad-minded, public-spirited man, able and willing to assist a cause weak but worthy. Such a man was the late Honorable Montgomery Blair. It was largely through his assistance that a charter was obtained, in 1857, for the Homeopathic Medical College of Missouri, located here in St. Louis. Judge Blair afterward removed to Washington, and there, as Postmaster General, was a member of Lincoln's cabinet.

To Dr. John T. Temple, coming to St. Louis in 1844, is accorded the honor, as has been stated, of first introducing homeopathy in St. Louis.

**Temple and Other Pioneers.**

He was a native of Virginia, a pupil of the celebrated Dr. George McClelland of Philadelphia, and a graduate of the University of Maryland. After practicing for a time in Washington, he, in 1833, removed to Chicago, where he adopted the homeopathic practice, and came to St. Louis in 1844.

Here he enjoyed an extensive practice, and his clientele was among the first and most influential of our citizens. Shortly after Dr. Temple arrived in St. Louis one of the professors of the St. Louis Medical College made an attack upon homeopathy through the medium of the public press. Dr. Temple made a forcible and exhaustive reply, but such was the state of hostility to the new practice that neither of the two medical journals nor any of the city papers could be induced to give it publication. Dr. Temple, however, immediately published it in pamphlet form for gratuitous circulation, and his statements and arguments found great favor with the public, gaining many friends for the new system among the lay people of the city. In 1848 he established the "Southwestern Homeopathic Journal," which was the first journal of the kind published west of the Mississippi. In 1849 he met with marked success in the management of epidemic cholera, as did also Drs. Spalding, Steinestel, Vail and Granger, who had located in St. Louis in 1846-7. Dr. Temple later occupied the chair of professor of practice in the Homeopathic Medical College of Missouri. A man of erudition and of genial disposition, he worked and labored most successfully for his loved profession, and when called hence he had already seen it established upon a firm basis in the city of his adoption. During these last few years a number of physicians had come and gone in the city. Among those who remained, and by their skill and energy helped to bring the new school forward into deserved repute, were Drs. Vastine, D. R. Luyties, B. M. Peterson and others. Dr. Vastine, a physician of education and ability, had come to St. Louis in 1848 from Pennsylvania, and for many years honored the profession by a successful career until his death. He was succeeded by his son, Dr. Charles Vastine, who practiced for twenty years, and who has now retired on account of ill health. Another of these names is the late Dr. D. R. Luyties, the founder of Luyties' pharmacy, who was for thirty years honorably associated with the history of homeopathy in that city. After giving over the pharmacy to his brother, H. C. G. Luyties, he devoted himself to the practice of his profession, and acquired a large clientele, which at his death he left to his son, Dr. C. J. Luyties, an able

practitioner and member of the faculty of the Homeopathic Medical College of Missouri.

In 1856-7 there came to St. Louis Dr. Henry Eberz, a Polish exile, possessing titles of honor. Before leaving his native country he was professor of pathology in the Royal University of Cracow. While a professor in an old school university he had embraced the principles of Hahnemann, and came to St. Louis with letters of recommendation to the first citizens of that city. He acquired a lucrative practice, although remaining there less than three years. He introduced as his successor Dr. E. A. Fellerer, a German, and an accomplished physician, who, practicing there some ten years, gained a large clientele, and is well remembered by many of the first citizens. About the year 1857 Rev. Louis E. Nollau founded the Good Samaritan Hospital. He was a man of "good words and good works," and through his personal efforts the present building was erected. Pastor Nollau died greatly lamented in 1869. Dr. E. A. Fellerer was in 1857 the first physician of the hospital, and in 1858 Dr. T. G. Comstock became also an associate medical attendant. Subsequently Drs. Helmuth, E. C. Franklin, D. R. Luyties, G. S. Walker and others were added to the staff, Dr. Comstock being primarius of the medical staff for thirty years. The hospital is still in a flourishing condition, and the managers intend to enlarge and improve it so as to conform to the advances of the latest modern hospitals. Its medical staff is well selected—Drs. F. W. Grundmann, C. J. Luyties, G. A. Mellies, W. J. Harris, C. H. Eyer-mann, with J. A. Campbell as oculist, and others being attending physicians.

By the time its first decade in St. Louis had well passed, homeopathy had won for itself a position in the estimation of many intelligent and fair-minded citizens of every position and station in life, and with its faithful and able representatives in the profession the time seemed ripe for the formation of a medical college. In 1857, therefore, through the efforts of Drs. J. T. Temple, B. M. Peterson, J. C. Morgan, now of Philadelphia, and others, assisted greatly, as we have seen, by Honorable Montgomery Blair, a charter was procured from the State Legislature for the Homeopathic Medical College of Missouri. Soon after the incor-

poration of the infant college, homeopathy was further enriched by the coming to St. Louis of two able homeopathic physicians, Drs. Helmuth and Franklin, and the transfer to homeopathic ranks from the old school of Dr. G. S. Walker, all of whom were destined to make themselves felt in the State and country.

Dr. G. S. Walker, who had been practicing in St. Louis since 1852, was recognized as a physician of ability, a man of scientific tastes, and of honest and decided opinions. He was a native of Pennsylvania, received his medical education at Jefferson College, Philadelphia, and commenced practice in Pittsburg in 1849. After spending three years in California he located in St. Louis. He became a member of the St. Louis Medical Society, but for a number of years he spent considerable time investigating the claims of homeopathy, and in 1860 he saw fit to change his practice entirely from allopathy to homeopathy. For this reason he was tried by the St. Louis Medical Society for his heresy, and was expelled from it by his former friends and associates. This, like other attacks prompted by ignorance and prejudice, especially when directed at a man of Dr. Walker's reputation for honesty and intelligence, could only serve to make him better known and lead to a more general understanding of homeopathic principles and practice. The controversy seems to have excited general public interest outside as well as in medical circles. In all the various individual controversies into which Dr. Walker was called with his former colleagues, he had the advantage of the gentlemanly and liberal, as well as keen and scholarly, spirit in which he justified his course and brought to public attention the weakness of the old, and the advantages of the new system. In 1861 Dr. Walker entered the Union Army as surgeon of a regiment of Missouri volunteers. Returning to St. Louis in 1863, he again devoted himself to private practice, and was an influential factor in the medical life of the two succeeding decades. In 1888 he again went to California, where he remained until his death, which occurred at Los Angeles in 1895.

Dr. E. C. Franklin, who came to St. Louis as a homeopath about the time of Dr. Walker's trial, had gone through a similar experience, having himself previously passed

from the old school to the homeopathic practice. A man of very decided views and impulsive spirit, he had in earlier years hotly contested in personal disputations the innovation of homeopathy upon old school methods; but added observations and finally personal experience convinced his judgment in spite of his prejudice, and at the time of his coming to St. Louis, in 1857, he had been practicing homeopathy for several years at Dubuque, Iowa. Previously he had been spending some time in Panama, where he contracted a stubborn form of fever and was compelled to leave. Returning to New York, he had, after trying ineffectually all the usual medical treatments been promptly cured by homeopathic remedies. Finally convinced of the efficacy of the treatment, he adopted its principles and entered with enthusiasm upon its practice. Dr. Franklin was a descendant of the family of Benjamin Franklin. He was a pupil of Professor Valentine Mott, and graduated in medicine from the University of New York in 1846. He was a skilled surgeon, and the author of "Franklin's Surgery." His varied experience, added to his natural energy and ability, gave him a place of usefulness and influence in the profession and in the work of the college just started. Decided and aggressive in his views and strong in his prejudices, Dr. Franklin was a "good hater," and never shunned a controversy with a friend or foe. He was repeatedly engaged in disputes with those of opposing medical views through those early years, one of which, carried on through the press with Professor M. L. Linton, of the St. Louis Medical College (allopathic) under the title of "Medical Science and Common Sense," excited much public interest. The breaking out of the war in 1861 interrupted the promising development of homeopathy at this period, affecting it in common with all other public interests. Many physicians entered the army, among them Dr. Franklin, as surgeon of a regiment of Missouri volunteers. On leaving the army he returned to St. Louis, and accepted the chair of surgery in the Homeopathic College. He remained for many years identified with the interests of the profession there, filling with honor, among other positions of prominence, those of president and vice president of the Western Academy of Homeopathy and of the American Institute of Homeopathy.

Several calls to other cities had been declined, but in 1876 he went to fill the chair of surgery in the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor. Early in the "eighties" he returned to St. Louis, and remained in active practice till his death, in 1885. He was a firm friend of General Frank P. Blair, and his medical attendant in his last illness.

Another of the physicians who came to St. Louis about the time of the formation of the college, and whom St. Louis will always be proud to number among her citizens and professional men, was William Todd Helmuth, a young man who at the age of twenty-five had won for himself a reputation fast becoming national. Born and educated in Philadelphia, he graduated, at the age of twenty, at the Homeopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania. He early developed a fondness for surgery, and in 1855 he published his work entitled "Surgery and Its Adaptation to Homeopathic Practice." On coming to St. Louis Dr. Helmuth entered with characteristic energy and zeal into all the public professional interests of the time. He was a member of the first faculty of the new college, filling the chair of anatomy, and afterward that of surgery; surgeon to the Good Samaritan Hospital; represented St. Louis at the meeting of the American Institute in 1866 at New York, where he delivered the annual address, the following year becoming its president; at the same time being associated in a literary way with the homeopathic journals and the publication of monographs and other literary work; laboring in all this with enthusiasm, and at once carrying on a large and increasing practice with a success that constantly extended his already brilliant reputation. In 1864 he went to Europe to further his surgical observations and experiences. On his return, differences having arisen as to the management of the college, he, with Dr. Comstock, Dr. D. R. Luyties, and others organized a new college, called "The St. Louis College of Homeopathic Physicians and Surgeons," which, however, was short-lived, and after two sessions was amalgamated with the Homeopathic Medical College of Missouri. In 1870 Dr. Helmuth accepted a call to the chair of surgery in the Homeopathic Medical College of New York City, where he still remains as dean of the college and an honored citizen.



Dr. T. Griswold Comstock was a pioneer of the homeopathic school in St. Louis. A lineal descendant of "Mayflower" stock, he came there, a young man, with ancestry of repute in medical and other literature, and studied medicine under Dr. J. V. Prather, one of the founders of the St. Louis Medical College, in which he took his first degree of doctor of medicine. His independence of mind had already led him to consider the merits of the new practice, and soon after his graduation he began a thorough investigation of the subject under the special direction of Dr. J. T. Temple as his preceptor, which resulted in his adopting homeopathic views. Going to Philadelphia in 1853, he became a student of the Homeopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, where he graduated, after which, returning to St. Louis, he entered successfully into practice. After a short time he went abroad to visit the hospitals of Europe, and finally matriculated in the University of Vienna, where he took the examination in the German language, and was honored with the degree of "master in obstetrics." Returning to this country, he again commenced practice in St. Louis in 1858. He soon became engaged in college and hospital work, and his name has ever since been closely connected with the history and progress of homeopathy in St. Louis and the West.

St. Louis has from the first been specially rich in its surgical talent. Few of the cities of the country have been able to boast of an equal number of surgeons of eminence. Some time before Dr. Helmuth left, Dr. Scott B. Parsons had come to St. Louis, a young practitioner, and had already attracted attention as a brilliant and successful lecturer and demonstrator of anatomy and surgery, a reputation which rapidly increased as he entered upon the practice of surgery as a specialty. Dr. Parsons practically began his professional career in St. Louis. Born in Maine, he had graduated in medicine at an early age from the Hahnemann Medical College, of Chicago. Going abroad, he availed himself of the opportunity for medical study in Europe, spending a year in London, where he saw and heard the eminent English surgeon, Sir William Ferguson. Returning to America he settled in St. Louis, and at once became

**Noted  
Practitioners.**

active in dispensary and college work, holding the chair of anatomy, and afterward for many years that of surgery. Through the past twenty-five years homeopathy in the college and city has had an able and strong supporter in Dr. Parsons, a representative to whom it can refer with pride and confidence. As a surgeon he works rapidly with a steadiness and assurance that is never disturbed, and opportunity for witnessing his operations has long been a privilege sought and valued by the profession. He is still in active practice, but his impaired health prevents his now engaging in special college work. His son, Dr. Scott E. Parsons, has recently graduated from the St. Louis College, and is following his father's specialty.

W. B. Morgan, A. M., M. D., came to St. Louis from Wisconsin in 1876, attended the Homeopathic Medical College there, graduating in 1878. Soon after his graduation he became connected with his *alma mater*, holding the chair of anatomy for ten years, until he took that of surgery, which he still holds. Able and faithful in professional work, and giving freely of his time and services, he has always been identified with the interests of the profession, and has repeatedly served as president of the local medical society, and once as president of the Missouri Institute of Homeopathy.

Another who has made a reputation in gynecological surgery and practice is Dr. William C. Richardson, and the Homeopathic Medical College in St. Louis is proud to number him among her graduates. He took his degree in 1868, and since that time has been constant in his interests and efforts on her behalf, and to him, perhaps, more than to any other one, she owes her present name and rank as an institution. At the time of a crisis in her history he will be remembered as coming to her rescue, and by his influence and activity doing much to secure for her friends and supporters. At an early age he enlisted in the cavalry service of the Union Army, remaining there until the close of the war, when he came to St. Louis, and made it his home; after his graduation he entered immediately upon professional work there, which rapidly increased to a large practice. In 1872 he published his work on obstetrics. He has constantly filled positions in the college faculty, and at present, besides his professorship,

holds the office of dean. Well known in city affairs, he is a member of various organizations, and has just entered upon his second term as public administrator of the city. Dr. Comstock is proud to say that Dr. Richardson commenced the study of medicine in his office.

In 1869 the Homeopathic College of Missouri graduated a young man destined to become one of the leading specialists of the country. Dr. James A. Campbell, a son of the late Dr. Campbell, a native of Wisconsin, came to St. Louis as a mere lad. He graduated in medicine, the valedictorian of his class. He at first hesitated as to what special branch of medical work to adopt, but soon his interests were turned into an absorbing channel, and in the spring of 1873 he went broad for the special study of the eye and ear, remaining till the fall of 1874, and devoting his time to the large eye and ear hospitals and specialists at the University of Vienna, and later in London. Since his return Dr. Campbell has devoted himself to the enthusiastic and exclusive pursuits of his chosen specialty, in which he now stands at the head. Dr. Campbell has given with great generosity of his time and skill to the institutions; has held the chair of ophthalmology and otology in the college for nearly twenty-five years, serving for the same period on the medical staff of the Good Samaritan Hospital, and gives his services in a like capacity to the Girls' Industrial Home and the St. Louis Children's Free Hospital. He is a hard worker in his profession, in the interests of which he has found time to take additional trips abroad, on one of which, besides visiting the hospitals of Europe, he served as delegate from the American Institute of Homeopathy to the National Medical Association of France and England.

Dr. J. Martine Kershaw is another able physician for whom St. Louis is indebted to her own college, where he graduated about 1869. He has marked ability, indomitable energy and industry, and has established a first-class professional position. To his practice he has added occasionally literary work, contributing to the "Medical Journal," and publishing various monographs, and is at present editor of the "Clinical Reporter."

Dr. C. H. Goodman, a physician of prominence, was a pupil of Dr. Helmuth, and a graduate of Hahnemann Medical College, of

Philadelphia. Also a graduate of Yale, and a man of literary tastes and habits, he is a college worker (having occupied the chair of theory and practice in the Homeopathic Medical College of Missouri for several years), one of the physicians of the Children's Hospital, and secretary of its medical staff. In the prime of life, with promise of a long and successful future, he enjoys a large practice among the best people of the community.

Among others who have long honored the new school practice we may mention Dr. Charles H. Gundelach, who, after a long and successful practice, still remains and enjoys a special reputation in the treatment of children's diseases. His son, Dr. W. J. Gundelach, is associated with his father, and is one of the professors of the Homeopathic Medical College of Missouri.

In the necrological report of the transactions of the American Institute of Homeopathy for 1885, which met in St. Louis that year, is found the record of one who for the preceding decade had made St. Louis his home, and who died the preceding December. Philo G. Valentine, A. M., M. D., a graduate of Ann Arbor University, and surgeon in the Confederate Army, came to St. Louis from Tennessee, and until a short time before his death had been well known in the medical fraternity. For many years he served as professor and registrar of the Homeopathic Medical College of Missouri; he was founder and editor of the "St. Louis Clinical Review," and also a member of the State board of health, where he acquitted himself with honor, having been appointed by Governor Crittenden.

Dr. William Collison is another whose labors have been completed. He came to the practice of the "new mode" from Illinois about 1880. By the help of a strong magnetic personality, with education and experience, he at once succeeded in business, and wielded a large professional influence, but was cut off suddenly by an obstinate surgical disease. He died greatly lamented. He was succeeded in practice by his nephew, Dr. W. John Harris, a graduate of our St. Louis College, who remains in practice, an enterprising professional man, and a member of the present faculty of the college.

Another physician for many years actively engaged in college and other professional work in the city, was Dr. John Conzelman,

who also left as his successor a valuable representative of homeopathy in St. Louis, in his son, Dr. T. W. Conzelman.

Dr. W. A. Edmonds, whose name for the past twenty years has been familiar in the city practice and college work, is no longer identified with the profession there, having recently retired from practice, and is living in his native State, Kentucky. He has been a contributor to medical literature through various journals, and by a published work on "Diseases of Children," and at the time of leaving the city was associate editor of the "Clinical Reporter," and professor of obstetrics in the college.

Dr. J. C. Cummings came to St. Louis with an extensive hospital and army experience as a Confederate surgeon gained during the Civil War, and has been a faithful and intelligent practitioner, both in private practice and hospital and college work, being especially effective in his work as a hygienist and clinical professor among the physicians in the St. Louis Children's Free Hospital.

Dr. G. B. Morrell has been a prominent factor in matters medical, and was a professor in the Homeopathic Medical College, but an illness in his family drew him away from the city for a long time. Recently he has returned, and now with a good bank account, resides in quiet elegance with his amiable daughter. The doctor is again in active practice with a good clientele.

Dr. R. A. Phelan has in years past given valuable assistance in public professional work and still continues in active practice.

Dr. A. H. Schott, an able physician and accurate prescriber, besides carrying on an increasing practice, has long served the college as professor of theory and practice.

Dr. W. L. Reed, originally an allopath, came to St. Louis about ten years ago, and has identified himself with college work, serving ably as professor of materia medica, and is now enjoying a large private practice.

Of the younger men Dr. W. J. Burleigh has already rendered valuable service to the college and hospital work of the city, and promises a strong future.

The St. Louis college has graduated many capable practitioners; of those not mentioned, who have settled in St. Louis, Drs. G. S. Schuricht and Franklin T. Knox have practiced there for two or more decades; and among more recent graduates who are

giving freely of time and service to the medical institutions are Drs. L. C. McElwee, now registrar of the college; J. D. Foulon and F. W. Grundmann, while others are in the city and scattered over the country, whose names the city and State are proud to recall.

Excellent service in the woman's department of the college clinic and other professional work has been rendered by the lady physicians of the profession, among whom are Drs. F. W. and M. U. Sargent, L. G. Gutherz, H. Tyler Wilcox, A. D. Chapman and E. G. Condon.

In the early days of St. Louis homeopathy, and until the elder Dr.

**Present Conditions.** Luyties opened his pharmacy, homeopathic medicine could only be procured from a German book store kept by a Mr. Wesselhoeft, on Fourth Street. Mr. Wesselhoeft had used homeopathic medicines in Germany, having, it is said, been treated by Hahnemann himself, and was a new school enthusiast. We have now the well equipped pharmacies of Munson, Zwartz and Luyties, which have done much for professional and personal convenience.

As time advances the status of homeopathy is greatly changing. A creditable advance has been inaugurated during the past year in Missouri, in which St. Louis naturally feels a keen interest, in the recent transfer of one of the State Lunatic Asylums—that at Fulton—to homeopathic control. As a result, attacks have been bitter and severe upon our chief executive, Governor Stephens, through whose conscientious judgment and fearless independence of action the rights of representation were recognized in this instance in spite of contrary precedent; and these attacks are still continued in threats, and in more or less covert plans for the reversal of the action, which plans, if open enough to be understood, will be resented by the fair-minded public.

It is to be hoped that the light of the coming twentieth century is even now too brilliant to longer allow—in this country at least—a system of monopoly of privilege in the interest of a section—not to say a sect—of the people, and the injustice of what has been virtually a practice of "taxation without representation."

Statistics of homeopathic practice in insane asylums in other States have shown

gratifying results as compared with allopathic methods, and already at Fulton the new control indicates marked improvement in several important particulars, and a condition of affairs there which is full of promise.

The first school consecrated to the healing art was at Salerno, in Italy, about A. D. 846, the period of "darkness in Europe." It was regarded as authority for nine hundred years, and was visited by crowds of patients, among them crowned heads, and others of the most eminent rank from distant countries. It ceased to exist in the first years of this century, in 1811. What a contrast between the medical ideas of that day and the advanced hygiene and medical science of the present time!

In medicine, as in all else, effects respond to causes, and the prolongation of human life of more than 30 per cent in the past hundred years has resulted mainly from the great progress made in the healing art.

T. GRISWOLD COMSTOCK.

The history of homeopathy in western Missouri is a record of honorable beginning and progress. In 1844, Dr. John T. Temple, the first homeopathist in the State, entered upon practice in St. Louis. The next establishment of the new system of medicine was at Hannibal, in 1856, Dr. William Curran being the pioneer. He was a native of Kentucky, and a graduate of the Homeopathic Hospital College, of Cleveland, Ohio. Through his strong common sense and clear judgment, and a broad knowledge of the doctrines of Hahnemann, he built up a considerable practice, and placed homeopathy upon a substantial basis. In 1866 he removed to St. Louis, where he died. Dr. G. B. Birch came in 1863; he had been a surgeon in the army, and was trained in eclecticism, which he abandoned for homeopathy. In 1865 came Dr. John Fee; Dr. Joseph Lafon, originally an allopathist, and Dr. William D. Foster, fresh from medical service in the army; the latter named afterward removed to Kansas City. Practitioners who came later were Dr. E. T. M. Hurlburt, from New York; and Dr. William Collison and Dr. C. Lowry, respectively from Illinois and New York. An interesting incident of homeopathic history in Hannibal was the organization of the Mis-

issippi Valley Medical Association, December 17, 1873. This was the first homeopathic society west of the Mississippi River, after the Western Institute of Homeopathy in St. Louis, in 1863. Missouri and Illinois were both represented, and the first officers were, Dr. William Collison, president; Dr. J. Moore, of Quincy, Illinois, vice president; and Dr. C. Lowry, secretary and treasurer. The association lapsed in its third year, but it had effected a good work in the formation of professional and personal friendship between the members of the profession in the two States.

The same year, but somewhat later, according to the best authorities, that homeopathy was established at Hannibal, it reached the Missouri Valley at St. Joseph, its first exponent in that region being Dr. Walkenbarth, a German of fair education and good character; his patrons were few, but of an excellent class, and for the greater number people of his own nationality. He removed to St. Louis in 1868, and was succeeded by Dr. Fleniken, who died the year of his coming. Later practitioners were Dr. Talcott, Dr. Dunham and Dr. H. Bradley, the latter of whom alone remained during and after the Civil War period. In 1865 Dr. W. G. Hall located and began practice; he proved a most capable man, and attained a high position in the profession and in the community. In 1869 Dr. E. T. M. Hurlburt removed from Hannibal, but went to California in 1872; and in 1873 Dr. H. W. Westover located for practice. In 1890 Dr. Henry J. Ravold came from Illinois; he is a man of education and culture, and attained distinction; he was twice secretary, and afterward president, of the Missouri Institute of Homeopathy. In 1896 Dr. Ravold married Dr. Harriet M. Jackson, and the two were afterward associated in practice. Dr. Jackson was a native of Pennsylvania, acquired her medical education under the tutorship of her mother, Dr. Sarah E. Wisner, and in the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago; in 1894 she entered upon practice in Kansas City, where she was a teacher in college and hospital, and had charge of the Old Ladies' Home.

Kansas City was the fourth place in the State to receive homeopathy. The pioneer was Dr. Joshua Thorne, a striking figure in a peculiarly interesting period. He was an

Englishman by birth, educated in allopathy in McDowell's College, St. Louis, and the Charleston (South Carolina) Medical School; he became interested in homeopathy, and completed a course of study in the Homeopathic Medical College, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. In March, 1860, he located in Kansas City and opened an office on Third Street, between Main and Walnut Streets. He built up a fair practice, winning upon the people rather through his scholarly abilities, gentility of conduct, and force of character, than through respect for the professional dogmas to which he held, and it is probable that his immediate success as a physician would have been greater had he concealed his views upon such subjects. The Civil War was the turning point in his fortunes, and incidentally afforded substantial foundation for the establishment of homeopathic practice. Holding rank with the best of the old school local practitioners in the field of surgery, he was appointed chief surgeon of the United States General Hospital at Kansas City, and served in that capacity from June, 1861, until February, 1864. His services were conspicuously useful. During the same period he held high standing in the counsels of the Unionists, and was well regarded at Washington. He was appointed assistant collector of internal revenue by President Lincoln, was removed by President Johnson, and was reappointed by President Grant. Later, he was secretary of the board of pension examiners, and was removed by President Cleveland for political reasons. His hospital service brought his conduct in practice into full public view, the results attained winning confidence in some quarters, and commanding general attention. It at the same time afforded him a certain prestige which was increased with his appointment to other positions. In this manner, appreciation of the ability and worth of the man became in no inconsiderable degree favorable recognition of him as the exponent of his school of practice. With all the advantages he enjoyed, this recognition did not come without conflict. Professional rivals and antagonists criticized and derided him, but he met every assault skillfully and courageously, and after a time he came to be unmolested as one whom envy and malice could not harm. To him is due the honor of planting homeopathy in Kansas City, of fighting its battles,

and of affording a foothold to those of his own school whom he gathered about him, and who followed after him. He was the prime mover in the establishment of the Kansas City Hospital College of Medicine. He was a man of intellectual power and charming personality, and a brilliant orator, commanding attention through admiration for the beauty of his diction, the persuasiveness of his argument, and the vigor of his delivery. He died in Kansas City, June 9, 1893. At the first, Dr. Thorne stood alone as a representative of homeopathic principles, but in 1861, Dr. Peter Arnoldia, to whom he had become attached in personal friendship, acknowledged the power of his arguments, and joining with him, became his assistant in the government hospital. Dr. Arnoldia had been a successful old school practitioner at Westport; a man of broad views, excellent education and wide information, he proved an able ally, contributing much toward the establishment of homeopathy in the city and vicinity. His death occurred in 1876. Dr. Joseph Feld located shortly after the Civil War, and built up an excellent practice; he established a pharmacy, and after a time gave up practice to engage in finance. Dr. Peter Baker came in 1867, and practiced until his death in 1887; he was a conspicuous figure in all ways. He was of retiring disposition, but his lovable attributes endeared him to many, and he contributed greatly toward giving homeopathy a standing among an excellent class of people. His practice was fully as large as that of any physician of his day, and he was a particularly sympathetic and helpful friend of the poor and needy. Dr. W. H. Jenney, who is yet living, came in 1869, and built up a leading practice; he was active in the organization of the Missouri Institute of Homeopathy. Dr. James Lillie came in 1873, and died two years afterward; he had been a minister, and was a man of excellent attainments. In 1875, Dr. J. C. Cummings entered upon practice, and afterward removed to St. Louis; he was educated as an allopathist, and forsook his school for homeopathy. Dr. H. C. Baker, reared an allopathist, came in 1876 and established a practice which taxed his endurance; he died April 2, 1895. Dr. F. F. Casseday, now living in Minnesota, came in 1880; he was educated as an allopathist, and held prominent posi-

tions in old school colleges and hospitals, but afterward embraced homeopathy; he became active in the latter cause, and assisted in the organization of the Kansas City Homeopathic Medical College, and of the State and local medical bodies. In 1880 came Dr. H. A. Barber, and in the year following Dr. William D. Foster and Dr. Samuel H. Anderson, all now in active practice. Dr. Edward F. Brady came in 1883, and afterward removed to St. Louis. Within a few years following came Dr. G. A. Dean, Dr. W. E. Cramer, Dr. W. A. Forster, Dr. L. G. Van Scoyoc, Dr. H. M. Fryer, Dr. J. F. Elliott, Dr. C. S. Elliott, Dr. J. T. Coombs, Dr. Emily S. Colt, Dr. S. C. Delap, Dr. A. E. Neumeister, Dr. Mark Edgerton, Dr. V. W. Mather, Dr. C. C. Olmsted, Dr. P. F. Peet, Dr. M. T. Runnels, Dr. C. K. Wiles, and others, many of whom are named in connection with colleges, hospitals and journals, and in the biographical pages. In 1900 there were sixty practicing homeopaths in Kansas City, about one-seventh of the total number of medical practitioners of all schools in the city.

The general history of homeopathy in western Missouri forms a chapter of remarkable interest. There the new system made its beginnings under greater disadvantages than in the east, or even in St. Louis. At the outset were the obstacles always encountered in opposing new theories and new methods to those long established. In this region the population was distinctively Southern, comprising a class of people peculiarly tenacious in their adherence to old traditions. But few had heard of homeopathy, and the voice of the pioneer practitioner was as that of one crying in the wilderness. He was lightly regarded, and in many instances his life was one of privation and social martyrdom. Homeopathy also found hindrance within itself. It was practically without schools, and destitute of literature. Many of its early exponents possessed little medical learning, and were sadly deficient in the ordinary knowledge which commands respect, and their cause was discredited on this account. Again, as homeopathy had been founded upon rejection of old systems and old methods, in like manner its adherents, oftentimes unconsciously, were moved by a spirit of independence and vigorous self-assertion

which was not only a bar to cohesive action, but led to recriminations and dissensions. Fortunately for the cause, there were some men of ability, among them individuals who had been capable practitioners in the old school, which they had forsaken, and those whose excellence of character and wealth of information commanded respect. These were the real leaders, who compelled recognition and in various ways lifted up higher standards for their own associates, and gained the confidence of skeptic and condemner. Most notable successes were achieved in Kansas City, and there were laid most substantial foundations for an establishment whose influence was diffused throughout the entire dependent region. The inestimable services of Dr. Thorne have been previously mentioned. In the Kansas City Hospital College of Medicine, which he aided in founding, three homeopaths were appointed to faculty positions, the first official recognition of the new school west of St. Louis. Out of this grew at a later day the present Kansas City Homeopathic Medical College, the first of its class in the Missouri Valley. Soon after the founding of the former institution, Dr. E. S. Northup, now a resident of California, was enabled to introduce homeopathic practice into the Children's Home, and he and other homeopathic practitioners were soon afterward recognized by appointment to other public charities. In 1889 the Homeopathic Medical Society was organized, principally through the effort of Dr. E. F. Brady and Dr. H. A. Barber; in 1894 was organized the Homeopathic Club, with Dr. J. F. Elliott as its moving spirit. Both these organizations were short lived, but during their existence contributed somewhat to the propagation of homeopathic principles. In 1892 was begun the publication of the present "Medical Arena," the first and only journal of its class in the Missouri Valley, which was and continues to be a powerful advocate of the interests which it represents. A homeopathic pharmacy has been and is an efficient aid, providing remedies to great numbers of people who do not call a physician. Through all these various agencies, homeopathy has attained a position in which it commands respect, and is recognized for great usefulness in all departments of medical science. There is no longer objection that its colleges are illy equipped and

their instructors incapable, or that their graduates are illiterate and uncouth. Through its own advocates, and by the assistance of distinguished men who have been brought to respect them and their accomplishments, homeopathy has been enabled at various times to defeat hostile legislation, and to secure recognition by the executive and lawmaking powers. After several years of petition for appointment of graduates of its schools to positions in public institutions, success was achieved in the case of Fulton Insane Asylum No. 1, Governor Stephens having committed the charge of that institution to a board of homeopathy. Another signal advantage has been won in the award of a chair in the medical department of the University of Missouri, by the Board of Regents; a reminder of the hostility due to ignorance is given in the failure of the Legislature to provide funds to give effect to this provision, but this want will doubtless be soon met. Homeopathic practitioners will easily take rank with those of the old school in personal character and professional attainments. Among their number are found those who are eminent in every special department of medical science, those whose laboratories are equipped with the most modern appliances, and those whose accomplishments as authors in professional and general literature have brought them nationwide reputation.

The first homeopathic medicine administered in Lafayette County was at Lexington, in 1847, by Mrs. Peter Temple, from a case given her by Dr. John P. Temple, of St. Louis, and she was frequently resorted to by her neighbors to afford aid to their children. Dr. Miller practiced in Lexington in 1850, and Dr. Barker in 1855; the latter was succeeded by Dr. Williams. In 1861 Dr. Peter Temple, brother of Dr. John T. Temple, came from St. Louis and began practice. Homeopathy was little respected, but Dr. Temple had previously been an allopathist, and gained a footing which would not have been otherwise possible; he was fortunate in his practice, and commanded confidence from the outset. His son, Dr. J. R. Temple, became his partner in 1867, but died in 1871. Dr. Peter Temple then associated with himself Dr. Barker, the partnership continuing for two years, when the two maintained separate offices. The former continued prac-

tice until too enfeebled to visit his patients, and public interest in homeopathy waned. In 1888 Dr. Nicholas B. Payne, an allopathic practitioner converted to homeopathy, removed to Lexington and entered into partnership with Dr. Peter Temple, his father-in-law. Dr. Temple died in 1889, leaving to his medical collaborators the memory of a life useful to humanity and in its influence for the cause he held dear. Dr. Payne successfully continued in practice.

At Sedalia a firm foundation for the school was laid by Dr. Charles Hutawa, a native of Poland, a thoroughly educated man, graduated from the University of Berlin. He began practice there in 1863, being then eighty-four years of age, and only ceased with his death ten years later.

Dr. Tyson introduced the system in Warrensburg, in 1864. He had practiced hydropathy, which he abandoned; his re-entrance upon practice was due to calls made upon him in the absence of physicians who had entered the army or disappeared owing to the disturbances of the Civil War. He attained success, and became well versed in his profession.

The first practitioner in Boonville was Dr. Moore, but the year is not ascertainable. Dr. Miles located in 1865, Dr. Burger in 1872, and Dr. Russell later.

In less central places the introduction of homeopathy has been more recent, except in instances where information is too indefinite for use. Estimates of the proportion of the population favorable to homeopathic practice, are from thirty to sixty per cent, the variance not being determinable by any rule as to class or locality.

WM. DAVIS FOSTER.

**Medico-Chirurgical College.**—This school, located at Kansas City, was incorporated in 1897, and succeeded to the equipments of the Kansas City (Kansas) College of Medicine and Surgery. The original faculty was composed of Dr. S. A. Dunham, president and professor of principles and practice of medicine and clinical medicine; Dr. Ernest J. Lutz, professor of pathology and bacteriology; Dr. J. M. Banister, major and surgeon U. S. A., professor of surgical pathology; Dr. G. O. Coffin, professor of principles and practice of clinical and operative surgery; Dr. E. R. Lewis, professor of principles

and practice of surgery and clinical surgery; Dr. J. A. Lane, professor of principles and practice of surgery; Dr. N. J. Pettijohn, professor of railway surgery; Dr. J. F. Wood, professor of ophthalmology and otology; Dr. W. F. Kuhn, professor of mental and nervous diseases; Dr. J. P. Knoche, professor of dermatology; Dr. J. L. Harrington, professor of genito-urinary and venereal diseases; Dr. Julius Bruehl, professor of principles and practice of medicine and clinical medicine; Dr. C. Lester Hall, professor of diseases of women; Dr. Park L. McDonald, professor of diseases of children; Dr. James Thompson and Dr. E. Victor Wedding, professors of materia medica and therapeutics; Dr. C. A. Dannaker, professor of obstetrics; Dr. Thomas B. Thrush, professor of anatomy; Honorable R. B. Middlebrook, professor of medical jurisprudence; Dr. R. O. Cross, professor of physiology; Dr. J. Robert Moeschell and Dr. Joseph S. Lurie, professors of chemistry; Dr. C. B. Hardin, lecturer on physical diagnosis; Dr. D. F. Rogers, lecturer on orthopedic surgery; Dr. D. W. Hall, lecturer on diseases of nose and throat; Dr. B. L. Eastman, clinical assistant to the chair of gynecology; Dr. J. M. Frankenburger, lecturer on minor surgery and surgical dressings; Dr. J. V. Kinyoun, lecturer on State medicine and hygiene and pathological laboratory; Dr. G. F. Berry, lecturer on rectal surgery; Dr. W. F. Lippitt, captain and assistant surgeon, U. S. A., clinical assistant to chair of ophthalmology; Dr. L. B. Sawyer, lecturer on medical jurisprudence; Dr. Howard Hill, demonstrator of anatomy; Dr. B. F. Watson, demonstrator of histology; Dr. John T. Finegan and Dr. J. W. Miller, assistant demonstrators of anatomy; Dr. James Earl, electrician and demonstrator of X-ray apparatus. Dr. G. O. Coffin was dean, and Dr. J. L. Harrington was secretary. The college was located in rented rooms at 409-11 Cherry Street. There were thirty-two students in all and one graduate. The session of 1898-9 was conducted by essentially the same faculty, with a slight increase in the number of attendants, there being thirty-six in all, and seven graduates. In 1899 several changes occurred in the *personnel* of the faculty. Dr. C. Lester Hall was elected president; Dr. B. E. Fryer, professor of clinical ophthalmology and otology; Dr. J. M. Langsdale, professor of dermatology; Dr. L. G. Taylor, professor

of physiology; Dr. T. B. Thrush, professor of surgical anatomy and minor surgery; Dr. J. T. Mitchell, professor of anatomy; Dr. J. W. Carter, professor of chemistry; Dr. Howard Hill, adjunct professor of anatomy; Dr. Ralph J. Brown, lecturer on bacteriology and clinical microscopy; also assistant to the chair of medicine; Dr. Stanley Newhouse, lecturer on histology; Dr. J. S. Lichtenberg, clinical assistant in ophthalmology; Dr. W. E. King, lecturer on materia medica; T. H. Cunningham, D. D. S., lecturer on dental surgery; Dr. A. Morrison, Ph. G., demonstrator of materia medica; Dr. E. E. Hubbard, demonstrator of pathology. The number of students increased to sixty-two, and the graduating class to twenty. In 1900 Dr. N. P. Wood was associated in the chair of general medicine; Dr. W. S. Wheeler became professor of therapeutics; Dr. E. G. Blair became professor of surgical pathology, and Dr. Samuel Ayers became professor of surgical anatomy. A few assistants were added in minor places. Dr. T. B. Thrush having died in the early part of the same year, Dr. Samuel Ayers was elected to succeed to a part of his duties. The college numbers in its corps of teachers some of the brightest and most energetic members of the profession, who have from the beginning shown marked success in gaining students, as well as high ability in many lines of teaching. The future prospects are undoubtedly promising. Although lacking in point of equipment, excellent results are attained through use of the great amount of clinical material at command.

**Medico-Chirurgical Society.**—This association had its beginning in 1873, in a dispute attended by personal feeling in the St. Louis Medical Society, which caused a number of the members to withdraw and organize the St. Louis Medico-Chirurgical Society. There was no permanent presiding officer, one being chosen at each meeting. The objects were "the prosecution of medical study and interchange of thought, the study of pathological specimens, and the formation of a collection and library." The society met at first in a hall on Twelfth and Pine Streets, afterward in the directors' room of the Mercantile Library, and last in a hall on Washington Avenue, near Jefferson. The meetings were held every alternate Tuesday evening, a paper being read, followed by discussion.



The admission fee was ten dollars. The interest and attendance, after a time, declined, and in 1894 the society ceased to exist, and the library was divided among the members.

**Meeks Family Murder.**—This shocking tragedy, in Linn County, attracted general attention and aroused deep feeling in the community where it occurred, on account of its heinous nature and the prominence of the two persons who committed it. The Meeks family, living at Browning, in the northwest corner of Linn County, and consisting of father, mother and three children, were killed one night in the year 1893, all except one little girl, Nellie, who was left for dead, but managed to make her way, covered with blood, to a neighbor's and tell the story. Her father's body was found concealed in a straw-stack, and the other bodies were found at the house, all killed with an axe. Little Nellie Meeks was struck in the forehead with the same instrument, and, although she recovered, she bore the dint of the dreadful stroke ever afterward. Her story indicated the two Taylor brothers, George and William, prominent and well-to-do citizens in Browning, as the authors of the crime, and they were arrested, and, because the feeling in Linn County was so intense, were taken to Carrollton and put in jail there. The Taylors had a bank in Browning, and were engaged in various other enterprises, owning farms, with the Meeks family among their tenants. But notwithstanding their high position, there had been strong suspicions of their having been engaged in several large thefts of cattle in the vicinity that had provoked a good deal of talk. Meeks was cognizant of the transaction, and the Taylors had induced him to leave the neighborhood and make his home somewhere else; but he would not stay away; he persisted in coming back, and this, it was thought, provoked his doom—he was killed to get him out of the way as a witness. The trial took place, by a change of venue, in Carrollton, and the evidence was so conclusive that the prisoners were both found guilty of murder in the first degree and sentenced to be hanged. They took an appeal to the supreme court, and, pending this, both escaped from jail, it was thought with outside help, for they had many kinsmen in the section where they lived. One of them, William, was recaptured immediately after reaching

the ground, and was taken back to his cell. Shortly afterward he attempted to commit suicide, but this failed, and on the day fixed for his execution he was hanged. The other brother, George, succeeded in completing his escape and has never been found, although diligent search has been made. Several persons have been arrested at different times and places, but no one of them proved to be the George Taylor wanted.

**Megquier, Julia**, numbered among the leading successful educators in Missouri, is a native of the State, born in Pilot Grove, December 8, 1843, and is descended from old families of prominence and usefulness. A paternal ancestor, John Megquier, was one of the proprietors and first settlers of New Gloucester, Maine, concerning whom "The New Gloucester Centennial," published in 1874, has the following:

"In the summer of 1748, at the age of fifteen years, John Megquier came with others from North Yarmouth, each with an ox team, to cut the Great Meadow. At the time the party arrived, the water was so high as to prevent work on the Meadow, and young Megquier was selected to remain in camp alone, and tend the oxen while the others returned to their homes to come back when the water had settled away from the Meadow. For seven days he remained in charge of the oxen, with his rifle in his hands all the time, ready for instant use, as the Indians were lurking in the vicinity, watching an opportunity to catch him unawares. This incident pictures the character of the man in after life—a man of great courage and determination—a trait bequeathed to his descendants."

Grandsons of the above named John Megquier were John L. Megquier, of Portland, Maine, who was a member of the State Senate for some years, and Joseph Megquier. Joseph Megquier, upon attaining his majority, went to Warrenton, Fauquier County, Virginia, to practice law. There he met and married Miss Louisa Yeatman Thompson, a daughter of Richard Thompson of that place, and granddaughter of Mrs. Richard Thompson, nee Sallie Yeatman, of Westmoreland County, Virginia, sister of Griffith Yeatman, one of the founders of Cincinnati, Ohio. Julia, daughter of Joseph and Louisa Y. (Thompson) Megquier, was educated in Mis-

souri, in Boonville and Palmyra, under the supervision of the Rev. George P. Gidding, an experienced and earnest scholar, who directed her studies and strongly influenced her character and course in life. At a later day she studied and taught with Miss S. A. B. Pryor, a teacher of pre-eminent ability. After completing her studies, Miss Megquier entered upon a most useful and successful career as a teacher, her first work being in Boonville, Missouri. Afterward she was engaged for ten years in Palmyra, and at Hannibal for one year. During this period having gone to the West, where she served for a time as assistant principal of the Virginia City High School, Nevada, when that city was at the height of its prosperity. After this she taught for three years in Howard-Payne College, Fayette, Missouri, followed by a one year engagement at Macon. She again went to the Pacific Coast, having charge of the Bishop Whitaker School for Girls, at Reno, Nevada, in the capacity of principal. The responsibilities of the position taxed her physical strength too severely, and at the end of three years she resigned. She then taught with the Rev. E. B. Church, in the Irving Institute, at San Francisco, California, returning in 1893 to Missouri, and in the fall of that year founded Megquier Seminary, at Boonville. In this work she associated with herself, her sister, Miss Annie Megquier, a most intelligent and talented woman, but physically weak, who died in 1900, since which time Miss Julia Megquier has been alone in the management of her school. Miss Megquier brought to her task a natural aptitude for teaching, admirable executive ability, and most brilliant mental qualifications. She entered upon her work with high commendations from Bishop Leonard, of Nevada, and from all the prominent educators with whom she had been previously associated. All bore witness to her fine ability as a teacher and disciplinarian and testified to her influence over pupils as most healthful and helpful. In the eight years of her management of Megquier Seminary all the commendations bestowed upon her have been amply justified, and her school is recognized as unsurpassable in its class for its salutary influence and accomplished results. Miss Megquier has called to her assistance a corps of teachers of marked ability in their respective depart-

ments. Among these are the sisters, Misses Mary I. and Annie M. Lionberger, both of whom have had the advantage of special courses in the University of Chicago; the former named is instructor in physical culture, Latin and English, and the latter in the sciences. Miss Anna Lewis Clark, well known as one of the most prominent and successful teachers of the State, came into the seminary in September of 1900, as teacher of mathematics and English. She, too, is a woman of progressive ideas and strong personality. It is worthy of note that Megquier Seminary is, perhaps, the first private school in Missouri to create a department of social economics, in which her girls can receive thorough scientific instruction in all that pertains to the making of the home. Miss Horton, of the Armour Institute of Technology, Chicago, has charge of this department. Miss Hopkins, the accomplished head of the music department, is nearly related to the famous concert pianist, Edward Baxter Perry, who is supervisor of the music department, and visits the school each year as lecturer, recitalist and teacher. Miss Hopkins is to have leave of absence for the next two years to study in Europe, Miss Murdoch, who has been teaching in the seminary for the past two years, taking her work. The seminary is under no denominational control, but a healthful religious sentiment is fostered by its principal, who has been, from childhood, a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The number of teachers engaged is eight, and the number of pupils enrolled in 1898-99 was sixty-five. The school property is valued at \$15,000, the scientific apparatus at \$500, and a well selected library is maintained. Boonville is one of the most beautiful and healthful cities in Missouri, and Megquier Seminary is numbered among its chiefest attractions, affording to young ladies educational advantages and moral influences not to be surpassed by any female academy in the State.

**Meier, Adolphus**, was born in Bremen, Germany, May 8, 1810. He received his first instruction in the schools of his native city, and then visited the University of Iverdun, in Switzerland, where he became thoroughly familiar with the French language. In 1831 he established his own business under the name

of Adolphus Meier & Co., which had for its object the freighting of ocean sailing vessels for immigrants to the United States. He came to America in 1837, and chose St. Louis for his commercial operations, engaging in the hardware business, in which his brother-in-law, John C. Rust, afterward joined him as partner, under the firm name of Adolphus Meier & Co. At the same time, the firm largely exported tobacco to Europe. The enterprise for which Mr. Meier deserves greatest credit was that he established the first cotton factory west of the Mississippi. After many enlargements and improvements, this was afterward called the St. Louis Cotton Factory, the firm owning the larger part of the capital. He organized the St. Clair County Turnpike Company in 1848, for the purpose of constructing a road from Belleville, Illinois, to the shores of the Mississippi. He was one of the founders and directors of the Missouri Pacific and of the Kansas Pacific, whose president he was for a long time. He was also a director of the North Missouri Railroad, now part of the Wabash system, as well as president of the Illinois & St. Louis Railroad. In 1873-4 he constructed the Meier Iron Works, in East Carondelet. He was interested in the largest tobacco warehouse in the United States, and in 1878 he, with other capitalists, established the Peper Cotton Press, with two hydraulic presses, after a patent of his son, Edward D. Meier. Having been one of the original depositors of the old Boatmen's Saving Institution, now the Boatmen's Bank, it fell in his way to materially assist in protecting it from threatened failure. January 15, 1855, just after an almost disastrous "run," his firm, with twenty-one other influential concerns, issued a card, guaranteeing safety to the customers of the institution, and pledging their own property to make good all deposits. In November of that year, when the bank corporation was reorganized under a new charter, Mr. Meier was elected a director and held this office nearly thirty years, until he resigned December 31, 1884. In many other moneyed institutions in which he was director or held higher position, his name lent reputation and credit. He was also president of one of the first hospital associations of St. Louis. He served as vice president of the grand Union demonstration at the courthouse in January, 1861. The last years of his life were spent in attending to his

various private affairs, and on the 20th of August, 1888, he died. Adolphus Meier had four sons; Theodore, vice president and treasurer of the Heine Safety Boiler Company; Edward, president of the same concern; John, who is a mining engineer and studied in Europe; and Adolphus, the youngest, who spent several years in Bremen in commercial circles, but who died in October, 1881.

**Meierhoffer, Charles**, mayor of Boonville, was born August 4, 1860, in Cooper County, son of Jacob and Elizabeth Meierhoffer. His father was born in Zurich, Switzerland, in 1821, and his mother was born in 1823 in the city of Berne, Switzerland. His mother, whose maiden name was Lamb, came of distinguished parentage, and both his father and mother were typical representatives of the best class of Swiss people. They came to Boonville in 1852, and were highly esteemed citizens of that place thereafter. The father died November 28, 1898. The mother is still living. After obtaining a good education in the public schools of Boonville, Charles Meierhoffer became associated with his father in the cooperage business, and at nineteen years of age he and his elder brother succeeded their father in a wholesale trade in that line. This they conducted successfully together until 1887, when Charles Meierhoffer purchased the interest of his brother and continued the business alone until 1894. He then discontinued his operations in the wholesale cooperage trade to devote his entire time to a business which has made him widely known throughout the country, especially to builders and contractors. Making the discovery that a very superior quality of building sand could be taken from the Missouri River, he fitted up a plant for this work, and now takes from the river one thousand cubic yards of sand daily, which is shipped all over the great West, and as far south as Galveston, Texas. Dredge boats, barges and huge iron dippers are employed in this enterprise, and thousands of carloads of sand are sent into the market by Mr. Meierhoffer every year. His aptitude for business pursuits developed at an early age, and almost from boyhood he has been recognized as an active force in promoting the material interests of the city in which he was born and reared. Taking an interest in municipal affairs, he was elected a member of the Boon-



*Chas. Meierh.*

## MEIERHOFFER

and had for his principal business the carrying of passengers and mail between the United States and Europe. He was the first to introduce the St. Louis and New Orleans route, and was engaged in this business for many years. His long career was distinguished by a number of important events. At the outbreak of the Civil War he was one of the first to organize a company of volunteers for the service of the Union. He was also one of the first to organize a company of volunteers for the service of the Confederacy. He was also one of the first to organize a company of volunteers for the service of the Union. He was also one of the first to organize a company of volunteers for the service of the Confederacy. He was also one of the first to organize a company of volunteers for the service of the Union. He was also one of the first to organize a company of volunteers for the service of the Confederacy.

Meierhoffer, Charles, was born August 4, 1860, in Coon Valley, Wis., son of Jacob and Elizabeth Meierhoffer. His father was born in Zurich, Switzerland, in 1821, and his mother was born in the city of Perne, Switzerland. His mother's maiden name was Lamm, of distinguished parentage, and both father and mother were typical representatives of the best class of Swiss people. He was born in Coonville in 1852, and went to school in the common schools of that place. His father died November 28, 1858, mother still living. After obtaining his education in the public schools of Coonville, Charles Meierhoffer became a student in the cooperative business of his father. At an early age he and his children supported their father in a wholesale business. This they continued together until 1887, when Charles Meierhoffer purchased the interest of his father and continued the business alone. He then continued his education in the cooperative trade, and then turned to a business which has become known throughout the country to buyers and contractors. He discovered that a very superior quality of sand could be taken from the sand which he had fitted up a plant for the purpose of extracting from the sand the various articles from the great West, and in particular in Texas. For the purpose of this business he has secured the cooperation of thousands of men, and he has sold to the market by every year. His aptitude for this business developed at an early age. In his boyhood he has been a powerful force in promoting the development of the city in which he resides. Taking an interest in the affairs of the city he was elected a member

of the private affairs, and on the 20th of August, 1888, he died. Adolphus Meierhoffer was one of the first president and treasurer of the Meier Safety Boiler Company, and was president of the same concern for many years. He was a mining engineer and steam boiler maker, and Adolphus, the youngest, was several years in Bremen in commercial service, who died in October, 1881.

**Meierhoffer, Charles,** mayor of Perne, Wis., was born August 4, 1860, in Coon Valley, Wis., son of Jacob and Elizabeth Meierhoffer. His father was born in Zurich, Switzerland, in 1821, and his mother was born in the city of Perne, Switzerland. His mother's maiden name was Lamm, of distinguished parentage, and both father and mother were typical representatives of the best class of Swiss people. He was born in Coonville in 1852, and went to school in the common schools of that place. His father died November 28, 1858, mother still living. After obtaining his education in the public schools of Coonville, Charles Meierhoffer became a student in the cooperative business of his father. At an early age he and his children supported their father in a wholesale business. This they continued together until 1887, when Charles Meierhoffer purchased the interest of his father and continued the business alone. He then continued his education in the cooperative trade, and then turned to a business which has become known throughout the country to buyers and contractors. He discovered that a very superior quality of sand could be taken from the sand which he had fitted up a plant for the purpose of extracting from the sand the various articles from the great West, and in particular in Texas. For the purpose of this business he has secured the cooperation of thousands of men, and he has sold to the market by every year. His aptitude for this business developed at an early age. In his boyhood he has been a powerful force in promoting the development of the city in which he resides. Taking an interest in the affairs of the city he was elected a member



1877-1878

Chas. Meierhoffen

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ville Board of Aldermen in the spring of 1884, when he was less than twenty-four years of age. He was re-elected to this body in 1885, 1889 and 1891. For two years he was also president of the Boonville Board of Trade, and for five years he was vice president of that body. April 7, 1898, he was elected mayor of Boonville for a term of two years, and enjoys the distinction of being the youngest man ever elected to that office. Although a staunch Republican in politics, he has always commanded the highest respect of those differing from him in partisan matters and the confidence of all classes of citizens. By appointment of Governor Stephens he was made a delegate to the International Mining Congress, which met in Salt Lake City, Utah, in July, 1899. He is a member of the Lutheran Church, into which he was baptized in his boyhood. He became a member of Queen City Lodge of the order of Knights of Pythias of Sedalia, Missouri, January 21, 1883, and a little later was one of the founders of Pythianism in Boonville. A movement which he set on foot to organize a lodge of Knights of Pythias in his home city was crowned with success, and, as a result, Golden Gate Lodge, No. 91, of that order, was instituted in Boonville, September 24, 1883. Of this lodge he was first past chancellor and delegate to the Grand Lodge. He has since represented this lodge in the Grand Lodge of Missouri for several years, and is its present Grand Lodge Representative. He has also served as financial trustee from 1883 up to the present time (1900). He became a member of the Order of Odd Fellows many years since, and has passed through all the chairs of the lodge of that order with which he affiliates. September 13, 1881, Mr. Meierhoffer married Miss Hattie D. Nicol, of Palmyra, Marion County, Missouri. Mrs. Meierhoffer was born and reared at Palmyra, where her parents have resided since 1856, commanding the respect and esteem of the entire community, her father having been a prominent and successful merchant for years.

**Mellier, Walter G.**, who has been prominently identified with the real estate and financial interests of Kansas City since 1879, was born in St. Louis, Missouri. His father was A. A. Mellier, a wholesale druggist of St. Louis, and one of that city's earliest

and most active business men. The house of which he was the head was established in the early forties, and a pioneer history of the commercial affairs of St. Louis would be incomplete without reference to this well known establishment. The Mellier family was one of the most prominent in the city, and its members have attained positions of influence in the material affairs of the State. W. G. Mellier graduated from Princeton University. During the early days of his business career he was connected with his father's wholesale drug house. In 1879 he removed to Kansas City, after interesting himself in the cattle industry and carrying it on successfully for a few years. He was a large stockholder in the Traders' Bank, one of the solid financial institutions of Kansas City during the city's formative period, and was actively connected with the bank until he embarked in the real estate business. The following additions to the residence portion of Kansas City have been laid out by Mr. Mellier and his associates: Llewellyn Park, in 1886, 137 acres; Mellier Place, 1887, 66 acres; Kenwood Addition, 1887, 60 acres; Murray Hill, 1886, 10 acres; Dickinson Place, 1886, 10 acres; Mellier Place Annex, 1889, 22 1-2 acres; Bonfils Heights, 1897, 10 acres; Bonfils Place, 1897, 10 acres; Mellier Park, 1900, 10 acres. These additions are marked by many handsome homes, and some of them are well built up and thoroughly improved. Nearly all of them are in the southern suburbs of Kansas City, and in 1900 the city was steadily reaching out toward them. Of late years Mr. Mellier has paid especial attention to the promotion of warehouse building in the wholesale district of the city, and to inviting large manufacturing and wholesale concerns to establish plants in Kansas City. In that line he has been highly successful. Many beautiful homes have been built by him and sold to buyers ambitious to own property, the number having reached a hundred or more, including the houses erected by him in Mellier Place. He projected the building of the electric street car line from the junction of Thirty-third and Main Streets to Mellier Place, now a part of the Metropolitan Street Railway system. In many ways Mr. Mellier has been very actively connected with the advancement of Kansas City. Having been prominent in banking and business circles, he



is in a position to feel the commercial pulse and to know what is best for the city's interests.

**Memorial Home.**—An institution established in St. Joseph in 1874 by the Ladies' Union Benevolent Association as a home for aged people.

**Memphis.**—A city of the third class, the seat of justice of Scotland County, situated on the North Fabius Creek, near the center of the county, on the Keokuk & Western Railroad, 228 miles from St. Louis. It was settled in 1838; was made the county seat and named Memphis in 1843, and incorporated as a town June 7, 1870. It was made a city of the third class about 1890. It has broad, well graded streets, plenty of shade, is lighted by electric lights, has a fine waterworks system, a good, substantial courthouse, fine graded public school, Baptist, Christian, Methodist Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal South and Presbyterian and Cumberland Presbyterian Churches. The colored residents of the city sustain two churches, Baptist and Methodist Episcopal. The business of the city is represented by three banks, a flouring mill, ax-handle factory, wagon factory, pickling works, foundry, brick yard, four hotels, and about seventy-five other business places, including stores of various kinds and shops. All the leading secret societies have lodges in the city. The town supports one daily and four weekly papers, the "Democrat," the "Democratic Standard," the "Reveille," and the "Chronicle," the latter published daily and weekly. The population in 1900 was 2,195.

**Mendon.**—An incorporated village, in Chariton County, twenty-two miles northwest of Keytesville, on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad. It was known when first settled as Salt Creek. It has a church, public school, a bank, two hotels, a newspaper, the "Citizen," and about twenty other business places, both large and small, including stores and shops. Population, 1899 (estimated), 350.

**Menendez de Aviles, Pedro.**—The Spanish captain who exterminated the first Huguenot colony established in the Mississippi Valley, was born at Aviles, Asturias, in 1519, and died at Santander, in 1574. He was

captain general in the navy under Philip II, and "served that monarch in many important enterprises. In 1560 he was disgraced and imprisoned, but regained favor, and in 1565 became Governor General of Cuba and Florida, with orders to colonize the latter country." He landed on the coast of Florida with the remnant of a fleet, with which he had sailed from Cadiz, and September 8, 1565, founded St. Augustine. After that he captured the French colony of Huguenots on St. John's River and massacred all of the captives. In subsequent voyages he founded a post on Port Royal Bay and left a mission on Chesapeake Bay.

**Mennonites.**—A body of Christians founded in the first half of the sixteenth century by Menno Simons, who had been a Catholic priest. They are very strict in morals and discipline, forbidding lawsuits between members, the demanding of interest for money, and the taking of oaths. They reject infant baptism and sometimes practice the washing of feet before taking the Lord's supper. Their ministers serve without pay. They are noted for the simplicity of their life, their thrifty habits and their fidelity to engagements. About the year 1813 they were forced to emigrate from Russia, and many of them came to this country. In 1890 there were 748 of them in Missouri, with seven church edifices valued at \$8,565.

**Mensing Island.**—A small island, which at one time had an existence in the Missouri River, at Kansas City, at the foot of Troost and Cleveland Avenues. When the Kansas City & Suburban Belt Railroad was built, it crossed the channel between the island and the mainland, and later a portion of the island was carried away by the river. The portion now remaining is not designated as an island.

**Meramec River.**—This river rises in Dent County, and flowing north and east 150 miles through Crawford, Franklin and St. Louis Counties, empties into the Mississippi twenty miles below St. Louis. It is not considered a navigable stream, though small boats have, in seasons of flood, ascended as far as Fenton, in St. Louis County.

**Meramec Springs.**—About 1825, when Phelps County was still included in the limits of Pulaski, Thomas James, of Chillicothe,

Ohio, and Benjamin Massey, of the same State, started an iron furnace at a mammoth spring, near what is now the eastern border line of Phelps County. Large works were built and the Meramec Iron Works became noted in the Western country. A good sized village grew up about the works, which were operated by the heirs of James and Massey until 1866, when William James, one of the heirs, acquired full control of the company. In 1873 the financial stringency caused the abandonment of the works. Meramec Springs was a town of nearly 500 people before the furnaces were closed. At present and for the past quarter of a century it has been a deserted village, the old, wrecked works and log cabins only remaining to tell of its past activity.

**Mercantile Club.**—This organization, one of the most influential of its kind in the West, was founded in St. Louis in 1881, with a chartered life of one thousand years; the object of the association, as stated in the charter, being "for the education in, and discussion of, themes tending to train its members in sentiments of good will and morality in the community, and promotion of the public welfare."

The minutes of the first meeting record that the organizers met October 28, 1881, at No. 409 North Fourth Street, with the following gentlemen present: Edwin Hayden, S. G. Scarritt, M. Sawyer, George B. Thomson, T. B. Boyd, A. G. Peterson, William McMillen, C. M. Adams, S. M. Kennard. All of these gentlemen had previously subscribed their names to the incorporation papers of the proposed club, which Mr. Peterson had had prepared. C. D. Greene was present to give the gentlemen information as to how to proceed under the law in protecting the organization. The meeting organized by electing S. G. Scarritt chairman, and A. G. Peterson secretary. Following this action the name "Mercantile Club" was adopted, and a temporary organization perfected by electing Edwin Hayden, president; George B. Thomson, vice president; S. G. Scarritt, secretary; A. D. Peterson, treasurer, and the following gentlemen to act with the officers in constituting a board of directors: S. M. Kennard, C. M. Adams, T. B. Boyd, William McMillen, M. Sawyer. At the following meeting, held November 9, 1881, at the same place, the con-

stitution and by-laws of the Windsor Club of Cleveland, Ohio, were adopted as a whole for the government of the club, with such necessary alterations as to conform them to the use of the organization. The initiation fee was fixed at fifty dollars, and the annual dues at twenty-four dollars. At the next meeting of the board of directors, held November 14th, at the office of President Hayden, some seventy-eight applicants, numbering many of the most prominent business men of the city, were elected members of the club. Thereafter the club rapidly increased in membership. Its meetings were held at the natatorium, or skating rink, Nineteenth and Pine Streets. Immediate steps, however, were taken to secure permanent quarters for the club.

The club finally decided to lease what was known as the Summer Building, at Seventh and Locust Streets, and now included in the site of the present club building. Mr. Summer's unexpired lease of thirty-two months was secured at a rental of \$3,000, and his boilers, engines, fixtures, etc., for \$2,500, while the owner, Mr. Henry Shaw, gave the club an option of an additional two years' lease at \$3,600 per year. The sum of \$5,000 was immediately appropriated for remodeling the building for club purposes. The sum of \$2,500 was also appropriated for furniture, \$1,500 for fitting culinary department, \$1,000 for glass, china and steelware, \$1,000 for silverware, \$500 for linen, \$600 for gas fixtures, \$500 for two billiard tables. At a meeting on March 25th it was decided to have a clerk for the club. J. M. Chambers was selected for the position at a salary of \$100 per month. On May 13, 1882, the new club building was formally opened with a brilliant reception attended by the *elite* of the city.

In 1890 a scheme was perfected for leasing from the Shaw estate the lot on the southwest corner of Seventh and Locust Streets, 91 x 127 feet, for one hundred years, at \$10,000 per year and taxes, and for erecting thereon a palatial six-story building, constructed of stone and brick, with all modern club conveniences, at a cost of \$388,492. The architect was I. S. Taylor, and the contractor Samuel H. Hoffman. The building was completed in 1893, and equipped with furniture, fixtures, electric plant, etc., at a cost of \$93,164—making one of the most complete and sumptuously furnished club buildings in the

United States. The membership of the club now numbers over one thousand, and it has come to be recognized as the leading organization of its kind in the West, while its influence in local affairs, as well as matters not local, is so great and freely conceded that no enterprise of public interest is undertaken without the stamp of its approval and cooperation. The clubhouse is recognized as the logical and only place where the business relative to such affairs should be transacted. Business men's clubs and other organizations and gatherings, not of a partisan political character, are encouraged by liberal treatment to hold their meetings at the clubhouse, while representative citizens and officials of other cities, and of foreign countries, visiting the city, are cordially welcomed and hospitably entertained by the club organization.

**Mercer.**—An unincorporated town, in Mercer County, on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, ten miles northeast of Princeton. It has two churches, a public school, woolen mill, gristmill, and nine other business places, including stores and shops. Population, 1899 (estimated), 500.

**Mercer, Joseph Wayne,** banker and former Treasurer of the State of Missouri, was born February 25, 1845, in Platte City, Missouri. His parents were Thomas W. and Henrietta (Dukes) Mercer. The father was born in Tennessee, and the mother was a native of Virginia. They came to Missouri in 1838 and settled at Independence. Thomas Mercer was a contractor and bridge builder, and his occupation necessitated removals from place to place after securing contracts for work. In 1844 he had the contract for a bridge near Platte City, Missouri, and he took his family there to reside while the work was being done. During that time Joseph W. Mercer was born. After the bridge was completed the family returned to Independence, where the subject of this sketch has since been a continuous resident, with the exception of the years which marked his occupancy of a State office. On the maternal side of his family the ancestry is traced directly back to General Anthony Wayne, the "Mad Anthony" of Revolutionary fame. Joseph W. Mercer was educated at Chapel Hill College, that historic old institution of Lafayette County, where many distinguished Missou-

rians were instructed in texts and classics. Professor Sudduth was president of the college at that time. During the war the building was occupied by troops, and the ravages of hostilities resulted in the destruction of walls that were dear to many a young man of those days. After leaving school Mr. Mercer immediately entered the Confederate military service, enlisting as a private. His right arm was shot off during the battle of Pine Bluff, Arkansas, but the young soldier proved the mettle of which he was made, remained in the service and was given a commission as commissary. He served from 1861 until the close of the war in General Marmaduke's division. After the war he returned to Independence, and for a time engaged in teaching school. He then went into the real estate business, combined with insurance, and was successful. The people sought to favor him politically, and the first step in this direction was taken when he was elected to the City Council of Independence. In that capacity he served one term, and was again honored in a public way when he was elected treasurer of Jackson County in 1873. His methods of caring for public funds were so satisfactory, and his record before the people was so creditable, that higher honors were conferred upon him in 1875, when the State of Missouri chose him as the custodian of the State funds, under the administration of Governor Hardin. After leaving the State Treasurer's office he returned to Independence and became a partner in the Anderson-Chiles Banking Company. In 1889 this became a national bank, and the capital stock was increased to \$100,000. Mr. Mercer is the vice president of this prosperous institution, and is one of its directors. From 1881 to 1890 he was one of the proprietors of the wholesale grocery house of Beckham, Mercer & Co., in Kansas City. He disposed of his interest in that house, and it is now known as Beckham, McKnight & Co. In 1892 he was elected mayor of Independence, and served one term. Mr. Mercer has always affiliated with the Democratic party. He is a member of the orders of Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias. He was married, May 18, 1870, to Miss Laura Green, of Jackson County, Missouri, daughter of Beal Green, one of the early settlers of that part of the State. Six children came to this union, four of whom—daughters—are living.

**Mercer County.**—A county in the northern part of the State, bounded on the north by the State of Iowa, east by Putnam and Sullivan Counties, south by Grundy County, and west by Harrison County; area, 294,000 acres. The surface of the county presents about equal parts of prairie and timber land, the former generally being a sandy loam, in places bearing a whitish clay, and the timber lands a darker loam, more compact, containing little sand. The surface is undulating in places, generally along and near the streams, abounding in gentle hills. Through the central part Weldon River, sometimes called the East Fork of Grand, flows in a southerly direction. It has a number of small tributaries. Thompson's Fork of Grand River flows for some distance along the western boundary. Its principal tributaries are Quicksand and Martin's Creeks. Muddy, Honey and Medicine Creeks and a number of smaller streams water the eastern part of the county. Ninety-five per cent of the area of the county is arable, and about 85 per cent is under cultivation, the remainder being in timber, consisting chiefly of the different oaks, hickory, ash, maple, white and black walnut, basswood, etc. The timber lands of the county have proved to be the most fertile, especially productive of the different cereal crops. Coal has been mined to some extent in different sections of the county, but not for export, and owing to the cheapness and abundance of wood for fuel, no large mines have been opened. Fire clay, brick clay and sandstone and limestone, excellent for building purposes, exist in abundance in the county. The streams afford good water power. The principal pursuits of the residents of the county are stock-raising and agriculture. The average yield of the different cereals to the acre is corn, 28 bushels; wheat, 10 bushels; oats, 23 bushels. According to the report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics in 1898, the surplus products shipped from the county were: Cattle, 10,641 head; hogs, 17,980 head; sheep, 584 head; horses and mules, 589 head; oats, 2,814 bushels; flour, 28,000 pounds; clover seed, 27,000 pounds; timothy seed, 27,000 pounds; lumber, 10,300 feet; walnut logs, 24,000 feet; brick, 51,250; stone, 469 cars; sand, 40 cars; wool, 32,540 pounds; poultry, 261,787 pounds; eggs, 380,750 dozen; butter, 71,705 pounds; cheese, 37,080 pounds;

game and fish, 4,175 pounds; tallow, 3,480 pounds; hides and pelts, 38,917 pounds; apples, 316 barrels; nursery stock, 20,965 pounds. Other articles exported were corn, cordwood, cooperage, dried fruit, vegetables, molasses, cider, vinegar, furs, feathers and buckwheat. It is not known that any white man settled in the territory now Mercer County until 1837, and up to that time the land was the hunting place of tribes of Fox, Sioux and Pottawottomie Indians. The first to visit the county were traders, who made no permanent residence, but would spend a few months each year in bartering for the peltries of the Indians. In 1837 a few families, who had for a time lived in older settled sections of Missouri, moved into the country which was then a part of the newly organized County of Livingston. In 1841, when Grundy County was organized, what is now Mercer was included within its limits, and remained so until February 14, 1845, when the county was organized and named in honor of General Hugh Mercer, of Revolutionary fame. In 1847 the county seat was located at Princeton, which was named after the place at which was fought the historic battle in which General Mercer lost his life. During the "Mormon War" the residents of Mercer County territory were much disturbed and took an important part against the "Saints." For some time a number of Mormons en route to Utah remained in the county, and with them the residents carried on a profitable traffic until the troubles broke out. In 1846-7 Mercer County supplied a number of volunteers for service in the Mexican War. During the Civil War the county supplied to the Federal Army nearly two regiments, and a total of about fifty to the Confederacy. Mercer County soldiers under the Federal flag participated in the principal battles of the war—Shiloh, Fort Donelson, Helena, Vicksburg, Little Rock and others. The county is divided into nine townships, named, respectively, Harrison, Lindley, Madison, Marion, Medicine, Morgan, Ravanna, Somerset and Washington. There are 24.58 miles of railroad in the county, the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, passing through it, near the center, from north to south, and the Des Moines & Kansas City, having six miles of road passing south along the western border in the north-western part. The number of schools in the

county in 1899 was 89; teachers employed, 121; pupils enumerated, 5,054. The population of the county in 1900 was 14,706.

**Merchants' Bridge Terminal Railway.**—The Merchants' Bridge Terminal Railway was built in 1888 to adjust the connections of the Merchants' Bridge at St. Louis, completed the same year. Two years afterward, when the Merchants' Bridge passed under the control of the Terminal Railroad Association of St. Louis, the Merchants' Bridge Terminal Railroad was included in the transfer and is now operated by the Terminal Railway Association.

**Merchants' Exchange.**—The Merchants' Exchange is the most important business body in St. Louis. It had its origin in the summer of 1836, when about twenty-five citizens met together and formed what they called the "St. Louis Chamber of Commerce," with Edward Tracy for president; Henry Von Phul for vice president, and John Ford for secretary. A tariff of commissions to be charged on sales of produce, lead and boats, for purchasing and shipping produce, paying freight bills, making advances, effecting insurance, adjusting losses, and such other transactions as come within the field of merchants, was adopted; also a schedule of fees for arbitration, and of rates to be charged for acting as agent for steamboats. One of the active promoters of the organization was George K. McGunngle, an enterprising young business man who was also a member of the State Legislature, and when that body met the following winter he secured from it a special act of incorporation, which raised the chamber to the dignity of a chartered body. At first the chamber met once a month, in the evening after business hours, in the room of the Missouri Insurance Company, on the east side of Main Street, between Olive and Pine, and its proceedings probably never went beyond discussions of the needs of business in the city, and the best methods of meeting them. But these meetings in the chamber were hardly begun before the necessity of the organization began to reveal itself. New members joined it; the attendance increased, and the discussions grew interesting; and, as the office of the insurance company was small, the chamber was glad to accept the invitation of the proprietors of the "Missouri Republic-

an" to hold the meetings on the second floor of their more spacious newspaper office, on the east side of Main Street, near the corner of Pine. At a still later day the body met in the basement of the Unitarian Church, on the corner of Fourth and Pine Streets. The chamber had been organized only a little over a year before the proprietors of the paper opened an exchange and news-room—the exchange-room free to the public at all times, except when occupied by the Chamber of Commerce, and the reading-room to the subscribers and their non-resident friends. The chamber promptly recognized the public spirit and generosity of the "Republican" proprietors, and cordially recommended the new enterprise to its members and the citizens generally.

In 1838 the need of a building was recognized and talked about, but without provoking any practical steps in that direction. The subject was reviewed the following year, and, at a special meeting called to consider it, a resolution was adopted that "an exchange building should be erected in the city, and that the business of the city and its commerce require the immediate commencement of the work," and a committee, composed of John D. Daggett, Rene Paul, Nathaniel Paschall, A. B. Chambers, John B. Camden, William Glasgow and Edward Tracy, was appointed to consider and report on a proposition that had been submitted for the city authorities, the insurance companies, brokers, societies and individuals to unite in the erection of a building for the accommodation of all. But the matter went no further then. Meanwhile the scheme of a real merchants' exchange was gradually developing itself. In 1848 merchants adopted the habit of holding regular meetings to confer with one another, and as the interest in these meetings and the numbers attending them increased, it was found necessary to secure rooms for their accommodation. Such rooms were secured on the northeast corner of Main and Olive Streets, upstairs, and were provided with newspapers, telegraphic dispatches, giving market quotations from other cities, and the leading items of general news. Edward Barry was made secretary in charge. About the same time the St. Louis millers were driven by the necessities of the situation into organizing an exchange for their own accommodation and convenience, and in February, 1849,

they organized themselves into the St. Louis Millers' Association, with Gabriel S. Chouteau, John Walsh, Joseph Powell, C. L. Tucker, Dennis Marks, T. A. Buckland, James Waugh and Mr. Tibbitts as a board of directors, and C. L. Tucker for secretary. Rooms were secured on Locust Street, near Main, and an invitation was extended to merchants having grain to sell to expose samples at the Millers' Exchange. "This," said Wayman Crow, in his address twenty-six years later on the opening of the great new Merchants' Exchange, on Third Street, December 21, 1875, "was the pioneer corn exchange in this country, our chamber taking the lead in thus bringing together the buyers and the sellers, with their samples, for the purpose of facilitating their daily intercourse and trade." Stimulated by the action of the millers, and urged on by the pressure of a business which was constantly growing larger and demanding better facilities for its accommodation, the merchants revived the subject of a meeting place with arrangements that should be a merchants' exchange in fact as well as in name; and at a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce held September, 1849, six months after the organization of the Millers' Exchange, the vice president, George K. McGunnegle, submitted three propositions for discussion and action—the establishment of a Merchants' Exchange, the selection of suitable rooms for daily meetings, and the erection of a building. A committee was appointed to consider the matter and report at a meeting to be held six days later. Accordingly, on the 17th of September, the committee, through its chairman, James E. Yeatman, reported in favor of organizing an exchange and procuring the second floor of Mr. Charles' building, next door to the corner of Main and Olive Streets, and advised the postponement of the enterprise of erecting an exchange building to a more suitable time. This report was adopted, and on the 2d of January, 1850, the first meeting was held in the new quarters; a complete organization was effected, the terms and conditions of membership were defined, rules adopted, committees provided for, and the following Monday—January 7th—fixed for opening the Exchange for business, with 'change hours established from 11 to 12 every day except Sundays and holidays. The St. Louis Merchants' Exchange was an organized, active, robust and

fully equipped body at last, with nearly 200 members, an ample revenue for all its needs, a reading department, a complete telegraph and news service, and all the conveniences and facilities considered requisite at that day. The population of the city was 78,000, while that of Cincinnati was 115,400, and that of New Orleans 119,500; but the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange was at that time the largest, most active and thoroughly equipped institution of the kind west of the Alleghanies. The millers recognized the propriety of the action of the merchants; indeed, they took part in it, and conceded the superior claims and advantages of the Merchants' Exchange over their own, and when the former invited them to unite with the merchants and lend their daily presence on 'change, the millers responded in a like spirit and appointed a committee to effect the proposed union. It was easily effected, the millers asking only that their secretary should be made assistant secretary of the Merchants' Exchange; and they abandoned their exchange after it had been in operation for two years and united their fortunes with those of the merchants.

The various steps, in a period of fourteen years, which brought the Merchants' Exchange, full fledged and completely equipped, into existence in 1850, were under the official direction and control of the original Chamber of Commerce, organized in 1836 and chartered in 1837, whose members possessed the right of voting, as well as the privilege of 'change, while the members of the Merchants' Exchange enjoyed the privilege of doing business on 'change, without the voting right. It was not till the year 1857, twenty-one years after the Chamber of Commerce was organized, that it owned a building of its own. The five years from 1850, during which the Merchants' Exchange occupied the upper floor on the corner of Olive and Main, was a period of great prosperity in the country, and St. Louis enjoyed a full share of it. Her merchants were so well satisfied with the working of business in the leased quarters that they almost forgot the proposition brought forward fifteen years before to erect a building for Exchange occupation, until the prodigious growth of their business, the multiplication of their members and the increasing complexity of their transactions again forced it upon them. Indeed, the time had fully come when

the Exchange should be housed in a building especially devised for it, and the erection of such a building could not longer be safely delayed. On the 13th of September, 1855, on motion of Henry T. Blow, a committee, composed of Henry T. Blow, R. J. Lackland, Charles P. Chouteau, A. F. Shapleigh and Thomas E. Tutt, was appointed to procure a charter for an Exchange Building Company, and to confer with and receive proposals from persons for an eligible site, and also to present plans for an edifice suitable for an Exchange. On the 15th of November owners of the property, represented by Edward J. Gay and Robert Barth, submitted a proposition to erect a suitable building on the east side of Main Street, between Market and Walnut, the second story of which should be arranged specially for the use of the Exchange and used by it exclusively for a period of ten years, at a rental of \$2,500 a year. The proposition was formally accepted November 20th, and on the 24th of that month work on the site chosen was begun forthwith. In less than two years the edifice was completed, one of the most imposing buildings in the city, with the noblest exchange hall in the West, 101 feet in length by 80 feet in depth, with spacious galleries and a beautiful dome. It was opened for business on the 8th of June, 1857, and remained the peaceful center of a trade constantly increasing in volume until the year 1862, when it was rent asunder, like so many other institutions, by the passions aroused by the Civil War. A contest between the conflicting elements was inevitable, and it came at the first opportunity—the regular annual election in January, 1862. The secretary's office, which paid a liberal salary, and which had been held for several years by W. B. Baker, was made the point and object of struggle. A candidate against Mr. Baker was brought out, and, although the opposition to Mr. Baker was declared to be strictly personal, the active supporters of the Union cause thought they recognized political motives in it, and that the object was to beat him because he was a too ardent Unionist, and therefore they made his cause their own and rallied to his support. On the day of the election a list of eighty new applicants for membership was presented by them, and, as the other side had not taken the precaution to resort to this old device for strengthening themselves in the contest, it was clear that if these new appli-

cants were admitted Baker's election was assured. It was an easy matter to prevent this, as five votes against an applicant defeated him, and when the eighty new names were presented en masse, they were rejected en masse. Therefore Captain Henry J. Moore, who had been placed at the head of the ticket supported by Unionists, withdrew his name, and he and his friends withdrew in a body from the chamber and started a movement which resulted in the organization of a new body, called the Union Merchants' Exchange, with Captain Henry J. Moore for president, Carlos S. Greeley and A. W. Fagin for vice presidents, and William B. Baker for secretary and treasurer. This body secured quarters in the building next south of the post office, on Third Street, and as it had the favor of the government at Washington and all the government and army officials in the city, the rooms at once became the center of the bulk of the business formerly transacted at the Main Street chamber. Upon the withdrawal of the Unionist members from the hall the remaining members proceeded with the regular election, and chose Albert Pearce president, William Matthews and Edgar Ames vice presidents, and R. H. Davis secretary and treasurer; but these gentlemen resigned, and at an election held on the 15th of January, William Matthews was chosen president, James Mackoy and James Bayha vice presidents, and R. H. Davis secretary. The old body, however, found itself laboring under disadvantages which could not be overcome. It had the chamber, and it was, without dispute, the lawful Merchants' Exchange; but a large number of the active and influential members had left it, and with them had gone the bulk of the business heretofore transacted on 'change, and there was no hope of recovering it. It is not strange, therefore, that after the failure of efforts to heal the breach and reunite the divided bodies, the old chamber gave up the contest and allowed the new body to take possession of the chamber and the records. The Union Merchants' Exchange abandoned its rooms on Third Street on the 26th of November, 1862, and established itself in the old chamber on Main Street, occupying it without further trouble till it moved away to take possession of the building on Third Street.

The military restrictions found necessary during the Civil War impaired the business

of St. Louis in all directions, and almost totally suspended it in some quarters. But when the war ended and these restrictions were removed, the city's commanding position and the enterprise and sagacity of its merchants were strikingly exhibited in a marked increase in the volume of its business. In the midst of revived Western activities, many of which reacted on St. Louis, the merchants found their business outgrowing the capacities and accommodations of their chamber. When, therefore, in 1871, George Knapp, one of the proprietors of the "Missouri Republican," proposed in behalf of himself and other influential citizens to erect a new building for the Merchants' Exchange, it was favorably received, and the merchants began to prepare for removal to another place. The site proposed was that on which the present Merchants' Exchange is built, on Third Street, between Chestnut and Pine, and as there was a second proposition submitted also, by P. Gerhart, on behalf of himself and associates, for erecting a building on the northeast corner of Third and Locust Streets, it was agreed to take a vote to determine the contest. Polls were opened and kept open for three days, at the end of which time it was found that the vote was in favor of Mr. Knapp's proposition. It was formally accepted, and it was next agreed that a corporation, called the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce Association, should be organized to erect the desired building for the use of the Merchants' Exchange. This association was accordingly formed, with a board of thirteen directors—Rufus J. Lackland, B. W. Alexander, Harry T. Blow, Gerard B. Allen, Geo. Knapp, John A. Scudder, W. M. Samuel, George Bain, George P. Plant, Henry L. Patterson, E. O. Stanard, W. J. Lewis and D. P. Rowland—Rufus J. Lackland being chosen president, Gerard B. Allen and George Knapp vice presidents, and George H. Morgan secretary pro tem. The capital stock was fixed at \$1,000,000, in ten thousand shares of \$100 each. The association was duly incorporated by the Legislature, and proceeded to work forthwith. The property was purchased in lots at a cost of \$561,700, and in July, 1873, subscriptions to the capital stock had been obtained to the amount of \$650,000—a sum which was increased to \$850,000 a year later. The old buildings occupying the site were removed and the ground cleared.

On the 6th of June, 1874, the corner-stone was laid with imposing ceremonies, the Masonic Grand Lodge, the Knights Templar Commanderies of the city and other lodges, together with Company A, National Guards, Captain John B. Gray, taking part. Web M. Samuel, president of the Merchants' Exchange, was introduced by Rufus J. Lackland, president of the Chamber of Commerce Association, and delivered an appropriate address. Mr. Samuel's address was followed by an eloquent one from Grand Master Rufus E. Anderson, at the close of which a copper box containing a Bible, the records, constitution and by-laws of the Chamber of Commerce Association and of the Merchants' Exchange, copies of the St. Louis daily papers, some coins and other relics, was set in place and the great nine-ton corner stone lowered over it, squared and leveled, with the usual Masonic observances. In less than eighteen months after this laying of the corner-stone the edifice was so far advanced that the great chamber, 221 feet ten inches in length by 92 feet six inches in width and 60 feet from floor to ceiling, was ready for occupation. It was determined, therefore, that the abandonment of the old chamber on Main Street and taking possession of the new one should take place on the 21st of December, 1875, and be celebrated with formalities and ceremonies befitting so important an event. The name, "Union Merchants' Exchange," which had been adopted in 1862, had already been changed into "Merchants' Exchange," as there was no longer any need for the distinguishing word, and it was agreed by common consent that the name ought not to bear any other meaning than the strict business one which the vocation of its members demanded. Wayman Crow, an honorable and influential merchant, the oldest living ex-president, and also the oldest living member of the body, said farewell to the old hall in behalf of the merchants. The hall was full—containing a greater concourse of members and citizens than had ever been gathered there before—and after Company A, National Guards, Captain C. E. Pearce, had filed in, the president, D. P. Rowland, called the assembly to order and introduced Mr. Crow, who in a short speech, sketched the history of the Exchange and the growth and the development of the trade of St. Louis. When Mr. Crow concluded his address the band played "Auld



Lang Syne," and the whole assembly joined in the song. The procession was then formed under William Hamilton, grand marshal, and, preceded by Postlewaite's Band and escorted by Captain Charles E. Pearce's company of National Guards, marched along Main Street to Washington Avenue, to Fourth Street, down Fourth to Chestnut, and along Chestnut to the exchange building and into the chamber. Here the officers of the exchange were received by Messrs. Lee and Annan, architects of the building, and, along with the invited guests, escorted to a platform. Mr. F. D. Lee, in behalf of the architects, in a few appropriate words, then addressed Mr. Rufus J. Lackland, president of the Chamber of Commerce Association, turning over the building to him. Other features of the celebration included the turning over of the keys of the chamber to Mr. Lackland, who presented the same to Mr. D. P. Rowland, president, and the directors of the exchange; a suitable response by Mr. Rowland, a prayer by Rev. W. G. Eliot and a splendid oration by Captain James B. Eads, who had been chosen to deliver the address of dedication; a poem on "Commerce" by Solon N. Sapp, impromptu remarks from Web M. Samuel, E. O. Stanard, Captain Frank B. Davidson, and George H. Morgan, and a letter from Thomas A. Buckland, a member of the first board of directors of the Merchants' Exchange, in which it was stated that the president's desk in the new chamber occupied almost the very spot where had stood the pulpit of the First Baptist Church not more than thirty years before. In the evening the chamber was brilliantly illuminated and given up to a promenade concert, which was repeated the following night, both being attended by crowds which so filled the hall that many were forced to leave the entrance without securing admission.

These formalities and festivities over, the great chamber was opened for business, and has remained open, without a disturbance, ever since, increasing in membership and influence and in its power for usefulness, steadfast in its adherence to the high standard of commercial honor for which the early merchants of St. Louis were distinguished; and, while always exhibiting a patriotic attachment to the whole country, none the less prompt and zealous in its espousal and sup-

port of measures looking to the development of the Mississippi Valley. Indeed, in that important work, the improvement of the waterways of the valley—on which its development once so greatly depended, and which continues to be a matter of deep interest to the Central West—the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange has always so boldly and conspicuously taken the lead as to have become recognized as the champion of Western river and harbor improvements. It had the discernment to perceive that, as all the streams of the valley flow into the Mississippi, the improvement of that great river was of supreme importance, because every removal of an impediment to navigation in it transmitted a benefit along all its tributaries, and because also the improvement of the great river was sure to be followed by the improvement of its tributaries, and result in a continual cheapening of transportation for Western products. Entering into this work heart and soul, and keeping it steadily in view, it has called conventions, appointed committees, raised funds, organized movements, gathered statistics, issued pamphlets and voluntarily assumed the burden of keeping the subject of river improvement before the attention of the government at Washington—until it may be said that every work on the Mississippi, from St. Paul to the jetties, owes itself in no small measure to the favor and friendly support of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange.

**Merchants' Exchange Mutual Benevolent Society.**—A fraternal and beneficiary society, first organized and incorporated in St. Louis in 1876. It was reorganized and its charter amended April, 1881, and further amendments to the charter were made February 4, 1892. Its objects are to promote social intercourse and good fellowship among members of the Merchants' Exchange, and to provide for giving financial assistance to the widows and orphans of deceased members. The total number of members on March 31, 1898, was 690, and the highest number of members that have belonged to the association at any time was 1,352. At the date above mentioned there had been paid out to the beneficiaries of deceased members \$442,382. Qualifications for membership are: That the applicant shall be a member of the Merchants' Exchange, or

shall be recommended by two members of the society; that he shall be of sound health, and between twenty-one and fifty years of age.

**Merchants' League Club.**—A political and social club, organized September 1, 1895, in St. Louis, and incorporated December 4th of the same year. It was founded by a few Republicans, who, believing that an active working organization for the purpose of association and conference could be made of great benefit to the Republican party of St. Louis, assembled at Havlin's Hall. The club thus founded had a rapid growth, and its membership in 1898 exceeded 3,500, every district, ward and precinct in St. Louis having its representatives. Handsome quarters are occupied by the club at Eighteenth and Olive Streets, at which Republicans of national reputation have been entertained from time to time. The Merchants' League Club, although still a young organization, is known throughout the country as one of the strongest and most influential political clubs in the West.

**Merchants' Transportation Association.**—An association of St. Louis merchants, organized in December, 1891, with Thos. McKittrick for first president, and John C. Sprigg, Murray Carleton and Edward S. Lewis for executive board. The object is to bring retail merchants in the country to St. Louis to make their purchases of stocks. The association embraces many of the leading dry goods, shoe, clothing and carpet houses of the city.

**Meriwether, Hunter McKeand,** lawyer, was born July 21, 1861, at "Pecan Grove" plantation, Crittenden County, Arkansas. His parents were Dr. James Hunter and Lucy Eglentine (McClure) Meriwether. Dr. Meriwether was a graduate of a noted medical college at Philadelphia. He was born in southern Kentucky and, being an ardent sympathizer with the Southern cause, removed, with his family, his slaves and all his possessions, to Arkansas before the outbreak of the Civil War, and in that State, therefore, several of his children were born. After the war the family returned to the old homestead in Kentucky. Lucy E. McClure, the mother of the subject of this sketch, was a niece of

Gustavus Henry, the "Eagle Orator of Tennessee." The Meriwether family is an old one and closely connected with the history of America and the State of Missouri. Nicholas Meriwether, its progenitor in this country, was born in Wales in 1631 and came to America in about 1650, locating in Virginia. He was clerk of Surrey County, Virginia, and was afterward justice of the court for many years. His son, also named Nicholas, was born in Virginia in 1667 and is buried on the east bank of the Rivanna, near Charlottesville. In 1730 he received from King George II, a grant of 17,952 acres in Hanover County (now Albemarle), stretching along the eastern base of the mountains from Charlottesville to Gordonsville. Nearly all of the "Historic Homes of the Southwest Mountains, Virginia," charmingly described in a book bearing that title, written by Edward C. Mead, were carved out of this grand estate and once belonged to Nicholas Meriwether and his descendants. The original parchment grant is now in possession of a descendant, Mrs. Mildred Meriwether Macon, of Albemarle. It is over 170 years old and conveys the land to "Nicholas Meriwether, of Hanover, gentleman," the latter word signifying that he is in possession of a coat of arms, although without a title, and that his ancestors were freemen above the rank of yeomen, and individuals of education and gentle birth. Thomas Meriwether, the grandson of this Nicholas, was the intimate friend and associate of Peter Jefferson, the father of President Thomas Jefferson. Peter Jefferson was one of the executors of Thomas Meriwether's will, and Thomas Jefferson was named in honor of his life-long friend. Parson William Douglas, who came over to Virginia as a teacher in the family of Colonel Monroe, father of President Monroe, was also the tutor of Nicholas Meriwether, the son of Thomas, and of Thomas Jefferson, who became President. In his autobiography the latter pays a high tribute to Parson Douglas, and attributes to his learning and skill as a teacher the great proficiency in Greek, Latin and literature for which Jefferson was noted. This same Parson Douglas was the tutor of Presidents Monroe and Madison. His daughter, Margaret Douglas, married Nicholas Meriwether, the friend of Thomas Jefferson. She is the great-grandmother of Hunter M. Meriwether, whose name appears in the in-

troductory lines of this article. Another descendant of Thomas Meriwether was Meriwether Lewis, the eminent explorer, whom Thomas Jefferson appointed to conduct the important expedition for locating and exploring the unknown wastes of the great West, and whose deeds and experiences, as they relate to the history of Missouri, appear elsewhere in this work. President Jefferson afterward appointed Meriwether Lewis Governor of Louisiana Territory. It is interesting to recall in this connection that when Meriwether Lewis camped at the junction of the Kansas and Missouri Rivers he wrote in his official record the prediction that some day the site would be occupied by a great city, the metropolis of the growing West. The prophecy is fulfilled in the magnitude and importance of Kansas City, together with the neighboring towns which are practically a part of her. Hunter M. Meriwether was educated at the Green Springs Academy, Alabama, and Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee. He spent seven years at Vanderbilt, graduating in the literary department, spending two years as fellow and assistant professor of mathematics and finally graduating in the law department in 1885. In both literary and law departments he received the highest honors of his class. Soon after finishing his university course Mr. Meriwether removed to Kansas City, Missouri, and there opened an office for the practice of law. His practice has been confined mostly to real estate litigation and the laws covering corporations and taxation. For ten years he has represented the State and county in all tax suits brought in Jackson County and has managed a great many large and important suits against railroads and other corporations. In having taxes declared a first charge against the assets of defunct corporations he recovered many thousands of dollars for the State. Suits now on hand against the Metropolitan Street Railway Company and other railroads which refuse to pay their taxes involve fully \$50,000. Mr. Meriwether's most important work is probably in litigation involving riparian rights and accretions on the river front at Kansas City, and the carrying out of a great engineering feat of reclaiming from the river a large tract of land which formed a part of the main channel of the river. After gaining the law suits for his clients he went to work to reclaim the land, and succeeded in having

a harbor line established by the government in 1893, allowing him to push the river over for half a mile. This work has progressed vigorously, and there are now great railroad yards where steamboats plied a few years ago. The yards of the Maple Leaf route and of the Kansas City Suburban Belt Railway in the West Bottoms of Kansas City were all built on land reclaimed in this way by Mr. Meriwether. The work is still progressing, and a vast tract will still be reclaimed if it is carried out as contemplated. Politically Mr. Meriwether is a Democrat, but is not active except as a voter. He is a member of the Sixth and Prospect Christian Church, Kansas City, and has been one of the deacons of this church for two years. He is a Master Mason, a member of the Phi Delta Theta college fraternity and of the Society of Colonial Wars. He was married September 28, 1887, to Lucy Underwood Western, daughter of Captain William Wallace Western and Juliette (Underwood) Western, of Kentucky. Captain Western was a prominent soldier in the Confederate service. His wife was the daughter of the well-known Warner L. Underwood, of Bowling Green, Kentucky, who was a member of Congress and President Lincoln's consul to Scotland during the War of the Rebellion. Mr. and Mrs. Meriwether have two children, William Western and Juliet Block. Mr. Meriwether, as an aggressive, vigorous lawyer, has gained a reputation which he well deserves, and stands high among his associates of the bar and as a citizen of Missouri and Kansas City.

**Merrell, Jacob Spencer**, merchant, was born February 5, 1827, at Westmoreland, Oneida County, New York, and died in St. Louis. He was reared on a farm, which he left when he was fifteen years old to labor on the Erie Canal. He then returned home and attended school for a time, and then went to Buffalo, New York, and to Toledo, Ohio, where he labored in various avocations. He then purchased a small drug store in Cincinnati, Ohio, and there laid the foundations of his fortune. In 1853 he removed to St. Louis, purchased property, sold his Cincinnati business, and established himself in the drug trade. In 1857 he suffered the loss of \$28,000, as the result of a disastrous fire. He was for several years president of the American Medical College of St. Louis, and

helped to found that institution. The drug house which he founded is still one of the leading institutions of its kind in the West, and is now owned and managed by a corporation, the officers of which are Cyrus P. Walbridge, president; Hubert S. Merrell, vice president; Edward Bindschadler, secretary, and George R. Merrell, treasurer. In early life Mr. Merrell was a member of the Whig party, and later became a Republican in politics. From the time of his arrival in St. Louis he was a member of the First Congregational Church. An innate fondness of the country caused him to become the owner, in later years of his life, of a number of farms in the famous "American Bottom," on the Illinois side of the river, and this interest made him an active promoter of farm drainage and drainage legislation in that State. Mr. Merrell married, in 1848, Miss Kate Jeannette Kellogg, daughter of Deacon Warren Kellogg, of Westmoreland, New York. From this union were born Lizzie M. Walbridge, Hubert S. Merrell, Ashbel N. Merrell, Lottie G. Merrell and George R. Merrell.

**Merrill's Horse.**—A name applied to a regiment of Missouri Union Cavalry, commanded by Colonel Lewis Merrill, which was very active and efficient in north Missouri during the Civil War. It was particularly active in following guerrilla bands and in preventing recruiting for the Confederate Army. A detachment of the regiment under Major John Y. Clopper assisted in the fight with Porter's guerrillas at Pierce's Mill, in Scotland County, July 20, 1862, in which the guerrillas were routed; and on the 6th of August of the same year, another detachment under Lieutenant Colonel Shaffer, took part in the battle of Kirksville, in which Porter's forces were again defeated. Three days afterward a detachment of the "Horse" assisted in the defeat of Porter's force at Compton's Ferry in Carroll County.

**Merriman, Clay S.,** physician, was born in Sangamon County, Illinois, March 6, 1861. His parents were John S. and Mary J. (Dawson) Merriman, the former a native of Kentucky, and an early settler of Illinois, of which State his wife was a native. Dr. Merriman passed his boyhood on the home farm, which he assisted in cultivating. His

education was acquired in the neighborhood school and in the high school at Williamsville. At the age of nineteen years he was engaged to teach a district school, and followed this occupation during three winters. Shortly after attaining his majority he entered upon the study of medicine in the office of Drs. Buck and Matthews, at Springfield, Illinois. Here he made most commendable progress, his opportunities being enhanced through the personal interest of his senior preceptor, who, as local surgeon of the Wabash Railway Company, was enabled to afford him broader instruction than simple office practice would permit. Upon the recommendation of the same interested friend he became a student in the University Medical College, of Kansas City, Missouri, from which he was graduated in 1887. His studies in this institution were amplified beyond the provisions of the collegiate curriculum, through his service as assistant house surgeon in the Wabash Railway Hospital in the same city, during the year preceding his graduation. Immediately after the completion of his medical studies he was promoted to the position of house surgeon of the hospital named, but resigned within a year in order to enter upon a general practice, unhampered by responsibilities which would serve to limit his field of effort. Industrious and conscientious attention to professional duties soon brought reward in a large practice among influential and appreciative classes of the community, and in a generous recognition at the hands of the medical profession, by whom he was called to important positions of usefulness and honor. He was made professor of diseases of children in the University Medical College, and was called to the same chairs in the Scarritt Bible and Nurses' Training School, in the Kansas City Hospital Training School for Nurses, and in the University Medical College Training School. He was appointed physician in charge of the Children's Home, and of the Foundlings' Home, and consulting physician of St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum. He was also made examiner for the Chicago Guaranty and Life Association, for the fraternal society of the Royal Tribe of Joseph, and for the Union Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Portland, Maine. He was among the founders of the Kansas City Academy of Medicine, and maintains active membership

in that body, and also in the State Medical Society. Dr. Merriman was married, in 1886, to Miss Mattie J. Barnes, of Independence, Missouri. Both he and his wife are active members of the Christian Church. Three sons—Clay S., William T. and John Dawson Merriman—have been born of their union.

**Merry, Samuel**, was a prominent and popular physician of St. Louis, for several years partner of Dr. William Carr Lane, the first mayor of the city. Dr. Merry was himself chosen mayor in 1833, but, being at the time a United States officer, receiver of public moneys, his claim to the office was contested, and after a protracted trial the State Supreme Court decided against him.

**Merwin**.—A village in Bates County, on the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railway, twenty-three and one-half miles northwest of Butler, the county seat. It has a public school, two churches, a bank, and an independent newspaper, the "Mirror." In 1900 the estimated population was 150.

**Meservey, Edwin Clement**, one of the eminently successful lawyers of Kansas City and western Missouri, was born March 4, 1861, at Hallowell, Kennebec County, Maine. His parents were Thomas J. and Mary H. (Brooks) Meservey. The Meservey family (name originally spelled Messervy) can trace its ancestry back to Gregoire Meservy, who lived in Anneville, in the Parish of St. Martin, Island of Jersey, in 1495. The head of the American family was Clement Meservey, who emigrated from the Island of Jersey in 1673 and settled in Portsmouth, New Hampshire. From him descended Thomas J. Meservey, who was the father of of the subject of this sketch, and who was born at Hallowell, Maine, in 1835. Mr. Meservey's mother was Mary H. Brooks before her marriage, and she was born at York, Maine, in 1837. She was a lineal descendant of Thomas Brooks, who settled in Concord, New Hampshire, in the seventeenth century. Both the Brooks and Meservey families had representatives in the Revolutionary War. Mr. Meservey attended the Hallowell Classical and Scientific Institute, and prepared for college there. Upon leaving this institute he entered the University of Kansas, from which he was graduated in the year 1882 with the degree of bachelor of arts.

He entered the St. Louis Law School in 1883 and graduated with the degree of bachelor of laws in June, 1885. The birth of Mr. Meservey was coincident with the first inauguration of President Lincoln, March 4, 1861, and he passed the early years of his life in Maine, remaining in Hallowell until 1877, when he came West and entered the Kansas University. He remained in Lawrence until he graduated in 1882, and then spent a year in the employ of the Kansas City, Springfield & Memphis Railroad Company, surveying in Sharp and Fulton Counties, Arkansas. The road was then being extended from Springfield, Missouri, to Memphis, Tennessee. He returned to Lawrence in June, 1883, where he remained several months and filled the position of city editor on the Lawrence "Journal." He had some previous newspaper experience during the time he attended the Kansas University. While attending the St. Louis Law School he had a desk in the office of Honorable Nathan Frank, one of the most distinguished members of the Missouri bar. Immediately after graduating from the St. Louis Law School, in 1885, he went to Kansas City, Missouri, and entered the employ of the law firm of Lathrop & Smith, and remained with that firm until January 1, 1900, when he organized the present law firm of Meservey, Pierce & German. The members of the firm are Edwin C. Meservey, Arba F. Pierce and Charles W. German. In politics Mr. Meservey has always been a staunch Republican. While not a church member, he has been partial toward the Methodist denomination. He is a regular attendant at the Independence Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church. He has never been a member of any of the secret orders except college fraternities. While at the University of Kansas he joined the Phi Kappa Psi, and while at the St. Louis Law School he became a Phi Delta Phi, and still retains his membership in those societies. Mr. Meservey was married, August 18, 1891, to Miss Bessie M. Harris, of Independence, Missouri. They have three children, Frances H., Edwin C., Jr., and Mary Bess Meservey. Although the firm organized by Mr. Meservey is of recent origin, he has for years been regarded as one of the ablest of the younger generation of practitioners at the Kansas City bar, having been unusually successful in handling the legal business entrusted to him.



Yours Truly,  
Edwin C. Mc.





Yours Truly,  
Edwin C. Meservey





**Metcalf, Edwin Milton**, lawyer, was born October 29, 1866, in Waverly, Morgan County, Illinois. His parents are Edwin T. and Charity (Burnett) Metcalf, both of whom were born in Illinois. The father was taken to Kentucky during his youth, but returned to the State of his birth shortly after, and for many years was a resident of Illinois. The mother's family came from Kentucky. She is also living. Mr. and Mrs. Metcalf removed to Menard County, Illinois, when the subject of this sketch was two years of age, and he, therefore, attended the public school of that county at Eureka, later entering Eureka College. In the latter he completed the literary course, and then went to Kansas with his parents, locating in Anderson County. After two years spent in the western part of that State, representing, as manager, a large lumber company having branch yards at various points there, Mr. Metcalf removed to Wichita, Kansas. In Anderson County and western Kansas he had gained valuable business experience, having been engaged as aforesaid, but his desire was for a professional career. Accordingly he entered the office of Moore & Douglas, in Wichita, and took up the study of law. He pursued his readings for three years, meanwhile attending the lectures at the Jeremiah S. Black School of Law. From that institution he graduated June 21, 1890. The following year he went to Kansas City, Missouri, and entered the practice of law in association with the firm of Porterfield & Adams, which was followed by the firm of Porterfield & Pence. In 1894 Mr. Metcalf formed a partnership with W. W. Brady, the firm being called Metcalf & Brady, and that combination is still in existence, holding a most creditable place at the Kansas City bar. Mr. Metcalf devotes himself closely to commercial law, represents several of the largest mercantile agencies in the world, and has among his clientage numerous important concerns whose affairs give him a satisfactory and dignified practice. He is a member of the Central Christian Church, of Kansas City. He is identified with the Knights of Pythias, the Legion of Honor of Missouri, and other fraternal and social organizations, and is at present chancellor of Benton Council, Legion of Honor. Mr. Metcalf was married, in 1896, to Miss Flora F. Hedges, of Garnett, Kansas, and to them one son, Ralph H. Metcalf, has been

born. Mrs. Metcalf is the daughter of Henry Hedges, who was an early resident and prominent business man of Garnett. The subject of this sketch is faithfully devoted to his chosen profession, and devotes little time to outside affairs. As one of the younger members of the bar who have attained more than average distinction, he stands high in the esteem of his associates and the eyes of the public.

**Methodism.**—Epworth, a village of Lincolnshire, in the North of England, was the home of Samuel and Susannah Wesley two hundred years ago and later. He was a clergyman of the Church of England and rector of Epworth, and she was mistress of the rectory, not far from the village church. There were born in 1703 and 1708 the sons of Samuel and Susannah—John and Charles Wesley, who became the founders of that form of Christianity known as Methodism. The education of the sons commenced under the tutorage of their mother in Epworth rectory. It was completed at Oxford University and both became clergymen of the church of their parents.

In the autumn of 1735 John and Charles Wesley sailed for America with General Oglethorpe, Governor of the infant colony of Georgia. Early in February following they reached the mouth of the Savannah River. Charles was private secretary to the Governor and John was on a mission for the conversion of Indian tribes to Christianity. After a few interviews with Cherokee and Creek Indians John concluded he was not set for the conversion of the untutored savages, and turned from them to the white settlers of Savannah. Within a year Charles, in ill-health, returned to England via Boston, where he preached in one of the churches. Within two years John was with his brother in London. On the return he wrote in his journal the sentiment that he, who went to America to convert Indians, was himself unconverted. That was a conclusion to which he had been led by interviews with Moravian missionaries, also destined for Indian mission work. They were from that section of Germany known as Moravia, and were of a church called "Unitas Fratrum"—"United Brethren"—but afterward known as "the Moravian Church." The Moravians professed a joyful experience of justification by faith,

to which the Wesleys were strangers. In London the brothers met other Moravian missionaries on their way to America and had their interest in the desired experience intensified. They became earnest seekers of it, and in the month of May, 1738, both professed to realize it. They preached it in London churches as they had opportunity, till churches were not at their service. Then they turned to prisons, hospitals and soldiers' barracks and to certain religious "societies," very like the Young Men's Christian Association of this period, which existed in London, Oxford and elsewhere.

George Whitefield, a former college friend at Oxford, a professor of the Wesley experience, and an eloquent preacher, had gone to America, but was in England again in behalf of an orphanage in Georgia, which he had projected. In London he joined himself to the Wesleys and was instrumental in leading John Wesley to preach outdoors, in parks and other available places, and from that time open-air meetings and in other houses than churches became a prominent feature of the Wesleyan ministry. John spent the greater part of a year in Bristol and regions round about in the west of England, but going occasionally to London and preaching to large crowds of pleasure-seekers in the parks on Sunday afternoons. In Bristol John Wesley often preached to two of such religious societies as have been mentioned in London and Oxford. The two at Bristol combined and united in the erection of a chapel in which Wesley was induced to take a controlling interest. The society and chapel ultimately became a part of the Wesleyan Methodist movement, but when it was erected the first Methodist society had not been formed. In London there was a society in Fetter Lane before the Wesley brothers attained their experience of justification and in which they took much interest. It was organized by a Moravian preacher briefly sojourning in London on his way to America, and it was on the Moravian plan, for the benefit of the Wesleys and some of their religious friends, but it was not a Methodist society, for the organization out of which Methodism grew was not thought of till more than a year and a half later after the society in Fetter Lane was formed, and which Wesley ceased to attend because of certain heresies that had found favor among them.

In the last quarter of 1739 several persons went to John Wesley in London for religious instruction. He appointed a time and place when as many as might wish to attend could do so. Several went the first evening, and others were at subsequent meetings. He counseled and prayed for each as he deemed proper. Out of those meetings grew "The United Society," with "General Rules" that are in all Methodist disciplines of this period, and out of the United Society grew the Methodism of the world.

John Wesley thought the word Methodist originated with or in reference to a class of physicians in Rome in the time of Nero, that it reached a derisive party of students at Oxford University, who applied it in derision to certain young men at Oxford in the time of the Wesleys there, because of their methods in religious matters. Mosheim, the German church historian, who was born only eight years before John Wesley, and whose church history was not printed in the English language in Wesley's time, tells of a class of Catholic priests in France who were called "Methodists" more than a hundred years before the Wesleys were at Oxford. They were skilled in theological disputations, were engaged in religious controversies with the French Huguenot Protestants, and were called "Methodists," because of their methods in religious contentions. The historian mentions the celebrated Cardinal Richelieu as one of the Methodist controversialists. St. Francis de Sales, who died in 1622, and whose writings are mentioned with favor in one of Wesley's printed sermons, belonged to the Methodist controversial party, and made so many converts from Protestantism to Catholicism that he was offered by the King of France a French bishopric, and a cardinal's dignity by the Pope. It is, therefore, more probable that the word Methodist came across the British Channel from zealous Catholic controversialists in France than it did from pagan physicians in ancient Rome. But when or however the word may have reached England, it was applied to the Wesley brothers and to the religious societies organized by them as a term of derision. It was accepted by the Wesleys and their adherents in England and America, and the Wesleyan Methodist Church of England and the Methodist

Episcopal Churches of the United States have caused the name to be known around the world.

John Wesley, in his ministries in Moorfields Park, in a suburb of London, was sometimes interrupted by rain, which suggested the idea of leasing an abandoned cannon foundry, conveniently near. The place was secured, rude seats were placed in one part, and a sermon was preached by Mr. Wesley November 11, 1739, at 5 o'clock p. m. The foundry became the meeting place of the London Methodist Society, and headquarters of Methodism in England. It was variously improved and made to furnish apartments for various society uses. John had a printing office there, a depository for the sale of religious books, and a school for neighboring poor children. It contained a loan office for the help of distressed people, and there was prepared a home for Wesley and his mother, where she died in 1742. John and Charles both wrote hymns. John was the better preacher, and Charles the better hymn-maker.

The brothers ranged, in their Methodistic ministry, over England, and went into Wales, Scotland and Ireland. In view of the large demands for preaching created by the multiplication of societies, John Wesley was led to give license to preach to competent and reputable members who served the people according to their abilities and opportunities. Some went abroad under Wesley's appointment and served several societies, called a "circuit," and such were called "traveling preachers." Those who remained at home and served there without compensation were called "local preachers." In June, 1744, Wesley had a convocation of sympathetic clergymen and Methodist preachers and called the meeting a "conference." After that a conference was held every year and preachers were appointed to their several circuits.

In 1778, after thirty-nine years from the first sermon in the foundry, **City Road Chapel** was dedicated by John Wesley, several squares from the foundry. It was a substantial brick building, tall enough for a gallery all around. It was built by gifts of money from Methodists in different parts of England. Its cost was \$30,000. Other buildings were erected for various society purposes, with a four-story parsonage for Wesley, where visiting preachers could be en-

tertained. There John Wesley died in 1791, and his body was buried in the chapel lot. Many prominent preachers have been buried there and thousands of other persons. Charles died three years before John and was buried elsewhere. More than a hundred years after the construction of City Road Chapel it was variously improved and adorned by gifts from Methodists in different parts of the world, making the present cost, including the lot, about \$175,000. It is now called "Wesley Chapel." In 1881 a world's council of representative Methodists was held in Wesley Chapel. In the year 1898 John Wesley's parsonage was made a Methodist museum. He wrote fourteen fair-sized volumes, and revised and published 117 smaller ones. He made all the money he could, saved all he could that he might give all he could; and when he died he was poor.

In Ireland John Wesley was instrumental in the conversion of Robert Strawbridge, an Irish farmer, whom he licensed to preach. In the same

country he made a Methodist and a preacher of Phillip Embury, an English-speaking German carpenter. At Bristol, England, Thomas Webb became a Methodist and a preacher under the ministry of Wesley. Webb was an officer in the British Army in America and lost an eye in battle on the French Canadian border and while at home for repairs he heard Wesley preach. All the men named became instrumental in establishing Methodism in America to some extent. Embury organized a society in New York City in 1766, and in 1768 procured the erection of a chapel on John Street, in which he was materially aided by Captain Webb, who was pronounced by John Adams one of the best preachers he had heard. Webb organized a Methodist society on Long Island. He also organized in Philadelphia, in 1768, and induced the purchase of St. George's German Reformed Church, then in an unfinished state. St. George's is yet in use and is the oldest Methodist church in the world. On John Street, New York, in the midst of a business district, stands the third church on the site on which Embury dedicated his first chapel.

Strawbridge settled in what is now Carroll County, Maryland, and in his pioneer cabin formed his first Methodist Society in the wilderness in 1766, which gave place to a sub-

stantial church a mile or so away, where the memory of the log cabin society is perpetuated.

In 1768 John Wesley sent two preachers from a conference in Bristol to serve in America. Within the next five years several others came, and in May, 1773, a conference was held in St. George's, in Philadelphia. Ten preachers were sent to six circuits with 1,160 members. Early in the Revolutionary War all of the foreign preachers returned to England, or went within British lines, except Francis Asbury, whom Mr. Wesley sent over in 1771. A conference was held every year during the war; native preachers were found to supply existing wants, and in 1781, when Cornwallis surrendered, there were more than 10,000 members, and twenty-four circuits, served by fifty-four preachers.

The Methodist societies and conferences in America were in connection with "Mr. John Wesley" till after the independence of the United States. Then Mr. Wesley reached the conclusion that the Methodist societies of the States should be free from religious, as well as political, alliance with England, and should become a free and independent church.

In September, 1784, Mr. Wesley prepared twenty-five articles of religion to form the doctrinal basis of a Methodist Episcopal Church in

America. He also prepared forms and ceremonies for baptism, communion, marriage, burial of the dead, and for ordinations. He called to his assistance Thomas Coke, LL. D., a clergyman of the Church of England, but a coworker with Wesley in his Methodist work, and also called two promising preachers of his Methodist conference, Vasey and Whatcoat. By the aid of Dr. Coke he ordained the two preachers, deacons and then elders. Then, with the aid of the new-made elders, he ordained Dr. Coke superintendent for American Methodism. He dispatched the trio of ordained organizers to America. In due time they were in Baltimore, and in Lovely Lane Chapel, on Christmas Day of 1784, they met sixty-six of eighty-three preachers on the American circuits. The twenty-five articles of religion were adopted, and on that doctrinal basis the Methodist Episcopal Church was organized and took its place among the Protestant churches of the world. Francis Asbury was

elected superintendent, and was ordained by Dr. Coke, superintendent or bishop. At a later conference the term bishop was adopted as more scriptural, and bishop is the word now in general use. Deacons and elders were elected from among the preachers, and were ordained. Till then the American preachers refrained from administering the sacraments, as a concession to Mr. Wesley, who, as an English Church clergyman, desired that Methodist preachers and people should go for the sacraments to the ordained clergy of "the church."

In April, 1786, Bishop Asbury sent James Haw and Benjamin Ogden from a conference in Virginia to Kentucky. Pioneers lived in forts, called "stations," as a protection against Indians. In May, 1790, the bishop held a conference with six preachers in "Brother Masterson's log house," in Masterson's Station, six miles from Lexington. The house is yet standing, and is the oldest house that was used for conference and preaching services west of the Alleghany Mountains. When the Western Conference held its session east of Knoxville, Tennessee, in September, 1806, its forty-one preachers came from thirty-one circuits in four presiding elders' districts, in west and southwest Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, Illinois and southwest Mississippi. From that conference John Travis was sent to Missouri, whose population consisted of more than 6,000 Americans, 1,300 negro slaves, nearly 4,000 French and Spanish and uncounted thousands of Indians. From 1682 the country had been claimed by France; in 1764 Frenchmen from New Orleans founded St. Louis, but the year preceding the territory had been ceded to Spain; in 1800 it was reconveyed to France; in 1803 was sold to the United States, and in March, 1804, the American flag was raised in St. Louis. Within the previous ten years American settlers came in under offers from Spain of lands to actual settlers. Some of the pioneers were Methodists, and Travis formed societies north and south of the Missouri River. The first society north was in the vicinity of O'Fallon, St. Charles County. It was the home of J. Zumwalt, about ten miles from Daniel Boone's cabin, built the same year, 1798; it is yet standing, a large, two-story, double log building. It was a preaching place till 1820, when it became the property of historic persons, Major Nathan

Heald and wife. He was the commandant at Fort Dearborn, Chicago, in 1812, and she was with him. Both were wounded in the assault on the people of the fort on the lake front, August 12th. They spent their latest years in that early Methodist Church in the wilderness. They were Baptists, but the house is preserved by their Methodist son, because of its early associations. The first society in south Missouri was at Coldwater, beyond Florissant, in St. Louis County. The way there had been prepared by John Clark, from Illinois, who preached an occasional sermon under Spanish rule. Travis at the next conference reported societies enough to form two circuits, divided by the Missouri River, and two preachers were sent in 1807. In the summer of 1807 Presiding Elder William McKendree came from Kentucky, and held a quarterly meeting with Travis in a settlement out on the Meramec, where Lewis Chapel now is. In May, 1808, at the General Conference in Baltimore, McKendree was ordained bishop, and brought James Ward from Virginia to serve as presiding elder of the Cumberland district, including Missouri. Together they entered Missouri, and held a camp meeting in St. Charles County, with Jesse Walker and the society worshipping in the Zumwalt house, built a hundred years ago. Thence they came to a camp-meeting at Coldwater, in St. Louis County, where a log church was early built by Baptists and Methodists, and was long used and known as "The Eight-cornered Church." Missouri was first in the great Western Conference, then in the Tennessee Conference. In 1816 the Missouri Conference was formed, embracing Illinois and Indiana. The first conference in Missouri was held at McKendree Chapel, near Jackson, Cape Girardeau County, September, 1819. The church was of hewed poplar logs, and was the first Methodist Church built by hired labor in Missouri. It was commenced and completed in 1819, with a view to entertaining the expected conference. Four conferences were held there, one by Bishop George, two by Bishop Roberts, and one by Soule. McKendree held only one conference in Missouri, that in St. Louis in 1823. McKendree Chapel is in good condition in 1898, and is the oldest church building in Methodism west of the Alleghanies. The first conference in north Missouri was at Fayette in 1828.

The circuit including St. Louis County was first called Missouri, then  
**in St. Louis.** Meramec, and next Coldwater. John Scripps, of Coldwater circuit, preached a few times in St. Louis, in a Thespian hall, in 1817. St. Louis first appeared in the conference minutes in 1820, with John Piggott's name as preacher. Jesse Walker was at the same time appointed "missionary." But Walker was directed to take charge of St. Louis, and Piggott devoted himself to the country societies in St. Louis and Franklin Counties. Jesse Peck, a Baptist preacher of that time, wrote that Walker's family lived on a farm near Shiloh Church, Illinois, where the first conference for Illinois and Missouri was held, in 1816; that Walker rented the old courthouse, then private property, 20x30 feet, on Third Street, below Myrtle, now Clark Avenue. Walker rented a log cabin to live in, and taught school as part of his mission work; about the first of January, 1821, he organized a Methodist society, composed of Amariah Burns and wife, John Finney, John Armstrong and Mrs. Piggott. Among the joiners in the next several months, after the organization, were William Finney and his sister, Mrs. Kells; John Goodfellow, his wife and sister, and the lately deceased Mrs. Caroline O'Fallon, the last survivor in Methodism of that period.

Three sisters, bearing the family name of Lee, and James C. Essex, were early additions to the society. The sisters became the wives respectively of John and William Finney and James Essex. Some of those early Methodists have well known descendants in St. Louis. William Finney and wife were the parents of T. M. Finney. Mrs. Kells became the mother-in-law of Samuel Cupples. Walker spent a second year in the town, and procured the erection of a small frame church on the southeast corner of Fourth Street and what is now Clark Avenue, but then called Myrtle Street.

When completed the house was without pews. The Episcopalians had a church without a rector, and kindly loaned the Methodists their pews, and later the Methodists loaned their church to the pew-owners as occasion required. The church, with its borrowed pews, was ready for dedication October 19, 1822, and for a conference session, commencing October 22d following. Bishop Roberts, living on White River, Indiana, and

the first married man elected bishop in Methodism, dedicated the church and presided over the conference, when fifty preachers were present. Walker served in Missouri and Illinois. In 1832 he organized Methodism in Chicago, and "The Methodist Block" and Clark Street Church, are on the lot, which the first society used. Walker's successor in St. Louis was William Beauchamp (Beecham), a wonderfully eloquent man, who came within two votes of being elected bishop in 1824. John Scripps was the next preacher. He was secretary of the conference twelve years. Andrew Monroe, a transfer from Kentucky, served two years in St. Louis after Scripps. In 1869 he described his church and parsonage as follows: "The church was a frame, 28x30 feet. The parsonage was one room in Sister Collard's house, which served as kitchen, dining room, bed room and parlor." A dreamy vision of a present-day church parsonage of the first class might have made him think he was with Paul in the third heaven, seeing things not lawful to tell of.

After nine years at Fourth and Myrtle Streets the congregation moved into a large brick church at the northwest corner of Fourth and Washington Avenue, where the Boatmen's Bank now stands. A parsonage was later built on the north side of the lot. The church was dedicated by Bishop Roberts on the Sunday before the conference of September 30, 1830. When the lot for a new church was offered as a gift from John O'Fallon, church officials raised the objection that the place "was too far out of town." The generous owner of the ground then offered to give \$500 to the building fund. The offer was accepted. The Sunday school room was half under ground, and was reached by steps leading down from the outside, under a platform several steps above the sidewalk, from which people entered the upper room, which had a gallery at the front end. In 1842 the mistress of the parsonage got mired in the mud on Sixth Street, at the crossing of Washington Avenue, and pleasantly tells of the disaster in her old age. In the summer she sent the parsonage cow "out into the country" for pasturage. The center of the pasture was about the present crossing of Seventeenth and Locust Streets. In 1853 the church and ground were sold for \$50,000. The church was occupied for twenty-four

years, in the last nine of which the pastors were from the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Between 1824 and 1836 the two churches on Fourth Street were served by Andrew Monroe eleven years as pastor and presiding elder. In 1835 Thomas Drummond, who came the preceding year by transfer from the Pittsburg Conference, refused to leave his post as pastor when cholera raged. When dying of the disease, he said: "Tell my brethren of the Pittsburg Conference that I died at my post." E. R. Ames, who served that church, became a bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and E. W. Schon, for many years served the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, as missionary secretary. John Hogan came to the St. Louis circuit in 1829, and was about fifty years a local preacher in St. Louis.

Wesley Browning, E. M. Marvin, Joseph Boyle, F. A. Morris and W. R. Babcock, long resident in or about St. Louis, were pastors at Fourth and Washington Avenue. The bodies of the last six rest in Bellefontaine Cemetery. The widows of Monroe, Browning, Boyle and Morris are living (in 1898). R. A. Young, living in Nashville, Tennessee, the last of twenty-three pastors on Fourth Street, is the only survivor. Among those pastors were special transfers from Pittsburg, Ohio, Kentucky, Illinois, Indiana and Tennessee. The history of this church will be further given in connection with "First Church" of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

The year of our Lord 1839 was the completion of the first century of Methodism, dating from the formation of the first "United Society," and the opening of the foundry in Moorfields Park, London, as a place for preaching by John Wesley. Arrangements were made by the Methodists in England and America for the centennial or centenary services in honor of the completion of the hundredth year of Wesleyan Methodism. The 25th of October was agreed upon as the time for inaugurating the service. Andrew Monroe was the director general for the Missouri Conference, and proclaimed the facts through the "Western Christian Advocate" at Cincinnati, which was the Methodist paper for Missouri.

In the Fourth Street Church in St. Louis it was determined to honor the first Methodist centenary by a movement for a second church

in the city, to be called "Centenary." The Fourth Street preachers were George C. Light and W. M. Dailey, and Silas Comfort was the presiding elder. The African congregation on Green Street (Lucas Avenue) created the necessity for two preachers.

John N. Maffitt, a noted Irish revivalist, preached the centenary sermon from the text: "Whoso looketh into the perfect law of liberty," etc. He made an appeal for money to buy a lot for the contemplated Centenary church, and started the subscription by a pledge from himself for \$500, and obtained subscriptions from others, aggregating \$3,000. Women of the church formed a "Centenary Ladies' Aid Society," and resolved that it should continue one hundred years. Maffitt went from St. Louis to New Orleans on one of the fine, large steamboats of the time, with a large list of passengers. On the way down he preached to his fellow travelers, and called on them for \$500 to pay his subscription for the coming Centenary church. He raised the whole of it, and on the return trip of the boat he sent the amount of his subscription to a St. Louis bank. The Ladies' Aid, by various methods adopted, secured \$2,000, and the first payment was made on a lot at the southwest corner of Broadway and Pine, the price of the lot being \$10,500. May 10, 1842, Bishop Roberts laid the corner stone.

In September following John H. Linn was transferred from the Kentucky Conference, and appointed to "Centenary" church. An adjacent frame building was used for church service. The pastor commenced his work in that house and organized a church of ninety-three members, nearly all by letter from the Fourth Street church, five squares distant. A large, two-story brick building was erected, fronting east. The floor of the lower, or Sunday school room, was a few steps below the sidewalk, and was reached from Broadway and Pine. The pastor's office, library and class rooms were on that floor. The first service for the congregation was in the Sunday school room. It was a watch-night meeting, December 31, 1843. The entrance to the upper room was from a vestibule, fronting on Broadway. There was a gallery on each side and at the front. In June, 1844, the church was completed, and the whole edifice was dedicated by Pastor Linn. In September following the Missouri Conference ses-

sion was held in Centenary, and committees had accommodations for their meetings never enjoyed before. Bishop Morris presided and J. Boyle became the next pastor. At the conference of 1845 Centenary became connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and the future history of the congregation will be found with that denomination.

In 1840, when Wesley Browning was pastor of the church on Fourth Street, and the movement for Centenary Church was being pressed by those who expected to be identified with it, initial steps were taken for a church in "South St. Louis." Letters from Bishop Waugh and Pastor Browning to Richard Bond, of the Baltimore Conference, expressed the opinion that South St. Louis was the most promising portion of the city for the establishment of a new Methodist church. A central point for the new and inviting field was Fourth and Convent Streets, Bond came in the early spring of 1845, and spent till the meeting of the Missouri Conference in the region indicated, preaching in a market house and elsewhere. At conference, in September, Bond went to St. Charles district, and J. T. Auld was sent to continue the effort that had been made. A society was formed in a private school room, about Fourth and Convent. Within a year a brick chapel was built, on Paul Street below Chouteau Avenue. Later a larger building of brick was built at the southeast corner of Chouteau Avenue and Eighth Street, and was called Wesley Chapel. More will be said of it elsewhere, as the predecessor of Lafayette Park Church, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

In 1841 a society was formed on upper Broadway, and was coupled with South St. Louis charge. Services were held in Little Mound Market Hall, and in a small brick house in the neighborhood. The further history of the congregation will be found in connection with St. Paul's Southern Methodist Church.

The first congregation on Fourth and Myrtle had a number of colored members, who occupied certain seats, set apart for the use of colored attendants. After several years Silas Duncan, a free man of color, with help from the white people, procured the erection of a log "meeting house," on Fourth Street, south of Pine, where they had services of their own till after the building of the church at Fourth



and Washington Avenue, when a larger and better church was built on Green Street, now Lucas Avenue, near Seventh. The congregation maintained its connection with the Fourth Street Church, whose quarterly conference had the general supervision of the official membership of the African charge, such as licensing exhorters and local preachers, and appointment of stewards. All the finances of the colored church were kept for their own use. The congregation was supplied with preaching by a white pastor and by white and colored local preachers. In 1838 "African Charge" appeared in the conference minutes with a white preacher as pastor. Sometimes two preachers were sent to Fourth Street Church, and one devoted his time to the colored congregation. That was the case when E. M. Marvin, afterward bishop, was the junior preacher to Fourth Street Church, with Wesley Browning.

On the 17th of May, 1845, the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, was organized in the city of Louisville, Kentucky, and in October following the Missouri Conference took position in that church, and all the congregations in St. Louis, except the German, became identified with the Southern Church. The Germans adhered to the Methodist Episcopal Church, and were assigned to the Illinois Conference. At the conference of 1844 the Methodist membership in St. Louis was as follows: Fourth Street Church, 385; Centenary Church, 300; Mound Church, 62; Wesley Chapel, 101; African Charge, 350; two German congregations, 150. Total, 1,348.

The history of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in St. Louis will be given after completing that of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which is here resumed, with the history of the German work first.

William Nast was a native of Germany, and was educated there. He became a Methodist in the United States, and was the first missionary to his countrymen in the interests of Methodism. He began his work in Cincinnati in 1835. In 1840 he began the publication of a German Methodist paper, "The Christian Apologist," issued weekly. The paper yet lives, and so does its projector, at the age of ninety-one years.

L. S. Jacoby was born, reared and educated in Germany, and chose the medical profession as his vocation in life. The "Encyclopedia of

Methodism" says his father was of the tribe of Levi, and his mother was from the priestly line. When twenty-two years old he became a Christian in the Lutheran Church, in his native land. In his twenty-seventh year he came to America and settled in Cincinnati, and there became a convert to Methodism, under William Nast. He was licensed to preach, and in 1841 was sent by Bishop Morris as a missionary to the Germans in St. Louis. At that time there was but one American Methodist church in the city. There were two missions just started, out of which Lafayette Park and St. Paul's Methodist Churches have grown, and one African congregation. The corner-stone for Centenary had not been laid. Jacoby commenced his work in a Presbyterian school room at Seventh and Wash Streets. In 1841 a congregation was organized with forty-one members. The next year a one-story church was built at Fourth and Wash, to which a schoolhouse and parsonage were added. In 1847 a large two-story stone and brick church was built on the south side of Wash Street, a few numbers west of Tenth Street, at a cost of \$15,000. Salem, the name chosen for the congregation and church, is scriptural and means "summit." It was first mentioned as the home of Melchizedek, king and priest of Salem, which was probably later known as Jerusalem. The preference of the Germans for scriptural names will appear in connection with other churches. Salem congregation outstripped in 1847, in its church building, Wesley Chapel in the South End, and Mound Church in the North End. In 1873 the church at Wash and Tenth was sold to a congregation of African Methodists, and a large and stately two-story brick building was erected on the southwest corner of Fifteenth and Carr Streets facing the center of the park. A handsome steeple adorns the building, and modern improvements add their attractions within. A good parsonage is on the south end of the lot, fronting on Fifteenth Street. The lot and buildings cost \$70,000. Salem is the pioneer church of German Methodism west of the Mississippi River. Its membership is widely scattered over the city. Phillip Kuhl was the second pastor of the early congregation; then came C. Jost, John Schmidt and many others. Under the pastorate of Charles Heidel the church at Tenth and Wash was built. P. W. Jacoby has served

the Salem Church longer than any other minister in the fifty-seven years of the congregation. Franz Peihler is pastor now.

Philip Barth, while serving as agent of the American Bible Society, in 1843, preached occasionally in a private house for a few German Methodists in South St. Louis, and thus a foundation was laid for "South St. Louis Mission," which was inaugurated by L. S. Jacoby, by appointment from the conference after his two years at Salem Church.

A society was organized in a house on Fourth Street, September 13th, and was called Bethel, in honor of the place where Jacob dreamed of ascending and descending angels. In 1844 a lot was procured on Columbus Street, between Lesperance and Picotte, and the first story of Bethel Church, partly below the level of the street, was built. It was covered in, and thus used till 1848, when the second story was added, with a membership of eighty. In 1858 a lot was purchased on Eighth Street and Soulard, and a church was erected thereon, with parsonage adjoining. The dedication occurred March 13, 1860. The church was later called "Eighth Street." It was burned in December, 1891. The lot and parsonage were sold; a lot was secured on the northwest corner of Jefferson Avenue and Accomac Street. The cornerstone of the church was laid October 2, 1892. The entire work was completed early in 1893 at a cost of \$22,000 for church, parsonage and equipments. The original name of Bethel was dropped and "Memorial Church" was adopted, in commemoration of the completion of the first half century of German Methodism in St. Louis from its introduction, by Ludwig S. Jacoby, in 1841. May 27, 1896, Memorial Church was destroyed and the parsonage seriously damaged by the tornado that swept that section, and more or less destroyed or damaged about a dozen churches of different denominations. Insurance and generous donations from sympathetic people in many places enabled the rebuilding of the church and reconstruction of the parsonage, both according to original plans. The rebuilt church was dedicated by Albert Nast, of Cincinnati, December 6, 1897. The first Memorial Church and its successor were built under the ministry of J. L. Barth, son of Phillip, who held the first meetings in the interest of German Methodism in South St. Louis. L. S. Jacoby, honored by the Memo-

rial Church, went as a Methodist missionary to Germany in 1849, and spent twenty-two years there, serving as pastor, presiding elder and agent for the Book Depository. He died in St. Louis in 1874, and his last pastoral charge was in the church at Eighth and Soulard. William Schuetz is pastor now.

Eden Church got its name from the second chapter of Genesis, and began its course March 5, 1845, at Broadway and Montgomery Street, where a small church was built and occupied for six years. In 1854 a larger and better church building was erected at Thirteenth and Benton Streets, and was dedicated on the 25th of June of that year. That was the place of worship for nineteen years, when the present church was reared at Nineteenth and Warren Streets. The cost thereof was \$30,000. It was dedicated December 16, 1883. It is a handsome one-story building with different rooms for various church uses. The St. Louis German Conference held its session there in 1897. In May, 1898, memorial services were held under the pastorate of R. C. Magaret in honor of the fiftieth anniversary of the organization of the original society in 1848. Bishop Vincent, who had presided over the preceding conference session, delivered the principal address on Sunday morning, May 15th. Other addresses were delivered by other ministers selected for the occasion at night meetings during the week. Prominence was given to the exercises of the Epworth League, the Sunday-school, and a special song service by the choir and attendant organ, etc. It was a jubilee of special interest to young and old.

"Stone of Help" is the meaning of "Ebenezer." That was the name given to a stone set up by Samuel near Jerusalem to perpetuate his victory over the Philistines. Zoar was the name of a little city to which Lot fled for refuge from doomed Sodom. Ebenezer was applied to a congregation worshipping in a good frame church at 2600 Taylor Avenue, valued at \$4,000, and is most commonly known as Taylor Avenue German Methodist Church. It first appeared in the minutes of conference as a mission under the care of M. Roeder, in 1886, and under his ministry the church was built. H. C. Jacoby is pastor.

Zoar is the name of a church at the corner of Gano and Carter Avenues, north and east from Taylor Avenue Church. It was

organized on Easter Sunday, by M. Roeder, while pastor of the church on Taylor Avenue, in 1888. It was started as a mission in Hogan's Hall, but money was soon obtained, a lot was bought, and, largely by the help of the Brothers Niedringhaus, a nice chapel was erected, and was dedicated on the third Sunday in November, 1889, by Bishop Bowman. The first pastor appointed was J. Thomas. Under his successor, H. Ross, a parsonage was built. The pastor in 1898 is the founder of the congregation.

By what scripture name Carondelet Church may have been called at its organization, after the manner of German Methodists, has not been learned. It appears in the conference minutes with the accompanying name. It was organized in 1891, in a frame church building, in which a congregation of the Methodist Episcopal Church had worshiped, at 7400 Pennsylvania Avenue, in the low ground of Carondelet. The church and lot were purchased for \$1,300, and used six years. In 1896 a lot was secured at Koehn and Virginia Avenues, and within a year the present church and parsonage were brought into use, at a cost of \$8,500. It was built under the present pastor, H. Shlueter, and was dedicated by C. Golder, of Cincinnati, Ohio. P. W. Jacoby is presiding elder.

There is a Swedish church at the intersection of Leffingwell and Bernard Streets, below Clark Avenue. The organization was effected in 1881, by H. Olson, from Moline, Illinois, in a small room in Centenary Church. Services were held two Sundays in each month for a few months in the Young Men's Christian Association, at Eleventh and Locust, and later in a mission chapel of Union Church, on Bernard Street. In 1882 the house and lot were purchased for a small price, and in 1891 the present house was built, at a cost of \$3,000. It is a handsome little brick church, with preaching and Sunday school room on the upper floor, and a room for social occasions below. The patriarch of the congregation is Swan Asp, who became a Methodist in Centenary Church in 1852. J. T. Swanson is the present pastor. The conference includes Kansas and Nebraska.

After the organization of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in May, 1845, there were no returns of preachers or congrega-

tions in connection with the Methodist Episcopal Church in Missouri, except from the two German congregations, till 1848. In that year Missouri reappeared in the general minutes of Methodist Episcopal conferences. Three presiding elders' districts and twenty preachers with pastoral charges were reported. The preachers and their charges were in connection with the Illinois Conference. After that they were with the Missouri Conference till the St. Louis Conference was organized in 1868, including South Missouri.

In 1848 Ebenezer Church was reported in the general minutes of the church, with 130 white and ten colored members. The organization was effected by a preacher named Weed, from Iowa. A two-story brick church was built on leased ground on the south side of Washington Avenue, between Seventh and Eighth Streets. The first story was partially under ground, and the entrance to the upper room was by arched steps on the outside. The first pastor named in the minutes was J. A. Crandall, a transfer from the Oneida Conference, who died in St. Louis when pastor of Ebenezer, soon after the conference of 1850. The membership was then 300 whites and 286 colored. The latter had their own place of worship. Ebenezer continued with varying fortunes till the formation of Union Church.

Union congregation was formed in a vacant Presbyterian Church building on the northwest corner of Eleventh and Locust Streets. It was a large two-story structure, comparatively new and in good condition. March 1, 1863, after a sermon by Pastor H. C. Cox, a plan of organization was announced. In accordance with it, the members of Ebenezer Church were first recognized. Then others presented themselves with certificates of membership from the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and from some other churches. A like opportunity was given at night, and at the two services nearly a hundred members were enrolled. Preceding the morning service a love feast was held in the Sunday-school room. The organizing minister became the pastor of the congregation. The church and adjoining parsonage on Eleventh Street were purchased within the year, and were reported at the conference following, at a valuation of \$90,000. Clinton B. Fisk, a local preacher,

became the superintendent of the Sunday school. For eighteen years Union Church was prosperous, but the removal of the major portion of the church-supporting members westward created the necessity for a new church, more convenient to them, and in 1880 the corner-stone of the present Union Church was laid at the southwest corner of Lucas and Garrison Avenues, during the pastorate of C. E. Felton. C. A. Vananda was his predecessor. Within a year the building was completed and dedicated by Bishop Bowman on a week night. It is of rough stone, two stories high, fronts on Lucas Avenue; prayer meeting and Sunday school room on the first floor, with small rooms in front and spacious double parlors in the rear, and dining room below. The upper room, for Sabbath services, is large, with gallery on each side and over the front entrance. A superior parsonage is in the rear, fronting on Garrison Avenue. In the twenty-six years of Union congregation there have been ten pastors. N. Luccock is serving in 1898. Wilbur F. Williams, the preceding pastor, died at the close of a five years' pastorate. C. P. Masden preceded Williams.

Trinity is at the southwest corner of Tenth and North Market Streets. Its older members claim that it is the oldest American Methodist Episcopal Church in St. Louis, because of its descent from Simpson Chapel, that existed before the formation of Union congregation. In advance of Simpson Chapel there was a small house of worship called Hedding Chapel, in honor of Bishop Hedding, the then senior bishop of the church. It was at the corner of Eleventh and Destrahan Streets. Its membership rarely exceeded twenty-five. January 1, 1856, Nathan Shumate, then pastor of Ebenezer Church, held a service in the house of D. H. Mitchell, 34 Brooklyn Street, when a society of sixteen members was formed. Services were held in an engine hall, and next in Eden German Church, at Thirteenth and Benton, in the afternoon. Early the same year the lot on which Trinity Church stands was purchased, and a small frame chapel was erected on the rear end of it, at a cost of \$1,300, and was called "Simpson Chapel." After five years the chapel was enlarged. In 1869-70, under the ministry of J. N. Pierce, the present two-story brick building was reared, at a cost of \$20,000, and received

the name of Trinity. The conference of 1871 was held there. Twenty-five pastors have served the congregation. G. E. Stokes is now in charge.

In 1864 A. C. George, pastor of Union Church, organized a society in an old Baptist Church on Sixth Street, north of Franklin Avenue, and called it "Second Union." In 1871 a two-story brick building was reared at Twenty-third and Morgan, and was called "Central Church." The building cost \$40,000, but was embarrassed by a debt incurred in the erection. Several pastors served and were encouraged by good congregations and a large Sunday school. After the building of the present Union Church, Central Church was sold, and the proceeds, after paying the outstanding debt, were devoted to Union and other churches. The building is now occupied by a colored Baptist congregation. F. S. Beggs, J. W. Bushong and others were in the pastorate.

St. Luke's Church is a neat brick edifice, one story high, with two rooms for the Sunday school department in the rear. The church is at the northeast corner of Potomac and Texas Avenues. The society was formed at the home of Mrs. Kennerly, near the "Wild Hunters." A lot was given by Mrs. Kennerly, on Jefferson Avenue, between Chipewa and Keokuk, and a frame chapel was put thereon under the ministry of R. S. Stubbs, and was dedicated June 17, 1875. After a few years' use the house and lot were sold, and the present building erected in 1881-2. An opening sermon was preached by Bishop Bowman, but the house was not dedicated because of a debt upon it. In 1890 the Sunday school apartment was added. On the afternoon of the first Sunday in March, 1898, Bishop McCabe preached to a full house and secured subscriptions amounting to \$1,000 to pay indebtedness, and then dedicated the church. This occurred under the pastorate of J. F. Corrington.

In 1879 a society was organized in a German Presbyterian Church in the neighborhood of the water tower, in the North End, by L. Hallock. In 1881 a small brick church was constructed at the northwest corner of Twentieth and Obeur Streets, and was called "Water Tower." In 1893 the building was enlarged by a westward extension, the door of entrance was changed to the southwest corner of the addition, the pulpit was placed

on the east side, handsome new chair seats were introduced, and the enlarged and beautified church was changed in name to "Bowman Church," and was dedicated by the bishop whose name it bears. The improvements were made under the ministry of J. F. Corrington. His successor is W. S. Courtney.

L. Hallock held revival services in a tent in October, 1877. March 15, 1878, he organized a society, which became known as Carondelet Church. A frame church was built in the same year on the southeast corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and Upton Street, which was occupied till the autumn of 1889, when the place was sold and a brick church was established at 7100 Virginia Avenue, at a cost of \$10,000. The work was done under the pastorate of B. F. Thomas. On Sunday, September 28, 1890, B. St. James Fry preached at 11 o'clock a. m., and C. F. Masden preached at 3 o'clock p. m., and dedicated the church. Ten pastors have served since the society was organized. H. G. Mais is the present supply. G. W. Hughey, after years at Trinity, served the first church in Carondelet.

In 1870 the Presbyterians built a frame church on lot 1117, on Kentucky Avenue, near New Manchester Avenue, at a cost of \$2,700. In 1879 the Methodist Episcopal Church purchased the house and lot, and in March following a society was formed, which has been known as Tower Grove Church. Pastors were supplied from the local ranks until 1896. Since then the appointments have been from the conference. Twelve hundred dollars have been expended in changing the position of the house and making needed repairs. The present pastor is S. F. Beggs, who succeeded B. P. White.

The movement for Maple Avenue Church was made by C. P. Masden, pastor of Union Church. The permanent organization was effected April 17, 1892, consisting of sixteen members. The organization was a product of the Church Extension Society, which gave a lot worth \$6,000 at the corner of Maple and Bell Avenues. A stone chapel was reared, at a cost of \$12,000, the society named largely assisting in the matter. Bishop John P. Newman dedicated the chapel October 20, 1895. The work was done under the five years' pastorate of S. B.

Campbell, who was succeeded by C. H. Stocking.

Dr. Fry Memorial Church is in a western suburb known as Clifton Heights. It was organized in the fall of 1888, and a frame church was built under the ministry of Frank Lenig. During his pastorate a brick church was built, at a cost of \$12,000, and received the name that perpetuates the memory of Benjamin St. James Fry, the long-time editor of the "Central Christian Advocate," whose family residence at the time of his death was not far from the church, and in whose behalf he had been greatly interested. The church was dedicated by J. Bowman Young, who had succeeded to the editorship of the "Advocate." Lenig's successor in the pastorate is H. B. Foster.

There is a good frame church on the corner of Goode Avenue and North Market, and known as Goode Avenue Church, but no facts are known by this writer touching its origin or history. Its present pastor is H. A. Jones.

Harlem Place is the name of a suburban church, concerning which no facts are at hand. B. P. White is the pastor.

Lindell Avenue Church is in one of the fine sections of the West End. It was incorporated under the accompanying name, but the avenue has since been changed to Lindell Boulevard. The chapel, which fronts on Newstead Avenue, in the rear of the church, had its corner stone laid September 9, 1892. The organization of the church was effected at the first service in the chapel, November 20, 1892. Robert I. Fleming was the first pastor appointed from the conference, who began his ministry April 9, 1893. The service had been conducted by J. Bowman Young. Pastor Fleming died in promising young manhood, August 28, 1894. J. B. Young served the pulpit till the coming of the present pastor, William Wirt King. The corner stone of the church was laid March 12, 1896. In less than a year thereafter the completed structure was dedicated, January 31, 1897, Bishops Fowler and Bowman participating in the services. The building is of rough stone, the finishing and furnishings are complete. The cost of the lot and all the buildings and improvements, including the parsonage west of the church, was \$175,000.

The Memorial Mission building, a two-story structure for mission, Sunday school and church purposes, stands at the northwest corner of Seventh and Cass Avenue. It cost \$35,000, and was the gift of the brothers W. F. and F. G. Niedringhaus. The idea was suggested to William by the fact that his invalid son had manifested interest in the poor in that section in which the Niedringhaus manufactories were located, and he desired to live that he might be of religious and material profit to the poor and distressed. But his illness terminated in his death before he attained his majority. Impressed with the desire of the son, the father conferred with his brother and business partner, and the conclusion was that their mother and her grandson, Walter, should be kept in remembrance by a memorial mission church. The building was erected and well equipped, and was dedicated in December, 1889. Bishop Bowman and others participated in the service on a Sunday afternoon, in the presence of a large assembly of church people. The mission was seven years under the care of A. H. Miller, appointed from the conference. In the autumn of 1898 the Woman's Home Mission Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, took the mission in hand, by an arrangement with the owners of the property. The Sunday school is in the afternoon, and the preaching at night is by J. M. Stultz.

In connection with Ebenezer Church a colored membership of ten was reported in 1848. In 1850 it was 286. The place of worship has been definitely ascertained. It was on or near Lucas Avenue, east of Eleventh Street, and perhaps at different places in the absence of a regular church building. For a number of years the congregation was "left to be supplied," supposedly by colored local preachers. In 1873 the Salem German Methodist Church was purchased, on the south side of Wash Street, west of Tenth. It is a two-story stone and brick church, of good size, with a parsonage in the rear. It has been called "Wesley Chapel." The present pastor is J. W. Jackson, who was preceded by W. H. H. Brown, in a pastorate of five years. On the 7th of December, 1884, the Wesley Chapel congregation adjourned its services in the afternoon to witness the organization of a society in the former house of worship of the English Lutherans, at the

northwest corner of Elliot Avenue and Wash Street, where and when a membership of thirty-three was enrolled by J. W. Hughes, who became the pastor for the ensuing three years. The church is a good brick, two-story edifice, and belongs to the congregation. Since leaving Wesley Chapel, W. H. H. Brown has been the pastor. St. James is the name of a frame church at Papin and Boyle, served by B. McCain. Baden Church is under John Guyton.

The African churches are served by members of the Central Missouri Conference, composed of colored preachers, under the supervision of the bishops of the church. H. C. McAllister is the presiding elder.

In 1865 Benjamin St. James Fry became the manager of the Methodist Episcopal Book Depository, on the west side of Sixth Street, north of Franklin Avenue. In 1872 he was elected by the General Conference to the editorship of the "Central Christian Advocate," published at the depository. The "Advocate" commenced its course as a general conference organ in 1856, with Joseph Brooks as editor. Charles Elliot, a veteran editor from Cincinnati, succeeded Brooks in 1860. B. F. Crary served from 1864 to 1872, when Manager Fry became editor. He died in February, 1892, after nearly twenty years of continual editorial service. He was succeeded by J. Bowman Young, who continues to serve. Fred Prizer has been assistant for many years. Samuel Pye is the manager in connection with Agents Curts and Jennings, at Cincinnati. He has filled the place eighteen years. In 1881 the "Advocate" and depository were removed to the northwest corner of Olive and Eleventh Streets; in 1891, to the northwest corner of Locust and Fifteenth. The Methodist Episcopal preachers hold a weekly meeting three Monday mornings in each month in the depository building. Resident Bishop Fitzgerald has an office there. Bishop Thomas Bowman was his predecessor the preceding twenty years. O. M. Stewart is presiding elder of the American churches. T. H. Hagerty is chaplain to the city institutions.

Prior to 1845 the Methodist Episcopal Church included all the conferences, districts and congregations of the United States and Territories and the Republic of Texas, and in

May, 1844, all the conferences were represented by delegates in a general conference in New York City. A disputation then arose and consumed much time, the details of which need not be recited. The result was the adoption by the conference of the report of a special committee of nine, under whose provisions delegates elected by ensuing sessions of conferences in Southern States, including Kentucky and Missouri, met in Louisville, Kentucky, in "convention," and on the 17th day of May, 1845, adopted a plan of organization for the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. It was referred to the annual conferences represented in the convention for ratification, and every preacher in an approving conference was at liberty to adhere to the Methodist Episcopal Church or to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Kentucky was the first to approve. In October the Missouri Conference, including the entire State, gave its indorsement, and all the preachers except ten or a dozen adhered to the Southern organization. The churches in St. Louis accepted the preachers sent them from the Missouri Conference, and the histories of the congregations of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, will now be given. The first General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, was held in 1846, which provided for the formation of the St. Louis Conference, covering the territory south of the Missouri River.

The congregation now worshipping at the southwest corner of Glasgow Avenue and Dayton Street is descended from the first Methodist society organized in St. Louis, whose history has been given from 1821 to 1845. The places of worship were the old courthouse, a small church at Fourth and Myrtle (Clark Avenue), and Fourth and Washington Avenue, for twenty-four years. The first transfer of a preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, was that of C. B. Parsons, from the Kentucky Conference to the Missouri Conference, to serve "Fourth Street Church" in St. Louis, September, 1845. In the nine years following six pastors served the congregation. The other five were J. H. Linn, F. A. Morris, J. Boyle, W. R. Babcock and R. A. Young. Young was the last pastor on Fourth Street, and he alone of the Fourth Street preachers survives. Under his ministry the church

property was sold for \$50,000, and a larger and finer church was built at the northwest corner of Eighth and Washington Avenue, and dedicated by C. B. Parsons, in 1854. In the conference minutes it was then and afterward called "First Church." The building was of brick, two stories high, on a large lot, with front and east side yard, and a commodious parsonage on the west side, with janitor's house on the north. Parsons, Marvin, Morris and Boyle were pastors during the next ten years. Two years was the pastoral limit, but Morris served five years, from October, 1859, to October, 1864. That almost covered the war period, during which there is no evidence in the general minutes of the holding of a session of the St. Louis Conference between 1860 and 1866. T. M. Finney was presiding elder seven years continuously. After the war the moving of First Church members further west and the opening of St. John's Church in 1869 caused a falling off in the attendance at First Church and a diminishing of its finances, until it was determined by trustees to borrow money and erect two stories of rooms for business purposes on vacant ground on the east side of the church lot, as a source of revenue. The work was done, but the desired income was not realized, and it was determined to sell the property and build elsewhere. A hundred thousand dollars was received; \$40,000 paid the debt for the business rooms, and the residue was devoted to the lot and church now in use. The church is of rough stone, two stories high, with a family residence adjoining. The dedication was on a Sunday afternoon in the latter part of 1883, W. G. Miller, a former pastor, officiating. The present church is about three miles by street lines from the first chapel, at Fourth and Clark Avenue. In the seventy and seven years since the society was formed there have been fifty-four pastors in the several places of worship. In the Sunday school room are portraits of nearly all the pastors from 1823 down. Names will appear in an appendix. J. H. Early is now in charge.

The origin of Centenary Church may be found in the records of the earlier Methodist Episcopal Churches. It was a two-story brick, at the corner of Broadway and Pine, where the Rowe building now stands. It was dedicated in June, 1844, and in 1845 became connected with the Methodist Episco-

pal Church, South. A parsonage was built in the rear of the church, fronting on Pine Street, which, after several years, became the editorial and printing office of the "St. Louis Christian Advocate." The Second General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, was held in Centenary Church, in May, 1850, when Henry B. Bascom was elected and ordained bishop. W. H. Lewis, W. M. Prottzman and J. C. Berryman were pastors of Centenary, in the order named, prior to the conference of 1852. All are living in Missouri in 1898, ranging in age from eighty-three to eighty-eight years. No other pastor in the first thirty-two years of Centenary congregation is living. Three pastors most widely known were Editor D. R. McAnally, E. M. Marvin, afterward bishop, and W. A. Smith, of fame as a preacher, educator and debater in the councils of Methodism. Twelve pastors served in the first Centenary.

The Centenary lot, which cost \$10,500 in 1840, was sold in 1868, with its appurtenances, for \$142,000. The lot on the northwest corner of Pine and Sixteenth Streets was purchased for \$36,000, and the church building erected thereon, with the interior equipments, cost \$130,000. The corner stone of the church was laid during a bishop's meeting, May 10, 1869, at 3 o'clock, exactly twenty-seven years from the laying of the corner stone of the first Centenary. Bishop McTyeire delivered an address, and Bishop Andrew laid the stone. The church was dedicated May 27, 1871, by Bishop Keener, and Bishop Marvin preached in the evening. It is of rough stone and contains six tiers of pews and seats in the galleries, half as many as may be seated in the body of the church. West of the church are three stories of rooms for various uses, including pastor's office, and beyond is the parsonage, but not now used for that purpose. J. H. Linn, the first pastor of the First Centenary, came from Baltimore to be pastor of the Second Centenary, and began his ministry in the Sunday-school room. C. D. N. Campbell preached a few months in the top story of the building in the rear of the church. Since 1874 the pastors have been W. V. Tudor, J. W. Lewis, John Mathews, B. Carradine, S. H. Werlein, John Mathews again, and now J. H. Young. Mathews served nine years

out of twelve. The General Conference was held in Centenary in May, 1890. Centenary and the Episcopal Cathedral are the only two American Protestant churches in an area including 300 city squares, where there were fifteen such churches twenty-five years ago. Centenary Church has a burying place eight miles out on the Olive Street Road. It is the successor of the Wesleyan Cemetery, which existed east and west of Grand Avenue, and between Laclede Avenue and Manchester Road. That was in use in the days and years of the old Centenary. Its title became involved in litigation, but the history thereof will not be attempted. Grand Avenue was a roadway through the cemetery. Soldiers during the war of 1861-5 were buried east of the road, and were removed to a national cemetery. Early in the history of the present Centenary the cemetery ground was sold, and bodies were removed to the new Wesleyan Cemetery of to-day, or elsewhere, as friends preferred. Among them was the body of Thomas Drummond, the Fourth Street pastor, who died of cholera in 1835. It is in the southwest corner of the new Wesleyan. That is his third burial place.

Carondelet first appeared in the minutes in 1857, with D. R. McAnally as pastor, who was at the same time editor of the "St. Louis Christian Advocate." His home was in Carondelet, then under a separate municipality from St. Louis. He gave ground for a church lot adjoining his home premises, and he and his neighbor, John C. Bull, became the principal donors and actors in the procurement of a church building for the little society that had been formed. The church was a small but substantial brick edifice, with architecture in keeping with the times for small churches. The work was done and the building dedicated by the organizer of the congregation in 1858. Editor McAnally served the church as pastor fourteen years, but not continuously, and it was largely known in that community as "McAnally's Church." No member of the conference ever served one church so long in Missouri. He died in July, 1895, in extreme old age, and his funeral service was conducted in the church he so long served and attended—altogether about thirty-seven years. Among the well known preachers who served Caronde-



let Church were Wesley Browning and John W. Robinson. The pastor of to-day is J. W. Worsnop.

St. Paul's Church, in the north end of the city, is west of Sixteenth Street, on the north side of St. Louis Avenue. It is descended from the "Mound" society, organized as a mission in the Little Mound Market House in 1841, and was connected with the South St. Louis Mission, on Fourth Street below Chouteau Avenue. Services were next held in a neighboring brick house, after which the congregation moved into a brick church, which had been built on Tenth and Chambers, now used by a congregation of colored Baptists. Until 1867 the church was known as "the Mound." It had a good attendance and was supplied with a class of preachers of good talents. Three yet living and widely known are Prottzman, J. Ditzler and W. M. Leftwich. A. A. Morrison became president of Central College, W. M. Rush a leader in the Missouri Conference and Ditzler a theological debater of note. In 1867 a long, low brick house was built at Tenth and Benton, and dedicated in May by Bishop Marvin, and called "St. Paul's Tabernacle." Prosperity did not attend the new location, and in 1872 the present St. Paul's Church was dedicated by the same bishop under the pastorate of W. M. Leftwich. The present lot is large, the church stands on the rear part of it. The Sunday school room is partly below the outer surface. The audience room is large enough for the congregation, with smaller rooms on the same floor for other uses. The unoccupied portion of the lot is abundant for a parsonage and large church that may be erected in the hereafter. There have been twenty-four pastors since the organization of the Mound society. E. M. Bounds, W. R. Mays, C. L. Smith, J. H. Early, F. R. Hill, Jr., and M. T. Haw, all living, have been pastors of the present church.

In 1846 a brick church was reared on Fourteenth Street, below Morgan, and called "Asbury," in honor of Bishop Asbury, who died thirty years before. The money for the lot and building was contributed by members and friends of the church then at Fourth and Washington Avenue, and of Centenary Church. Asbury Church was in the midst of a pioneer settlement largely composed of steamboatmen and their families, many of whom became liberal supporters of the

church. In the nineteen years of its history it was served by thirteen pastors. The first and last are living—W. H. Lewis and J. E. Godbey. "Sixteenth Street Chapel" was a frame building erected on leased or loaned ground in 1853. It was on the west side, near Walnut. In eight years it had seven pastors. Christy Chapel was built in 1854 by William Christy, of First Church, and donated to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and was named in honor of the donor. It was on a lot on Carr and Twenty-fourth Streets, given by the founder of Carr Place. In six years it had six pastors, all of whom have passed away. After 1860 the chapel ceased to be used for preaching. In 1860 Asbury had 200 members, Christy seventy-two and Sixteenth Street ninety-two, making a total of nearly 400, including thirty probationers.

In the latter part of the year 1864, when T. M. Finney was presiding elder, and at his suggestion, the Quarterly Conference of Asbury Church resolved to sell that church property and invest the proceeds in a church in what was then known as "Stoddard's addition," west of Jefferson Avenue. Christy and Sixteenth Street Conferences approved the proposition, as did those of Centenary and First Church. But nothing more was done till the winter of 1866-7, when a large committee was appointed from the several churches interested, of which Presiding Elder Finney was chairman. Bishop Marvin, whose home was then in St. Louis, gave the movement his support. The sum of \$50,000 was raised, including the proceeds of the sale of Asbury and Christy Chapel. A Sunday school was early established on Locust Street, near Beaumont, and was successfully conducted before the church was well under way. A lot was secured at the northwest corner of Locust Street and Ewing Avenue. The work for church building was commenced in the spring of 1867. June 27th the corner stone was laid by J. D. Vincil, Grand Master of Missouri Masons, preceded by an address by Bishop Marvin. The church was completed at a cost of \$100,000, and received the name of St. John's. The church fronts on Locust Street, with a two-story department for Sunday school and other purposes in the rear, with the front on Ewing Avenue. The Sunday school department was completed first, and was dedicated October 18, 1868, with F.

A. Morris, who had served First Church and Centenary as pastor, who soon gathered in a strong membership from those churches, the former then being at Broadway and Pine, and the latter at Eighth and Washington. On Sunday afternoon, May 16, 1869, during the bishops' meeting, and the Sunday following the laying of the corner stone of the present Centenary Church, the bishops and a great many preachers and Sunday school workers then in the city were at the dedication. Bishop Pierce preached the sermon and dedicated the church. After Pastor Morris came J. W. Lewis, J. G. Wilson, W. V. Tudor, B. M. Messick, J. Mathews, J. W. Lee, Messick again, and now I. S. Hopkins.

St. John's was the pioneer church west of Jefferson Avenue. Pilgrim Church was not above its foundation stones. Now there are about forty churches of different denominations north of the railroad tracks and west of Beaumont Street.

Cook Avenue Church had its origin in 1872, when Nathan Coleman, of St. John's Church, established a Sunday school on Page Avenue, near Spring, in a frame building that had been used by other people for like purpose. After a few years R. M. Scruggs, of St. John's Church, became superintendent. The school was largely attended, and in 1877 a Methodist society was formed. Within the four years' pastorate of J. E. Godbey, a church for the Page Avenue congregation was provided for on the corner of Cook and Spring Avenues. Mr. Scruggs was the principal actor and contributor for the enterprise, which was consummated at a cost of \$75,000. The corner stone was laid by Bishop Hargrove after an address to the assembled people. The event occurred during the session of the St. Louis Conference, in First Church, in September, 1884. Preachers and people went from the conference to the place. After the ceremony refreshments were spread by ladies of the congregation and enjoyed by the visitors. The church was completed in due time, and was dedicated by Bishop Granberry during the ministry of C. O. Jones, on Sunday afternoon, in the latter part of 1885, with a large assembly present. The building is on an elevated site, constructed of rough stone, with auditorium and Sunday school room on the first floor, and so arranged as to be thrown into one. On the same floor, in the rear of the audience room, are the parlors and

pastor's office, and in rooms below are arrangements for social occasions. F. R. Hill, B. M. Messick, E. B. Chapel and R. M. Smart have been pastors.

In 1840 South St. Louis Mission was started and ultimately became Lafayette Park Church. The mission grew into Wesley Chapel at the southeast corner of Eighth Street and Chouteau Avenue, and came to be called Chouteau Avenue Church. In forty-eight years from the beginning of the mission to the occupation of Lafayette Park Church there were thirty pastors. In the winter of 1849-50 the roof of the church was crushed by a heavy fall of snow, but was reconstructed. About 1870 the building was removed and a finer church erected. Changing population caused the congregation to decline till it was deemed proper to erect another church further west. The movement was advocated by Presiding Elder John G. Wilson, and was renewed and pushed to success by his successor, T. M. Finney. He secured the co-operation of the principal congregations and to the extent of their ability of smaller ones, and funds were raised for the erection of a rough stone church on a corner angling across from the southwest corner of Lafayette Park, which cost with the lot, \$43,000. S. H. Werlein, a transfer from the Louisiana Conference, became pastor of a church without a congregation. April 8, 1888, he organized a church of ninety members, who presented their letters from other congregations, including those from Chouteau Avenue, who had for several months after the sale of their church, worshiped in a Jewish synagogue, at Twelfth and Chouteau Avenue, kindly tendered by Rabbi Spitz and his congregation. The Park Church was wrecked by the tornado of May 27, 1896. S. H. Werlein was with the congregation after a term of service by E. B. Chappell. By active efforts he raised money for the reconstruction of the church at a cost of \$9,000. The pulpit and organ were removed to a corner of the church and the pews arranged to harmonize with the change. The rear room was made effective in accommodating an extra large congregation. In the reconstruction period service was held in a tent in the large church yard. The renewed church was rededicated by Bishop Hendrix at 3 o'clock p. m., Sunday, January 17, 1897. At the conference of 1898 C. E. Pattillo became pastor.

Marvin Church is descended from Marvin Mission, named in honor of Bishop Marvin. The name first appeared in conference minutes in 1870. For more than twenty years services were held in a frame chapel which had been used in mission work on Grand Avenue below Laclede in the time of Wesleyan Cemetery there. It was moved thence a distance equal to the then width of the city, to Eleventh Street below Sidney. J. W. Robinson was the first missionary as a local preacher supply. J. J. Watts, W. R. Mays, J. D. Vincil, E. M. Bounds and J. Stephan followed. Under the pastorate of the last named, the present Marvin Church was built at the northeast corner of Twelfth and Sidney. It cost \$25,000, including the grounds. It is built of brick, has stained glass windows, is large enough for all purposes, including smaller rooms for different uses. The money for its construction was largely from other congregations in the city. It was dedicated by Bishop Hendrix on a Sunday afternoon, in the fall of 1892, with a good attendance from other parts of the city. J. H. Early and J. M. Moore have been the pastors. W. King succeeds Moore.

Immanuel Church is five miles west of Union Station, near the Missouri Pacific Railway. It is just within the city limits, in that section known as Benton. Presiding Elder T. M. Finney preached the first sermon at Benton, in a hall near the railway station. Subsequently J. D. Vincil preached regularly in the hall on Sabbath days, and Sunday school was conducted in the same place. The church was built in 1890, and was dedicated on the first Sunday that year. It is a neat frame, with small rooms, connecting when necessary with the large room. The church stands in the midst of a large lot, with shade trees all around, which, with the green grass-covered ground, gives the place a pleasing rural appearance in summer time. C. W. McClure, W. W. Moss and W. H. Lewis and W. H. Laprade have been pastors.

Mount Auburn Church is a handsome structure of brick, worth \$15,000. It is just within the city limits, at the postal station known as Wellston, on the Suburban Electric Railway. The congregation is descended from Eden Church, a mile westward, which gave name to Eden Station on the Wabash

Railway. Eden Church was built in 1857 and was dedicated by Ben T. Kavanaugh. It became a principal congregation in St. Louis circuit. Near it was the long-time home of Wesley Browning, who became the oldest Methodist preacher in Missouri. Removals and deaths of Methodists and American families and the incoming of non-English-speaking people induced the sale of Eden Church and the building of Mount Auburn. The church was dedicated by S. H. Werlein, during the pastorate of M. B. Chapman, on a Sunday afternoon in 1892. C. W. McClure and J. W. Keithley have been pastors. H. R. Singleton now fills the place.

Wagoner Place Church owes its existence to a society formed in a store-room on the southeast corner of Taylor Avenue and North Market Street. It was composed chiefly of members of Centenary Church resident in that section, and by the action of Pastor John Mathews. Members thereabouts conducted a Sunday school and held prayer meetings. Preaching morning and evening was by local preachers. After a year and a half a lot was secured at the intersection of Taylor and Maffitt Avenues, a plain frame chapel was erected thereon and was dedicated by Bishop Hendrix. J. D. Vincil served as pastor till the appointment of F. R. Hill, Jr. During his pastorate the movement for a removal to a desirable lot on Wagoner Place, one square north of Easton Avenue, commenced, and the work was accomplished largely through the active co-operation of the presiding elder, S. H. Werlein. The church, of pressed brick, was erected at a cost of \$25,000, but with an incumbrance, to be provided for in the future. The house is pleasant to look upon and "beautiful for situation" without and agreeable within. Below the audience room is ample provision for other services than preaching. The opening sermon was preached by John Mathews, July 22, 1894. But for local preacher service on Taylor Avenue there would be no Wagoner Place Church to-day. They supplied all the preaching in the store-room and J. D. Vincil awakened outside interest, culminating in the purchase of a lot and the building of the chapel out of which grew the present handsome church. Presiding Elder J. W. Lee raised \$12,000 for the payment of the church debt incurred in the erection. This late in 1898. M. H. Moore,

as pastor, was succeeded by J. E. Sharp. Bishop Candler, of Georgia, dedicated the church January 29, 1899.

Christy Chapel is half a mile south of a southern entrance to Tower Grove Park and on a principal thoroughfare leading southward. It is a handsome frame chapel that cost \$4,000, and bears the name of Christy Chapel. It, with the lot, was a gift from Calvin M. Christy to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. It was dedicated by B. M. Messick, in July, 1894. That section has been called "Rose Hill" and "Beckville," and for convenience the place of worship has been called Beckville Church, but it now goes down in history as Christy Chapel, as a memorial to the generous donor. There had been a place of worship in an old school-house a few hundred yards distant. The chapel was donated under the pastorate of W. H. Blake. It is now supplied by L. R. Jenkins.

Tyler Place Church is in the northwest corner of that section of the city northeast from Shaw's Garden, called Tyler Place. It is a product of certain members of the St. Louis Epworth League Union. They commenced with a Sunday school in a storeroom on Tower Grove Avenue, a short distance south of the steam railway tracks. In December, 1897, Presiding Elder J. W. Lee organized a church and W. H. Blake became the pastor. In February, 1898, a neighboring Presbyterian mission church was purchased by the Southern Methodist Church Extension Society on the southeast corner of Tower Grove and McRea Avenues, and the congregation was installed there. A. E. Nelson is the present supply.

Cabanne Church originated early in 1897, when J. D. Vincil organized a society and preached in a small hall in the West End, but after a short time "Arcade Hall," on the line of the Suburban Electric Railway, became the place of worship, and from the conference of 1897 Richard Wilkinson was appointed pastor. The original congregation was largely made up of members from congregations further east. The chamber of worship is not the most desirable, and it is in contemplation to build a suitable church within a few squares of the present location when money shall have been secured for the purpose.

Prior to 1865 an organ was not used in a Southern Methodist Church in St. Louis. Within a year or two after that date a pipe organ was introduced into First Church, at Eighth and Washington Avenue, and located in the gallery over the front entrance. After several years it was removed to the rear of the pulpit. In Centenary Church, in 1866 to 1868, a small cabinet organ, such as is used in Sunday schools and small churches, was introduced into the gallery. In the Second Centenary the present large pipe organ was placed in the front gallery before the dedication. It was used there for several years and then placed where it now is—behind the preacher. Union Methodist Episcopal Church probably found and used the Presbyterian organ in the church at Eleventh and Locust, where the congregation worshiped from 1862 to 1882. Now an organ is used in almost every Methodist Church in town or city.

In 1863, when W. M. Prottzman was pastor of Mound Church, he and his wife were in the company of W. H. Markham, who expressed a desire to contribute of his means for an orphans' home.

Mrs. Prottzman declared her readiness to aid by personal effort in supervising such an enterprise. A few children were gathered in a house at a convenient distance from the Mound Church in North St. Louis. Mrs. Prottzman gave the requisite attention, and Mr. Markham paid the bills for several years. The Home was adopted by the churches in the St. Louis District of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Sympathetic women have co-operated in its support, conspicuously some of St. John's Church. Benevolent persons in and out of the church have contributed largely to make it a success. For about fifteen years the home was in a building on Laclede Avenue, east of Grand. The present large and thoroughly equipped Home, on Maryland Avenue, near Newstead, was the gift of Samuel Cupples in memory of his deceased wife, Martha S., who was the daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth Kells, who was a St. Louis Methodist before the first church was built in the city. For twenty-nine years Mrs. Cupples was secretary of the board of managers. The home

was thrown open to the public on the evening of May 20, 1896, and was formally dedicated by an address and appropriate ceremony by Bishop Hendrix. Large gifts from people of means have placed the home on an enduring basis. The seven officers and the members of twenty-three committees that look after the interests of the institution are women.

Dr. Bradford, of California, but formerly a citizen of St. Louis, bequeathed to the Orphans' Home a large part of his estate. Mr. Robert Barnes, an aged citizen of St. Louis, bequeathed his estate to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, for the erection and maintenance of the "Barnes Hospital," which will in due time be erected and put in operation. The total sum will be more than a million dollars.

The St. Louis "Christian Advocate" is published at 1414 Locust Street, and in connection with it is a book depository. The paper was started November 14, 1850, by a committee of preachers of the St. Louis and Missouri Conferences. The second number was issued August 28, 1851, B. T. Kavanaugh, editor. He was an M. D. and local preacher, and served till December 25th, when D. R. McAnally became editor and served till April 22, 1862, when the paper ceased to appear by military order. With the paper there had been a book depository managed for a few years by P. M. Pinckard, of the Missouri Conference. In September, 1865, Pinckard revived the paper, with D. R. McAnally, editor. January 1, 1866, a Kentucky department was introduced and continued nearly four years, with J. W. Cunningham editor. April, 1869, the "Advocate" and depository passed to a company of Methodist men, with T. M. Finney editor. In 1872 McAnally became editor again. For a few years after 1870 the Baltimore "Advocate," was consolidated with the St. Louis "Advocate," with T. E. Bond editor at Baltimore. After several years the publishing company dissolved and its business passed into the hands of Trusten Polk, W. C. Jameson and L. D. Dameron. Later, and for several years, the paper was owned and managed by Dameron, and Editor McAnally was assisted at times by E. M. Bounds, J. J. Watts and C. D. N. Campbell. After 1891 the names of J. W. Lawrence, M. B. Chapman

and W. B. Palmore appeared in the editorial or business departments. In 1898 W. B. Palmore is principal owner, manager and editor. Beginning at Second and Pine, the office has been at eight different places. McAnally died in July, 1895, in his eighty-sixth year and was thirty-eight years editorially connected with the paper.

The "Southwestern Methodist" was edited and published in St. Louis about eight years from October, 1881, by J. E. Godbey, now editor of the "Arkansas Methodist." The paper was finally merged into the "St. Louis Advocate."

The Epworth League represents a modern annex to Episcopal Methodism. It is a society for the religious benefit of young members of the churches. The services are open to all and usually occur within an hour preceding the evening hour for church services. The Methodist Episcopal Church, and the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, each has a general secretary, who is the editor of a weekly paper devoted to the cause of the Epworth Leaguers.

The first Methodist preacher on whom the title of doctor of divinity was ever conferred was Martin Ruter. He was a preacher in New England, and received from a short-lived college in Baltimore the degree of master of arts, and was probably the first on that line. John Wesley got that degree before Methodism was born. In 1820, while Martin Ruter was book agent at Cincinnati, he was made doctor of divinity by Transylvania University at Lexington, Kentucky. F. A. Morris was the first St. Louis preacher known to receive that honor. It came from a college in Texas. It was well that it was so, for Dr. Ruter died in the Texas Republic and Morris was Attorney General of the republic under President Lamar.

Bishop E. M. Marvin and family lived in St. Louis after his election till his death, November 26, 1877. He died at his home on the north side of Lucas Avenue, several doors west of Beaumont, and his funeral was preached on Thanksgiving Day by Bishop McTyeire in Centenary Church. Bishop John C. Granberry, elected in 1882, moved to St. Louis, and the family residence was 3006 Chestnut Street for several years, after which they moved to Virginia.

The first African Methodist was a convert of John Wesley in England before Methodism was introduced into the American colonies. Nathaniel Gilbert was an English gentleman, residing at St. John's, on the West India island of Antigua (An-tee-ga). He had an English home at Wandsworth, not far from London. Once when there, accompanied by some of his family servants, he invited John Wesley to visit him. He went, and the conversion of Gilbert and two of his women servants followed. Gilbert returned to his West India home, with his servants and a license from Wesley to preach Methodism. He opened a chapel in a large room on his premises, and with success preached to the Africans. He died in 1774, one year after the first conference was held in America. His Methodist society survived him under the leadership of two of its female members and with the encouragement of his widow. An English local preacher sent to the shipyard at Antigua took charge of the society, and at the organization of the Methodist Episcopal Church a missionary was sent to Antigua. Dr. Coke, who organized the Methodist Episcopal Church, devoted much time to the West India Africans, and abundant fruits of the work at Antigua abide to this day. Africans were among the first members of the Methodist societies in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Charleston and elsewhere. There was an African membership in the John Street Church, New York, and St. George's Church, Philadelphia. From each congregation the Africans formed a society of their own, and within the first twenty years of the present century there were two African Methodist Episcopal denominations in the United States. In Philadelphia, Richard Allen, a local deacon, ordained by Bishop Asbury in 1799, was the recognized leader of the African Methodists. He organized them before his ordination into the "Bethel" Society, which has been perpetuated to this day in a large and costly church with a large membership. Till 1816 the Bethel Society maintained its connection with the Methodist Episcopal Church. In that year the African Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in Philadelphia and Richard Allen became bishop. The organization closely resembles the American Methodist Episcopal Churches. A society was

formed in St. Louis in 1841 by Hiram Revels. Of its early history little has been learned, other than that the place of worship was in a chapel made from a frame dwelling house on Lucas Avenue, near Eighth Street. On Eleventh Street, at the intersection of Lucas Avenue, is a large two-story vacant church, fronting east, and bearing on a stone the inscription, "St. Paul's A. M. E. Church, 1870." Large congregations attended there for twenty years, served by the best talent of the church. Under the ministry of John Turner several hundred emigrants from Mississippi to Kansas were sheltered and cared for for many days. The first story of the church was a refuge for men, women and children. In May, 1880, also under the pastorate of Turner, the General Conference was entertained by St. Paul's Church and its friends, and the session was held within its walls. Delegates were there from conferences more or less representing nearly all the States from ocean to ocean. It was the privilege of this writer several times to look from the gallery upon the deliberations of the body, and he wrote a letter to a Louisville daily paper commendatory of what he saw and heard. He witnessed the election of the episcopacy of H. M. Turner, of Georgia, who has within the past year presided over a conference in far away Africa and ordained a large number of preachers. The Eleventh Street congregation moved out of the old place of worship into a new St. Paul's Church, on the southwest corner of Chestnut and Twenty-eighth Streets. It was dedicated by Bishop Ward, on the second Sunday of May, 1890. The church, with lot, cost \$57,000. It is of pressed brick, one story high and divided into compartments to meet all requirements, including a fine parsonage on the south side of the lot. The church was built during the pastorate of E. T. Cotton. C. W. Preston is now in charge. The following smaller churches are well distributed over the city: St. James', St. Peters', Quim's Chapel and Payne Mission, served respectively by W. Alexander, B. W. Steward, G. W. Beman and A. Steel.

The history of the Methodist Episcopal Zion Church is very like the one just recited. In 1796 the colored membership of the John Street Methodist Episcopal Church in New York organized themselves into a separate society and called it and their place of wor-

ship "Zion," but maintained connection with the Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1820 Zion congregation and some others combined and organized a Methodist Episcopal Church, and by way of distinguishing from the Philadelphia organization it made the name of the original New York society a part of the church name, "Methodist Episcopal Zion Church." James Varrick was elected superintendent or bishop in 1822. Zion Church, like her elder African Methodist Episcopal sister, has spread abroad among the African populations. In 1896 a centennial service was held in Zion Church, New York, in honor of the organization of that society, a hundred years before, which was attended by representatives of the church in near and remote sections. The two African churches have run on parallel lines and with great success. Zion Church was introduced into St. Louis in 1864 by Elisha Scott, who had been a local preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in Missouri. Many Africans were in the barracks of Union soldiers stationed in the fair grounds at St. Louis. Scott organized more than twenty-five into a Methodist society, and preached to them on Spring Street, west of Twelfth. After some years he joined a Zion conference in Pennsylvania, and was appointed to St. Louis. He took his Spring Street society into his church, and that was the beginning of the Methodist Episcopal Zion Church in St. Louis.

For years services were held at different places, tending southward till Twenty-third and Franklin Avenue was reached, and a hall was used. In 1877 J. M. Washington was sent to St. Louis and he procured the erection of a one-story brick church on Morgan, midway between Jefferson and Beaumont. After several years a conference was held there. In 1891, under the ministry of Pastor Thompson, the old church was torn down and the present church was built. It is two stories high with rough stone front. The first story is partly below the sidewalk level. The audience room is large, with modern equipments, and a small gallery on each side of the pulpit, and one over the front entrance. It is ranked among the best churches in the denomination. It is named in honor of Washington, who builded the first church and served a pastoral term in the present church. While serving as presiding elder he died

about the close of 1898. A funeral service was conducted in the church, which was densely crowded, and preachers were there from four States. Elijah Curry, a former presiding elder, came from Cincinnati to preach the sermon. The two men, formerly from Kentucky, ranked high in the church in St. Louis. J. F. Moreland is the pastor of to-day.

A conference was held this year at Jones Chapel, on Lexington Avenue, W. F. Jones, pastor. St. Marks', St. Luke's and St. John's are served by D. J. Donahue, R. P. Christian and H. W. Smith. The colored membership remaining in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in 1870 were organized into the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church of America, at Jackson, Tennessee. They were aided by Bishops Paine and McTyeire of the Church, South, who ordained Bishops Miles and Vanderhorst. In St. Louis there is one congregation worshiping in a hall on Poplar Street, east of Fourteenth. The congregation has been served some years by Pastor Tyler. The three African denominations number about 1,000,000 members.

In the foregoing narrative Rev., D. D. and Doctor have been omitted, and the judgment of the reader is left to supply them at pleasure.

The writer of the foregoing history of the Methodisms known to be represented in St. Louis has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, since its organization. Next to Bishop Andrew, he was the first to declare adherence to the Southern organization, and claims that he is, by priority of adherence, the oldest Southern Methodist in the world. He was chosen by the publishers of the "Encyclopedia of the History of Missouri" to write the story of Methodism. In a spirit of fraternity to all the denominations and nationalities represented, he has done his work.

JOHN W. CUNNINGHAM.

The foregoing article gives a brief, but complete, account of the origin of Methodism, the establishment and early growth of the church in Missouri, and gives more in detail its development in the city of St. Louis, where, at the beginning of the year 1900, the two branches of it had twenty-seven congregations, with as many church edifices, and 15,000 members—certainly a growth during

eighty years that St. Louis Methodists have reason to rejoice at. But a growth equally great has been made in Missouri outside St. Louis. Indeed, it is greater, for Methodism seems peculiarly adapted, in its simple doctrines, its direct personal experiences and dealings, and its discipline, to the habits and modes of thought of plain country people; and after it secured a foothold in the State its churches multiplied far more rapidly in the counties than in St. Louis. It has been the habit of the ministers of this church in the West either to move abreast with the first settlers, or to follow immediately behind them; and in no Western State has this practice been more diligently followed than in Missouri. The Methodist itinerant was not accustomed to wait for a settlement to emerge from its primitive rudeness and gather comforts round it, before he made his appearance. Mounted on a horse, if he could get one, or traveling on foot if too poor to ride, and with no other equipment than a Bible and hymn book, he made his way through the forests of Missouri, preaching in the open air, or in the rude log cabins of the settlers, and afterward, in the courthouse, until such time as the people could afford to erect a small church edifice in which to worship. And his zeal was equaled by his courage. Among the reckless miners of the lead districts, among the hunters and trappers gathered at the frontier post to sell their peltries and indulge in a carouse, or in the river landings where gaming, drinking and fighting were going on, in all places where duty called, or danger, he was to be seen and heard, denouncing lawlessness and vice, and preaching the gospel of peace and good will. It is not strange that the people took kindly to a church which, while not sparing their faults, shared their poverty and discomfort, and ministered to them in their destitution and ignorance. Methodist Churches are found in more places in Missouri than those of any other religious body, and there are more in the aggregate in the State than of any other body. At the beginning of the year 1900, the Methodist Episcopal Church in Missouri had 566 congregations; 274 ministers, 675 church edifices, 54,547 members, 559 Sunday schools, with 6,575 officers and teachers and 46,449 scholars. In St. Louis there were fifteen churches, with 2,221 members; in Kansas City, seventeen churches,

with 3,905 members, and in St. Joseph, seven churches, with 1,046 members. At the beginning of the year 1900 the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, had three conferences in Missouri, and the statistics showed the following: Missouri Conference, members and local preachers, 44,170; traveling preachers, 203; Epworth Leagues, 187; members, 6,019; Sunday schools, 413; teachers, 3,716; scholars, 25,907; houses of worship, 436; parsonages, 131. Southwest Missouri Conference, members and local preachers, 30,933; traveling preachers, 164; Epworth Leagues, 155; members, 4,767; Sunday schools, 290; teachers, 2,565; scholars, 19,813; houses of worship, 338; parsonages, 98. St. Louis Conference, members and local preachers, 26,490; traveling preachers, 123; Epworth Leagues, 94; members, 3,564; Sunday schools, 236; teachers, 2,085; scholars, 18,039; houses of worship, 276; parsonages, 75. The summary for the three conferences of the Southern Church, covering the whole State, gives 101,595 members and local preachers; 490 traveling preachers; 436 Epworth Leagues, with 14,350 members; 940 Sunday schools, with 8,366 teachers and 63,759 scholars; 1,051 houses of worship, valued at \$2,140,221, and 304 parsonages, valued at \$318,048. These two churches together show 1,617 congregations; 156,142 members; 1,726 church edifices; 1,499 Sunday schools, with 14,941 teachers and 110,208 children. The African Methodists have 128 congregations, 12,579 members, and 163 church edifices; and there were also Methodist Protestants, with 90 congregations, and 3,359 members, and 38 church edifices, making a grand total of all Methodist bodies in the State, 1,835 congregations, 172,080 members, and 1,927 church edifices.

**Methodism in Kansas City.**—The pioneer of Methodism in Kansas City was James Porter, grandfather of J. L. and J. B. Porter and Mrs. W. E. Hall. He came from Tennessee in 1831, settling at Independence. In 1835 he removed to what is now Kansas City, and built a home on Troost Avenue, just south of where J. L. Porter now resides. He served the church for many years as a local preacher in Tennessee and Missouri. He first preached in the residence of Colonel William M. Chick, and in 1840 began preaching in a log schoolhouse at Missouri Avenue



and Walnut Streets. Near this schoolhouse, in the summer of 1845, he organized a society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, consisting of himself, his wife, Jane Porter; Colonel William M. Chick, and his wife, Ann, James Hickman, and a Mrs. Smith. Soon afterward Kansas City became an appointment in the Independence circuit. The log schoolhouse was used as a place of worship until Dr. Lykins built a frame schoolhouse nearer the river, and this was occupied until the brick church on Fifth Street was built in 1852. In the fall of 1848 Bishop Andrew visited the Shawnee Mission, and describes Westport and Kansas City in these words: "We passed through Westport, a thriving village in Jackson County, Missouri, about three miles from the Manual Labor School, about four miles beyond which we came to the town of Kansas, situated on the Missouri River, near the mouth of the Kansas. It is a newly established town, and although the site is a very unsightly one, being a perfect pile of steep hills, yet I think it is destined to be a thriving, prosperous place for business." The oldest surviving member of the Kansas City church is Mrs. Elizabeth West, sister of T. M. James; she joined by letter in the summer of 1851; she is now eighty-three years old, and has been a member of the Methodist Church sixty-seven years. Daniel A. Leeper was preacher in charge of Independence Circuit, and John T. Peery, son-in-law of Colonel William M. Chick, was presiding elder of Lexington District, which included Jackson County and the mission work in Kansas. In the fall of 1851 R. Douglass was appointed preacher in charge, and under his pastorate a brick church, about thirty-two by fifty feet, was built on Fifth Street, near Wyandotte Street; this was the first Protestant Church erected in Kansas City, and still stands as part of a livery stable. In 1852 the church was dedicated by Bishop Paine, assisted by Dr. Sehon, who managed the collection. In 1854 the Methodists and Baptists organized a Union Sunday school, which was continued about four years, when the Baptists organized another school elsewhere. Two annual conference sessions have been held in the old Fifth Street Church, one by Bishop Marvin in 1867, and the other by Bishop Doggett in 1871.

In the fall of 1852 Nathan Scarritt was ap-

pointed to Kansas City and Westport, and for many years was the most conspicuous figure in the history of Kansas City Methodism. (See "Scarritt, Nathan.") Prior to 1853 the Methodists at Westport worshiped in the Union (now Christian) Church in that place. Dr. Scarritt built the First Methodist Church there, which was dedicated December 25, 1853, by Rev. Joseph Boyle, then pastor of the church at Lexington. Dr. Scarritt was succeeded in the Westport pastorate by John C. Shackelford, and he by Adonijah Williams. About this time R. A. Young, now of Nashville, Tennessee, became presiding elder of the district.

About 1855 A. H. Powell, now a superannuated minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was pastor, and afterward J. T. Peery, who died in 1890, aged seventy-three years. In 1858 W. M. Leftwich became pastor, serving two years; he now resides in Nashville, Tennessee. The church was strengthened by a great revival under his ministry. He was succeeded by W. B. McFarland, now a superannuated member of the Southwest Missouri Conference. M. M. Pugh, who died in Kansas City in 1899, became pastor in 1861, but the troubles of the Civil War increased to such an extent that upon the advice of friends he left the city in April, 1863. About this time the military authorities placed in possession of the church property two ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church who had been in the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Very few of the members heard them preach, and after a time they proposed to J. S. Chick, a member of the church, to rent the building at \$15 per month; this was agreed to, but Mr. Chick soon left the city, and no rent was ever paid. Later the church was used as a hospital for Confederate prisoners wounded in the battle at Westport. In 1866 Judge William Holmes secured an order from President Johnson dispossessing the Methodist Episcopal Church, and returning the property to its owners. From this time until his death, in 1888, Judge Holmes was a leading worker in the Kansas City church. Being a superannuated member of the conference, like Dr. Scarritt, he could view all matters from the standpoints of both the minister and the laity. He was born in Kentucky, March 2, 1814, removed to Missouri in 1836, and in 1839 entered upon the prac-

tice of law. In 1842 he joined the Missouri Conference. After six years of work on circuits, he served Glasgow Station two years, St. Joseph two years and Weston one year. Failing health obliged him to take a superannuated relation, which he held the remainder of his life. In 1862 he removed to Kansas City, and after recovering the church property in 1866, served as pastor until the fall of the same year, when J. W. Lewis was appointed, and served four years. Judge Holmes rose to eminence as a lawyer, and was very liberal to his church. In 1887-8 he and L. T. Moore each gave \$1,000 to the support of the Washington Street Church. During the pastorate of Dr. Lewis, the lot on the east side of Walnut Street, just south of the fire department headquarters, was procured, and the foundation for a new church was laid. Dr. S. S. Bryant was presiding elder from 1869 to 1873. In 1870 Dr. Lewis was sent to St. Louis, and Dr. C. D. N. Campbell, one of the most brilliant preachers ever known in Kansas City, was appointed. He was followed in 1872 by W. C. Godbey, who served one year, and then succeeded Dr. Bryant as presiding elder, which position he held until 1877. F. J. Boggs was pastor from 1873 to 1875, when he returned to the Virginia Conference, and H. A. Bourland was transferred from the Missouri Conference to take his place. During Mr. Boggs' pastorate the Walnut Street Baptist Church was erected, but for several years the basement only was used. In 1877 Mr. Bourland was transferred to Texas; J. L. D. Blevans succeeded Mr. Godbey as presiding elder, and S. S. Bryant and W. B. Palmore were appointed to the Walnut Street Church. Dr. Bryant served two years, but in 1878 Mr. Palmore was appointed pastor at Marshall. In 1879 the session of the Southwest Missouri Conference was held in the church, and the audience room was dedicated by Bishop Wightman on the conference Sunday. Seven years later another session of the conference was held in Walnut Street Church, by Bishop McTyeire, at which time the number of churches had increased to five. Another session of the conference was held in Kansas City in 1900.

In 1879 Dr. Pugh was appointed presiding elder, and Dr. C. C. Woods, now assistant editor of the "St. Louis Christian Advocate," was appointed pastor, under whom the

Washington Street and Lydia Avenue Churches were begun. In 1881 Dr. Woods became pastor of the Lydia Avenue Church, and Dr. John Mathews was transferred from New Orleans to the Walnut Street Church. In 1882 Dr. Woods was appointed presiding elder, and served until 1886. During Dr. Mathews' pastorate of four years, congregations were large, hundreds were added to the membership of the church, and the Campbell Street and Brooklyn Avenue Churches were built. In 1885 Dr. Mathews went to Washington Street Church, and thence to St. Louis in 1886; he is now with McKendree Church, Nashville, Tennessee. In 1885 Dr. J. C. Morris, now pastor of the First Church, at Memphis, Tennessee, succeeded Dr. Mathews in the Walnut Street Church, and served three years. In 1886 C. H. Briggs succeeded Dr. Woods as presiding elder, and occupied that office four years. In 1886-7, while Dr. Morris was pastor of Walnut Street Church, one of the members, L. R. Moore, of the firm of Bullene, Moore & Emery, gave \$5,000 to build a church in Shanghai, China, and \$3,500 to build a parsonage in connection therewith. The total amount raised for missions during Dr. Morris' three years' pastorate was \$11,275. In 1888 Dr. S. A. Steel, now pastor of a church in Richmond, Virginia, became pastor for one year. He was followed by W. B. Palmore, who began his ministry in that church twelve years earlier as Dr. Bryant's assistant. In 1890 Dr. Palmore purchased a controlling interest in the "St. Louis Christian Advocate," and is now editor of that paper. In 1890 Dr. J. E. Godbey became presiding elder, and Dr. J. J. Tigert, a former professor in Vanderbilt University, was appointed pastor. He served until the building of the Troost Avenue Church, of which he took charge in the spring of 1893, being succeeded at Walnut Street by Dr. C. M. Hawkins. Dr. Hawkins was reappointed in the fall of 1893, but as many of the members had gone to the Troost Avenue Church, the congregation was consolidated with that of Centenary Church, forming Central Church, which worshiped in the edifice at Ninth and Lydia Streets. Later the Walnut Street Church was torn down and business houses were erected on the site. Some months ago the church was offered \$75,000 for this property.

About 1880 the building erected by Rev.

Mr. Barber, on Washington Street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth Streets, was purchased, and the Washington Street Church was organized with Dr. Scarritt as the first pastor. In the spring of 1881 C. M. Hawkins, then in the first year of his ministry, was appointed pastor, and served until the fall of 1885. Men like Judge Holmes and L. T. Moore gave their support to the church, and it flourished for a number of years. Judge Holmes died in 1888, and Mr. Moore removed to Chicago, which left the church financially weakened, but it is now more prosperous than for some years. Succeeding pastors were Dr. Mathews, 1885; D. C. Browne, 1886; C. L. Chilton, 1887; T. W. Watts, 1888; S. J. Brown, 1891; W. C. Hill, 1893; A. B. Davidson, 1896, and J. W. Coontz, the present incumbent, 1898. The present membership of the church is about 200, and the church property is valued at \$6,000.

Lydia Avenue Church was organized in 1880, and a frame building was erected at the corner of Ninth Street and Lydia Avenue. L. P. Norfleet served as pastor for one year, and was succeeded by Dr. Woods. During the winter the church burned, and a temporary frame structure was erected. In 1882 Dr. Woods was appointed presiding elder, and J. W. Lowrance became pastor. Under his ministry was built the present edifice, which was dedicated by Bishop Wilson in May, 1884. This being the centennial year of organized American Methodism, the church was called Centenary. In 1886 C. O. Jones became pastor, and was succeeded in 1888 by Dr. J. C. Morris, who had been at Walnut Street. In May, 1890, the General Conference elected Dr. Morris assistant church extension secretary, and Dr. J. E. Godbey, editor of the "Southwestern Methodist," then published in Kansas City, filled out the year. In the fall of 1890 Dr. G. C. Rankin, now editor of the "Texas Christian Advocate," was appointed pastor, and was followed by W. T. McClure in 1892. In 1893 the church was consolidated with Walnut Street Church under the name of Central Church, of which C. M. Hawkins was pastor for four years. In 1894 Mr. McClure succeeded Dr. Godbey as presiding elder, and served four years. In 1897 Dr. F. R. Hill, who had been at Troost Avenue three years, was appointed pastor. In 1898 C. H. Briggs succeeded Mr. McClure as presiding elder,

and now fills that position. In 1899 Dr. Hill went to Broadway Church, Louisville, Kentucky, and Dr. S. H. Werlein, who had served Troost Avenue one year, was appointed. The church has a membership of about 700, and the property is worth about \$30,000.

Campbell Street Church, at the corner of Missouri Avenue and Campbell Street, was organized about 1883. Dr. Nathan Scarritt was the first pastor. In 1884 H. T. Harris was appointed; failing health obliged him to seek a milder climate; he afterward died in Texas. W. J. Carpenter was appointed in 1885, and was succeeded in 1887 by T. W. Watts; other pastors were J. H. Glanville, 1888; D. M. Litaker, 1890; L. R. Downing, 1891; G. W. Moore, 1892; J. K. P. Dickson, 1893; W. A. McClamahan, 1894, and C. T. Wallace, 1896. In 1897 S. H. C. Burgin was appointed, and is yet in charge. The church is a mission field, but a fruitful one. Under the ministry of Mr. Burgin it has led the churches of the denomination in the city in number of persons received on profession of faith. The membership is about 200, and the property is worth \$6,000.

Brooklyn Avenue Church, at Thirteenth and Brooklyn Streets, was built about 1884, and T. W. Watts was appointed pastor. Other pastors were: J. M. Clark, 1885; J. N. Huggins, 1887; J. M. Boon, 1890, and L. P. Norfleet, 1891. In 1894 J. W. Lowrance was appointed, but failing health compelled him to leave the work in the middle of the year, and he was succeeded by T. M. Cobb. In 1895 C. M. Bishop was appointed, and was succeeded in 1896 by C. Clenney. J. M. Boon became pastor again in 1897, and is yet in charge. Under his pastorate the property was sold, and a church and parsonage, worth about \$20,000, were erected at Olive and Fourteenth Streets. The membership of Olive Street Church, as it is now called, is about 275.

In November, 1886, C. H. Briggs, presiding elder, in a building at Guinotte and Otis Avenues, formerly used as a saloon, organized the quarterly conference of Kansas City Mission, with J. W. Caughlan, a local preacher, as pastor, and J. E. and George O. Threlkeld and Joseph and James Zumwalt as stewards. In the spring of 1897 Mr. Caughlan was succeeded by W. G. Pike, later chaplain of the Missouri penitentiary. The old

saloon building was used for some months, but in the summer of 1897 a neat frame church was erected at a cost of \$3,000, on Garland Avenue, and the church now bears that name. It was dedicated in September, 1897, by Bishop Hendrix. Succeeding pastors were I. S. Smith, 1888; R. F. Campbell, 1889, and W. P. Barrett, 1890. In 1891 the church was connected with Campbell Street Church, and both were served by Mr. Downing, who was succeeded by Mr. Moore in 1892, and in 1893 by A. H. Godbey, now principal of Central College Academy, at Fayette. From 1894 to 1898 the church was under the care of the preachers in charge of Campbell Street Church. In 1898 L. R. Downing was appointed pastor, succeeded, in 1899, by C. C. Berry, who is now in charge. The membership is a little over 100.

Melrose Church was organized in 1888. Dr. Scarritt secured the lot at the corner of Windsor and Bales Avenues, and bought a tent, in which services were held for several months. The writer of this article was there to hold a quarterly meeting Sunday morning, June 24, 1888, but a violent storm of wind, rain and hail broke during the Sunday school hour, and all were thoroughly drenched, and no further services were held that day. The church was completed and dedicated in 1889. Dr. Scarritt contributed over \$30,000 to the work, and served as pastor until the fall of the year. Succeeding pastors were C. M. Bishop, 1889; J. W. Howell, 1893; J. A. Duncan, 1894, and Dr. Bishop, 1896. In 1898 E. P. Ryland, the present incumbent, was appointed. The membership is about 325. During the pastorate of Dr. Duncan a parsonage, worth \$6,000, was erected at 3236 St. John Avenue.

About 1889 Mrs. Lucy A. Porter, mother of J. L. and J. B. Porter and Mrs. W. E. Hall, offered to give a lot with a frontage of 100 feet on Troost Avenue, near Twenty-sixth Street, for the erection of a church to cost not less than \$25,000. This lot was the site of the Porter family cemetery; the bodies had been removed, but it was the wish of Mrs. Porter that the ground should be forever dedicated to sacred uses. She and her children made a further offer of \$8,000 toward the erection of the building. The gift was accepted, but several years passed before it was built. Meanwhile work was begun on the south side by the organization of a Sun-

day school in a hall on Vine Street, and later in a hall on McCoy Avenue. L. R. Downing, J. M. Nickels, S. J. Brown and T. W. Alton preached in the halls, but when the church was built on Troost Avenue these organizations were merged into the society formed there. In the spring of 1893 the church edifice was completed, and was dedicated by Bishop Galloway. The new church was organized chiefly with a number of members from Walnut Street Church, and Dr. J. J. Tigert, pastor of the latter since 1890, was placed in charge. He was elected book editor by the General Conference of 1894, and O. M. Rickman filled out the year, succeeded in the fall by F. R. Hill. In 1897 Dr. C. M. Hawkins became pastor, and a year later was transferred to Baltimore, Maryland, being succeeded by Dr. S. H. Werlein. In 1899 Dr. Werlein was sent to Central Church, and was succeeded by the present pastor, Dr. M. B. Chapman, who had been for some years editor of the "St. Louis Christian Advocate." The membership is about 325, and the church is valued at \$30,000.

A recent extension of the city limits adds Westport Church to the number in Kansas City. The society at Westport was organized before the one in Kansas City, but the first church was not built until several years after the erection of the Fifth Street Church. In 1852-3 Dr. Scarritt served Westport in connection with Kansas City, and was again pastor in 1870 and 1875. T. M. Cobb was appointed in 1869, G. W. Horn in 1871, R. A. Holloway in 1873, W. F. Camp in 1876, and J. D. Wood in 1877. About this time Westport was the principal appointment in a circuit which included Belton, in Cass County. Joseph King was appointed pastor in 1878, J. B. Ellis in 1881, J. C. Given in 1883, W. F. Wagoner in 1885, and J. C. Given again in 1886. In 1887 Westport again became a station, and J. M. Clark was appointed pastor, succeeded in 1888 by J. E. Carpenter, and he in 1889 by H. C. Meredith. In 1891 R. H. Shaeffer was appointed, but the following summer was transferred to the Montana Conference, T. W. Alton filling out the year. Succeeding appointments were L. B. Noland, 1892; C. W. Moore, son of L. R. Moore, in 1894, and A. G. Dinwiddie, now in charge, in 1898. During Mr. Moore's pastorate, the beautiful stone church at the corner of Washington and Fortieth Streets was

erected. The church is valued at \$12,500, and the parsonage at \$1,000. The membership is about 275.

The most recent enterprise is the Mersington Avenue Church, at the corner of Twenty-eighth Street and Mersington Avenue, where several years ago a small frame church was built, and a Congregational Church was organized. Late in 1899 a committee from the church visited the Kansas City Preachers' Meeting of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and made a tender of the property and church organization if the Methodists would pay the debt on the property. The offer was accepted, and money was secured to pay the debt and complete the house, then unplastered, and L. R. Downing was placed in charge by the presiding elder. The society numbers about twenty members, and the property is valued at \$1,000.

The nine churches in Kansas City, above enumerated, are worth nearly \$140,000, with four parsonages worth \$13,000. Adding to this the Bible and Training School, with its endowment of \$155,000, and the Walnut Street property, worth \$75,000, makes a total of nearly \$400,000 as the value of all the property of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in Kansas City, with a total membership of nearly 2,500.

For thirteen years Kansas City has been the residence of one of the bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in the person of Eugene R. Hendrix, D. D., LL. D. Bishop Hendrix is the best presiding officer in the church, one of its ripest scholars, and ranks high among the bishops in strength as a preacher. From the time the writer of this article heard him first in the old Fifth Street Church, in 1871, a steady intellectual and spiritual growth has marked his preaching. Since his election as bishop he has been president of the board of curators of Central College, and through his influence more financial assistance has been afforded that institution than through any other means.

C. H. BRIGGS.

Although Missouri was entered by Methodist preachers as early as 1806, the first notice of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the western part, and after the "Separation," dates from

1845-6, when the Rev. William Ferrill traveled in the interest of the denomination through Jackson and adjoining counties. In September, 1846, a quarterly conference was held at Pleasant Hill, and subsequently in neighboring places until 1859, when Kansas City was "supplied" by William Ferrill; in 1860 by William Pile; in 1861-2 by W. S. Wontz and others; and in 1863 by Alfred H. Powell, who held meetings by invitation in a Southern Methodist chapel on Wyandotte Street, near Fifth Street, his membership numbering between fifty and sixty. The minutes of 1864-5 report Kansas City in Hannibal district, and supplied by Calvin Allen, having fifty-two members, two local preachers, two baptisms, \$17.70 for missions, and a blank for salary. In the spring of 1865, T. H. Hagerty was appointed presiding elder of the newly formed Jefferson City District, and on a visit to Kansas City found a few scattering members. He secured J. F. Nesley, from the Pittsburg Conference, for the pastorate, and then Stephen G. Griffis. For a year the congregation had no settled place of worship, now in a hall, now in a private house, and again in the government barracks, until a lot was bought on Walnut Street, which was afterward sold to purchase the present site of Grand Avenue Church, at that time an unsightly hollow and side-hill, costing much to level it. To build seemed out of the question, when "Aunt Docia," an old colored woman, gave Pastor Griffis a few pieces of money that she, while a slave, had saved for her burial, but now that she was free, she wished to go into a house of God. Her offer was accepted, and utilized in raising more. The report for that year shows 116 members, twenty probationers, thirteen Sunday School officers and teachers, fifty scholars; \$56 for benevolences, and property valued at \$1,000, with the first entry for salary. Messrs. Bainbridge, Watson, Armield, and Chamberlain, and Mesdames Linderman and Hicks were prominent workers. The foundation was laid, but work was discontinued from lack of funds. In 1867, under the pastorate of J. N. Pierce, the basement was completed and occupied, the congregation meanwhile worshipping in a frame building on Baltimore Avenue. In 1869 the main auditorium was erected, and the edifice was dedicated in 1870, under the pastorate of J. W. Bushong, whose distinguished successors have been G. De La

Matyr, P. P. Ingalls, H. R. Miller, A. C. Williams, H. C. Jackson, H. M. Barnes, C. W. Parsons, J. B. Young, C. B. Mitchell, J. W. Hancher and C. B. Wilcox. Improvements were made in 1882 and 1886, and for more than a quarter-century William H. Reed was the efficient superintendent of the Sunday School. He, with others, contributed greatly to the success of this mother church, from which has sprung, directly or indirectly, many churches now existing in the city. In 1900, Grand Avenue Church numbered 978 members, and the church property was valued at \$125,000.

Liberty Street Church was founded through the efforts of a blacksmith named Seiss, and S. L. Clark, both members of the Grand Avenue Church. The organization was effected by Mathew Lorson, presiding elder, and Thomas Wolcott, missionary, the meetings being held in a schoolhouse on the corner of Mulberry and Union Avenue. The site at the corner of Liberty and Joy Streets was secured, and the frame chapel was dedicated in 1871, during the pastorate of A. Waitman. Among his successors were T. H. Hagerty, J. W. Johnson, W. T. Lewis, W. S. Courtney and J. P. Dew, who served several terms. Owing to the encroachments of business, the little congregation became dispersed, and in 1899 the church was closed. The property, valued at \$15,000, is to be sold, and the proceeds devoted to city mission work.

Summit Street Church first began as a Sunday school held in a pasture. W. T. Neff was appointed to the charge in 1881. The edifice was erected in 1883, and other pastors have been F. S. Beggs, T. H. Tevis, T. J. Clifford, A. K. Johnson, O. M. Stewart, William Jones, W. S. Courtney, R. T. Smith, and W. C. Coleman. In 1900 the church numbered 351 members, and the church property was valued at \$8,500.

Dundee Place Church was organized in 1883, by the consolidation of the Sixteenth and Eighteenth Streets missions under the pastorate of L. R. Carpenter, who with A. Zartman and W. H. Craig constituted the building committee. The eligible site at Fifteenth Street and Troost Avenue was purchased, and the edifice was erected in 1884. During the pastorate of O. J. Cowles, a sweeping revival was conducted by Mrs. C. O.

Robinson. J. S. Bitler, W. H. Reese, O. P. Wright, S. B. Warner and O. M. Stewart have since served as pastors. In 1900 the church numbered 303 members, and the church property was valued at \$25,000.

Arlington Church had its beginning in May, 1855, as a Sunday school at the residence of George S. Graham on Chestnut Avenue, when Mr. Graham, with A. Zartman and others of Dundee Place Church rented a mission hall at Eighteenth Street and Montgall Avenue. Here, September 19, 1886, under the pastoral leadership of F. B. Price, the society was organized with eighteen members, increased by the following spring to over 100. Ground was secured and plans were chosen for an edifice at the corner of Prospect Avenue and Seventeenth Street, and it was dedicated September 25, 1887, the other churches assisting. Subsequent pastors have been Julius Smith, D. S. Colt, E. J. Hunt, L. C. Sappenfield, V. C. Evers and S. J. Heaton. The parsonage was erected in 1896, and Mr. Graham has been the chosen superintendent of the Sunday school from the first. In 1900 the church reported 364 full members, and 114 probationers; the church property was valued at \$8,500.

Independence Avenue Church grew out of the effort of the pastor of Grand Avenue Church, C. W. Parsons, and his coworkers, who held cottage meetings in the vicinity. July 11, 1886, F. B. Price, who had been appointed assistant pastor of Grand Avenue Church, began by organizing a Sunday-school in Morley's Hall, with M. F. Simmons as superintendent. He also held regular services until the following spring, the present site at the corner of Independence Avenue and Olive Street having been purchased and the building of the chapel begun. J. S. Bitler conducted a tent meeting in the summer of 1887, and M. N. Frantz and A. V. Francis supplied the appointment, seventy-four members of the Grand Avenue Church being transferred to the new society, July 11, 1888. The first regular pastor was G. W. Miller, who arrived in October of that year. During his term, the main edifice was built, and it was dedicated September 5, 1892. His successors have been J. Z. Armstrong, W. A. Quayle and M. S. Hughes. The society is the largest of its denomination in

the city, and in 1900 numbered 1,025 members. The church property was valued at \$110,000.

Howard Memorial Church was constituted a charge in 1887, and W. T. Lewis was appointed supply. The present edifice on Springfield Avenue near Holmes Street was built, and it was dedicated by Bishop Thoburn on June 19, 1887. C. J. W. Jones, W. K. Collins, H. M. Hackney, Samuel Warner and I. F. Roach have also served as pastors. J. W. McKee has been for years the Sunday School superintendent. This society is located in one of the most promising districts of the south side. In 1900 it numbered 262 full members, and fifty-seven probationers. The church property was valued at \$9,000.

May 24, 1888, the City Missionary and Church Extension Society was organized in the study of Grand Avenue Church, for the purpose of extending and fostering the interests of the denomination. The officers were: President, W. W. Kendall; vice president, O. M. Stewart; secretary, F. B. Price, and treasurer, J. W. Tullis. It has continued without intermission, and is still an effective agency for meeting growing needs. D. F. Stiles served as city missionary until the spring of 1889, when he was succeeded by F. B. Price, who served four years. He was followed by B. P. White, and more recently by J. N. Moore. Under the auspices of the society the following enterprises have been established: Centropolis, in 1889, supplied by city missionary; Oakley, in 1889, supplied by city missionary and Pastors G. W. Grabe, G. B. Norton, J. N. Moore and H. A. King; Kensington (now Fifteenth Street), in 1889, supplied by city missionary and J. C. Kirk and M. R. Molesworth; Twenty-ninth Street, in 1889, supplied by city missionary and Pastors H. Lundy, I. F. Roach and Samuel Warner; Indiana Avenue (now Kansas Avenue), in 1890, supplied by city missionary and Pastors L. G. Reser, H. A. King and M. R. Molesworth. All are thriving societies. Meanwhile Ivanhoe, McGee Street, Highland Avenue and Sixth Ward missions were opened in needy communities, and were maintained until absorbed by existing organizations.

The following presiding elders have served the district in recent years: William Stevens, 1879-82; C. J. W. Jones, 1883-6; O. M.

Stewart, 1887-92; F. B. Price, 1893-8; W. T. Wright, 1899.

Besides the foregoing, there are German, Swedish and African Societies established by their respective Conferences, as indicated below.

From humble beginnings, the denomination has grown with the metropolis to its present proportions. Of the St. Louis Conference, there are now in the city twelve organizations, with a membership of 4,250, and property valued at \$306,000. The West German Conference has three societies, 250 members, and property valued at \$16,000. The Western Swedish Conference has a society of 100 members, and property worth \$7,000. The Central Missouri Conference has two churches, about 250 members, and property valued at \$5,000. The totals for the four conferences are: Eighteen societies, 4,850 members and 4,000 Sunday School enrollment. In 1899 more than \$20,000 were raised for pastoral support, \$7,000 for benevolences, and \$3,000 for expenses. The church property was valued at \$334,000.

FREDERICK B. PRICE.

**Methodist Book Concern, Western Branch of.**—The western branch of the publishing house of the Methodist Episcopal Church is located at Kansas City. It conducts the publication of the "Central Christian Advocate," and distributes the book publications and church and Sunday school supplies from the parent house in Cincinnati, Ohio, through all the region between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains, except in the northwestern territory supplied from Chicago. The western branch was founded in St. Louis in 1857. It was removed to Kansas City, October 31, 1900, at the expiration of the fiscal year. The removal was made in order to secure a more central position in the region to be served.

**Methodist Orphans' Home.**—In 1863 William H. Markham determined to establish an orphans' home in St. Louis. His object was to take care of the helpless children of Methodist parents, and if able to receive and provide for any destitute orphans, without regard to the religion of the parents, and educate them at the public schools so far as necessary for business, trades, etc. He

proposed to bear the responsibility for all necessary expenses, but no one was prohibited from contributing to the enterprise. In 1866 a building, known as the Chamburg House, on the southwest corner of Twelfth and Monroe Streets, was rented and furnished. This house was soon found too small, and the Dobyn mansion being then for sale, it was purchased by Mr. Markham for about thirteen thousand dollars. The home was located for a time on the southwest corner of Twelfth and Brooklyn Streets, and for about fifteen years occupied a building on Laclede Avenue, east of Grand Avenue. In 1867 the management of the home was transferred to the keeping of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, by which it was reorganized, and went into operation with Jesse L. Bougher as its president. In 1896 a handsome building on Maryland Avenue, near Newstead Avenue, was dedicated to the uses of the home. (See also "Methodism in St. Louis.")

**Mexican War.**—The war with Mexico was the first foreign war Missouri troops had been engaged in, and the first occasion that called them outside their own country. It was popular in the State, and in St. Louis, and the government was not only enthusiastically supported by public opinion in all the measures taken in the prosecution of it, but patriotically supported also by Missouri volunteer troops in the field. The war was the result of the annexation of Texas, which, although it had substantially achieved its independence, was still nominally a part of Mexico. Texas claimed the Rio Grande as its western and southern boundary, and Mexico asserted that the River Nueces, one hundred miles further north, was the true boundary. When, therefore, the United States Congress, in February, 1845, passed the joint resolution of annexation, making Texas a State in the Union, and President Polk, three days afterward, approved it, war was seen to be inevitable. Five days after the President's approval of the measure the Mexican minister at Washington, General Almonte, demanded his passports, and the diplomatic relations between the two countries were abruptly broken. In anticipation of trouble, General Zachary Taylor, commanding at Fort Jessup, had been ordered into Texas before that State accepted the annexation measure;

and in August he took possession of Aransas Bay, in the disputed territory. In November, he had a force of 4,000 regular troops under him, and on the 13th of January, 1846, he was ordered to move from Corpus Christi, and take position on the left bank of the Rio Grande. On the 8th of March, General Twiggs advanced to Point Isabel, and on the 28th General Taylor established himself at a point within range of Matamoras. On the 10th of April Colonel Trueman Cross, assistant quartermaster of General Taylor's army, while riding out, was shot and killed by the Mexicans, and a reconnoitering party of sixty-five Americans was surprised and surrounded by a large force of Mexicans, and in the fight sixteen of them were killed and wounded, and the others made prisoners. On the 8th of May the two armies met in regular battle at Palo Alto, and the Americans, under General Taylor, gained the victory, the enemy being driven from the field, and two days later a second battle was fought at Resaca de la Palma, and again victory perched on the American standard. The news of these events kindled a flame of excitement over the country, and nowhere was the patriotic feeling more prompt and enthusiastic than in St. Louis and Missouri. Congress declared that a state of war existed, and authorized the President to call for fifty thousand volunteers. Governor Edwards, of Missouri, issued an address to the people of the State calling for two battalions of 600 men each, the place of meeting to be St. Louis. A great patriotic meeting was held at the courthouse on the night of the 11th of May, the day the stirring news of the hostilities was received by the steamboat "Pride of the West" from New Orleans, followed next day by another great meeting at the park, at which the Sixty-fourth Regiment of Missouri militia reported 225 men ready for duty. On May 14th the St. Louis Grays reported 53 men; the Boone Infantry, 45; the Montgomery Guards, 50; the Morgan Riflemen, 93; and the Native American Rangers, 103; total, 344 in the Legion. A meeting of Germans was held on Second Street at which 56 men were enrolled, followed next day by a meeting on Franklin Avenue, where the number was increased. On the 15th, three companies of the Legion went into camp at "Camp Lucas" just outside the city, near the intersection of Olive and Twelfth Streets; and on the 16th, five



days after the news from the Rio Grande was received at St. Louis, the steamboats "Galveston" and "James L. Day" started for the South with six companies of the St. Louis Legion under command of Colonel Alton R. Easton, Lieutenant Colonel Fred Kennett and Major Godfrey Schoenthaler, to be armed and mustered into service at New Orleans. On the 23d of May the remainder of the Legion embarked on the "Conway," with Colonel Easton, and arrived at New Orleans on the 28th, earning the honor of being the first troops north of the State of Louisiana to reach that city. They were promptly dispatched on Gulf steamers to Point Isabel, and remained in the service until the close of the war, when they returned to New Orleans, and on the 15th of June, 1847, were mustered out. On the 2d of July, the date of their return to St. Louis, they were accorded an imposing public reception, an address of welcome from Honorable James B. Bowlin at the Planters' House, followed by a march to Camp Lucas, where they were addressed by Senator Thomas H. Benton. A week later the steamboat "Missouri" arrived from New Orleans, with a portion of the Illinois troops, having in charge the body of their gallant leader, Colonel J. J. Hardin; and they, too, were accorded the honor of a distinguished reception, with a speech from Colonel Benton. An expedition to Santa Fe, the capital and province of New Mexico, was an important feature in the plan of campaign, and the troops chosen for the work were all Missouri volunteers, the force being made up of a regiment of mounted men from the counties of Callaway, Howard, Franklin, Cole, Saline, Clay, Lafayette and Jackson, under Colonel A. W. Doniphan, with Lieutenant Colonel C. F. Ruff and Mayor William Gilpin, a battalion of light artillery, commanded by Captain R. A. Weightman, and A. W. Fisher, with Major M. L. Clark for field officer; battalions from Platte and Cole Counties, under Captains Murphy and Augney, and the Laclède Rangers, from St. Louis, under Captain Thos. B. Hudson. These troops, 1,658 men in all, with sixteen pieces of artillery, called the "Army of the West," under Stephen W. Kearny, rendezvoused at Fort Leavenworth in the summer of 1846. The task allotted to it was uncertain and difficult, a march of nine hundred miles, through a desert of which little was known except that it was scarce of

water, and into a hostile country of whose points of defense nothing whatever was known. In addition to the capture of the ancient city of Santa Fe, and the conquest of the province of New Mexico, General Kearny's duty was to reduce to submission the warlike Navajo Indians. Better material was never brought into an army, and this goes far toward explaining the brilliant success of the enterprise. The march from Leavenworth began on the 26th of June, and was steadily prosecuted over the arid plains and into strange mountains, under a blazing sun, until the goal was reached, and on the 18th of August the army entered and took possession of Santa Fe without opposition. Charles Bent was made governor of the province, and as there was no sign of organized hostility, General Kearny, with a portion of the army, departed for California on the 25th of September, and Colonel Doniphan, with the greater part of the force, started, early in December, on his march to the south, his object being to capture the important city of Chihuahua, and then keeping on his march to the south, effect a junction with General Wool. This second part of the enterprise was not less uncertain than the march to Santa Fe, for every mile of progress led him further and further away from the source from which he might look for succor in the event of defeat, and further and further into the enemy's country. Nevertheless it was accomplished, not only successfully, but with two brilliant victories to distinguish it. On the Brazito, Doniphan, with 800 men, encountered General Ponce de Leon's army of 1,000 men on the 25th of December, and, after a spirited engagement, defeated it, the Mexicans losing 61 killed and 150 wounded. The Americans had 8 wounded, none killed. Two days after this battle, and as a result of it, the important position of El Paso, on the Rio Grande, fell into possession of the victors. Two months later, on the 28th of February, Colonel Doniphan with 924 men, and 10 pieces of artillery, met the enemy again, 4,000 strong, under General Heredia, in the pass of the Sacramento. The Mexican general felt so strong in his superiority of numbers, that he sent in a demand for the surrender of the Americans, with the warning that if it was refused, he would charge and show no quarter. Doniphan's reply was: "Tell him to charge and be d—d." The two forces joined battle,

and the fight lasted three hours, resulting in a signal victory for the Americans, the Mexican loss being 304 killed, 500 wounded and 40 taken prisoners, General Cuelta being one of the captives. The Americans captured also ten pieces of artillery, \$6,000 in specie, 50,000 head of sheep, 1,500 head of cattle, 100 mules and 20 wagons. The American loss was one killed, Major Samuel C. Owens, of Independence, and 11 wounded. The victory of Sacramento caused the enemy to evacuate the important city of Chihuahua, and next day, March 1st, Lieutenant Colonel D. D. Mitchell, with 150 men under Captains Reid and Weightman, and a section of artillery, marched in and took possession of it, Colonel Doniphan following on the 1st of March with his whole force. In the summer of 1846 Honorable Sterling Price, a member of Congress from Missouri, resigned his seat, and was authorized by the President to raise another regiment in the State to reinforce the "Army of the West." It was promptly raised, the companies coming from Boone, Benton, Carroll, Chariton, Linn, Livingston, Monroe, Randolph, Ste. Genevieve and St. Louis, with an extra battalion of cavalry and an extra battalion of Mormon infantry. At the rendezvous at Fort Leavenworth, Sterling Price was chosen colonel, and D. D. Mitchell, lieutenant colonel, and in September the force took up its march for Santa Fe, arriving there on the 28th of September. On the 15th of January there was an insurrection against the American authorities at the old town of Taos, and Governor Charles Bent, with Sheriff Elliott and twenty-three other Americans, were massacred by the Mexicans, who also killed seven other Americans, at Turley's, eight miles from Taos. It devolved upon Colonel Price to punish this crime, and he marched to the place and did the work effectually, though under adverse and difficult conditions, as the march to Taos had to be made in midwinter and in the snow. On the march he met the enemy, 2,000 strong, at Canada, on the 24th of January. There was a slight engagement, in which the Mexicans were driven from the field, with small loss on either side. Five days afterward he encountered the enemy at Embudo, and again drove them from the field, and on February 4th he attacked a large body of Mexicans and Indians fortified at Taos. The battle raged the whole day, but in the end the Mexicans were forced

to surrender, their losses in the three engagements being estimated at 282 killed, besides the wounded. The American loss was fifteen killed and forty-seven wounded—among the killed being Captain Burgwin, an intrepid and valuable officer. These defeats broke the spirit of the Mexicans, and there was no further resistance to the United States authority. In August, 1847, a requisition for a third regiment was made by Governor Edwards, and the response was prompt and enthusiastic. The regiment was easily made up, and Major John Dougherty, of Clay County, was chosen colonel; but before it marched it was determined that it was not required, and a countermanding order from the President was received. After Doniphan's capture of Chihuahua, Colonel Gilpin, with a part of the "Army of the West," was sent over the Rocky Mountains to overawe and control the Navajo Indians and put a stop to their incursions into Mexico, and with the other part of the army Colonel Doniphan marched south and joined General Taylor's army at Buena Vista. The arrival of the victorious Missourians was an event in the American camp. General Taylor had already, on the 14th of April, issued an order announcing "the signal success won by the gallantry of the Missouri troops near the city of Chihuahua," and when they reached Buena Vista, General Wood issued an order on the 22d of May declaring that "no troops can point to a more brilliant career than those commanded by Colonel Doniphan, and the State of Missouri has just cause to be proud of the achievements of the men who represented her in the army against Mexico."

The war being virtually ended, Doniphan continued his march to the south, reaching Point Isabel, where he embarked for New Orleans, reaching there June 15th. From New Orleans the Missourians came up the Mississippi by boat to St. Louis, ending their long circuit march of 4,000 miles. In the first part of August, 1847, Colonel Price, with his force, returned to Missouri over the plains, having lost 400 men in the campaign.

D. M. GRISSOM.

**Mexican War Veterans' Association of Central Missouri.**—This association was founded at a meeting of surviving soldiers of the Mexican War held at Sedalia September 22, 1881, at which Colonel

J. A. Eppstein, of Boonville, was chosen president; Dr. T. E. Staples, of Ridge Prairie, vice president; Captain Sewall W. Smith, of Warsaw, recording secretary; Colonel Thomas P. Hoy, of Sedalia, corresponding secretary, and Moses S. Connor, of Sedalia, treasurer. Its objects are "to revive the social and other advantages of fraternal intercourse among its members, to keep alive the memories of life in active service, and to secure a just recognition by the Congress and government of the United States of the services rendered by the soldiers of the Mexican War of 1846, 1847 and 1848." Annual meetings are held at a place and time fixed by the association, and the officers, together with three members selected by the association, constitute an executive committee, with authority to call special meetings, and do any other business that the interests of the association may require. In 1886 S. W. Smith was chosen president; Dr. T. E. Staples, vice president, and T. P. Hoy, secretary and treasurer. In 1890 Colonel Hiram Bledsoe, of Pleasant Hill, was chosen president in place of S. W. Smith, who was compelled to retire on account of his infirmities; and in 1894 Colonel Bledsoe was compelled to retire, also, by the feeble state of his health, and Colonel Thomas P. Hoy, of Sedalia, was chosen president; Captain W. R. Samuels, of Huntsville, first vice president; W. Boon Major, of Odessa, second vice president, and James Martin, of Marshall, secretary. It is probable that before the close of the first decade of the present century the association will have become extinct by the death of all its members, but it is interesting to know that in 1899 it had about 150 members, some of whom served under Doniphan in his famous expedition to Chihuahua, others under Price in his campaign in New Mexico, and others under Taylor, and at the twenty-first annual meeting held at Nevada, in September, 1899, more than half a century after the close of the Mexican War, there were thirty-three veterans present, their ages ranging from sixty-nine years to eighty-two, and representing six States, having enlisted, some in Ohio, others in Kentucky, others in Tennessee, others in Texas, others in Illinois, but the greater number in Missouri. Their names, with their ages and place of residence, were: Ira Griffin, 75, Jasper County; Henry File, 74, Jasper;

Louis Hartman, 72, Denver, Illinois; Thomas H. Evans, 81, Warrensburg; John Bannon, 74, Nevada; P. W. Vandiver, 73; Samuel F. King, 74, Nevada; W. B. Major, 73, Odessa; Lawrence Daly, 75, Nevada; John W. Monroe, 69, Nevada; Wilson Robbins, 74, Carthage; Thomas P. Hoy, 74, Sedalia; James Martin, 73, Marshall; R. J. Williams, 74, Swanwick; Stephen Callaway, 75, Franklin; M. M. Bayse, 74, Myers; John Wall, 80, Norton; J. W. Shouse, 74, Kearney; W. H. Cence, 74, Kearney; V. S. Collier, 71, Marshall; Daniel Parrott, 75, Magnolia; H. S. Richardson, 75, Salisbury; W. C. Snowden, 74, Omaha, Nebraska; J. M. Liddle, 73, Nevada; J. C. Wilson, 71, Eudora, Kansas; R. B. Walborn, 73, Crutcher; J. W. Crowell, 72, Eldorado Springs; W. S. Rogers, 72, Sibley; W. P. Robinson, 72, Bethany; Richard Carr, 76, Golden City; Burnet Woods, 81, Eldorado Springs; A. R. Miller, 72, Eudora, Kansas, and Samuel Eyeman, 82.

**Mexico.**—The judicial seat of Audrain County, a city of the third class, located near the center of the county, on the main line of the Chicago & Alton and Wabash Railroads, 110 miles from St. Louis and fifty miles from Jefferson City. It is the northern terminus of the Jefferson City branch of the Chicago & Alton Railroad. The city is delightfully situated on the divide that separates the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, and is one of the most elevated points in the county. The site abounds in gently rolling ridges, with pretty valleys, affording splendid natural drainage. The streets are regularly laid out, well graded and macadamized, and beautifully shaded with trees on either side. The original site of the town was entered at the government land office by Rev. Robert C. Mansfield and James H. Smith, who, in April, 1836, laid it out as a town, which they called New Mexico, by which name it was known until it became the county seat. The owners of the town site platted fifty acres into lots, blocks, streets and alleys, and donated to the County of Audrain, for county seat purposes, the public square and each alternate lot of the town for sale, on condition that it be made the county seat. The commissioners appointed by the General Assembly to select a permanent seat of justice accepted the offer of Messrs. Mansfield and Smith, and their selection was approved by

the county court. May 4, 1837, an auction sale of town lots was held for the benefit of the county building fund. In the fall of 1836 the owners of the town site held a sale of lots. The first persons to establish a business enterprise in the town were John B. Morris and William White, who, under the firm name of Morris & White, in the fall of 1836, opened a general store on Lot 4, Block 21, of the original town. Soon after Mansfield & Smith opened up a grocery store, and during the years immediately following about half a dozen stores were started. For about twenty years the town enjoyed little prosperity and could boast of only a few hundred inhabitants until May, 1858, when the North Missouri (now Wabash) Railway was completed to it. Then ensued a short era of prosperity. Three years prior the first newspaper in Audrain County was started at Mexico, and was called the "Ledger." The influx of settlers, on account of the building of the railroad, necessitated the starting of a number of business enterprises. March 5, 1855, Mexico was incorporated as a town. Its articles of incorporation were amended in 1856, and again February 17, 1857, when the trustees were authorized to condemn certain properties for street purposes. The town charter of 1855 made the police judge ex-officio justice of the peace, and gave the town council "power to punish any member or other person for disorderly behavior in their presence while sitting as a board," and "to expel a member for disorderly conduct, but shall not expel a member the second time for the same cause." The act also gave the trustees power "to prevent the firing of fire-arms." These laws were in effect until 1874, when the General Assembly granted Mexico a special charter as a city. It became a city of the third class in March, 1892. Its area is one and three-fourth miles by one and one-half miles, containing 1,680 acres. Like other towns of Missouri, the Civil War retarded its growth, and Mexico did not thrive until some years after its close. The Louisiana & Missouri River Railroad, now the Chicago & Alton, was built to it in 1872. Mexico at the close of the nineteenth century is one of the most progressive and prosperous of the smaller cities of Missouri. It is noted as a healthful residence place and has educational advantages excelled by few cities west of the Mississippi River. It is the seat of Hardin

College, which is under control of the Baptist Church, and is one of the largest and best known female schools in Missouri. Also located there is Missouri Military Academy, founded in 1889, destroyed by fire in 1897, and rebuilt through the efforts of the Business Men's Association, in 1900. Under its new managers, Messrs. Yancey & Fonville, the academy is deservedly taking rank with the high class military schools of the West. There are two excellent public schools, all occupying fine buildings, and in addition a school for colored children. There are twelve churches, Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal, South, Missionary Baptist, Regular Baptist, Christian, Catholic, Lutheran, German Evangelical and three churches for colored people. The city supports two daily and five weekly papers, and one semi-monthly religious paper. The "Intelligencer" is Democratic, published daily and weekly by C. M. Baskett; the "Ledger," Democratic, is daily and weekly, by R. M. White; the "State Leader" is Prohibitionist, weekly, by C. E. Stokes; the "Messenger," weekly, by John Beal; "The Audrain County Republican," weekly, by V. E. Mendenhall, and the "Regular Baptist," semi-monthly, by Rev. William Huff. The Masons, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Ancient Order of United Workmen, Modern Woodmen, Maccabees, Woodmen of the World, and various other fraternal and benevolent orders have lodges in the city, and there are numerous social clubs and miscellaneous church and charitable societies. The business interests of the city are represented by three banks, two flouring mills, a woolen mill, foundry and machine shops, ice manufacturing plant, brick works, steam laundry, three hotels and numerous small factories and shops, and about 100 stores in the different branches of trade. The city has a good operahouse, an electric lighting plant, waterworks and sewerage systems, a well organized fire department, telephone exchange and telephone connections with near by towns, and long distance telephone connections with eastern cities. Its population in 1900 was 5,099.

**Mexico, Missouri Exiles in.**—The march of the Missouri Confederates, the remnant of Shelby's Iron Brigade, from Texas into Mexico after the overthrow of the Con-

federate cause, and the surrender of their forces in the Trans-Mississippi Department, was one of the most pathetic incidents that followed the ending of the Civil War. One of the results of Price's raid into Missouri in the fall of 1864, followed by his disastrous retreat into Arkansas, attended as it was by great suffering and hardship to his troops, was widespread and deep discontent in the whole Confederate Army west of the Mississippi; and when, in the spring of 1865, tidings of the surrender of Lee, followed shortly by tidings of the surrender of Johnston, reached the Confederate camps in Arkansas, Texas and Louisiana, demoralization ensued and everything went to pieces. Only the Missouri "Iron Brigade" and the Arkansas troops maintained their discipline and organization for a time. General E. Kirby Smith, commanding the Trans-Mississippi Department of the Confederacy, in a letter written at Houston, Texas, May 30th, to Colonel John T. Sprague, of the United States Army, on the subject of surrender, says: "The army in Texas disbanded before my arrival here. From one extremity of the department to the other, the troops, except Shelby's heroic division of Missouri cavalry, with unexampled unanimity of action, have dissolved all military organization, seized the public property, and scattered to their homes. The department is now open to occupation by your government." When the news of Lee's surrender first reached the Confederate headquarters at Shreveport, and proposals of surrender began to be talked about, Shelby had issued an address to his division, entreating them not to even entertain the thought of surrender. "No! no!" said he. "We will do this: We will stand together, we will keep our organization, our arms, our discipline, our hatred of oppression, until one universal shout goes up from an admiring world that this Missouri Cavalry Division preferred exile to submission—death to dishonor." When, a few weeks after this, the Confederate cause collapsed completely east of the Mississippi, and it was seen that all was over, even the Missourians showed a disposition to return to their distant homes, and this desire increased until their commander wisely recognized it, and decided to submit to it. A final meeting took place on the 2d of June, 1865, and a final separation, "sorrowful almost to agony," fol-

lowed. The division was disbanded, the last body of Confederate troops to take that step, and even then a considerable number of them gathered round their commander to follow his fortunes wherever he might lead. Shelby had resolved to march into Mexico, where the struggle was going on between the Austrian, Maximilian, supported by a French army sent to establish him on the throne, as emperor of Mexico, and the Mexican people, under their President, Juarez, with the ultimate purpose of espousing one cause or the other, as circumstances might suggest. With his force of 500 men, veteran troopers, inured to hardships and accustomed to desperate fighting, with unbounded confidence in their commander, Shelby had four first-rate new rifled cannon, 2,000 new Enfield muskets, 40,000 rounds of small arms ammunition, 600 rounds of artillery ammunition and a large train of provisions, and, in addition, nine twelve-mule wagons loaded with delicacies in the shape of molasses, rice, whisky, dried fruit, pickles and sweetmeats, which were captured on their way to the Confederate headquarters at Shreveport the second day after the parting at Corsicana. The men were magnificently mounted and equipped, each with a Sharpe's carbine and four navy revolvers, with 120 rounds for each to the man. The march through Texas was conducted with exemplary discipline, the troops abstaining from predatory indulgence, and not only treating the people with uniform courtesy, but, on several occasions, protecting them from brigandage and oppression by the bands of desperate marauders roaming over the country. The march was through Austin to San Antonio. In the latter place was the Confederate subtreasury with a considerable sum in gold, and on Shelby's arrival it was proposed by a prominent Texas Confederate that he seize the money and distribute it among the soldiers, as there was no longer a Confederate government to claim it; but the Missourian determined to maintain the honor of his division to the last, and refused the proposition. Shortly afterward a mob of disbanded Texas Confederates entered the town, seized the subtreasury and divided the money among themselves. At San Antonio were a large number of prominent Southern officers and citizens on their way to exile in Mexico, among them General Kirby Smith, late commander of the Depart-

ment of the Trans-Mississippi; Generals Magruder, Hindman, Lyon, Leadbetter and Wilcox; Governor Murrah, of Texas; Governor Morehead, of Kentucky; Governor Allen, of Louisiana, and ex-Governor Truett Polk, of Missouri. Most of these sought and found protection under the Missouri command, and traveled with it. After a halt of four days at San Antonio the march was resumed through the German settlement of New Braunfels, where the troops were hospitably entertained, to Eagle Pass, on the Rio Grande, the strictest military discipline, with pickets and camp guards, being maintained all the way. The little town of Piedra Negras, on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande opposite Eagle Pass, was occupied by a small body of Mexican Liberal troops, who, at first, thought the Missourians intended to attack the town; but on being assured that nothing of the kind was thought of, friendly relations were established, and the Governors of New Leon and Coahuila invited General Shelby to enter the Liberal service and take command of these two States. Most of Shelby's officers were inclined to the Imperialists, and contemplated offering their swords to Maximilian, and the invitation to take the side of Juarez was, therefore, declined; but as both officers and men needed money in the strange land through which they were traveling, and the Liberals needed arms and ammunition, a bargain was easily made by which the artillery, rifles, ammunition and accoutrements were turned over to the Liberals for \$16,000—and the money equally divided among the members, rank and file, of the command. Before resuming their march into the interior the Missourians of the command brought out the old battle flag of the division, and, with appropriate ceremonies, unfurled it, the last time, for a few minutes to the breeze; and then Colonels Elliott, Williams, Gordon, Slayback and Blackwell sunk it beneath the waters of the Rio Grande forever. Curiously enough, it was the 4th of July, and while the American people were celebrating together the birthday of their independence and the restoration of the Union, these weeping exiles were giving mournful sepulture to the last fond relic of a cause now hopelessly lost, which they had fondly and fearlessly followed through four passionate years of battle and blood, but which would never need a flag and followers

again. It will appear strange that, after having thus sold their arms to the Mexican Liberals, the Americans should continue their march unarmed and defenseless, toward Monterey, which was occupied by an Imperial force of 600 men under General Jeanningros; yet this is just what they did. As they advanced on their journey, reports reached them of threats made by the French general to shoot Shelby and hang his men; and when the command arrived within four miles of Monterey, General Shelby deemed it prudent to assure himself of safety before venturing further. He halted, therefore, and drew up a statement asserting, that, penniless and homeless, his men were forced to sell their arms to the Liberals for money to buy bread with; that he alone was responsible; and if this plain statement of facts was not satisfactory, and they were to be considered as enemies, General Jeanningros had only to say so plainly, and they would not advance further. This paper, sent in by Rainey McKinley and Major John Thraikill, under a flag of truce, was entirely satisfactory to General Jeanningros; he instantly invited the Americans into the city, and gave Shelby a banquet, and treated the whole command with cordial friendship. At Monterey the expedition broke up. They were no longer soldiers, but travelers and adventurers, and having no common purpose to hold them together, they agreed to seek their fortunes each in his own way. Some went to Sonora and joined the Liberal chieftain, Corona; some took service in the Imperialist cause under the French colonel, Dupin; others went to California, and others to Honduras and Brazil. Fifty remained with General Shelby as his companions, and with these he continued the journey through Parras, Matehuala, San Luis Potosi and San Miguel to the City of Mexico. After remaining there for a short time they went to Cordova and settled as colonists in that enterprise. The Cordova colony, begun under the protection of the Imperialists, was not successful, and after the death of Maximilian, the ex-Confederates abandoned it, Shelby and most of the Missourians with him returning to Missouri and finding in their own home the rest and contentment which they could not find in foreign climes.

**Meyer, Christian Frederick Godlove**, founder of the house of the Meyer

Brothers' Drug Company of St. Louis, entered the retail drug business in May, 1848, as an apprentice in the city of Fort Wayne, Indiana, when in his eighteenth year. In 1852 he became a member of the firm of Wall & Meyer, and he subsequently bought the interest of his partner and admitted his brother, J. F. W. Meyer, when the firm became Meyer & Brother. While residing in Fort Wayne, he during the same time edited and published a German paper, the "Morale." He also married Miss Francisca Schmidt, a native of Alsace-Lorraine. He purchased a plat of land of nine acres, and built a residence, stables, etc. He also built greenhouses, and engaged in gardening, floriculture and horticulture. Most of the evergreen and other ornamental trees now seen at or near Fort Wayne, that have attained large proportions, came from "Glendale," the name given by Mr. Meyer to his country home. He is said to have imported the first specimen of Begonia Rex, and he became so deeply interested in the cultivation of flowers and fruits that he wrote for the horticultural magazines of that day. In 1865, Meyer & Brother opened a branch drug store in St. Louis, Missouri, which under the management of C. F. G. Meyer, soon became the largest wholesale drug establishment in that city, and yet exists as the Meyer Brothers' Drug Company, incorporated. Mr. Meyer has been a director in three different banks, the first being in the State Bank of Indiana, and two banks in St. Louis. Owing to close application to business he never enjoyed very good health, and in 1889 broke down from nervous prostration, and for about five years was almost an invalid. He and his wife traveled a great deal for recreation during this time, sea voyages being especially beneficial to him. To Mr. and Mrs. Meyer have been born nine children, seven sons and two daughters. Three died, one as a babe and two when twenty-one and twenty-eight, respectively, while five sons and one daughter are living. Three of the sons are in the establishment of Meyer Brothers' Drug Company at this time (1898), the eldest one, Theodore F. Meyer, having virtually assumed the management of the business. Mr. and Mrs. Meyers are members of the German Lutheran Church.

**Miami.**—A city of the fourth class, in Saline County, on the Missouri River, sixteen

miles north of Marshall, the county seat. It has two public school buildings; five churches, a Democratic newspaper, the "News;" a bank, and a steam flourmill. In 1899 the population was 1,030. In 1833, Henry Ferrill established a ferry, and the settlement became an important shipping point. It was formerly known as Greenville.

**Michaelis, August C.**, architect and superintendent of building construction, of Joplin, was born July 3, 1863, at Palmyra, Missouri. His parents were August Charles and Joanna (Reimack) Michaelis. The father was an Alsatian, born at Weia, and inherited the title of Baron Dimerot. He was a cultured man, skilled in music, and with delicate taste for the beautiful in architecture and decoration. He traveled much in Europe to observe buildings and art galleries, remained for some time in Italy, and while there, made a guitar which is yet in possession of his son. He took up his residence in Paris, France, at a later day, where he made pianos and beautifully designed furniture, at one time filling an order for room furnishings given by command of the Emperor of Brazil. After twenty-one years' residence in France, he immigrated to America, and followed the furniture business here, making his home first in St. Louis, then in Muscatine, Iowa, and finally in Palmyra, Missouri, where he died in 1887, in the eighty-first year of his age. The mother was a native of Germany; she was married to Mr. Michaelis in Muscatine, Iowa, and is yet living at Palmyra, Missouri. The son, August C. Michaelis received but a common school education in his native town. He inherited the refined tastes of his father, early developed a passion for architectural studies, and his high accomplishments in the noble profession which he has made his life work, are due to no technical instruction, but solely to innate genius, and studious application. In 1883 he began work as a carpenter and builder, and was so engaged for ten years, at the same time deriving knowledge of architecture from both books and personal observation. In 1893 he located in Joplin, and began the work in which he has proven himself so accomplished a master. Among the most conspicuous of the architectural ornaments with which he has adorned the city, is the high school building, erected in 1896, at a cost of \$25,000. His designs were accepted



*A. C. Michener*







*A. C. Michaelis*



in a competitive examination of plans made by the leading architects of Kansas City and elsewhere in Missouri, and some in Illinois. Among his buildings are the beautiful residence of Mr. Patrick Murphy, of Carthage cut stone, costing \$25,000; the frame residence of Mr. John Wise, costing \$10,000; the Wyman Block, costing \$12,000; and the Campbell store building, costing the same amount. He later had in hand the Schifferdecker & Spencer building, for hotel and store purposes, stone front, in the Grecian style of architecture, at a cost of \$50,000; the Congregational Church, costing \$7,000; and numerous less important but beautiful structures. He was also engaged upon the plans for the new Presbyterian Church, in the Grecian temple style, with elliptical ceilings, a gallery overlooking the auditorium, basement with lecture and library rooms, and sanitary conveniences, the edifice to cost \$25,000. The distinguishing characteristics of his work are utility, dignity and exquisite taste. His ornamentation is graceful, being the happy mean between classic severity and florid decoration. In overlooking the work of construction, he holds contractors to a rigid exactness in labor and material, and his patrons have full assurance that their money is honestly expended. In politics he is a Republican, and in religion a Presbyterian. Mr. Michaelis was married September 27, 1887, to Miss Viola Kee, of Carthage, Illinois. Two children have been born of this marriage, Hester Fay, and Ralph William Michaelis.

**Microscopists, St. Louis Club of.** A club organized in 1887 with a membership composed chiefly of amateur microscopists, pupils and former pupils of Professor W. H. Whelpley, who occupied the chair of microscopy in the St. Louis College of Pharmacy. The purpose of the club was the study of microscopy, especially in its relations to pharmacy and medicine. The organization continued in active existence for about six years, during which period much good work was done by its members, individually and as a body. It held monthly meetings, and had an average membership of twenty-five persons. The club elected its last set of officers in 1891.

**Middelkamp, John William,** landowner and farmer, was born April 14, 1849,

in Warren County, Missouri, son of Henry and Mary Eliza (Helmus) Middelkamp. Both his father and mother were natives of Germany, and his father was born near Badbergen in 1819. In 1847 his parents came to the United States and to Missouri, and in December of that year they established their home in Warren County, near the town of Warrenton. The elder Middelkamp lived to a good old age, dying at his son's home near the town of Bellflower, March 3, 1897. By occupation, he was a miller and farmer. His wife, the mother of John W. and Elize Middelkamp, was born in 1828 in Germany and came to this country in the same year as her husband, although they were not married until March 8, 1848. She died February 13, 1861. Their daughter Elize, who was born in 1853, died in 1863. John W. Middelkamp attended school during the early years of his boyhood near Warrenton, and later spent two winters in St. Louis during which he attended the schools of that city. After leaving school, he worked in a dry goods store in St. Louis for a year and then returned to Warren County where he engaged in the merchandising business with his father at Warrenton. After a time he concluded to return to farm life and has since been engaged in agricultural pursuits and kindred enterprises. He resided on his father's home farm until 1882, and then removed to Montgomery County, near Bellflower, which place has since been his home. A large property-owner, he is known throughout a wide extent of country as an unusually intelligent farmer, and in all the affairs of everyday life, his actions are characterized by the strictest integrity. His word is as good as a bond and he is respected and esteemed by all who know him. While he is a Republican in politics and takes an active interest in the success of his party, he has never sought official preferment of any kind and the only offices he has held have been those of deputy postmaster and express agent at Warrenton, and postmaster and school director at Bellflower, after his removal to Montgomery County. In religion, he adheres to the faith of his fathers and is a member of the Evangelical Lutheran Church. A member of the order of Odd Fellows, he has filled various offices in the lodge with which he affiliates. December 5, 1872, Mr. Middelkamp married Miss Mary

Jane A. Schowengerdt, who was born November 18, 1852, daughter of Ernst and Elizabeth (Huckreide) Schowengerdt, of Warrenton, Missouri. Mrs. Middelkamp's father was one of the earliest settlers in Warren County, of the German nationality, and was for many years a large property-owner and influential citizen in that county. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Middelkamp have been Lizzie K., born in 1874; Annie C., born in 1878; Ernst H., who was born in 1881 and died the same year; Emma C., who was born in 1882 and died in 1883; Carrie M., born in 1885; and George J. Middelkamp born in 1890. Lizzie K. Middelkamp married A. E. Blattner, May 2, 1895.

**Middlebrook, Robert B.**, city councillor of Kansas City, who was appointed by the mayor and confirmed by the upper house of the common council April 20, 1897, and reappointed and confirmed April 17, 1899, is a native of Connecticut, and was born in 1855. In 1878, when twenty-three years of age, he graduated from the law department of Yale University. The same year, he located in Kansas City, Missouri, where he has since resided and practiced his profession. In 1888, Mr. Middlebrook was appointed assistant city councillor. In 1889 the present city charter was obtained. His experience in municipal law is thus cotemporary with the municipal life of Kansas City under its present charter. Hence his familiarity with the municipal life of the city has enabled him to contribute the article on "Municipal Government of Kansas City," which appears elsewhere in the "Encyclopedia of the History of Missouri."

**Middletown.**—A city of the third class, in Montgomery County, near the northern boundary line of the county. It is ten miles from Wellsville—the nearest railroad point—on the Wabash Railroad, and is one of the oldest towns in the county. It has a good public high school, several churches, a bank, two hotels, a newspaper "Chips," six general stores, two drug stores and about half a dozen other stores and shops. Population in 1899 (estimated), 550.

**Middletown.**—See "Waverly."

**Midland.**—A town founded about 1880 by the Midland Furnace Company, two miles

north of the city of Steelville, in Crawford County. At one time it had a population of about 300. About 1894 the furnace was dismantled, business was discontinued and the town ceased to exist.

**Midway.**—See "Jasper."

**Milam, Benjamin Jonson**, physician, was born January 26, 1849, in Bloomington, Macon County, Missouri. His parents were Solomon and Matilda (Baker) Milam, the father a native of Virginia and the mother of Howard County, Missouri. Solomon Milam came with his father, who was also named Solomon Milam, from Tazewell County, Virginia, to Missouri, in 1837. They settled three miles north of Old Bloomington, in Macon County, and from this family representatives have since gone out into different parts of Missouri, and into various Western States and Territories. The younger Solomon Milam was born in Tazewell County, Virginia, September 11, 1815, and died in Macon County, Missouri, July 16, 1879. His wife, the mother of Dr. Milam, was born in 1816 and died in 1880. They were married in 1840 and at once settled on a farm one and a half miles north of Old Bloomington, the former county seat of Macon county. This was four years before the government survey of lands in Macon County, and such lands were not then open to entry. Four daughters and seven sons were born to Solomon Milam and his wife, of whom the first two daughters died in infancy. All the others are living, their names being as follows: Joseph B. Milam, of Corwin, Kansas; Rev. S. H. Milam, of Clarence, Missouri; Dr. B. J. Milam, of Macon, Missouri; Charles W. Milam, of Gainesville, Missouri; Mattie Milam Gooding, of Castle Rock, Colorado; John H. Milam, of Clarence, Missouri; Virginia Milam Holderly, of Byron, Oklahoma Territory; James B. Milam, of Hazelton, Kansas, and George L. Milam, of Fayette, Missouri. All are prosperous and worthy people and all have families of children ranging in number of from two to six. In his early childhood, Dr. Milam attended the public schools near his country home, and later was a student at Macon high school of Old Bloomington, and during the years 1869-70 and 1870-71 at Central College of Fayette, Missouri. In 1875 he matriculated in St.

Louis Medical College at St. Louis where he attended lectures during the following year. In 1876 he went to Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and received his doctor's degree from that institution in 1877. Immediately afterward he began the practice of his profession in the city of Macon and from that up to the present time (1900) he has been continuously engaged in active and successful professional labor. He is now rounding out a quarter of a century of work in this sphere of usefulness, and has earned and enjoys the highest esteem of his professional brethren and the general public. Although still a comparatively young man, he has been witness to almost the entire growth and development of Macon County, and now sees towns and villages, mines, and factories, churches, colleges and other schools in a region which was sparsely settled when he first saw it, but which is now fifth among the counties of the State in population. In politics, Dr. Milam has always been a staunch Democrat, taking an active interest in the success of his party but caring nothing for political preferment. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and for something like twenty years past has served on the board of stewards of his church. In October of 1878 he married Miss Emma B. McCall, and of this union six children were born, their names being as follows: Ernest Lloyd born May 5, 1880, died March 30, 1886; Mary Etta, now the wife of J. I. B. Hanson, of Peoria, Illinois; Lillie Maud; Benjamin Franklin; Ella Irene; and Ada Morine, whose ages range downward in the order named from sixteen to ten years. The first Mrs. Milam died December 6, 1891. March 25, 1896, Dr. Milam married Miss Kate Richardson, daughter of H. H. Richardson, of Chariton County, Missouri, and granddaughter of Rev. Ancil Richardson, one of the pioneer Methodist ministers of north Missouri. Mrs. Kate Richardson Milam died suddenly November 19, 1898, leaving a son, Ancil Marvin Milam, born February 15, 1898, the day on which the battleship "Maine" was destroyed at Havana. Although thrice bereaved, in early life of his first-born son and later of two beautiful and accomplished women who were ideal wives, Dr. Milam has been sustained by an unflinching trust in the wisdom of Divine Providence and has addressed himself to his duties at all times with chivalrous

devotion. His home is one which he has brightened and made happy and he finds the sweetest joys of life at his own fireside.

**Milan.**—The judicial seat of Sullivan County a city of the fourth class, situated on the Chicago, Burlington & Kansas City and the Omaha, Kansas City & Eastern Railroads, which cross each other at the town. It was founded in 1845 on land donated to the county by Armistead C. Hill, and was made the county seat. It has Baptist, Catholic, Methodist Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal, South, Christian and Presbyterian Churches. The various fraternal orders have lodges in the town, the Masons and Odd Fellows have buildings. There is a graded school, a telephone exchange, saw and planing mill, flouring mill, ax-handle factory, two newspapers, the "Standard" and the "Republican," and about sixty business concerns, large and small, including stores, lumber and coal yards and miscellaneous shops. The city has a good courthouse and jail. Population, 1899 (estimated), 2,000.

**Military Bounty Lands.**—In 1818 Congress set apart lands in the States of Arkansas, Illinois and Missouri, out of which each soldier who served in the War of 1812 was permitted to take one quarter-section, 160 acres, title to be made to him by land warrant. In Missouri the military bounty lands were to be taken from the counties of Carroll, Chariton, Linn, Livingston and Randolph, and that region became known as the military tract. The lands were selected by lot, in the land office at Washington, and warrants filled out in the names appearing upon the army rolls, and kept until claimed. The soldiers lived in distant States and the bounty lands were remote. No one ever drew in person, few ever saw the lands, and many were unaware of the provision made for them until a speculator sought them to make a purchase. The considerations named in some of the assignments are suggestive of the ignorance prevailing as to right and value. Some were for "one rifle and powder horn," "eight coon skins and a shoat," "one foxhound," "one heffer caff," "two barrer hogs," "a bushel and  $\frac{1}{2}$  guber peas." Nearly all the Missouri military bounty land was vacant for many years, and tracts were repeatedly sold for taxes, being bid in by

speculators. Much litigation ensued, and many titles were finally quieted by the statute of limitation of 1865.

**Military Executions at Springfield.**—During the Civil War, Springfield was the scene of several military executions. In 1863 two soldiers were shot near the Fulbright Spring for deserting to the enemy. In 1864 a soldier of the Regular Army killed a demented man for his money, on the Fayetteville road. He was tried, sentenced to be shot and the execution took place south of town, near the Owens farm. He was more indifferent to the occasion than were many of the spectators. On being taken from jail he assisted in lifting his own coffin into the wagon, and rode upon it. When in position facing the firing squad, he deliberately took the most exact attitude of a soldier at "attention," and just before the officer in command gave the word "fire," he raised his hand and pointed to his heart, and died without a struggle. On the site of North Springfield a soldier of the Fourth Missouri State Militia Regiment was shot for deserting to the enemy and engaging in bushwhacking. No names are preserved in connection with these events. In 1863, at Boonville, Charles Brownlee was convicted by military commission of murder, robbery and treason. He was a resident of Moniteau County, in which, and Cooper County, the crimes were committed. He was sentenced to be shot, but escaped from the Boonville jail. Early in 1865 he was captured in Polk County, and brought to Springfield, where he was identified. General Dodge, at St. Louis, was advised of the circumstances, and asked what disposition should be made of the prisoner, to which he replied, "Carry out the sentence of the commission, and shoot him." Answer was made, setting forth that Brownlee claimed to be a lieutenant in the Confederate service, to which General Dodge replied, "Shoot him at once; he is not a regular Confederate soldier." Brownlee appealed to General Sanborn, who was without authority in the case, but refused to intercede, saying, "I shoot my own murderers and robbers and house-burners, and can't show any favors to the enemy's rascals that I won't to my own." Brownlee was shot, south of town, May 11th, the day after General Dodge's last telegram was received.

**Military Executions at St. Louis.**

In retaliation for the shooting of Major James Wilson and six comrades, of the Third Missouri State Cavalry, near Washington, Missouri, by order of a Confederate officer, General Rosecrans executed six Confederate prisoners of war at St. Louis, October 29, 1864. The names of the unfortunate victims of this retaliatory measure were James W. Gates, of the Third Missouri Cavalry; Harvey H. Blackburn, of Coleman's Arkansas Cavalry Regiment; John Nichols, of the Second Missouri Cavalry; Charles W. Minniken, of Crabtree's Arkansas Cavalry; Asa V. Ladd, of Burbridge's Missouri Cavalry, and George P. Bunch, of the Third Missouri Cavalry. This was one of the tragedies of the war period which left a deep impress upon the public mind, notwithstanding the fact that tragedies were then of daily occurrence. About half past 1 o'clock on the day set for the execution, a small procession marched from Gratiot Street prison, under escort of a detachment of the Tenth Kansas Regiment of Federal Infantry, to the grounds selected as the place for the execution, where assembled about 3,000 spectators. Six pine posts had been set upright in the ground, to each of which was attached a square board seat. Each of the prisoners sat down upon one of these seats, each evincing in his demeanor the courage and intrepidity of the true soldier. The hands of each were fastened to the post behind him, the firing party, which consisted of fifty-four men, was placed in position. Thirty-six of the firing party were detailed for the first fire, eighteen being held in reserve. The eyes of the prisoners having been bandaged, there was a momentary suspense, and then came the command: "One, two, fire!" The guns were discharged simultaneously, and at the same instant the heads of the prisoners fell forward, blood gushed from their bodies, and in five minutes all were pronounced dead by the attending surgeon. The bodies were then placed in plain board coffins and taken charge of by the government undertaker. Another military execution took place inside the St. Louis County jail on the 26th of December, 1864. At that time James M. Utz, born and reared in St. Ferdinand Township, having been convicted of being a spy in the Confederate service, was executed by hanging.

**Militia Department.**—The militia department of Missouri is composed of the Governor of the State as commander-in-chief, the adjutant general, appointed by the Governor, with a salary of \$2,000 a year, and a chief clerk. The organized militia of the State is called the National Guard of Missouri, consisting of not over 3,000 men between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years who have voluntarily enlisted for whatever military duty may be required of them. Behind the National Guard is the reserve militia of the State, consisting of all able-bodied males of military ages—eighteen to forty-five years—liable to military duty. (See also "National Guard.")

**Miller, Alfred Beckett**, physician, was born February 1, 1862, in Marion County, Missouri, son of Abdiel and Mary (Jones) Miller. His father was born in Marion County in 1818, and came of one of the pioneer families of this State. His mother was a native of Maryland. The elder Miller was one of the first settlers in Macon County, Missouri, and died there in 1869. He was a successful farmer and was able to give his children, as they grew up, good educational advantages. His wife, the mother of Dr. Miller, survived her husband three years, dying in 1872. After pursuing a course of study at Palmyra Seminary, Dr. Miller entered Central College, at Fayette, Missouri, where he took a thorough classical and scientific course. He then began the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. B. A. Jandon, of Palmyra, and at the end of the prescribed course of reading went to Philadelphia, where he matriculated in Jefferson Medical College, one of the oldest and most widely known medical educational institutions in the United States. He received his doctor's degree from Jefferson College in 1878, and immediately afterward began the practice of his profession at Shelbyville, Missouri. After practicing there four years he removed, in the year 1882, to Macon, Missouri, and ever since that time he has been engaged in professional labor in that city. Nature qualified him for a physician by giving him a vigorous intellect, sympathy for human suffering and a kindly nature, and a thorough education fitted him for the skillful treatment of those needing the physician's care. While he has given his attention to general

practice, he has acquired more than local distinction as a gynecologist. He has been president of the District Medical Society, at Macon, and is a member of the Missouri State Medical Society. October 9, 1879, Dr. Miller married Miss Lillian Rush, the accomplished daughter of Rev. Lilburn Rush, a prominent member of the Missouri Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Dr. Miller and his wife are both members of this church.

**Miller, Elijah**, lawyer and legislator, was born May 7, 1839, in Buchanan County, Missouri, son of Rev. Henry and Isabella (Laster) Miller. His father was a native of Greene County, Illinois, where he was born in 1822, and his mother was born in Buchanan County, Missouri. The elder Miller was a Baptist minister and faithfully followed his calling for many years, dying in 1889 in Denver, Worth County, Missouri. The son was educated in the common schools of Buchanan County and passed the early years of his life on a farm. In 1859 he went to California, but after a time returned to Missouri, and soon after the beginning of the Civil War entered the Union Army, in which he served three years under General Banks. After the war he taught school for several years in Worth County, and while thus engaged studied law. He was admitted to the bar in 1878, and has since engaged continuously in the practice of his profession. The earliest official positions which he held were those of justice of the peace and county assessor of Worth County, and the first named of these offices he held for three terms and the last named for two terms. Governor Woodson appointed him a notary public in 1872, and he also filled that office continuously for twenty-five years. In 1888 he was elected a member of the lower branch of the General Assembly of Missouri, and in 1892 he was again chosen to that body. In 1896 he was elected to the State Senate, and enjoys the distinction of being the only Democrat who has ever been chosen to that office from his district. Since he became a voter, he has been a member of the Democratic party, and in 1864, while serving in the Union Army, he voted for General George B. McClellan, the Democratic candidate for the presidency. He has been pronounced in his views at all times, but at the same time has been tolerant



of the views of others in political matters, and when nominated by his party for the State senatorship, he received the indorsement of the Populist party, and at the ensuing election was chosen over his competitor by a majority of 2,425 votes, 500 of which came from his Republican friends. Senator Miller is prominent in fraternal circles as a member of the orders of Masons, Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias, and has filled all the offices in the subordinate lodges with which he affiliates. August 10, 1865, he married Miss Elizabeth Bridges, daughter of Ivy Bridges, of Denver, Missouri. Mrs. Miller's father was a Baptist minister and a native of Perry County, Illinois. There he married Polly Arnold, who was born in the same county, and together they came to Missouri in 1858, establishing their home in Worth County. The surviving children of Senator and Mrs. Miller are two daughters and two sons. The elder daughter is the wife of Wade Percenfield, and the second daughter is the wife of C. E. Brumfield, both of Worth County, Missouri. The elder son is a practicing lawyer and the younger son is fitting himself for that profession.

**Miller, John**, editor, soldier, third Governor of the State of Missouri, and member of Congress, was born in Berkeley County, Virginia, November 25, 1781, and died at Florissant, St. Louis County, Missouri, March 18, 1846. Reared on a farm with the advantages of only a common school education, he showed the military inclination of his character when a boy by playing soldier, with himself at the head of a company. While a young man he removed to Steubenville, Ohio, and published there the "Steubenville Gazette." When the War of 1812 came on his martial spirit and abilities caused him to be appointed general of the State militia of Ohio, and afterward, colonel in the United States Army, in command of the Nineteenth Infantry, serving under General William Henry Harrison. On one occasion, while General Harrison was concentrating his forces at Fort Meigs for the invasion of Canada, the British, under the cover of night, erected a battery of six guns in annoying proximity to the fort, and General Harrison, calling his colonels together, asked them, one by one, who would undertake to capture it, and Colonel Miller, irritated at

the unmilitary method, bluntly said, "I'll try, sir," and taking a detachment of 350 men, Kentucky volunteers, with a few regulars, he charged the battery, defended by double the number of British and Indians, captured the guns, spiked them, and returned to the fort with a considerable body of prisoners. Colonel Miller served on the Canadian border till the close of the war, and was then ordered to Missouri. In 1817 he resigned his position in the army, settled in Cooper County and was appointed register of lands, which place he held for eight years. In 1825 he was elected Governor to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Governor Bates. There were two other candidates in the field, Judge David Todd and William C. Carr, and the canvass was remarkable for the bitter personalities with which it was conducted. The vote stood, for Miller, 2,380; Carr, 1,470; Todd, 1,113. In 1828 he was re-elected for a full term, and his administration was long remembered for the unusual agricultural prosperity that marked it. In 1836, four years after his retirement from the Governor's office, he was elected one of the two Representatives in Congress from Missouri, and he was re-elected in 1838 and again in 1840, serving for three terms with distinguished honor.

**Miller, John N.**, merchant, was born December 7, 1851, in Stoddard County, Missouri, son of John C. and Matilda (Hodge) Miller. The elder Miller, who was a prosperous farmer and mill-owner, and who passed the most of his life in Stoddard County, was the son of one of the earliest settlers of that county. John N. Miller was reared on a farm, received a practical education in country schools and followed agricultural pursuits until he was twenty-two years of age. In 1873 he began his career as a merchant, going in that year to Dexter, Stoddard County, where he opened a general store. For five years thereafter he conducted this business alone, but in 1878 formed a partnership and became head of the firm of Miller & Ladd. In 1882 A. H. Carter was admitted to the firm, which then became Miller, Ladd & Co. Under this name a successful business was conducted until 1895, when the firm became Miller & Carter. Carrying a large stock of general merchandise and selling goods for cash only, Mr. Miller and his as-





*Louis Miller*

MILLER

... have gained an enviable position among the merchants of southeast Missouri. In their constantly expanding trade they have admirably suited their operations to the city of Dexter and the country tributary thereto, and their success has exceeded the expectations of their warmest friends. Honorable and high minded in his dealings with patrons, and prompt in meeting every obligation, Mr. Miller is esteemed alike by those from whom he buys and those to whom he sells. In addition to his general merchandising business he is head of the Miller, Ulen & Carter Hardware Company, which operates one of the leading stores of its kind in the southeastern part of the State. He is also a large stock-raiser and an extensive and thoroughly progressive farmer. In later years he has given his attention largely to his farming and stock interests, and in this field has shown the same sagacity and executive ability which have been distinguishing characteristics of his operations in merchandising. In politics he is a Democrat, and he is a member of the fraternal order of Knights of Honor. In 1874 he married Miss Dora Sitton, and they have five children living. Of these, Dora is the wife of Samuel Ulen, of the firm of Miller, Ulen & Carter; Anna is the wife of Arthur McCox, cashier of the Farmers' Bank of Dexter; Minnie is the wife of Charles Walters, a local druggist, and Myrtle and Charles are unmarried.

**Miller, Louis,** architect and builder, was born October 13, 1853, in Jefferson County, Missouri, of humble but worthy German parents. At the early age of six years he was deprived of his father by death, and his mother being left with limited means, he began contributing his mite to the support of the family when he was but eight years of age. He had the indomitable pluck, industry and perseverance characteristic of the German people, and his struggle was a manly one from the beginning. He had little opportunity to attend school, but laid the foundation for thorough self-education in instruction received at his mother's knee and in eight years' attendance at Arcadia College, then in the control and management of the Baptist Church. His mother removed from Jefferson County to Arcadia in his early childhood, and he has ever since resided at Arcadia, Mo. While he was still a mere lad his

various accomplishments were shown, and his genius for architecture was manifest from the very beginning. This aptitude for architecture was not a mere ordinary talent, but a true genius, and it was this character which enabled him to attain the success which he has achieved. He held a position in a village in his youth, and soon engaged in the business of architecture. He has since been successful in his career, and has been a member of the Society of Architects. He has also been a member of the National Association of Architects. He has been a student of the University of Chicago, and has received a broad fund of general education. Beginning with the history of the United States, he followed this with the reading of Macauley's and Hunt's histories of England, Gibbon's "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," ancient history, Shakespeare, Milton and other English poets, most of the American poets, Carlyle, Dickens, Eliot and other English authors. Before his death he had a concentration of mind, and a memory, he thus acquired a vast knowledge, and he entered into intellectual and literary work with the people of his country. He has only one child, a son, when he was in his early years. He has indulged in religious disquisitions, and he always had a number of letters of introduction to John W. Miller, a sum-



*Louis Miller*

sociates have gained an enviable position among the merchants of southeast Missouri. With a constantly expanding trade they have admirably suited their operations to the city of Dexter and the country tributary thereto, and their success has exceeded the expectations of their warmest friends. Honorable and high minded in his dealings with patrons, and prompt in meeting every obligation, Mr. Miller is esteemed alike by those from whom he buys and those to whom he sells. In addition to his general merchandising business he is head of the Miller, Ulen & Carter Hardware Company, which operates one of the leading stores of its kind in the southeastern part of the State. He is also a large stock-raiser and an extensive and thoroughly progressive farmer. In later years he has given his attention largely to his farming and stock interests, and in this field has shown the same sagacity and executive ability which have been distinguishing characteristics of his operations in merchandising. In politics he is a Democrat, and he is a member of the fraternal order of Knights of Honor. In 1874 he married Miss Dora Sitton, and they have five children living. Of these, Dora is the wife of Samuel Ulen, of the firm of Miller, Ulen & Carter; Anna is the wife of Arthur Wilcox, cashier of the Farmers' Bank of Dexter; Minnie is the wife of Charles Walters, a local druggist, and Myrtle and Charles are unmarried.

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various mechanical contrivances plainly showed almost perfect architectural designs, and as a result of this manifest bent of his genius he was apprenticed for three years to the village carpenter. At the completion of this apprenticeship he was competent to assume all responsibility in the erection of ordinary buildings. In those days every architectural magazine and other works of this character which his means permitted him to obtain, found their way to his humble cottage, and there he could be found poring over such works when "nature's sweet restorer" held all the other inhabitants of the peaceful village in its embrace. This course of study soon enabled him to make creditable and acceptable plans for public and other large buildings and to build with an accuracy and symmetry that challenged the envy of other contractors more advanced in years. His careful attention to both the science of architecture and the mechanical part of the business in which he is engaged has made him one of the leading builders of southeastern Missouri, and he has been successful beyond the most sanguine expectations of his earlier life, in his chosen field of labor. His studies have not, however, been continued to books pertaining to architecture, carpentry and building, but his active mind has reached out into other fields. A systematic and careful student, he has, by wide reading, gained a broad fund of general information. Beginning with the history of the United States, he followed this with the reading of Macauley's and Hume's histories of England, Gibbon's "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," ancient history, Shakespeare, Milton and other English poets, most of the American poets; Carlyle, Dickens, Eliot and other English authors. Being blessed with the power of concentration in thought and a retentive memory, he thus stored his mind with useful knowledge, and has been able at all times to enter into intellectual discussions of history and literature with educated and cultivated people. Unobtrusive in manner, however, it has only been when occasion demanded or when he was drawn out by his friends that he has indulged in historical, political and religious discussion. One of those with whom he always delighted to talk concerning matters of this character was the late General John W. Truner, of St. Louis, who passed his summers at a beautiful and picturesque coun-

try residence in the lovely Arcadia Valley, and none mourned the death of General Turner more than did Mr. Miller. In the course of his business career, Mr. Miller has erected many educational institutions, bank buildings, public halls, courthouses, mercantile buildings and palatial residences, which stand as monuments to his skill as an architect and builder. In politics he has been a Democrat since he cast his first vote, but he has not allowed his support of the principles of that party to commit him to the bestowal of his votes upon unworthy or immoral candidates for public office, and he has not hesitated to support candidates of other parties when he deemed them best fitted for the offices to which they aspired, his rule being always to make a bold stand for the right. When about twenty years of age he was converted and joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, of which he has been a member in good standing ever since. At an early age he became a member of the Masonic order and has since taken the Royal Arch degrees. Always a public-spirited man, he has been recognized by all as one of the leading citizens of the Arcadia Valley, ready at all times to lend a helping hand to a good cause and to all needy persons worthy of assistance. April 26, 1892, Mr. Miller married Miss Salena Ringo, of remote Scotch and German descent, who is a graduate of the State Normal School at Cape Girardeau, and who belongs to a family (residing in Arcadia) which for generations has borne an untarnished name. Two children have been born of this union, the eldest of whom, Louis Miller, Jr., gives evidence of possessing the mechanical genius of his father.

**Miller, L. M.**, manufacturer, is a native of Pennsylvania, and a graduate of Reading University in that State. Under the superintendence of his father, Ezra Miller, an old flourmill owner and operator in that city, he acquired a thorough practical knowledge of every detail of the business in mill and office. He located in Kansas City, Missouri, in 1879, and that year formed a partnership with L. S. Mohr and C. A. Young under the name of the Zenith Milling Company, an organization which remains intact to the present day. Mr. Miller, during his entire residence in Kansas City, has been deeply interested in all enterprises conducive to the material interests

of the city and vicinity, and particularly those related to the business in which his capital and attention are engaged. He is an active and influential member of the Commercial Club, of the Board of Trade, of which he has been president; of the Board of Trade Building Association, and of the Manufacturers' Association of Kansas City. He has also served as a member of the city council of Kansas City. In politics he is a Republican.

**Miller, William H.**, lawyer and banker, was born September 28, 1856, in Cape Girardeau County, Missouri, son of Andrew and Sophia Miller. Both his parents belonged to old families of Cape Girardeau, their immediate ancestors having come to that county with the first settlers from Pennsylvania and North Carolina. Reared at Jackson, Mr. Miller passed through the public schools and then completed his academic studies at the Southeast Missouri Normal School. After finishing his course at the normal school he entered the law department of the University of the State of Missouri, at Columbia, from which he was graduated in the class of 1879. Immediately after his admission to the bar he began the practice of his profession in Jackson, the county seat of his native county, and the place of his birth. Within a few years thereafter he gained an enviable professional standing, and has ever since continued in the enjoyment of a lucrative practice, standing high in the esteem of brother lawyers and the general public. In later years he has given special attention to railroad law and corporate practice, and since 1893 he has been the attorney for the St. Louis Southwestern Railroad Company in Missouri. His business as well as his professional qualifications are of a high order, and for several years he has been president of the Cape Girardeau County Savings Bank. Occupied with the duties incident to his banking and other interests and his professional labors, he has had no inclination to enter public life, and has never sought political preferment of any kind. He is, however, a staunch Democrat, and has interested himself at times actively in advancing the interests of his party, asking no other recompense than that of feeling that he has discharged his duties as a citizen, and the further satisfaction of aiding those among his friends who have ambitions to gratify in this direc-

tion. He was reared in the Universalist faith, but in later years has inclined to Presbyterianism, although he is not a communicant of any church. Deeply interested in Freemasonry, he is a Noble of the Mystic Shrine and a member of Moolah Temple, of St. Louis. He is also a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. A strong, self-reliant, self-made man, his close attention to professional duties, studious habits and progressive methods have given him a place among the leaders of the bar of southeast Missouri, while his geniality, courteous demeanor and unquestioned integrity have popularized him to a remarkable degree throughout that portion of the State. As a financier and bank president, his record is no less admirable than as a lawyer, and the banking house of which he is the head is a model institution of its kind. October 5, 1881, Mr. Miller married Miss Elizabeth Welling, daughter of Charles Welling, one of the oldest and most prominent business men of southeast Missouri. The only child born of this union, Julian G. Miller, is at the present time (1900) a youth sixteen years of age.

**Miller, William H.**, Grand Master Workman of the Ancient Order United Workmen of Missouri, is a native Missourian, having been born in Jasper County, Missouri, on the 12th of January, 1843, and died in St. Louis, in 1900. He received a common school education, and became a printer at Rockport, Missouri. During the Civil War he served in the Thirty-fifth Regiment Missouri Infantry and in the Eleventh Regiment Missouri Cavalry, rising to the rank of first lieutenant. He afterward conducted, at different times, the Brownsville "Advertiser," the Rulo "Register," and the Nebraska City "Press," all in Nebraska. He then worked on papers in Omaha, and afterward removed to Kansas City to take an editorial position on the "Journal." As a journalist he won a reputation in the Missouri Valley as a writer on industrial and commercial subjects, as well as upon current politics. During the last three years of his journalistic career he was also secretary of the Board of Trade of Kansas City, at the reorganization of which he withdrew from journalism to devote himself to that organization, remaining with it altogether sev-

enteen years. During the same time he became identified with the commercial conventions of the country, and especially with those looking to the improvement of the western waterways, having attained a position on the directory of the Western Waterways Association, and also of the National Shipping League. At the conclusion of his connection with the Board of Trade, in 1890, he was elected Grand Master Workman of the Ancient Order of United Workmen of Missouri, and was re-elected biennially. In connection with the order he devoted himself to the study of its peculiar problems, as well as to the development of his own jurisdiction, and was the author of the movement in the Supreme Lodge which led to an investigation into the foundations of its system and the complete reorganization of its assessment methods. He was a member of the Thirty-fourth General Assembly of Missouri, and also supervisor of the census of the Kansas City district in 1890. He was married at Nebraska City, on the 17th of June, 1866, to Genevra Linton, and is the father of five children, two of whom are living. He became a resident of St. Louis in 1894.

**Miller County.**—A county in the central part of the State, bounded on the north by Morgan, Moniteau and Cole, east by Cole, Osage and Maries, south by Pulaski and Camden, and west by Camden and Morgan Counties; area, 380,000 acres. The topography of the county presents, generally, a broken appearance. The surface is elevated from fifty to 600 feet above the level of the Missouri River at the mouth of the Osage. The latter river runs diagonally across the central part from the southwest, on either side of which are narrow table lands elevated about forty feet above the river, forming the so-called Osage bottoms. From these table lands rise lofty bluffs, and broken land rises gradually to the southeast, forming the ridge between the Osage and Gasconade, and to the northwest forming the Moreau-Osage water shed. In the county the soil varies from rich black alluvial loam in the bottoms to cherty barren soil on the hills and ridges, but most of the land is arable, and when carefully cultivated bears good crops. The Osage River is the most important stream. It is navigable during high water as far as Osceola, in St. Clair



County. Its principal tributaries are Little Gravois, Saline, Jim Henry, Cub and Little Tavern Creeks from the north, and Bear, Dog, Cat-Tail, Coon, Panther, Humphrey and Lick and Tavern Creeks from the south. The Tavern is the largest of these branches, and flows in a devious course from the southeastern part of the county in a northerly direction, its waters augmented by those of Barren Fork, Sandstone, Bolin and other smaller streams. In the southwestern part is the Grand Auglaize and its feeders, and in the northern part the county is watered and drained by South and Blythe's Forks of Moreau and East Branch of Brush Creek. Never-failing springs abound throughout the county, some of which are mineral in character and possessing well known medicinal qualities, the best known of these being the Aurora Springs, the Saline and Sulphur Springs. In the northwestern part and south of the Osage are scattered prairie lands, small in extent, but highly fertile. In the valleys of the different streams are extensive timber lands, covered with growths of red, burr and white oak, and white and black walnut, basswood, and woods of lesser value. Not alone are the forest growths confined to the valleys, but in places extend over the higher country. The hills and uplands are excellent for grazing purposes, and much of the territory is well adapted for the growing of fruits, which for many years has been a profitable industry. About 40 per cent of the arable land in the county is under cultivation. The most profitable crops are corn, hay and fruit. Stock-raising is an important branch of the farmers' pursuits. According to the report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the surplus products shipped from the county in 1898 were: Cattle, 1,260 head; hogs, 10,375 head; sheep, 3,385 head; horses and mules, 76 head; wheat, 633 bushels; hay, 98,500 pounds; lumber, 198,700 feet; piling and posts, 132,000 feet; cross-ties, 984,963; cordwood, 1,185 cords; poultry, 295,531 pounds; eggs, 109,650 dozen; butter, 8,429 pounds; dressed meats, 1,406 pounds; game and fish, 12,471 pounds; hides and pelts, 9,945 pounds. Other articles exported from the county were feathers, furs, molasses, dried fruits and fresh fruits, lead ore and tiff and vegetables. In the southeastern and western parts of the county bituminous coal has been found. There are

also hematite and specular iron ores, zinc and lead. For the past quarter of a century, at times, lead has been profitably mined, and the mineral interests of the county promise to become important, as within the past few years there has been greater activity and system in development work. There is abundant lime and sandstone, excellent for building purposes. There are a few caves in the county, the largest of which is on Big Tavern Creek, near its confluence with the Osage. Its entrance is about twenty-five feet square and about thirty feet in the bluff above the river bed, and is reached by a ladder. During the Civil War it was a retreat of Crabtree, the so-called bandit. Further up the Tavern are two other caves, one of which for several years was used as a beer vault by a German who established a small brewery there. On the bluffs of the Osage and Grand Auglaize are numerous stone mounds of some prehistoric race. In these mounds have been found quaint bits of pottery, charcoal, stone axes and other relics. On the Osage bottoms are regularly arranged earth mounds, similar to those in the eastern part of the State along the Mississippi River. The territory now comprising Miller County was a hunting ground of the Osage Indians, and as late as 1822 they had a village on Tavern Creek, near the mouth of Barren Fork. About the beginning of the century (perhaps before) adventurous hunters and trappers visited the country, and later traders followed in their footsteps. Along the Osage was a well-worn trail, and along this the pioneers wended their way, now and then following up the branches of its tributaries. It is not known that any of the early hunters in the territory became permanent settlers. The first white man to make his home in the county, according to the most reliable authorities, was Seneca R. Y. Day, who settled near the mouth of Tavern Creek in 1815. In 1819 A. J. Lindley located also on Tavern Creek. Little of their personality is known, and tradition fails to tell whence they came or whither they went. The next to become residents of what is now Miller County were two brothers, William and Boyd Miller, who took up their residence in the northeastern part, on Spring Garden Prairie. John Wilson, an eccentric character, in 1822, located on Tavern Creek, near the mouth of

Barren Fork. He was a native of Ireland, and was about sixty-five years old when, with his wife and family, he became a resident of what is now Miller County. The first winter they made their home in a cave, which has since been named "Wilson's Cave." He was friendly with the Indians, and his start in stock-raising was with pigs which they donated to him. When later settlers occupied the country the name "Cave Wilson" and "Uncle Jack" were applied to him, and his wife, a noble little woman, became known as "Aunt Nellie." Wilson was fond of the hunt, and as years passed became known as an extensive landowner and a man of wealth. He was a lover of nature, held the views of a free thinker, and his generosity was only bounded by his resources. He was a man of sterling worth and a contemporary neighbor paid him a just tribute by saying, "He fed the hungry, visited the sick, and clothed the naked." He lived to be 100 years old, dying in 1855. Long before his death he prepared a coffin for himself, which he placed in a small cave near the cave in which he once lived on Tavern Creek, and when his end came, according to his oft-expressed wish, in this cave was placed his body packed in salt, and near by a demijohn of good whisky, and the cave sealed up. He directed that at his funeral a good dinner and "something to wash it down" be served to all who attended, and at the end of seven years the natural tomb be opened and his friends meet there and partake of the contents of the demijohn. Many seven-year periods have since passed, and still the demijohn and tomb remain undisturbed, but the good deeds and eccentricities of this man will long be a matter of tradition in Miller County. About 1830 Maston Burriss, Samuel Richardson, John Brockman, Hugh Challis and Isaac Bass settled on the Osage, and Daniel Brumley and Isaac Bilgeu on Tavern Creek. Later came the Wilkes, McCaslin, Sullins, Moore, Spence and other families, who settled in the vicinity of the present site of Eldon; and the Hines, Simpson, Stubblefield and Harrison families settled in the locality of Spring Garden. After 1830 settlement rapidly increased. The first person to make an entry of land in the territory, now Miller County, was William Miller, his entry dating July 20, 1826. In 1829 David Johnson, John

Greenup, E. Wilkes, Stephen Bell and others filed on land. Between 1830 and 1840 many settlements and entries were made. The earliest settlers paid more attention to hunting and trapping than to farming, which was not started until after 1830, only sufficient "garden truck" being raised for the individual needs of families, as the forests and streams supplied abundance of game and fish for food. As in other frontier counties, the mortar and pestle were used in preparing corn for bread, and these were replaced by horse mills, which were used until 1834, when William Brockman built the first mill in the county to be run by water power on Saline Creek, and on the same stream, a few years later, William Williams built the second mill in the county. The first mill to be run by steam power was built in 1853, by John Humes, near Pleasant Mount. Miller County territory was included in Cole County when the latter was organized in 1820, and remained so until February 6, 1837, when the legislative act creating Miller County out of the southern part of Cole County was approved. Its boundaries were again defined in 1839, the line between Camden and Miller Counties changed in 1845, territory from Morgan County annexed in 1860, and again minor changes were made in 1868. The county was named in honor of John Miller, who was Governor of Missouri, 1826-28. The Legislature directed that until a permanent seat of justice be selected, the court meet at the house of John Miller, the name "John" being an error, William Miller being intended, and David Fullbright, of Pulaski, Zacheus German, of Morgan, and John Hensley, of Cole County, were appointed commissioners to locate a seat of justice. The first county court was composed of John Francis, presiding justice, and Edmund Wilkes and Stephen A. Blevans, associate justices. James P. Harrison was the first clerk of the court, and William M. Harrison the first sheriff. The first session of the court was held May 1, 1837, in a log house located near the mouth of Saline Creek, and occupied by William Miller. The second term of court was held at the store of J. P. and J. B. Harrison, located on land which now constitutes the present site of Tusculumbia. James P. Harrison donated to the county a tract of land for county buildings, which was surveyed in July, 1837, by Marquis

Calmes, the first county surveyor. An acre and a half was reserved for a public square. Town lots were sold in October following, and the money derived from the sale was placed in a fund for the erection of county buildings. The following year a one-story log courthouse was built, at a cost of \$975, and was occupied in 1839. A log jail, one story, 19x19 feet, was built. In 1853 the log courthouse was replaced by a two-story brick building, 40x56 feet, at a cost of \$7,500, and in 1865 the log jail was replaced by a stone building. In 1895 the present jail was built, at a cost of \$500. The first marriage ceremony in the county was performed by Rev. Andrew Kingrey, "a preacher of the Gospel," who united in marriage Sims Brockman and Rachael Garten, May 6, 1837. The first session of the circuit court for Miller County was held in the house of William Miller, on Thursday, June 22, 1837, Judge William Scott presiding, James P. Harrison, clerk, and William V. Harrison, sheriff. The members of the first grand jury were: John L. Davis, foreman; Robert Shipley, William P. Dixon, Samuel Miller, Isaac Bass, Elisha Francis, Elihu Gregory, John G. Witten, James Brumley, William Blyze, John Stewart, John Hale, John Shelton, Peter Sullens, Leander Musick, Abraham Castleman and John L. Loveall. The first case was an appeal from a justice court, Oliver O. Neal vs. Richard W. Taylor, for trespass. The defendant was found guilty and the plaintiff awarded one cent damages. The first divorce case was Lucinda Anderson vs. James Anderson, in 1838. The first indictments were returned in 1839, when John Posten and Charity Baldrige were indicted for adultery. The first commitment to the penitentiary was not until 1850, when one Carter, found guilty of horse stealing, was sentenced, and after serving his term was driven out of the county by citizens. Until that time cases of robbery, forgery, etc., were unusual in the county. The first trial for murder was in 1853, the accused being Boyd M. Roark, and he was found "not guilty." For more than half a century there was no capital punishment inflicted in the county. There were a number of trials for murder, but in cases where the parties were found guilty they were sent to the penitentiary. The only members of the bar who resided in the county prior to the war were D. Fletcher Martin, who was ad-

mitted to practice in the county in 1855, and Sidney Challis. Martin enlisted in the Confederate Army at the outbreak of the war and did not return, and Challis died a few years after he began practice. While among the early settlers many were church members, there were no regular religious services held until 1830, when two Baptist preachers, John Abbott and Jacob Chism, preached to believers in the faith at their different homes. A few years later the Missionary Baptists began holding meetings, conducted in private houses by Andrew McCaslin, Blueford Scott and Andrew Kingrey. Following these came ministers of the Methodist Episcopal and Christian Churches. About 1840 Mount Vernon Church was built by the Missionary Baptists, the first building in the county dedicated to religion. The Missionary Free Will and Primitive Baptists, the Congregational, Christian, Presbyterian, Cumberland Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, both North and South, United Brethren, Catholic and Holiness Band denominations now have churches in the county. There were no schools in the county until after 1830. Among the first teachers, if not the first, was J. M. Huston, a lay preacher, who opened a school on the Wilkes farm, near Rocky Mount. Others among the early teachers were Judge Hiram Reed, Silas Capps, Meredith Bowman and Elisha Glass. In 1840 the county court organized the county into fourteen districts. District No. 10 was the first to organize under the act of 1845. In 1858 there were forty-three districts in the county, fourteen schoolhouses, twenty-two teachers, and 926 pupils. The report of the school superintendent in 1899 showed the number of public schools in the county eighty-six, with 101 teachers, 5,746 pupils, and a permanent school fund, township and county, of \$39,175. There are four good private schools in the county, the Iberia Normal School, started in 1888; the Miller County Institute, established in 1870; the Miller County Academy, founded in 1881, and the Eldon Academy, established in 1886. The first newspaper was issued in the county in 1870, at Tuscumbia, by Lemmon & Hitchcock. About 1875 it was removed to Richland, Missouri. In 1871 M. W. Gustin started the "Republican." The present press of the county is represented by the "Autogram" and "Eye Opener," at Tuscum-

bia; the "News," at Olean; the "Advertiser," at Eldon, and the "Intelligencer," at Iberia. During the Civil War, Miller County supplied about 1,000 men to both sides, about 700 serving on the Federal side and the remainder on the Southern, mostly under General Parsons. There was considerable bushwhacking, a little skirmishing, but no regular engagements within its limits. In 1864 Pikes' Army passed through the northern part of the county. The county quickly recovered from the effects of the war soon after peace was declared. The slaves in the county in many cases remained with or settled near their old masters, and those that did not leave engaged in farming. Miller County is divided into seven townships, named, respectively, Auglaize, Equality, Franklin, Jim Henry (named after an old Osage Indian chief), Osage, Richwood and Saline. The assessed value of real estate and town lots in the county in 1899 was \$1,603,933; estimated full value, \$3,903,640; personal property, \$793,155; estimated full value, \$1,077,445; merchants and manufactures, \$125,945; estimated full value, \$251,880; assessed value of railroads, \$99,052.22. About twenty miles of the Jefferson City & Lebanon branch of the Missouri Pacific Railway passes from north to south through the western part of the county. The population in 1900 was 15,187.

**Miller County Academy.**—A private educational institution at Aurora Springs, Miller County, founded in 1882. Five courses are provided, namely, literary, scientific, law, music and commercial.

**Miller County Caves.**—On Big Tavern Creek, in Miller County, there is a cave very rich in stalactites of fanciful and grotesque formations. The cave is in the bluff on the creek near its confluence with the Osage River, the entrance being thirty feet above the water. Some of the stalactites resemble enormous marble statues. During the Civil War it was a hiding place for the bandit Crabtree. A little distance further up the creek are two other caves, one of which is used by a brewery.

**Miller County Institute.**—A private academy at Spring Garden, in Miller County, founded in 1870 by Professor W. M. Lump-

kin, who for years conducted it as a common school. In 1879 preparatory branches and higher grades were introduced.

**Miller's Landing.**—See "New Haven."

**Mill Grove.**—A hamlet on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, seven miles south of Princeton, in Mercer County. It has a public school, a church, flouring mill, hotel and about ten other business places, including stores and shops. Population, 1899 (estimated), 275.

**Mill Spring.**—A town in Mill Spring Township, Wayne County, eighteen miles northwest of Greenville, on the Iron Mountain Railroad. It was laid out in 1871. It has a school, hotel, two churches, a distillery and a general store. Population, 1899 (estimated), 400.

**Million, John Wilson,** president of Hardin College, was born March 6, 1863, in Nodaway County, Missouri, son of Edward Jackson and Nancy (Broyles) Million, natives of Tennessee, who settled in Missouri in 1857. Young Million began his education in the common schools of Atchison County. From that he went to the high school at Rockport, thence to Rockport normal school and Tarkio College, and took the A. B. degree at William Jewell College in 1889, and the A. M. degree in 1891. He early in life decided to teach, and aided himself through college by teaching. In 1892 he was a student at Johns Hopkins University, and from 1893 to 1895 he was at Chicago University, except during a part of the year of 1894, when he was a student at the University of Berlin. On leaving Chicago University he came to Hardin College as professor of history and political economy, and was elected president of that institution in June, 1897. He is the author of "State Aid to Railways in Missouri," and is a member of the advisory council of the publication known as the "World's Best Orations." His work on State aid to railways is a study of that subject from the standpoint of the historian and political economist. This work discloses rare ability and a depth of knowledge in the science of economics, well fitting him for the treatment of this and kindred subjects. He fills the office of president of Hardin with distinguished honor to

himself and the highest advantage to a college devoted to the higher education of women. In religion he is a Baptist, taking an active interest in his church. In politics he is independent, with Democratic training and proclivities. December 23, 1896 he was united in marriage with Helen Louise Lovell, who is an A. B. graduate of the University of Michigan. She fills the chair of Greek and philosophy in Hardin College. Professor and Mrs. Million have two children.

**Mills, Clarence Lynden**, cashier of the Adrian Banking Company of Adrian, Bates County, was born at Hastings, Barry County, Michigan, January 13, 1853. His father, George Washington Mills, was born in Wayne County, New York, in 1820, and was a son of Ira Mills, a native of Virginia and a son of Magruder Mills, who came from Scotland and probably settled in Virginia. The last named served as a colonel in the Revolutionary Army. Ira Mills, a graduate physician, was a regimental surgeon in the American Army during the War of 1812. He practiced in New York State for many years, removed to Michigan about 1835 and continued practice there. His death occurred in Calhoun County, Michigan, about 1870. George W. Mills graduated from the Normal College at Ypsilanti, Michigan, and afterward served as county and circuit clerk of Barry County. After graduating in law he practiced in Barry County, until 1873, when he removed to Butler, Bates County, Missouri, continuing in practice there until his death, August 10, 1881. In the early days of the Civil War, before any regiment had been organized in Michigan, he took a squad of forty or fifty men from that State and enlisted in the First New York Cavalry as lieutenant. At the close of his service of fourteen months President Lincoln appointed him provost marshal for the Fourth Michigan District. After the war he was breveted captain. His wife, the mother of the subject of this sketch, was Jane Armstrong, a native of Canandaigua, New York. Her death occurred in 1891, at Adrian. The remains of G. W. Mills and his wife, Jane A., are buried in the family lot in the cemetery at Butler, Missouri. The education of Clarence L. Mills was begun at the public schools of Hastings, and continued at Olivet, Albion and

Ann Arbor, Michigan. After leaving college in 1871 he taught school in Barry County, Michigan, until 1873, when he removed to Council Bluffs, Iowa, and taught one term. His next location was in Bates County, Missouri, on the present site of Rich Hill, but after teaching one term there he removed to Butler in the fall of 1874. During the last year or two he spent in Michigan he had read law under the direction of his father, continuing his studies while teaching in Iowa and Missouri. Soon after locating in Butler he was admitted to the bar, and at once began practice with his father, who had previously opened an office there. In 1876 the Democrats of Bates County nominated him to the office of school commissioner, and he was elected, serving three consecutive terms. During his incumbency of this office he continued the practice of law and also became connected with the banking business in the Bates County National Bank. August 10, 1882, he removed to Adrian and established the Adrian Banking Company, as a private bank, and afterward incorporated it with J. Scudder as the first president and himself as cashier. Since its organization Mr. Mills has been manager of the institution. He is prominent as a Mason, having been a master of Crescent Hill Lodge, No. 368, for many years. December 5, 1881, Mr. Mills was married to Cora A. Harper, daughter of Albert Harper, a native of Ohio and an early resident of Butler. They are the parents of one daughter, Edith Asenath, born August 10, 1885, a student in the graded school at Adrian in 1900. Mrs. Mills has written and had published in magazines several manuscripts under the name of Della Harper Mills.

**Mills, Lemuel**, who has gained prominence both as a business man and a public official, was born March 28, 1839, in Jefferson County, Tennessee, son of Thomas and Anne (Carmichael) Mills. The elder Mills, who was a prosperous farmer, was a native of Tennessee, as was also his wife. The son received a limited education in the country schools of his native State, and at an early age began performing his share of farm labor, he being the eldest of eight children and the one called upon first to contribute his share to the family income. In 1853 the elder Mills removed with his family to Butler County,

Missouri. There he settled on a farm and the son continued to be engaged in agricultural pursuits until the beginning of the Civil War. Early in 1861, he joined the Missouri State Guards and later became a member of Company C, of the regiment commanded by Colonel Jeffries in the Confederate service. He served until the close of the war as a private soldier and then went to Louisiana, where he remained three years. Coming back to Butler County in 1868 he engaged in school teaching, for which vocation he had fitted himself by private study and close observation, and until 1874 he continued teaching in southeast Missouri, where he was recognized as a thoroughly capable and efficient instructor. In 1874 he was elected county clerk of Butler County and held that office continually until 1879. In the year last named he was elected city treasurer of Poplar Bluff, and during the years 1881-3 he was assessor of that city. In 1883 he established himself in the mercantile business as junior member of the firm of Ferguson & Mills. In 1885 their stock was destroyed by fire, but their store was at once rebuilt, and they continued a successful business until 1895. Since that time Mr. Mills has been engaged in the real estate and insurance business, and since 1882 he has been the local land agent for the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad Company. In later years he has again been called upon to fill an important office and is now serving as public administrator. As business man, public official and citizen he has gained and enjoys the highest esteem of the people among whom he has lived since early manhood. In politics he is a Democrat, and his religious affiliations are with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. He is a member of the order of Knights of Pythias, and has held all the offices in the lodge to which he belongs. February 1, 1877, Mr. Mills married Hester O. Endsley, daughter of John Endsley, who is one of the early settlers of Butler County. Their living children are May Mills, born in 1886; Pearl Mills, born in 1889, and Tennie Mills, born in 1893.

**Milton.**—A village of about 100 inhabitants, in Clark Township, Atchison County, on the Tarkio Valley Branch Railroad. It was laid out by John Van Gundy, Sr., in 1867. It has a schoolhouse, built in 1869 at a cost of \$1,200, a Methodist Episcopal Church that

cost \$1,500, a lodge of Masons and a water-power flouring mill, built at a cost of \$15,000.

**Minaville.**—A hamlet in Clay County, six miles from Liberty and eight miles from Kansas City. Population about 100.

**Minden Mines.**—A village in Barton County, on the Missouri Pacific and the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis Railways, nineteen miles west of Lamar, the county seat. It was platted by R. J. Tucker, April 19, 1883, and was incorporated December 28, 1885. In 1899 the population was 350. It is the shipping point for great quantities of superior coal, from one of the most productive and well appointed mines in the country, employing 400 men. The mining machines, underground carriage and mine lights are all operated by electricity.

**Mine Inspector.**—An officer appointed by the Governor and holding office for two years, at a salary of \$1,500 a year and his traveling expenses. He has his office with the commissioner of labor statistics, and acts as clerk. He visits and inspects mines and makes report to the bureau of labor statistics once a year, on the 15th of October.

**Mine La Motte.**—A village in St. Michaels Township, Madison County, four miles north of Fredericktown, two and a half miles from La Motte Station, on the Belmont branch of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway, 100 miles from St. Louis. One of the oldest worked mines in the State is located there. It was opened in 1725 by La Motte, after whom it was named. According to Moses Austin's report of mines in upper Louisiana, made in 1804, to Captain Stoddard, Mine La Motte, about the years 1738-40, was considered public property and the people in general were allowed to work it. About 1763 the mine was worked by a member of the Valle family, and in 1769 one of his sons was killed by Chickasaw Indians. In 1800 J. B. Pratte, J. B. St. Gem Beauvois, Francis Valle and J. B. Valle purchased the mine from the Valles, to whom it was granted by the Spanish government. In 1827, a grant of 24,000 acres was confirmed to the claimants and their representatives, and was sold by them in 1838 to C. C. Valle, Louis

F. Linn and E. E. Pratte. The land was leased to miners in forty-acre tracts, and in thirteen years 19,000,000 pounds of lead were produced. The mine was sold to a company formed in Philadelphia, which erected extensive works, which were destroyed by Federal troops during the Civil War. In 1868 the La Motte Lead Company was formed to work the mine, but it was a financial failure. In 1876 Rowland G. Hazzard became sole owner and enlarged and improved the plant. The village contains two hotels, two public schools and a few business houses. In 1877 a paper called the "Advertiser" was established, but enjoyed only a short life. Population of the town in 1899 (estimated) 500.

**Mineralogy.**—The mineral wealth of Missouri has long been attractive, both on account of the value and the beauty of the minerals. Silver has been found associated with some of the lead ores of southeast Missouri, but of too low a per cent to pay to separate. The Einstein mine, in Madison County, contains galena with forty ounces of silver to the ton. Galena occurs in a thin seam, in porphyry, nine miles south of Fredericktown, and carries thirty ounces of silver to the ton, but the veins at both places are too thin to pay. Gold has been found in drift sands of Adair, Sullivan and Linn Counties, but in no greater quantity than to pay one dollar a day per man. In Madison County are found several quartz veins traversing granite and porphyry, and the over-enthusiastic have imagined that gold was present, but the writer considers it only in the imagination. The metallic ores of Missouri include iron, lead, zinc, copper, nickel, cobalt and manganese. Several meteorites have been found in Missouri, one in Bates County, and others have been reported from Taney, St. Louis and Howard Counties. The Bates County meteorite when found, weighed eighty-nine pounds, and was of an irregular shape, with an oxidation on its outer surface. Analysis showed it to contain:

Iron .....	89.12	per cent.
Nickel .....	10.02	"
Cobalt .....	.26	"
Copper .....	.01	"
Phosphorus .....	.02	"

It contained nodules of troilite, sulphide of iron, which had a specific gravity of 4.73. When cut and polished this meteorite showed

the Windmanstattian lines beautifully—four systems of parallel lines.

The first iron smelter was erected by James Long, three miles east of where Iron-ton now stands. On account of a low stage of business, this establishment was not long kept in operation, but this was the first attempt to smelt iron west of the Ohio. The next was Perry's old furnace, in Washington County, then Massie & James, at the big spring at the head of Meramec River, in Phelps County. Their mine was opened in 1826, furnace erected in 1829, and mines and furnace were operated until 1876, when the supply of ore gave out and work stopped. Other furnaces were operated at Pilot Knob, Iron County, Scotia, Irondale and Iron Ridge, but at present very little is done. Iron was chiefly mined in Missouri between 1840 and 1880. Before 1880 it was apparent that the Missouri supply was becoming small. Specular ores have been mined in Iron, St. Francois, Washington, Phelps, Crawford, Dent and Pulaski Counties. Similar ores have also been found in Madison, Reynolds, Wayne, Texas, Shannon, Benton, Maries and Osage Counties. At Shepard Mountain and Pilot Knob magnetic ore is found. Red hematite, in the form of ochres, as a result of decomposition of specular ores, occurs in St. Francois, Iron, Crawford, Washington, Franklin, Dent, Phelps and Pulaski Counties. Other hematites occur in carboniferous beds of counties near the Osage River, and also in Callaway, Boone, Montgomery, Warren and Lincoln Counties. Beds of soft red hematite are also found in coal measure shales of Livingston, Linn, Sullivan, Adair, Lafayette and Ray Counties. These may all be valuable for making into paint stuffs.

Limonite—brown iron oxide ore—is abundant in Madison, Iron, Wayne, Butler, Reynolds, Phelps, Franklin, Washington, Osage, Cole, Benton, Camden and Green Counties. This ore in lesser quantity, has been found in most of the counties of south Missouri. In Benton County it is common in the soil and just below the surface, where it is often stactitic.

Pyrite is found nearly everywhere. It is abundant at lead mines of the southwest and common at most of the mines at southeast Missouri. The coal beds of north Missouri often contain pyrite. An extensive

deposit occurs in Maries County, east of Gasconade River.

Clay ironstone occurs interstratified with shale beds of the coal measures in most of the counties where coal is found, chiefly in the lower coal measures. The beds are thicker in Johnson, Henry, Vernon, Barton, Jasper, Chariton, Carroll and Livingston Counties. The ore is generally an impure carbonate.

Melanterite is found as a white efflorescence on old coal dumps and at springs. It is the common copperas. Phosphate of iron is rarely found, but may be looked for in black bottom soil. It is so found at Pleasant Hill. It also occurs in Holt County, in the form of small, irregular nodules in the beds of streams which flow through black clay soil where mollusks abound in the streams.

Ankerite is said to have been found in hematites in Phelps County. Copper has been found in many counties of south Missouri, chiefly in Franklin, Crawford, Madison, Ste. Genevieve, St. Francois and Miller Counties. Near Ste. Genevieve it has been profitably mined. The ore there is chalcopyrite, bornite, cuprite, melanconite, malachite, azurite and covellite. Malachite also occurs in Madison, Shannon, Phelps, Cooper, Ozark, Greene, Christian and Jasper Counties. In Greene it is included in calcite. Near St. James, in Phelps County, both malachite and azurite are found. Chalcopyrite occurs at most places where copper ore has been found, and is abundant at Mine La Motte and at St. Jo mines.

Cadmium, greenockite, occurs at Granby and Joplin of a bright yellow or greenish yellow on sphalerite.

Wolfram occurs near the Einstein mines, in Madison County, and in quartz in St. Francois County, but is not abundant.

Manganese is found in Bollinger, Dent, Madison, Iron, Reynolds and Shannon Counties. Near Mine LaMotte there are several massive deposits. It is more often mixed with iron oxide. Wad or earthy manganese occurs near Fredericktown. It often occurs in small nodules in black clays.

Nickel and cobalt occur together, and are mined at Mine La Motte, St. Jo and Doe Run mines. The ore is often mixed with galena, and is run into a matte, which has to be subsequently separated.

Lead has been mined in Missouri since 1720. In fact, no other ore was mined in Missouri until 100 years later. It has now been largely mined in southeast and southwest Missouri, and in a lesser degree in central Missouri, and at a few places in south Missouri. In Winslow's report for 1893 lead-mining is named as having been done in twenty-eight counties, has paid well in nineteen, and with valuable results in nine counties. Prospects have shown well in six other counties. The statistics for 1893 show the ratio of production as (1) St. Francois, (2) Jasper, (3) Washington, (4) Madison, (5) Newton County. The ore in Madison and St. Francois occurs in our oldest unaltered sedimentary rocks, and is probably of Cambrian age. There it occurs in horizontal beds or sheets between limestone, or else is disseminated in limestone subsequent to an alteration and partial dissolution of the limestone. In other counties of southeast and also central Missouri the ore occurs in caves, openings and leads in limestone of the second and third series of magnesian limestones of the Ozark period. In southwest Missouri the ore occurs in clay openings and runs in lower carboniferous limestone.

It was known that zinc occurred in quantity in Missouri long before the ore was utilized. The first metal was made at Potosi, in 1867; the next zinc works were erected at Carondelet, in 1869. By 1871 large quantities of zinc ore were mined, and at present Missouri supplies about one-third of the zinc of the United States. In southeast Missouri zinc is profitably mined in St. Francois, Jefferson and Washington Counties. In the southwest it is largely mined in Jasper, Newton, Lawrence and Greene Counties, and it is also mined in the adjoining counties. The northern and western part of Missouri is pre-eminently an agricultural region. Other portions of the State can not be excelled in fruit-growing. But much of the same area is also rich in mineral wealth. In the mining districts of the State most of the citizens are either directly or indirectly interested in mines. If we should include all the various mining industries, more than one-half of the State is dependent upon them. The production of lead and zinc in southwest Missouri in 1893 was about \$70,000 a week. In 1898 southwest Missouri and southeast Kansas produced during some



weeks over \$250,000 worth of ores. The sales for week ending September 9, 1899, were: Zinc, 6,281,015 pounds; lead, 621,970 pounds; value, \$141,585. Add to this Galena, Kansas: Zinc, 2,163,700 pounds; lead, 273,390 pounds; value, \$46,000. Total, southwest Missouri and southeast Kansas, \$187,585.

Winslow's report for 1899 gives the following figures of lead and zinc productions in Missouri by periods:

LEAD ORE.			LEAD METAL.	
PERIODS.	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.
1729-1799.....	36,000	\$1,440,000	18,000	\$1,800,000
1800-1819.....	42,200	1,689,000	25,300	2,280,000
1820-1839.....	30,800	1,231,000	19,100	1,908,000
1830-1849.....	112,900	4,516,000	73,400	6,604,000
1850-1859.....	73,100	2,923,000	51,000	5,526,000
1860-1869.....	45,100	2,706,000	31,600	5,370,000
1870-1879.....	229,500	11,476,000	160,700	18,961,000
1880-1893.....	530,200	22,756,000	371,100	31,432,000
Total.....	1,099,800	\$48,737,000	750,000	\$73,881,000

ZINC ORES.			METAL.	
PERIODS.	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.
1860-1869.....	200	\$ 2,000	100	\$ 8,000
1870-1879.....	156,400	1,680,000	56,000	6,524,000
1880-1893.....	1,058,700	20,932,000	433,000	43,291,000
Total.....	1,215,300	\$22,614,000	489,100	\$49,823,000

Serpentine occurs in massive form at Pilot Knob and on Gray's Mountain. Baryte abounds at the lead mines of central Missouri, and also in Franklin, Jefferson and Washington Counties. It is white, yellow, brown, blue and transparent, massive, and sometimes forms handsome crystals.

Witherite has been found near Potosi. Nitre occurs as an efflorescence on sandstone and in the clay of caves of south Missouri. Salt springs occur in Howard, Randolph, Saline, Montgomery and Ralls Counties. In early days it paid to make salt at some of these springs.

Mica abounds at the Einstein mines, in Madison County, but is rare elsewhere. The granites contain very little of it.

Feldspar occurs in the granites and porphyries of the southeast—in fact, the granites are mostly composed of orthoclase feldspar and quartz.

Horn blende and actynolite are found in the dikes of Madison and Iron Counties.

Asbestos is found in a dike on Captains Creek, Madison County.

Epidote occurs in porphyries of southeast Missouri.

Garnet (var.) caulophonite has been found in a dike in Iron County. Native sulphur occurs as an efflorescence at coal mines and coating on coal.

Aluminum (pickeringite) in pretty efflorescence of a silky lustre has been found on coal shales of Barton County.

Alunogen occurs of a white color and acicular and stellate form on our shale near Columbia. Our shale beds contain quantities of material from which, in the future, aluminum may be made.

Bitumen occurs at the lead mines of Jasper County, sometimes impregnating the ores. It is also found in the limestones, is common in the sandstone of Barton County, and occasionally is found as far north as Caldwell County.

Natural gas is occasionally found in the bituminous region, being abundant at a few places.

Small quartz crystals have been found at Iron Mountain, Scotia and Meramec mines, and large crystals on Cedar Creek, Madison County, and other crystals ten miles west of Fredericktown.

Mammillary and drusy quartz abound in Madison, St. Francois and Washington Counties. These were formed in small caves in the limestones, which have disintegrated and left the quartz forms strewn upon the surface. Quartz geodes occur in the lower carboniferous strata of northeast Missouri. Banded agate occurs in Iron and Madison Counties. Jasper is found with porphyry in Iron County. Amethyst has been found in Maries, Osage and Pulaski Counties.

Apatite occurs with the iron ore at Iron Mountain.

Fuorite occurs at Einstein mines and in the St. Louis quarries.

Gypsum, in the form of selenite, is occasionally found in the clay and the shales of the coal measures.

Calcite abounds at the lead and zinc mines, and is often handsomely crystallized and colored, being yellow at most places; it is also violet colored at Joplin, and green at Frumet. Some of it is doubly refractive, as that from Joplin, Cole County, and from Frumet. Handsome stalactites are found in the caves, for example, those in Morgan and Camden

Counties, and in Friede's Cave, in Maries County, and a cave on Sac River, in Greene County. Massive stalactites and stalagmites occur in quantity in Stone County. This material admits of a fine polish, and is then called onyx. Most of the limestones of south Missouri contain a large per cent of magnesia, and crystallized dolomite is often found. Dolomite, in handsome crystals, abound at Joplin. The limestones also seem to have been changed from a pure limestone to a dolomite. The following is a list of localities where exceptional good crystals have been found:

Galenite: Mine La Motte, Cole Camp, Joplin and Granby, and in Dade and Cole Counties.

Sphalerite: Versailles, Joplin, Webb City, Carterville and Oronogo; beautiful garnet colored.

Calamine: Valle Mines, Joplin and Granby.

Cerussite: Boaz mines, in Cole County; Palmer mines, in Washington County; on galena at Mine LaMotte, and stalactites at Granby.

Limonite: Pseudomorph, in Benton County, and several places in southeast Missouri; stalactite in Benton, Wayne and Reynolds Counties.

Pyrite (Cockscomb var.): At Webb City, also found at Joplin. Fine aggregations of pyrite at Gabriell's mine, in Morgan County. Cubes are found at many places.

Chalcopyrite: Beautiful tetrahedral crystals on dolomite at Joplin.

Millerite: Probably the finest crystals in the world in St. Louis,, where it occurs of a bronze color and hairlike masses penetrating calcite or fluorite, and in cavities upon dolomite. The calcite is also colored on the surface by it.

Siegenite, linnaeite and rammelsbergite are forms of nickel found at Mine La Motte.

Magnetite: At Shepard Mountain.  
Martite: In fine crystals at Iron Mountain.

Goethite: In pretty needlelike crystals was obtained from septaria concretions in Adair County, where it occurs penetrating quartz and calcite. Small crystals of azurite have been found near St. James, Missouri.

Burotite: Is found at Granby.

Pyromorphite (rare): In Newton, Jasper and Washington Counties.

Auglesite: In Washington and St. Francois Counties.

Minium (red lead): In Franklin County.

Oxide of zinc: At Webb City.

Selenite: In Johnson, Chariton and Putnam Counties, and near Columbia, Boone County, Missouri.

Wurtzite: At Joplin.

Greenockite: At Joplin and Granby.

Fine crystals of calcite: At Frumet, in Jefferson County; Old Circle, Cole County; Joplin, Carterville and Webb City. The var. arragonite occurs at Columbia with coal, also in some caves.

Dolomite: Fine crystals at St. Louis and at Joplin.

Fluorite, yellow color: At St. Louis.

At St. Jo mines calcite is the chief accompanying mineral. In Washington County baryte and pyrite are commonly associated; in Jefferson and Franklin, baryte and calcite; in Cole, calcite and baryte; in Benton, Morgan and Miller Counties, baryte; in southwest Missouri, chiefly calcite, which occurs in common with lead and zinc.

Cerussite sometimes occurs in sufficient quantity to mine. Sphalerite or blende is the chief ore of zinc mined, but smithsonite abounds in Dade, Jasper and Newton Counties. Calamine abounds at Granby, Joplin and Valle mines.

VERTICAL SECTION OF MISSOURI STRATA.

	Feet.
Upper Carboniferous	160
{ Permo-Carboniferous.....	1,160
{ Upper Coal Measures.....	680
{ Lower Coal Measures.....	400
Lower Carboniferous or Missis- sippi Series.....	359
{ Chester Limestone and Sandstone, and St. Louis Limestone.....	200
{ Keokuk Limestone, Burlington Limestone.....	group.
{ Chouteau Limestone.....	200
{ Vermicular Sandstone and Shales.....	group.
{ Lithographic or Louisiana.....	35
{ Devonian.....	100
{ Upper Silurian.....	100
{ Hudson River Group.....	120
Lower Silurian.....	200
{ Trenton Limestone.....	200
{ First Magnesian Limestone.....	100
Canadian.....	130
{ First or St. Peters (Saccha- roidal Sandstone.....	200
{ Second Magnesian Limestone..	125
{ Second Sandstone.....	300
Cambrian.....	300
{ Third Magnesian Limestone.....	300
Archaean.....	4,360
{ Total Strata.....	4,360
{ Below this section occur the Grau- ites and Porphyries.....	

G. C. BROADHEAD.

**Mineral Point.**—A village in Wash- ington County, four miles east of Potosi, on the Iron Mountain Railway, and the terminal

of the Potosi branch of the same road. It was laid out in 1857 by Honorable John Evans. It has a school, a Methodist Episcopal Church, South, completed in 1899, a hotel, two grocery, and two general, stores. Its population is about 200.

**Minersville.**—See "Oronogo."

**Mining.**—Mining was the first vocation in Missouri. It is asserted that traces of it have been discovered in the western counties of the State, left there by Spanish explorers from New Mexico prospecting for gold and silver, probably, in the sixteenth century. Whether this be true or not, it is certain that lead-mining was begun in what is now Washington County early in the eighteenth century. Mine de la Motte was discovered by prospectors from Fort Chartres in 1719, and the mine became famous for its yield of lead long before Laclede and the Chouteaus founded their trading post of St. Louis. Lead was the most useful of all metals in the West at that time, for every settler had a gun and needed lead for bullets. The mining and smelting of it was very profitable. As early as 1741 the product of Mine de la Motte was 2,000 bars, and the year after it was 2,228 bars. From the beginning, lead-mining has been vigorously prosecuted in the State, though the fields have changed. The original mines in Washington County have been nearly exhausted by constant working, and the chief mines are now found in other counties. After lead-mining came iron-mining, which, at one time, was profitable also, and vigorously prosecuted until the chief deposits began to fail, since which time the business has declined. There was not a fourth as much iron ore, either in quantity or value, mined in Missouri in 1899 as in 1880. After lead and iron came coal-mining in Missouri, and it is industriously prosecuted to the present day. The first mining of coal was in St. Louis County, but the deposits there have been exhausted and the mines are no longer worked. The chief seats of coal-mining are now Macon, Lafayette, Bates, Vernon, Adair, Putnam and Henry Counties. In 1880 the coal mined in the State was 544,000 tons, valued at \$1,037,100; in 1898 the quantity was 2,086,364 tons, valued at \$2,295,000. Zinc-mining is the most recent branch of the business and has become the most important of all, the yield of zinc

being greater in value than that of any other mineral. Jasper County is the chief zinc county in the State, though the mining of it is carried on in Lawrence, Dade, Vernon, Greene and St. Francois also. The yield of zinc in six counties in 1898 was: Jasper, 128,632 tons; Lawrence, 22,480 tons; Vernon, 5,130 tons; Greene, 1,020 tons; St. Francois, 840 tons. Copper ore is found in Missouri, and, at one time, it was thought that copper-mining would become an important industry. In the year 1854 the Stanton Copper Mining Company was organized at St. Louis, with Joseph Ridgeway, president; H. W. Leffingwell, treasurer, and Isaac Cooper, secretary. The mine was near the Meramec River, in the southern part of Franklin County. It was worked first in 1851, and a considerable quantity of metal was taken out. The Current River Mining Company was organized for mining copper on Jack's Fork 'of Current River, in Shannon County; and another company, called the Copper Creek Mining & Mineral Company, was organized for mining copper, nickel and cobalt. In 1880 the several mines yielded 230,717 pounds of copper ingots, worth \$25,730; but the ore was not found in sufficient quantity to justify the sanguine expectations indulged in at the beginning, and copper has ceased to be one of the mineral products of the State. Fire clay is actively mined in a few counties, chiefly St. Louis, and forms the basis of an extensive system of manufactures of sewer pipe, brick and terra cotta. The fire clay mined in the State in 1898 was 2,550 carloads, valued at \$127,500. In 1880 the entire mineral product of the State was valued at \$4,828,845, the several items being bituminous coal, 543,990 tons, worth \$1,037,100; iron ore, 386,197 tons, worth \$1,674,875; lead ore, 28,315 tons, worth \$1,478,571; zinc ore, 34,344 tons, worth \$600,000; copper, 230,717 pounds, worth \$25,730; other minerals valued at \$13,196. In 1890 the entire products were valued at \$15,931,000, and in 1899 were estimated at \$17,000,000.

**Mining Exchange, St. Louis.**—This exchange had an existence of about five years, from 1888 to 1893, and during that time was one of the most active business agencies in the city. Dealing in the shares of mining property had grown up and assumed considerable proportions several years before

the Mining Exchange was thought of. Enterprising citizens of the city had gone out into the mountain States and looked into the reputable mines of that region, and learned something about their value, and they had also gone into prospecting on their own account, and made discoveries of valuable deposits of precious metals, chiefly of silver. These discoveries, demonstrated by the actual arrival of silver ore or the smelted silver in St. Louis, stimulated the business. Other persons went into the mountain region prospecting, other valuable deposits were brought to light, new companies were organized, a number of mines were opened and worked, capital went freely into the business, and St. Louis became one of the most interesting and important centers in the country for dealing in mining stocks. In 1888 the St. Louis Mining Exchange, composed of fifty regular members and twenty-five associate members, was organized, with J. D. Abeles for president, Joseph G. Mullaly for vice president, and Albert Singer for secretary, and rooms were opened in the Mitchell Building, on Third Street, adjoining the old postoffice on the south. Here daily meetings were held for some time, until a fire in the building compelled the exchange to seek other quarters, and rooms were opened in the old Exchange Bank building, on the west side of Third Street, between Olive and Locust. Here the business thrived more and more. Some of the best mines in Montana and Colorado, owned chiefly by St. Louis men, sent in monthly shipments of ore or bullion to bear witness to their value, and this indisputable evidence was maintained from month to month, and from year to year. The St. Louis Mining Exchange became a center of fascination. It had fifty-two mines on its list, the shares of which were dealt in, and so great was the interest in the business, and so intense the desire to buy mining stocks, that for a time two meetings a day were held—one at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and another at 2:30 in the afternoon—and the daily sales at times reached fifty thousand dollars to one hundred thousand dollars. Even two regular meetings a day for buying and selling were not sufficient to satisfy the classes who shared the greed for mining shares, and not infrequently a crowd of several hundred persons would gather on the curb, on Third Street, near

Pine, at night, and remain until 9 o'clock, to receive late news and buy and sell shares. What contributed to maintain the interest in the business and stimulate the desire for mining stocks was the large dividends paid by some of the mines. One mine paid regularly fifty cents a month, or six dollars a year, on each of its four hundred thousand shares of stock; another paid from six to nine hundred thousand dollars a year; another paid sixty thousand dollars a year; and other mines paid smaller sums. At one time the mining dividends paid out in St. Louis amounted to from two and a half to four millions a year—more than all the dividends paid by all the banks in the city. But the best paying properties, indeed, nearly all of them, were silver mines, in Colorado, Montana, Utah, and other mountain regions, and they had to share the fate of this metal in the prodigious fall in price, which began about the time of the crisis of the St. Louis Mining Exchange. When mining shares first came to be a favorite subject of speculation in St. Louis, silver bullion was worth from \$1 to \$1.10 an ounce, and when the Mining Exchange was organized, in 1888, the price was ninety-three cents an ounce; but the decline in the value of the metal had already begun, and the price continued to go steadily downward, hastened by one cause and another, discouraging mining operations in the mountain States, where the chief silver mines were located, and causing an incessant decline in the value of the stocks dealt in in the St. Louis Mining Exchange, and a serious abatement of interest in the business. The weaker properties fell out, one by one, and the stronger ones gradually lost their value, and, when the price of bullion at last reached a point at which the mining of it was no longer profitable, the very strongest mines were compelled to suspend operations. Of course the St. Louis Mining Exchange shared the depression. The popular interest in its meetings gradually fell off, and, in 1893, after an existence of five years, it was abandoned. Mining shares are still lightly dealt in, the sales being made at a corner of the Merchants' Exchange Hall. While the St. Louis Mining Exchange was in active operation, the great value of some of the properties it had on its list and the large dividends they paid attracted attention far and wide, and gave to the exchange high au-

thority in the field in which it acted. It was through its efforts that the first National Silver Convention held in St. Louis, in 1889, was called.

#### D. M. GRISSOM.

**Minnis, James Louis**, lawyer, was born November 6, 1866, in Carroll County, Missouri, son of Thomas W. and Emeline (Templeman) Minnis. He comes of a family of Irish extraction, which was represented among the earliest settlers of Missouri. These representatives came to this State from Tennessee. His mother's family, the Templemans, came to Missouri from Kentucky. When Carroll County was organized, Thomas Minnis, of the family to which James L. Minnis belongs, was chosen one of the first judges of the county court. The father of Mr. Minnis, who was a prosperous farmer during his active life, is at the present time (1900) living in retirement at Norborne, in Carroll County. Mr. Minnis was educated in the public schools of his native county, and at William Jewell College, at Liberty, Missouri. After his graduation from William Jewell College he read law with J. F. Graham, of Carrollton, and was admitted to the bar in December of 1887. He at once began the practice at Carrollton, and soon impressed himself upon both the bar and the public as a young man of superior ability and attainments. In less than a year after he was admitted to the bar he was elected prosecuting attorney, and filled that office two years. In 1894 he was chosen a Representative in the Legislature, and discharged the duties incident to that position with signal ability at the ensuing session of the General Assembly. As a lawyer he has been successful from the beginning, and a dozen years of practice has given him a position among the leading members of the bar in the portion of the State which has been the scene of his activity. During the year 1898-9 his cousin, Lewis M. Minnis, was associated with him in a professional partnership, but with this exception he has practiced alone. No higher tribute can be paid to his abilities than is contained in a statement of the fact that he has been connected with every important case tried in the Carroll County courts since his admission to the bar. A firm believer in the principles of the Republican party, he has taken an active part in politics, and his attractive oratory

and logical argument have made him one of the most effective campaigners in Missouri. In 1896 he was a delegate from the Second Congressional District to the Republican National Convention, which met in St. Louis, and nominated William McKinley for President. In 1900 he was paid the high compliment of being chosen one of the four delegates at large from Missouri to the Republican National Convention, which met in Philadelphia and renominated President McKinley. Mr. Minnis was married, October 2, 1889, to Miss Martha A. Standley. Their children are Milton Standley, Marie Louise, James Louis and Wells Blodgett Minnis.

**Mint Spring.**—A spring in Wright County, five miles northeast of Hartville. Its waters have long been considered possessed of peculiar medicinal qualities.

**Minute Men in St. Louis.**—In the spring of 1861 some young men of ultra Southern views, in emulation of old Revolutionary times, essayed to organize a semi-military body, to be known as Minute Men, who could be expected to be ready at a moment's notice for any hazardous undertaking. Colton Greene, Eugene Longuemare, and other young men, were the leading spirits. It was suspected that the main object in view was the capture of the arms and ammunition stored at the United States Arsenal. The recruiting, so far as it went, was done openly at the headquarters in the old Berthold mansion, on the northwest corner of Fifth and Pine Streets, and was chiefly from the political clubs of the previous autumn. The failure of the movement was shown by the fact that no effort of any kind was made to use armed force.

**Mirick, John L.**, lawyer, was born in Boone County, Kentucky, October 18, 1836, son of John T. and Elizabeth (Younell) Mirick. The Mirick (or Merrick) family is of Welsh origin and of great antiquity. Cydavaill was judge of Powys Court, Wales, in the year A. D. 1200. The descent from him was Samuel, Madoc, Tydyr, Torworth, Davyyd, Einiawn, Heylin, Llewellyn and Meurick, who married Margaret, daughter of Roland, rector of Aberfraw, Anglesey, Wales, was captain in the guard of Henry VIII, and whose will bears date November 30, 1538.



John L. Minick,





*John L. Minick*





Meurick gave the family name to his descendants. There were four brothers came to America in the first half of the seventeenth century (1636), landing in and near Boston. James located first at Charlestown, Massachusetts, then later went to Newbury. John settled in Boston. Thomas stopped two years in Roxbury and then went to Springfield, Massachusetts, and William settled in Duxbury, Massachusetts, where he remained till 1636, when he removed to Eastham, on Cape Cod. These four brothers spelled the name Merrick, but by usage in various localities it has passed through different changes in orthography, such as Meyrick, Myrick, Mirick, etc. There have been a large proportion of professional men in the family through the different generations, and especially members of the clergy. John L. Mirick's immediate ancestors were farmers. In his youth he attended the public schools of his native county in Kentucky. In 1852 he came with his parents to Howard County, Missouri, and in 1854 settled in Carroll County. He attended the high school at Carrollton in 1856 and 1857. In August of the latter year he began the study of law in the office of Honorable R. D. Ray, of Carrollton, was admitted to the bar in 1859, and practiced his profession till 1861, when the Civil War having begun, he aided in raising a company of volunteers for the State militia under the first call of the Governor, and was elected second lieutenant of same. They went to Jefferson City to help protect the city against the advance of General Lyon. The company was afterward assigned to Hughes' regiment, Slack's brigade, during the existence of the State Guard. Mr. Mirick was elected captain of the company at Lexington, and took part in the engagements of that summer at Lexington, Boonville, Carthage and Wilson's Creek. He joined the Confederate Army afterward and was detailed on recruiting service, and supplied many recruits to the army. He assisted in raising and organizing D. A. Williams' cavalry regiment in 1864, was made major of the regiment and served as such till the close of the war, taking part in all the fights and skirmishes in which his command was engaged. After the war he went to Mexico for a while, returning to Carrollton in 1867, where he resumed the practice of his profession, in which he continued actively till his decease, November 15, 1892.

Major Mirick ranked as one of the leading lawyers of Missouri. In addition to a successful general practice, he was attorney for many years prior to his death for the Burlington and the Wabash Railroad Companies. He was a man of profound convictions, of pronounced views and opinions, and of exceedingly high character. An ardent Democrat, he was always active in campaign work and in the promotion of the interests of his party, without a view to personal profit or promotion, as he would never accept office. He was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention in Chicago in 1892. Aside from the interest he took and the work he did in a political way, his whole time and attention was devoted to his profession and his family. He married, March 30, 1869, Mary W. Campbell, of Carrollton, Missouri, a daughter of John Campbell, who was sheriff of Carroll County in 1880 and 1881. There are six children living: Johnie, now Mrs. R. L. Simmons; Campbell, an attorney in Carrollton; Nellie Bond; Joe Shelby, a dentist; Bess Belden, and Price Mirick. Mrs. Mirick has been active in all charitable and philanthropic movements. In 1897 she was appointed, by Governor Stephens, one of the board of managers of the State Industrial Home for Girls, at Chillicothe, Missouri, and still officiates in that position.

**Miscellaneous Journals in St. Louis.**—Although a profusion of weekly, bi-weekly and monthly papers, devoted to many and various interests, have been published in St. Louis since 1808, only two or three have made a lasting impression upon the literature of the country. Many have deserved a far better fate than they have met with, and have exemplified the fact that the law of the survival of the fittest is often more honored in the breach than in the observance.

The first paper published in St. Louis—other than daily—was the **Earliest Papers.** weekly "Missouri Gazette," now "The St. Louis Republic." (See "Newspapers in St. Louis.")

The next, "The Missouri Advocate," bore date of December 24, 1824, and was a five-column, four-page weekly news and family journal. Foreman & Keemle were its publishers, at St. Charles, Missouri. On February 24, 1825, the publication office was re-

moved to St. Louis, and on December 24, 1826, its name was changed to "The St. Louis Enquirer." It was suspended in 1827. Charles Keemle was born in Philadelphia in 1800, and died in St. Louis shortly before the Civil War. He seems to have had a well developed mania for starting newspapers.

"The Western Examiner," with the motto, "It is error only, and not truth, that shuns investigation," issued a specimen number on November 19, 1833. On January 1, 1834, it began its regular publication. It was a monthly paper of eight pages, magazine style, edited by an association of free thinkers, and published by John Robb. Its purpose was "the free discussion of subjects connected with the morals and happiness of society." It was issued on the first and fifteenth days of each month. In No. 1 we read, "We are not Christians because we do not believe the Christian revelation to be the revealed word of, or will of, a being or beings superior to man." . . . "At no very great distant period Christianity must fall." The first volume of "The Examiner" closed with the number bearing date of December 15, 1834. We can find no further record of the paper except in a sort of "supplement," which was issued at Galena, Illinois, February 15, 1834. Dr. Joseph R. De Prefontaine and William C. Barrows appear in connection with the "Examiner."

"The Locomotive and Missouri and Illinois Gazette," a weekly, devoted to "internal improvements, politics, commercial information, literature, education," etc., lived a short time in 1838. Its name probably hastened its demise.

"The Saturday News," devoted purely to literature, was published weekly in 1837 by Charles Keemle and Major Alphonso Wetmore. It was far in advance of its age for St. Louis. It lived less than one year.

"The Western Mirror and Ladies' Literary Gazette," James Ruggles, publisher, was born and died in St. Louis in 1837. A few months prior to its suspension its name was changed to "The Western Mirror, Literary and Political Gazette."

"The Translator," a weekly literary and family paper, was issued during a few months of 1838.

"The Home Library and Hearthstone Vis-

itor" was a monthly journal of forty pages, magazine style. Benjamin Bryan was its editor and publisher, and Philip F. Coghlan his assistant. Its contents consisted of original and selected articles on "Literature, Science, Art and Religion." The first number bore date of January, 1851. A few numbers only were issued.

"Die Abendschule," published since 1854, is probably the only German illustrated family and literary monthly published in the United States. "The Illustrated Home Journal" is now in its fourth year of publication. Both of these periodicals are issued by the Louis Lange Publishing Company, and belong to the "popular literature" class, containing stories, short papers, poems, and household, children's and humorous departments. They are generously illustrated, and the "Abendschule" has a large circulation. The German idioms that abound in the "Illustrated Home Journal's" English will preclude its ever becoming popular with the large classes of American readers.

"The Leader," a weekly literary, political and family paper, made its appearance March 10, 1855. It was issued by a Catholic literary society and edited by Dr. Jedidah V. Huntington, the author of "The Lady Alice," "The New Una," and other novels still in print in New York. "The Romance of a Dark Lady," by Dr. Huntington, and a series of articles on "The Catholic Church in the United States," by Henry De Courcy, attracted some attention abroad. In 1856 "The Leader" became a daily. (See "Newspapers.")

R. V. Kennedy, T. M. Halpin and James Peckham began the publication of "The Home Press," a weekly family, literary and local paper, in the early part of 1860. It lived through several years of a useful existence.

"The Weekly Hesperian" was the first reasonable attempt made to publish a purely literary paper in St. Louis. It was issued in the regulation five-column, eight-page form. The first number appeared January 5, 1867, and the last April 20th of the same year. James W. Allen, since several years connected with the city auditor's office, was its proprietor, and Professor John L. Tracy its editor and principal contributor. George L. Aiken, of Boston; Mrs. Mary R. Hall, of Iowa; Mrs. Celeste M. Winslow, of Keokuk, Iowa; J. H. Davisson, George Sullivan, H. Elliott Serle and Charles Hawbush, Jessie Wannal—now

Mrs. Lee ("Faith" and "Fay Forrest"); Honorable James M. Loring, Miss Belle Finlayson ("Sweetbrier"), of St. Louis, were frequently contributors to its pages. Unlike the majority of Eastern weeklies devoted to popular literature, "The Weekly Hesperian" contained nothing trashy, and its short essays and papers, on the whole, were the best that had ever appeared in a St. Louis literary paper. Its suspension was due strictly to the apathy of the local reading public.

"The St. Louis Home Journal" was a four-page, blanket-sheet literary and general local weekly during the first year of its existence. The first number was issued on November 19, 1867, by Nelson M. Sheffield and B. D. M. Eaton. In an article in the "St. Louis Republic," in 1896, Mr. Eaton says: "Our idea was to follow the plan of the New York 'Home Journal' in society matters, and to publish articles written by Western men and women exclusively. We engaged Professor J. L. Tracy as editor, Charles Spooner as literary and dramatic critic, and the following well known contributors: Philip G. Ferguson ('Jenks,' of the 'Democrat'), Jacob L. Bowman ('Hans Patrick Le Connor,' of the 'Republic'), Myron Coloney, financial editor of the 'Democrat'; Wm. A. Thompson, city editor of the 'Republican'; R. S. Elliott, Kirkwood; Dr. Samuel Illsbee, Cincinnati; Miss Jesse Wannall, Mrs. Annie Robertson Noxon, Mrs. D. N. Burgoyne ('Jerusha Squeers'), Alexander N. De Menil, now of 'The Hesperian'; Mme. Massena ('Creole'), Miss Ella Fitzpatrick, of St. Louis, and D. Ivan Downs, of Iowa. The publishers lost \$5,000 the first year. After that it was run in the style of the 'New York Ledger,' and paid fairly well for five years." Kilburn H. Stone bought Eaton's interest in 1869. Other writers added to this list of contributors after Mr. Eaton retired from the paper were: "Marion Harland"—Mrs. Virginia C. Terhune; John Esten Cooke, Maurice Thompson, Mrs. Mary Jane Taylor, Emma Alice Browne, Belle Beach, Emma Nash, Wyllis Gannett, J. M. Malone, Pauline J. Arden, Philip H. Thomas and others. In January, 1872, "The Home Journal" and "The Western Commercial Gazette" were consolidated and hyphenated into "The St. Louis Home Journal-Commercial Gazette." The "Home Journal" part of this paper died in 1874.

"Howe's Monthly," William H. Howe,

publisher, was a literary journal with the regulation "family departments" of the literary papers of the early seventies. The majority of its articles were well selected. It was born and died in 1871.

"The Fireside Weekly," Spencer Tompkins, publisher, made its appearance July 26, 1873. It was a literary journal on the order of the Eastern "popular literature" papers, the "Fireside Companion," "Saturday Night," etc., but was not illustrated. Mrs. Annie Robertson Noxon filled its pages with stories, poems and sketches from her prolific pen. It failed to visit the firesides of St. Louis during the winter of 1873.

F. Weber Benton issued the first number of "The Criterion" on May 6, 1882. Its contents consisted principally of short essays and papers on general literary topics; about one-sixth of its space was set aside for local dramatic and musical reviews. Among its contributors were William H. Bushnell and "Helen Luqueer" (Mrs. William H. Bushnell), of Washington, D. C.; Miss Elizabeth H. Catlin, of Quincy, Illinois; Mrs. E. V. Wilson, of Sedalia, Missouri; Solon N. Sapp, Miss Virginia Frazee, Miss Hattie Whitney, I. E. Diekenga, Miss Fannie Isabelle Sherrick and M. W. Willis, of St. Louis. "The Criterion" lived until February, 1883. It contained from sixteen to twenty pages of three columns each. Benton subsequently issued two other papers (monthlies), "The Pictorial American" and "The Little Giant." They were of an inferior grade and short-lived.

"The Valley of the Mississippi," illustrated in a series of views, was a monthly published by J. C. Wild, an artist. The illustrations consisted of views of historical buildings, cities, sites, streams, etc., accompanied by appropriate descriptions from the pen of Lewis Foulke Thomas. Each number contained four full-page lithographic views or illustrations. The first number bore date of July, 1841, and the last of February, 1842. Chambers & Knapp were the printers. In those days, when illustrations were not abundant, "The Valley of the Mississippi" must have been unusually valuable.

"The Spy Glass," afterward "The Artists' Tribune," G. Morhard and Richard Pappin, publishers, was an art weekly, with slight dramatic features. It existed in 1855.

"Pictorial St. Louis," a monthly of local il-

illustrations, with explanatory articles, lived and died early in the sixties.

"The St. Louis Graphic," a four-column weekly, contained eight pages of selected and original reading matter. It was largely local. It lived from May to August, 1877.

"The St. Louis World," evidently patterned after the "Graphic," began and ended its career in the summer of 1880.

"The Great West Illustrated" was a monthly on the same general order as "The Graphic" and "The World," but was more local. It was published by A. H. Echols & Co., and ran through a few numbers in the spring and summer of 1880.

"The Washington Temperance Paper" lived only a few months in  
**Temperance.** 1842. V. P. Ellis was its editor.

"The Fountain" was begun in July, 1848; it was first a weekly and subsequently a daily. It was devoted "chiefly to the cause of temperance and the advocacy of the societies and clubs formed to promote this object and the cause of temperance and reform." Mr. Hays, the publisher, sold the paper to the Rev. Hiram P. Goodrich, in July, 1849. Its publication was discontinued the following year.

"The Temperance Monthly" made its appearance in January, 1873, and died during the same year. Its contents consisted almost entirely of short articles on temperance. Its other features were of no importance. Moses King, now of Boston, was its editor and publisher.

"The American Nationalist," a monthly paper, the organ of the National Americans, and the temperance cause, was issued in July, 1882, by R. H. Robbins, who seems to have had a faculty for starting short-lived papers equal only to Charles Keemle's. In 1883 it became a weekly, and the following year ceased to exist.

"The Cimeter" was a monthly of twenty-four pages, devoted principally to temperance. It was begun in January, 1883, and lived until some date in 1884. The Rev. George W. Hughey, a Methodist clergyman, was its editor and publisher. "The Cimeter" had a religious department.

Of the publications devoted to the agricultural interests, "Colman's  
**Agricultural.** Rural World," "The Journal of Agriculture" and "The Midland Farmer" were the most noted.

There were many weekly and monthly papers prior to 1848 that contained special farming and agricultural departments, but we are unable to locate any paper—if such existed—of a purely agricultural character prior to "The Valley Farmer."

"The Valley Farmer" was issued as a monthly by Pickering, Penn & Co., in 1848. K. Gates and Ephraim Abbott were its editors. It was a quarto sheet of twenty pages, exclusive of the cover. In 1853 it was bought by Honorable Norman T. Colman, who changed its name to "Colman's Rural World" and issued it weekly. It is still published, and is one of the widest known of the agricultural papers of the country. Mr. Colman has held many public and private offices of honor and trust; he at one time—about the middle of the seventies—was Lieutenant Governor of the State of Missouri. He is well known throughout the West as a stock-breeder and nurseryman.

"Westland," Dr. George Engelmann and Captain Karl Neyfeldt, editors, lasted through three issues in the fifties. Frederick Muench, Gustave Koerner, Theodore Hilgard, Jr., Dr. von Koenige and Wilhelm Weber were its contributors. Its purpose was to furnish German emigrants information as to the soil, the agricultural possibilities, resources, etc., of Missouri and the adjoining States. While it was edited in St. Louis, "Westland" was printed in Heidelberg, Germany.

"The Illustrated Journal of Agriculture" was issued in 1860 as a monthly, by W. V. Wolcott and John S. Marmaduke—afterward a brigadier general in the Confederate Army, and later still Governor of the State. It went through several hands during the next few years and finally passed into the possession of Philip Chew, who consolidated it with "The Weekly Missouri Farmer," of Boonville. Its name was changed to "The Journal of Agriculture and Farmer." It was sold to a stock company a few years ago, and is now "The Valley Democrat and Journal of Agriculture." At one time it had an extensive circulation.

On January 1, 1880, the State Board of Immigration issued the first number of "The Missouri Immigrant," a monthly, devoted to immigration news and statistics, principally of an agricultural character. In 1881 Samuel Archer purchased the paper and issued it

about one year. In August, 1881, the State board began the publication of "The Imperial State," also a monthly, very much on the same lines as "The Missouri Immigrant." Only five numbers were issued. M. S. Fife was its editor.

"South and West" was founded by Alfred Avery—formerly of "Home and Farm," of Louisville—in August, 1880. In 1882 it was sold to the Deere-Mansur Publishing Company, who issued it until about 1887. It was a semimonthly for "the farm and household," and paid some attention to popular literature. Prior to 1882 it was edited by Alfred Avery, after that date by John M. Stahl, who is now (1899) publishing "The Farmer's Call," of Quincy, Illinois.

"The Woman's Farm Journal," by Frank J. Cabot, a practical printer, has been published since 1893. It is a monthly of short articles and has a large circulation in the Western States.

"Home, Farm and Trade," "The Rural Home" and "Farm Machinery" are also published at the present time.

The "Masonic Signet and Literary Mirror" was the first Masonic publication issued in St. Louis. J. W. S. Mitchell, P. G. M., was its publisher in 1848. It was begun as a weekly and after a few months was suspended until January, 1849, when it was reissued as a monthly. In 1854 it was sold to the publishers of a Masonic journal in Marietta, Georgia, where it continued to be issued during the following two or three years.

Edmund Flagg (see "Bibliography of Missouri") and W. F. Chase published "The St. Louis Post and Mystic Family" in 1848 and 1849. It was the organ of several secret societies.

"The Freemason" was begun in January, 1867, by George Frank Gouley, and in 1874 was consolidated with "The Voice of Masonry." Gouley was born in Delaware in 1832, and perished in the Southern Hotel fire, April 11, 1877. He studied law under James A. Bayard, United States Senator from Delaware, and was for a while private secretary to Stephen A. Douglas. He came to St. Louis in 1861; in 1864 he was elected assistant secretary, and in 1866, grand secretary, of the Grand Lodge of Masons of the State of Mis-

souri—which latter office he held until the day of his death.

Steel & Burt began the publication of "The St. Louis Spirit," a weekly, devoted to the interest of secret societies, in 1876. In 1877 Mr. S. H. Burt bought out his partner and continued publishing the paper until October, 1881, when it was consolidated with "The Western Live Stock Journal." In June, 1882, "The Journal" was changed to a daily and suspended a few years later. It was the first live stock daily published west of the Mississippi River.

"The Overseer" is the organ of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. It was established in 1879 by W. F. Bohn, and during several years was edited by F. H. Bacon. It is a monthly and has a large circulation among the members of the order. Mr. Bohn is a prominent "Workman" and has held several high offices in the order. In 1880 "The Overseer" absorbed "The Missouri Workman." Since last year it has been printed in Clayton, St. Louis County, but its office is still in St. Louis.

From January, 1881, until May, 1882, R. H. Robbins published "The Knights of Honor Magazine," which was not a "magazine" but a paper; it was devoted to the general interests of the order and issued monthly.

Professor John H. Tice began the publication of "The Teacher," a monthly of a high grade, devoted to school and literary interests, in January, 1853. Public apathy caused its discontinuance before the end of the year.

J. B. Merwin, formerly of "The Home and School Journal," of Chicago, established "The American Journal of Education" in 1867. He was connected with Henry Barnard and the great educator, Horace Mann, in Massachusetts and Connecticut in establishing the school systems of those States. He was the editor of "The American Journal" until 1893. Professor W. M. Bryant, LL. D., was its editor in 1894 and 1895, and J. G. Reynolds from then on to the present time (1899). Perrin & Smith are its present publishers.

Professor T. R. Vickroy issued the first number of "The Fonetice Teacher" in July, 1879. It suspended after the fourth number, but it was reissued in 1880 as a monthly. In

1882 it was changed to a semi-monthly. It was discontinued in 1884. It was the organ of the Spelling Reform Association.

While the following can not be strictly classed as purely local, their local features, nevertheless, were or are—as the case may be—their principal mainstay, and no other classification as appropriately designates their general tendency.

**Local.** "The Spirit of the West," Mallet & Willis, publishers, was a weekly, devoted to local news topics and family reading. It was politically independent. It was published in 1854, in Carondelet.

"The South St. Louis," Mrs. Laura S. Webb—afterward Mrs. General Bowen—editor and publisher, ran a career of about one year some time in the early part of the seventies.

"The St. Louis Dramatic Critic" was first issued on December 21, 1882, by S. G. Webb, John T. Smith and F. B. Rotrock. Its editor was Alexander R. Webb, who, since several years, has been a Mohammedan convert and lecturer. In 1884 Dickson Brugman bought it, dropped the word "Dramatic" from its title, and changed it into a general local and sporting paper. Later on it became the property of William Frudeneau and devoted more space to local politics, municipal affairs and family literature. It was Democratic in its party affiliations. It suspended in 1897.

"The American Tribune" was begun on March 8, 1883, and published irregularly during the middle part of the eighties by L. U. Reavis. It was a weekly, containing papers on current topics and selections from the Eastern press. Reavis was an enthusiastic admirer of Horace Greeley, and carried his admiration even to the extent of imitating his slovenly appearance. With his assertive ways, his flaming beard, his baggy clothes and his lameness, he was a noted character on the streets of the city in the seventies and eighties. He published many pamphlets, a book on "St. Louis, the Future Great City of the World," and lectured on Horace Greeley, the American Republic, and kindred topics. "The American Tribune" had a very limited circulation and was not a financial success. It failed to remove the capital of the United States to St. Louis, and to extend the rule of the United States from Panama to the North Pole.

"The Mirror" was founded March 1, 1891, by M. A. Fanning—who was its first editor—and James M. Calvin. It underwent several changes of ownership until it fell into the hands of William Marion Reedy, a bright and aggressive young journalist, whose command of language and faculty of discrimination has given it "a name and a local habitation." It is published weekly with the subtitle of "a journal of comment upon anything of human interest," which is almost Baconian in its scope. The principal feature of the paper is the fearless manner in which it expresses its opinion upon all questions at issue. It strives to realize the higher ideal in practical matters. "The Mirror," while it has a decidedly literary flavor, is devoted principally to local and social interests.

"Squib" is a weekly local paper of short personal and general items. It began its career in February, 1893, and is still living.

"Dyer's News-Letter" went through the mail for the first time on February 8, 1896. It is a weekly of sixteen pages of four columns each, edited and published by George N. Dyer. It is devoted principally to local politics and personal items; theatrical and society matters, and notes on general occurrences of national importance fill the remaining space. It is strongly Republican in its affiliations and an ardent supporter of Honorable Chauncey I. Filley, being ever ready to take up the cudgel in his support, or defense, as the case may be. The editor has a plain way of stating what he believes to be facts. Prior to his beginning the publication of the "News-Letter," he was connected with the business department of "The Mirror."

"The Missouri Gazette," a weekly paper devoted to local and general news, and family reading, independent in politics, is a consolidation of "The North End Leader" and "The St. Louis Truth." The first appearance as "The Missouri Gazette" was in March, 1897. "The Gazette" is a conservatively conducted paper and is owned jointly by John H. Schofield and Marie A. Dorren, who are also the editors.

"The North St. Louis News" was launched November 1, 1897, by Tobias Mitchell, late city editor of "The Globe-Democrat," and Daniel C. Donovan, formerly of "The Republic." In February, 1898, Mr. Donovan purchased his partner's interest. In September, 1898, "The Southside Reporter" and "The

West St. Louis" were absorbed by "The News," which became more general in its scope and dropped the word "North" from its title. It is now published by a company of which A. V. Donovan is president and Daniel C. Donovan editor and manager. It is growing in circulation and public favor; it is published weekly and is strictly local.

"The Age of Steel" dates back to "The Mississippi Handels Zeitung"—"The Journal of Commerce"—a German weekly founded in 1857, and which, in 1861, became the English "Journal of Commerce." Robert M. Widmar, who was born in Dresden, Germany, was the publisher of the "Zeitung"; he died in 1866 and "The Journal" passed into the hands of Wolcott & Hume. In 1878 it became the property of the Journal of Commerce Company, and in 1880 its name was changed to "The Age of Steel." Since 1883 William E. Barnes has been the managing editor of the paper, and is the present president of the publishing company. "The Age of Steel" has a large circulation among those who are interested in the steel industry, and is a recognized authority throughout the country. The Journal of Commerce Company also publishes "The Lumberman," a monthly, devoted to the lumber, sawmill and wood-working interests of the West and South. It is in its twenty-second volume.

In 1867 William Bell began the publication of "The Western Trade Journal," a weekly, devoted to commercial, agricultural and other interests. It passed into the hands of the Chambers Publishing Company less than two years later, and G. W. Briggs became its editor. It was discontinued in the latter part of the eighties.

"The Weekly Sales," J. C. Kays & Co., publishers, was issued in 1869 and 1870. It was devoted to the cattle trade, cattle-breeding and kindred topics.

"The St. Louis Dry Goods and Grocery Reporter," H. F. Zyder, publisher, was begun in 1872. It was issued weekly and contained one hundred and twenty-eight pages of matter. It ran through some fifteen years of publication and was one of the few papers of its class in the United States at the time.

"The St. Louis Railway Register" was begun in 1875 by Willard A. Smith and discontinued in 1878. Later on its publication was

resumed by D. McArthur who employed F. H. Bacon to edit it. It was still in existence in 1884, but has not been published since several years. Willard Smith has been publishing "The Railway Review" at Chicago since the early part of the eighties. He graduated at the St. Louis Law School in May, 1871. "The Railway Register" was devoted to railroad, trade, iron and steel interests, etc.

"The St. Louis Stove and Hardware Reporter," the Excelsior Manufacturing Company, publisher, was issued in 1875. In 1879 it was sold to Frederick Hower. It was a semi-monthly, devoted to stove and hardware interests. It was discontinued in the eighties.

"El Comercio del Valle," a monthly, devoted to the development of trade with the Spanish-speaking countries, Mexico, South America, etc., was published by John F. Cahill, Mexican consul in St. Louis, from 1876 to about the latter part of the eighties. From 1864 to 1872 Mr. Cahill was in the drug business in Cuba, where he acquired a knowledge of the Spanish tongue. Outside of his paper he has done some purely literary work. "El Comercio del Valle" was printed in Spanish and English.

"The St. Louis Grocer" dates back to January, 1878. Greeley, Burnham & Co., were its first publishers. In February, 1881, it was sold to the Grocer Publishing Company. It is devoted to grocery matters, interests, etc. A. D. Cunningham was its first editor, and John A. Lee its present. It is one of the largest papers of its class in the country.

"The St. Louis Furniture Manufacturer" was devoted to local furniture interests, and was the organ of the St. Louis Furniture Exchange. Its first number was issued on January 1, 1879; it ran through several years of publication. C. F. Anderson was its publisher.

"The Western Commercial Traveler" was published monthly from February, 1880, to July, 1882, in which month it became a weekly. S. H. Soyster was its editor and publisher. While devoted mainly to commercial matters, it had some literary and humorous features. It lived several years.

"The Mississippi Valley Grocer" was published in the early part of the eighties. The first number was issued by Brockmire & Ranken, in May, 1880. It was a weekly and was edited by S. H. Jackson.

"The Grain Review" was begun in Septem-



ber, 1881, by McClelland, Winter & McClelland. It was a monthly devoted to grain and elevator interests. In February, 1883, its name was changed to "The American Trade Journal and Grain Review." It was discontinued two or three years later.

"The Butcher" appeared in August, 1883. In August, 1892, John H. Schofield, its present editor and publisher, bought the paper and changed its name to "The Butchers' and Packers' Magazine"—a misnomer. It is published in the interest of retail butchers; it is also the official organ of the National Retail Butchers' Protective Association. Its circulation is large.

"Compton's St. Louis Musical Journal,"

**Musical.**

Richard J. Compton, publisher, was a three-column, sixteen-page monthly, devoted to general and local music notes, personals, etc. Each number contained several pages of "sheet music." It lived less than two years.

"Peters' Musical" was published by J. L. Peters, the well known music dealer, from 1868 to 1876, when it suspended. Its publication was resumed in January, 1882, and it finally expired some three or four years later.

"Kunkel's Musical Review" was founded by the Kunkel Brothers—Charles and Jacob—in September, 1878. It was a small-sized, twenty-two page monthly. J. Temple was its editor. The following year it was enlarged and I. D. Foulon became its editor. He was succeeded by Thomas M. Hyland, in 1889. At present (1899) each number contains as much as fifty-six pages of music—full sheet music size—which is of a high standard, noted for its typographical correctness, careful fingering phrasing and ossias. "The Review" has a large circulation among musicians and musical people.

"Art and Music," H. A. Rothermel, publisher, was an illustrated monthly, devoted more largely to music than art, and possessed considerable ability. Its contributors were principally from St. Louis. The first number was issued in October, 1881. In the summer of 1882 the publication office was removed to Chicago.

In April, 1882, and during about a year thereafter, Robert Goldbeck issued "The Musical Instructor," a monthly.

"Shattinger's Musical Review" was begun in May, 1882, by A. Shattinger, the local

music dealer. It was discontinued some time in 1884.

"The Musical News," Walter Luhn, publisher, lived through a few months in 1898.

But few juvenile publications have appeared in St. Louis. "The Homeless Boy," an illustrated monthly, devoted to "the interests of Catholic children," flourished in the early and middle part of the eighties. It was edited by Father—now Bishop—John J. Hennessy, and published by Ev. E. Carreras. It subsequently became "The Youth's Magazine" and was transferred to B. Herder. It lived some five or six years. Father M. S. Brennan, since noted as an astronomer, contributed papers on popular astronomy to its pages.

Mrs. H. D. Pittman, formerly the well known society editress of the "Post-Dispatch," issued several numbers of "The Illustrated Young Folks at Home" in the spring and summer of 1888.

"School and Home," William Lyman Thomas, editor and proprietor, has met with marked success. It is an illustrated semi-monthly, in its fifteenth year of publication. It has a very large circulation, being used in the city public schools. Thomas was a writer on the staff of "The St. Louis Home Journal," in 1870, 1871 and 1872. With John Ricker he bought "The St. Louis Home Journal-Commercial Gazette" in 1874, and changed its name to "The St. Louis Commercial Gazette." Ricker sold his interest to Kilburn H. Stone in 1878; Stone purchased Thomas' interest in 1883. "The Commercial Gazette" existed from 1870 to the latter part of 1884. Thomas & Stone also published "The St. Louis Miller" from 1878 to 1883.

A number of Irish-American papers have been issued from time to time, but have left no impress. Among the editors and writers may be named B. Doran Killian and Thomas D'Arcy McGee as most conspicuous.

The earliest of these weekly papers was "The Irish Advocate," which was short-lived, in 1852.

"The Fenian Banner" lived about six months during the Fenian excitement in the sixties.

"The Irish News," published by a company of which John S. Griffin was president, and

Daniel O'Maddigan secretary, had a reasonable circulation in 1869, 1870 and 1871.

"The Irish-American," in the latter part of the seventies, and "The Shamrock," in the early part of the eighties, ran brief careers.

Charles O'Brien issued "The American Celt" during some ten years, with occasional interruptions, in the eighties and nineties. It expired in 1894.

"The St. Louis Union," 1884-6, was devoted to Irish news, labor unions, and local matters. Andrew F. Brown was its editor.

Among the many humorous papers published in St. Louis, two obtained a national reputation, "Puck" and "The Hornet."

#### Humorous.

Joseph Keppler, the famous artist of the New York "Puck," who died three or four years ago worth several hundred thousand dollars, was the same Joe Keppler, half-starved Bohemian, who tried to publish a humorous paper in St. Louis at any time from 1869 to 1876. With Heinrich Binder, late in the summer of 1869, he issued a German humorous weekly, "Die Vehme." After a checkered career of less than two years its publication was abandoned, and on March 16, 1871, "Puck" was launched; on the same date in 1872 the English "Puck" made its bow to the St. Louis public. L. Willich was its first editor, and the editorials were evidently first written in German and then translated for the English edition. Keppler's cartoons were printed from stone by the McLean Lithograph Company. It was not a financial success, and, after three or four years of ups and downs, it was discontinued. Keppler went East, and in March, 1877, again revived the paper. Its immense and almost immediate success East belongs to the history of Eastern journalism.

"The Hornet," a colored cartoon weekly of sixteen pages of four columns each, proffered its right antenna of friendship to the reading public on September 11, 1880, and met with a hearty response. A. B. Cunningham, a bright young journalist, resigned the city editorship of "The Post-Dispatch" to publish "The Hornet." The humor of the paper was broader and more American than "Puck's" and its satirical keenness soon won it a national reputation. Armand Welcker's car-

toons were admirable. After six months of publication "The Hornet" was transferred to a stock company, of which Cunningham became president and manager, and William H. Nave, secretary. Through bad management it came to an untimely end with the issue of June 24, 1882. It had a bona fide circulation of 8,000 copies, and a constantly increasing influence. "The Hornet" was almost entirely written by four young writers—A. B. Cunningham, Walt. S. Mason, Thomas Manning Page and Alexander N. De Menil.

L. Willich, Keppler's former partner and editor, issued "Die Laterne" after "Puck" had been transferred to New York. It lived through several years under Willich's management and finally passed into the hands of G. Brueckner & Co., who, in June, 1882, issued an English edition under the name of "The Lantern," with Walt. S. Mason, fresh from "The Hornet," as principal contributor. Only a few numbers of the English edition were issued. The German edition has also gone out of existence.

"The Whip" was the next attempt at humorous journalism. It was cracked for the first time on February 14, 1885, and it applied its partisan lash in the fall of 1886. It was published by an association of which L. T. W. Wall was president, and F. H. Ertel secretary. Its cartoons, like "The Lantern's," lacked the dash and effectiveness of Welcker's in "The Hornet" and Keppler's in "Puck." Walt. S. Mason and Horace S. Keller, of New York, were its principal contributors.

"St. Louis Life," Mrs. S. V. Moore, publisher, began its career December 14, 1889. Its illustrations and one-half of its reading matter were "patent matter." Mrs. Grace Davidson purchased the paper in 1895 and changed its name to "The Criterion." It became a "home print" of a higher literary standard and with the humorous features less in evidence. In 1897 it was transferred to New York and is fast acquiring a national reputation.

"The Humorist," a patent inside paper of a much lower grade than any of the above mentioned, has been issued since November 16, 1879. It was started by Wolf & Hermanns; in 1881 Henry Hermanns bought his partner's interest and is still publishing the paper.

"The St. Louis Herald," an illustrated weekly, was the first "society" paper of St. Louis which had a decided influence and standing in the local social world.

**Society.**

It flourished during fifteen months in 1877 and 1878; the daily newspapers did not pay the attention to society matters in those days that they do nowadays, so the field was fairly clear for a wide-awake weekly paper. In the spring of 1878 dissensions among the publishers brought about the suspension of "The Herald." Louis C. Tetard, the manager, issued "The St. Louis Picayune" on April 13, 1878, and Tetard's ex-partners launched "The St. Louis Ledger" on the same day. The two papers succeeded admirably in killing each other in a few months' time.

"The Spectator" began its weekly observations of local society happenings, principally, and of theatrical and art matters, secondarily, on September 5, 1880. It was more critical in its tone than "The Herald" had been. Captain W. R. Hodges' art criticisms and army reminiscences and an occasional editorial of J. R. Reavis—its editor during several years—were well worth reading. Miss Florence Hayward wrote stories, the irrepressible Colonel Pat Donan sometimes electrified its readers with a correspondence, and "Champ Carter"—now Mrs. Fannie Porcher—occasionally contributed a good poem. "The Spectator" was sometimes illustrated with job cuts, and occasionally expressed literary opinions—but no one took them seriously; it was simply a light society paper. George I. Jones & Co., printers, were the original publishers; after passing through various hands and undergoing a couple of suspensions, "The Spectator" ended its career early in the nineties.

"The St. Louis Index," devoted to sporting topics—base ball, cricket, racing, billiards, theatricals, prize fighting, etc.—

**Sporting.**

was published weekly in 1871, by William Frazee. Frazee was the author of "Onawassa," and other novels published in "The St. Louis Home Journal," and the father of Virginia Frazee, a frequent contributor to "The St. Louis Magazine," "The Criterion" and other local literary periodicals.

"The Sunday Morning World," William R. Cranna, manager, was begun in November, 1873, and lived through a few numbers only.

The same may be said of "Ben Dorkey's Weekly," 1872, which, however, added a grain of popular literature (original) to its sporting features.

"The St. Louis Sportsman" made its appearance in July, 1881. Captain C. W. Bellairs, well known in sporting circles, was its editor. It was a weekly. It was suspended in October of the same year and was succeeded in December by "Western Sporting Life," B. W. Alexander, proprietor; Captain Bellairs, editor, and Gwynne Price, field editor. In the fall of 1882 it was discontinued. Captain Bellairs graduated from the Royal Military Academy, at Woolwich, England, in 1858. He was a captain in the English Army in 1871. He traveled over the world after leaving the army and contributed largely to English and American sporting papers. Gwynne Price was also an Englishman by birth; he came to the United States in 1876 and spent much time on hunting excursions in the West. He is the author of "The Gun, and How to Use It." "Western Sporting Life" was the ablest paper of its class ever published in St. Louis.

"The Sporting News" was first issued on March 17, 1886, by a stock company composed of A. H. Spink, Festus J. Wade, Lorenzo E. Anderson, Stewart Scott, Anthony Stuever, C. H. Ames, John Whitman, D. O'Connell Tracy and James M. Sullivan, which was incorporated the following September and named The Sporting News Publishing Company. A. H. Spink was its editor until 1895. A. J. Flanner is the associate editor. C. C. Spink gives his personal attention to the business department. "The Sporting News" is a weekly journal, devoted to base ball, bicycling, the turf, ring, athletics and all sports and pastimes. Its specialty is base ball.

"The Mill Boy," A. B. Chambers and George Knapp, publishers, was in the presidential interests of Henry

**Political.**

Clay. It was issued weekly from February 10, 1844, to January 21, 1845.

"The Radical" was a Republican weekly that lived a few months about the latter part of the sixties.

"The National Tribune" was an eight-page, five-column Republican weekly, published by J. W. Wilson in the interests of the colored people. The first number was issued on May

3, 1876. It lived some seven or eight years, counting interruptions in its publication.

"The St. Louis Echo," 1878-80, Westbrook & Keller, publishers, was a weekly, devoted to the interests of the Greenback party. John Samuel was its editor.

The first number of "The National American" bore date of September 29, 1878. Augustus C. Appler was its publisher. It was an eight-page, five-column "Knownothing" weekly. Later on in the course of its publication it became the organ of the temperance societies. It suspended in 1879 and was revived in 1881. Altogether, it lived some six or seven years, and had a very limited circulation.

"The Lightning Express," a Greenback weekly, J. B. Follet, editor and publisher, was born in 1880, and died the same year.

P. P. Ingalls came to St. Louis from Iowa, in 1881, and issued "The St. Louis Examiner." It was the organ of the Greenback party in St. Louis. In less than a year he sold it to "The Iowa State Journal."

"The National Democrat" was short-lived, in 1881.

"The Post," of Quincy, Illinois, was removed to St. Louis in the spring of 1881 and its name changed to "The Missouri Post." It was published by H. A. Post and edited by H. Martin Williams, at that time a prominent Greenbacker, and at present the editor of the Democratic weekly issued from some little town in the interior of Missouri. In 1882 "The Post" was removed to Kansas City. It was a Greenback paper.

"The People's Advocate" was begun in March, 1882, and lived about two years. J. F. Crews and E. F. Henderson were its publishers, and H. Martin Williams its editor. It was a weekly Greenback paper.

"The Missouri Republican Journal," Vorel & Witzig, publishers, was a weekly, in 1896.

"The Liberty Banner" was born and died in 1844. We can find no further record of it.

**Unclassified.**

"Der Freisinnige" was an atheist paper, published weekly by L. F. Balland, and edited by G. Scho. It was the organ of a club of free-thinkers. The first number was issued in November, 1846, and the last some time in 1847.

"Der Reformer," a German weekly, was a communistic paper. It was published by a society of communists in 1847. It was a

small sheet and had only a few hundred circulation.

In 1848 Anton Eickloff issued a German semi-weekly, "Die St. Louis Zeitung." Eickloff was a literary student who began writing for the press when sixteen years of age. He was born in Westphalia, Germany, and came to St. Louis in January, 1848. After the suspension of "The Zeitung" in 1849 he removed to Dubuque, Iowa, and started another German paper there, but again failed. In 1854 he took up his residence in New York, where he became a frequent contributor to the leading German newspapers. In 1877-9 he served a term in Congress. We have not been able to ascertain the exact date of his death.

"The Liberian Advocate" was published in 1849, and after a suspension of several months was reissued in Springfield, Illinois, in 1850. It again suspended in 1851. The Rev. D. J. Snow was its editor.

In 1851 J. E. Courtney published "The St. Louis Reporter and General Advertiser," a commercial weekly.

"The St. Louis Bank-Note Reporter, Counterfeit Detector and Wholesale Price Current" was published weekly from 1857 to some time in the early sixties, by J. P. M. Howard & Bros.

"The Metropolitan Record" was a weekly journal published in the interests of the "Confederate States of America." It was suppressed by the Federal authorities in 1864.

"The Repudiator" advocated the "repudiation of the national debt, except that portion represented by legal-tender notes." The first number was issued in February, 1868, and the last number in the following April or May. It was a weekly. Burrell B. Taylor, Samuel Hager and John Bourne were its publishers.

"The Joker's Budget" was suppressed in 1868.

"The Western Insurance Review," a monthly journal, was founded in 1869 by Captain H. L. Aldrich, and is devoted exclusively to the cause of sound insurance. It covers the Western and Southern field, and has a high standing among insurance publications. Nathan H. Weed has been its editor and publisher since 1896.

"The Weekly Mail" was edited and published by Rev. A. C. George in 1870. William M. Grosvenor, once of the editorial staff

of "The Missouri Democrat," wrote a large portion of its contents.

"The Fireside Visitor," H. L. Aldrich & Co., publishers, was issued monthly during several years in the early and middle part of the seventies. It was devoted to insurance, manufacturing and railroad interests, and literary selections. H. E. Henley was its editor. Captain Aldrich died a few years ago.

"Western Life," Mrs. Annie Anderson, editor and publisher, was devoted to spiritualism. It materialized weekly during a few months in 1872.

"Mines, Metals and Arts," Charles E. Ware & Co., publishers, was issued from the early part of 1874 to the latter part of 1877. It was edited by Joseph E. Ware, a mining engineer.

"The Central Law Journal" was founded in 1874 by Soule, Thomas & Wentworth, and is still published. There have been several changes in its ownership. It has been edited by Judge John F. Dillon, Judge Seymour D. Thompson, J. D. Lawson and William L. Murfree, Jr., brother of "Charles Egbert Craddock." Its present editor, Lyne S. Metcalf, Jr., has held the position during the past six or seven years.

"The Altruist" is a monthly paper, partly in phonetic spelling, and devoted to common property, united labor, mutual assistance and support, and equal rights for all. It is the organ of the Altruist Community, whose members hold all their property in common, and live and work together in a permanent home for their mutual enjoyment, assistance and support. It has been published by Alcander Longley—with an occasional lapse—during the past twenty-five years. It was formerly "The Communist."

"The River News," Carondelet, was published (about) in 1875.

"The St. Louis Practical Photographer" was established in January, 1876, by J. H. Fitzgibbon, a well known photographer. It is an illustrated monthly, devoted to photography. It is said to be the second oldest photographic periodical published in the United States. It is now "The St. Louis-Canadian Photographer," and is under the direction of Mrs. Fitzgibbon-Clark.

"The Weekly Hotel News" was begun in November, 1881, by A. J. Pierce. It was an eight-page weekly. It lived three or four years. The same publisher also issued "The Visitors' Guide" about the same time.

"The St. Louis Philaethist," E. Gambs, editor and publisher, was issued "as often as practicable" during the eighties.

"The American Journalist" was devoted to the interests of newspapers and public writers. The first number appeared in September, 1883, and the last about a year later. It was published by a company of which R. P. Yorkston was the president. It was a twenty-four page, three-column monthly, with a colored cover, and contained much valuable information for newspaper men. It was edited by R. P. Yorkston.

ALEXANDER N. DE MENIL.

**Misdemeanor.**—In Missouri misdemeanor is an offense punishable with fine or imprisonment in the county jail, or with both.

**Missionary Training Home.**—The institution known by this name in St. Louis was founded in 1882 at 305 North Third Street, by Elder C. W. Sherman and his wife, for the training and outfitting of home and foreign missionaries and the publication of religious literature. In 1891 the home was removed to its present quarters at 2335 Randolph Street. At this institution are graduated missionaries, male and female, who have been trained by practical preparation for this special line of work. No charges are made for board or tuition. The work is entirely non-denominational. From time to time missionaries have gone from this nursery to Africa and India. Among those sent out have been Mr. Sherman's two eldest daughters, one of whom died in Africa. The other, Miss Bessie Sherman, superintends a mission at Bombay, and edits a paper, the "India Watchman," devoted to the cause. An auxiliary institution to the one in this city is being established at Bombay, under the direction of missionaries trained in St. Louis. A feature of the work already done there is the rescue and training of "famine orphans and child-widows," made such by the terrible famine of 1897. Funds flow in for this object to be disbursed by the treasurer, and orphanages and training posts are being established in various parts of India. The missionaries are self-supporting, and are known in foreign fields distinctively as "Faith Missionaries." Mrs. L. A. Sherman is superintendent, and Mrs. Anna Adams, assistant superintendent and missionary treas-

urer. Elder C. W. Sherman publishes the "Vanguard" paper as the organ of this line of work. On September 18, 1898, he preached his farewell sermon and started for Bombay to join his daughter.

**Mississippi and Ohio River Pilot Society.**—Since the days of early steamboating several societies have been started by the river pilots, but none survived until that organized as the Mississippi and Ohio River Pilot Society, in 1880, and which was incorporated April 23, 1888. The original incorporators were James Allen, E. O. Banks, Warren Renfrow, Thomas B. Good, Joseph E. McCullough, E. R. Kellogg, Charles H. Lawson, Frank M. Clayton and James Donahue. Seventy pilots joined the society, of which Percival S. Drown became secretary, in which office he has continued ever since. The chief object of the society is to maintain a system of reports of the channels of the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers, and all their tributaries. These reports contain a description of the depth of water in the channels and shallow places by soundings, and are filed in St. Louis to be referred to by other pilots going out, and as a matter of record. The society has also made provision for the payment of death benefits to widows and orphans of its members. There are now about 175 members. As a qualification for membership the applicant must be a practical pilot and hold a United States license.

**Mississippi Bubble.**—"A banking and commercial scheme which ended in a wild speculation and collapse. It was started in Paris by John Law, under the patronage of the regent. Its primary object was to relieve the French finances from the burdensome debt and disorder consequent upon the expensive wars of Louis XIV. Law established a private bank, and managed its affairs so skillfully that its paper was soon accepted by the public with perfect confidence, and in 1718 it was transformed into a royal bank. Then a commercial company was chartered, entitled "The West India Company," of which Law was director general. To this company the whole Province of Louisiana, watered by the Mississippi and its branches, was granted. Subsequently it was intrusted with the collection of the taxes and the King's revenues, and thus it had a monopoly

of almost the entire commercial and financial operations of the nation. Meantime the bank issued its notes freely till the paper currency amounted to two billion seven hundred million livres, but these notes were kept from depreciation by accepting them at a premium over specie in payment for the shares of the company. This increase of currency, with a promise of large dividends, rapidly advanced the price of shares, and the whole nation was possessed with a frenzy of speculation. . . . There was, however, a drain of specie from the bank as the shrewd ones attempted to put their new-made fortunes into forms of fixed value. To check this drain ineffectual edicts were passed to restrict payments in coin, to limit the amount of specie which one might hold, and to fix the value of the notes. The royal bank was incorporated with the company in March, 1720, and on May 21st a government edict was issued reducing the value of bank notes and of company shares one-half. This burst the bubble at once, and universal bankruptcy and distress ensued. This scheme stands a striking illustration of that fallacy that a nation's debt can be paid, or its prosperity increased by its money circulation, and that paper money can be made stable and safe on some general security without respect to its convertibility. The leaders of the scheme were probably deluded with the rest."—("Johnson's Universal Cyclopedia.")

**Mississippi County.**—The easternmost county in Missouri, situated in the southeastern part of the State and bounded on the north by Scott County and the Mississippi River; east and south by the Mississippi River; and west by New Madrid and Scott Counties. It has an area of 269,000 acres or about 420 square miles. The surface of the county is comparatively level, composed mostly of bottom lands, intersected by numerous bayous, and having a river frontage of seventy-five miles. The streams and bayous afford excellent drainage. St. James Bayou runs through the central part of the county toward the south. Other waters are Eagle, Ten Mile and Four Mile Ponds and Cypress Lake, which are in the southern part. Mathews' Prairie in the northern part and Long and East Prairies in the western part, are exceedingly fertile tracts covering areas of from 16 to 30 miles. Throughout

the county are numerous Indian mounds, that afford interesting study for the archaeologist. Timber is plentiful throughout the county, making large forests in places, consisting mainly of cottonwood, black walnut, the different kinds of oak, maple, hickory, pecan, mulberry, gum and cypress, the last named predominating. The soil is a rich, black, sandy loam of considerable depth and of almost inexhaustible fertility, and produces abundant crops of grain, and vegetables and fruits of different kinds. The climate is mild and vegetation is generally rapid. Wheat and corn are two of the leading crops. Cotton grows well in some sections. About sixty per cent of the land is under cultivation, the remainder mostly in timber which is of high value, the lumber output of the county being considerable annually. Diversified farming is generally carried on, of which stock-raising is an important branch. The exports from the county in 1898 were cattle, 2,150 head; hogs, 4,554 head; wheat, 415,722 bushels; oats, 9,380 bushels; corn, 130,934 bushels; cotton, 101,000 pounds; cotton seed products, 168,000 pounds; flour, 8,900 barrels; corn meal, 700,000 pounds; mill feed, 600,000 pounds; poultry, 24,729 pounds; eggs, 12,930 dozen; melons, 115,200; potatoes, 1,600 bushels; berries and vegetables, 11,086 pounds; lumber, 3,782,505 feet; logs, 720,000 feet; piling, 60,000 feet; game and fish, 4,440 pounds; tallow, 19,235 pounds; hides, 110,342 pounds; furs, 2,692 pounds; no minerals have been discovered in the county. The first settlements in Mississippi County, were made near Bird's Point on the Mississippi, on Prairie St. Charles, later called Mathews' Prairie, and on the Tywappity Bottoms. According to the "American State Papers," Nicholas Savage in 1800 was granted a tract of land on the Missouri side three miles below the mouth of the Ohio, and near what is known as Bird's Point. In the fall of 1800 445 arpens of lands in the same locality were granted by Henry Peyroux, the Spanish commandant, to John Johnson. In October of the same year Joseph Mathews and Daniel Frazier were granted land on the Tywappity Bottoms and Edward Mathews, of Kentucky, located on land on Prairie St. Charles, and later the prairie was named after him. John, James and Andrew Ramsey, sons of Andrew Ramsey, Sr., a native of Henderson County,

Kentucky, who about 1766 located in the Cape Girardeau District, settled near the present site of Belmont in the summer of 1800. In 1802 Samuel, William, Jesse and John Masters settled on grants of land made them by Henry Peyroux, August 12th, of that year, on Mathews' Prairie. The same day a grant of land was made to Alexander Milliken in the same neighborhood. Between the years 1802-10 a number of people moved into the locality and a populous settlement was built up between the site of the town of Charleston and the Mississippi River. Among the early locaters on land were John Bauinster, Abraham Hunter, James Lucas, John Weaver and George Hacker. About 1805 Abraham Bird, the founder of Cairo, Illinois, opened a trading post on the Missouri side, at the place still called Bird's Point. About this place his sons settled and their descendants still live. Newman Beckwith and his four sons, in 1812, came from Virginia and located on land between Norfolk and Wolf's Island, and in 1815 Absalom McElmurry settled on Mathews' Prairie. Settlement progressed steadily. In 1836 the first town, Norfolk, was laid out by James Ramsey. The following year the town of Charleston was platted, and up to 1845 these were the only villages in the county. On February 14, 1845, by legislative act, Mississippi County was erected out of the southern part of Scott County, and Charleston was designated as the seat of justice. The first county court was instituted April 21, 1845, at Charleston, with William Sayres, Absalom McElmurry and James M. Overton, justices and George L. Cravens, clerk. Appropriation was made for the building of an office for the clerk, and it was erected the following year. In 1850 a jail was built and two years later a courthouse. Up to this time sessions of the county court were held in the store room of Henry G. Cummings, and of the circuit court in the Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1864 the first indebtedness of the county was contracted when ten per cent bonds to the amount of \$12,500 were issued to raise money to pay volunteer soldiers. In 1872 \$8,000 was appropriated for a new jail. The first session of the circuit court was held at Charleston, September 2, 1845, Judge John D. Cook presiding. The first grand jury was composed of Charles W. Moore, Evan Shelby, William Shelby, T. S. Mc-

Elmurry, Jesse Davis, Howell Brewer, Felix Harrison, James Braswell, O. S. Simmons and William Woodward. The only indictment returned was against William Dunbar for shooting with intent to kill. In the early court proceedings there is no record of indictments for grave offenses. In 1849 forty-nine indictments were returned, thirty-nine of which were for gaming on Sunday and the remainder for offenses no more serious. The first person sent to the penitentiary from the county was William Gatewood, convicted of grand larceny in 1854, and sentenced to serve two years. The first execution in the county was the hanging of Howard Underwood, a negro, April 6, 1863, for the killing of his mistress, Belle Lucas. The first school in the county was started at Mathews' Prairie about 1829 and was called the Indian Grove school. The first teacher was Hartford Hayes. Among other early teachers were John C. Thomas and James L. Moore. In 1870 a building was erected at Charleston and a school established called the Charleston Classical Academy. It was placed under the management of Justin Williams, but was not a success and about a year later it was turned over to the public school board. The number of public schools in the county (1899) is 38, with 46 teachers employed, and a school population of 3,473. At an early date the Methodist Episcopalians built a church in Charleston. Prior to its building, like in other sections of southeast Missouri, services were held at intervals in the houses of residents. The first newspaper of the county was the "Courier" established at Charleston by George Whitcomb in 1857. The "Gazette" was started in 1875 and later consolidated with the "Courier" and moved to Malden, Missouri. During the Civil War the county supplied soldiers to both Federal and Confederate forces. It suffered much from being overrun with both Northern and Southern troops. Near Belmont there was a battle which was the first decided encounter west of the Mississippi River. This took place November 7, 1861. Forces of Illinois Volunteers under General U. S. Grant and General McClernand went 3,000 strong from Cairo to capture the Confederate camp at Belmont. They met a strong force of General Polk's Army, and a lively battle ensued, the Federals setting fire to the Confederate camp and gaining a victory. In this battle the

Federals lost about 500 men and the Confederates over 600 killed and wounded. The war retarded the progress of the county, and it was a few years before prosperity returned, but long since the county has acquired its old time stability and standing, and is foremost among Missouri counties in the march of progress. The townships of the county are James Bayou, Long Prairie, Mississippi, Ohio, St. James, Tywappity and Wolf Island. The principal towns and villages are Charleston, Bertrand, Belmont and Bird's Point. There are 59 miles of railroad in the county. The Belmont branch of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern runs diagonally through the center in a southeasterly direction, the Cairo branch of the same system east through the northern part, and the St. Louis Southwestern northeast through the central part. The assessed value of all taxable property of the county in 1898 was \$2,572,035; the estimated full value \$7,500,000. The population in 1900 was 11,837.

**Mississippi River.**—The greatest of American rivers, which drains a territory of 1,257,545 square miles in extent, inhabited by thirty millions of people, was called by the Indians "Missi Sepe," the significance of the words being "Great River." The distance from its mouth to the headwaters of the Missouri, its largest tributary, is 4,200 miles. The Mississippi River proper has its source in lakes in Northern Minnesota, Lake Itaska being the one farthest north, and 2,960 miles from the outlet of the river into the Gulf of Mexico. So numerous are the windings of the stream, however, that the distance in a straight line from Lake Itaska to the Gulf is only 1,660 miles. It is navigable from its mouth to the falls of St. Anthony, a distance of 1,944 miles. The mouth of the Mississippi was discovered by Pineda in 1519. It was crossed near the mouth by Cabeza de Vaca—who, however, thought it an arm of the sea—in 1528. De Soto discovered its true character in 1541, and the survivors of his party, under the leadership of Luis de Moscoso, descended the lower portion of the river to its mouth in 1542. Pere Marquette and Louis Joliet discovered the upper Mississippi in 1673, and traversed a portion of it, convincing themselves beyond a doubt that it emptied into the Gulf of Mexico. LaSalle traversed it from the Illinois to the Gulf in



1682, and Schoolcraft discovered the source in 1832. It was designated "River St. Louis" by the French in official documents after they had taken possession of the country tributary to it. It formed the western boundary of the United States from 1783 to 1803, and its navigation was a matter of dispute between Spain and the United States from 1783 to 1800. The larger and more important cities which have grown up on its banks are Minneapolis, St. Paul, Dubuque, Davenport, Burlington, Quincy, St. Louis, Memphis, Vicksburg and New Orleans. During the Civil War there were battles or sieges at Belmont, New Madrid, Island No. 10, New Orleans, Vicksburg, Memphis and Port Hudson. After traversing a portion of Minnesota from its source the river forms the boundary between Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas and Louisiana on the west, and Wisconsin, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee and Mississippi on the east. The lower Mississippi was opened to navigation by the French colonists under D'Iberville, at the beginning of the eighteenth century. The first steamer to navigate the Mississippi was the "Orleans," built by Fulton and Livingston, at Pittsburg. It passed down the river in 1811, and plied between New Orleans and Natchez until it was wrecked in 1814. The navigable tributaries of the Mississippi are the Missouri, the Ohio, the Monongahela, the Tennessee, the Cumberland, Red River, the Arkansas, the Minnesota, the St. Croix and the Illinois, and the river and its tributaries afford an internal navigation of 9,000 miles for steamboats. Humphrey and Abbot's tables show that the maximum depth of the Mississippi is 118 feet, at Natchez; the mean depth between the Red and Arkansas Rivers is 96 feet. The least low-water depths on the bars are, at St. Louis, 2 feet; Memphis, 5 feet; Natchez, 6 feet. The range between high and low water is, at Rock Island, 16 feet; at the mouth of the Missouri, 35 feet; at St. Louis, 37 feet; at Cairo, 51 feet; at Carrollton, 14 feet; at the head of the passes, 2.3 feet. The fall of the lower Mississippi is .32 of a foot per mile; of the Ohio, .43 of a foot; of the Missouri, below Fort Union, .95 of a foot; of the upper Missouri, below St. Paul, .42 of a foot.

**Mississippi River & Bonne Terre Railway.**—This railway is unique in its purposes, history, construction and manage-

ment. It was built to facilitate the transfer of products and supplies of the St. Joseph Lead Company, at Bonne Terre, St. Francois County, Missouri. Until 1880 the company depended upon wagons for hauling between their mines and the St. Louis & Iron Mountain Railway. In that year the company, in association with the Desloge Lead Company, built the narrow-gauge Summit Railway, thirteen and one-half miles long, between the mines and Summit, a point on the St. Louis & Iron Mountain Railway. Of the cost of construction, the St. Joseph Lead Company contributed two-thirds, and the Desloge Lead Company one-third. In the development of the lead mines, the annual shipments of product, machinery, merchandise and supplies increased to nearly one hundred thousand tons, and a shorter route became necessary to reduce cost of transportation. A survey demonstrated the feasibility of a route from Bonne Terre to Riverside, on the Mississippi River, twenty-five miles below St. Louis, where trunk-line railway connection or water shipment could be made. In June, 1888, a charter was procured for the Mississippi River & Bonne Terre Railway, and the construction of a narrow-gauge railway thirty-two miles in length was begun in May of the same year, which was completed and the line put in operation March 10, 1890, when the Summit Railway was abandoned. In 1894 the road was changed to standard gauge. The company subsequently constructed a southern extension from Bonne Terre, intersecting the Columbus Branch of the St. Louis & Iron Mountain Railway, and terminating at Doe Run, a distance of 12.6 miles, increasing the length of the line to 47.47 miles, and the total trackage, including sidings and feeders, to 58.84 miles. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, the railway transported 86,214 passengers, and 716,625 tons of freight. The operating expenses were \$352,313, and the net earnings were \$24,371. The officers are: J. Wyman Jones, president; Charles B. Parsons, first vice president; Dwight A. Jones, second vice president; Gust. Setz, treasurer; F. P. Graves, secretary; John Burns, general manager, and F. J. Thomure, auditor. The general offices are at Bonne Terre, Missouri.

The Mississippi River & Bonne Terre Railway is the inlet and outlet for the industry which it was built to develop, and is wholly

independent of any other system, having no relation with other roads beyond necessary traffic arrangements. It is one of the most substantially built and admirably equipped railroads in the country. The roadbed is equal to that of the best trunk lines, and the equipment is equal to every requirement. In the business of the main line, 13 engines and 600 cars are employed, an average of 12 cars to each mile of track, while the average equipment on trunk lines is but ten cars to the mile. Six passenger trains pass over the road daily. The management treats its employes with almost unexampled liberality. As an instance, at the close of business for the year 1899 each employe unexpectedly became the recipient of a check for a sum amounting to ten per cent of the total amount paid him in wages during the year, in some instances amounting to \$120.

The route of the road lies through a region which is a veritable hive of industry, the famous St. Francois lead fields, in which a farm tract of 800 acres has brought \$400,000, the value being based upon the mineral it was believed to contain. Mines and mills are now being operated from Doe Run northward to Bonne Terre, a distance of ten miles. These industries, and those associated with or dependent upon them, afford employment to about 4,000 wage-earners, representing a population of some 20,000.

The beginning of lead mining in this region, dates from 1720, when Renault, and his mineralogist, La Motte, worked mines in the vicinity, under patents from the French government. The St. Francois County tract came into possession of Anthony La Grave, of St. Louis, who held title in part through Spanish grants confirmed by the United States, and in part through original United States patents. La Grave opened a mine, which he called the St. Joseph, but his operations were confined to mining galena, the mining of disseminated ore being then unknown. In 1864 the La Grave tract was acquired by the St. Joseph Lead Company, organized that year under the laws of New York. The following year, J. Wyman Jones was elected to the presidency, an office which he still holds, and J. C. Winslow to the superintendency. Mining was prosecuted industriously, but under such great difficulties on account of crude machinery and climatic dis-

advantages that productive labor could not be employed for more than six months in the year, and the output for that period was but 240 tons, and the expenses of operation doubled the amount received for the output. In 1817 Charles B. Parsons became superintendent. (See "Parsons, Charles B.") New plans for prosecuting the work were at once instituted, new machinery was procured, and the finances of the company were restored through the liquidation of its indebtedness by means of an issue of bonds, which were taken by the stockholders. From time to time, improved machinery was put in use, and in 1874 the company declared its first dividend of one per cent. Dividends were again declared in 1875 and in 1876, but were suspended from 1877 to 1880. Improvements were constantly made, however, including the building of a cupola, or blast furnace, under the management of Gust. Setz, a skilled metallurgist, who had become assistant superintendent. In 1881 a railway building deficiency was made up, and the product of the plant had increased from 600 to 11,000 pigs of metal a month. February 26, 1883, the plant was destroyed by fire of unknown origin. Twenty-four hours later, the company had formulated plans for rebuilding, and July 1st, following, work was resumed in an iron building containing the most improved machinery. All this work, planned and supervised by Superintendent Parsons, was a marvel of efficiency, adaptability and skill. In 1880 the Doe Run mines were opened; the Pen Diggings, 344 acres, were purchased in 1883; and the Desloge Lead Company properties, comprising 3,218 acres, were bought in 1886. These holdings were subsequently increased to a total of about 13,000 acres, including a tract at Herculeanum, two miles below Riverside, where a smelting plant was erected.

The most friendly relations have been constantly maintained between the St. Joseph Lead Company and its employes, and shut-down and strike have been unknown. Work in the mills is prosecuted ceaselessly from 12 o'clock Sunday night to 12 o'clock Saturday night, the men working in eight-hour shifts. The village of Bonne Terre, numbering upwards of 5,000 inhabitants, is largely made up of the employes of the company and their families. The company maintains stores and a markethouse, where goods are sold as

near as possible to cost price, the only consideration being to make them self-supporting. The employe is at entire liberty to deal with the private stores if so disposed. Aside from business considerations, the company treats its employes in a spirit of liberality and true humanitarianism. Fair claims for increased wages have always been anticipated. The building of homes by employes has been encouraged. The company has cheerfully paid in taxation three-fourths of the expense of the erection of the three large school buildings. Out of its treasury, or with the contributions of its stockholders, it has built and maintains a hospital, a public entertainment hall, a library, a club room, and a natatorium, besides contributing as necessity requires, to the support of seven churches of various denominations. Independent of, but aided by the company, mutual fire and accident insurance companies, aid societies, and savings banks are maintained.

In 1900 the St. Louis Smelting and Refining Company established a mill with a daily capacity of 1,000 tons of ore. The company operates an elaborate switch system, connecting the mine shafts with the mill, using its own cars, moved by electric motors. From this industry has developed the flourishing town of St. Francois, with a population of 1,500, almost entirely composed of mill and mine operatives and their families.

#### **Mississippi River Commission.**

The Mississippi River Commission was created in 1879, by act of Congress. Its purpose and scope is stated in the language of that act to be "to consider and mature such plan or plans and estimates as will correct, permanently locate and deepen the channel and protect the banks of the Mississippi River; improve and give ease to the navigation thereof; prevent destructive floods, and promote and facilitate commerce, trade and the postal service." The act provided for the appointment by the President of seven commissioners, three of whom were to be taken from the engineer corps of the army and the coast survey, and at least three from civil life, two of them to be engineers. The general office of the commission was first established in the "Colonel John Knapp mansion," at 2732 Pine Street, St. Louis. The headquarters have since been transferred to New York City, where the president resides and

the board meets, while the office of the secretary remains at the old location in St. Louis. The secretary, among his other duties, has charge of the construction of several dredge-boats. The jurisdiction of the commission extends from the jetties to the mouth of the Ohio River. Surveys of the river are made above that point, and the commission also superintends the improvements that are needed. Much of the costly work is done below, owing to the caving and erosion of the banks and the excessive width of the bars resulting therefrom. The work consists in maintaining a channel through these shoals and bars, and developing new shore lines, so as to secure a uniform velocity for all stages of the river. A great deal of attention is also bestowed by the commission upon the levee system. Large appropriations are annually made by Congress for the use of the commission. Of the \$2,933,033 appropriated by Congress to the uses of the commission in 1897, \$2,000,000 was allotted to the building of levees; \$400,000 to the dredging of the river, and \$533,033 for the expenses of the commission. Ever since its organization the commission has been composed of men of high character, such men as James B. Eads, Benjamin Harrison, General C. B. Comstock and Lieutenant Colonel Suter having been members of it.

**Mississippi River, Early Navigation of.**—The earliest boats that navigated the Mississippi were unshapely and cumbersome. The lines of least resistance were not then understood. Different kinds of boats were used according to the needs of the locality and the nature of the freight. This variety included canoes, pirogues, barges, keel and flatboats. The Indian birch canoe was ordinarily thirty feet long, four feet wide in its broadest part, two and a half feet deep in the center, and two feet deep at each end. The pirogue was larger than the canoe, but smaller than the other boats. The barge was wider, but not so long as the keelboat. The barges were chiefly used between St. Louis and New Orleans. They sometimes had a capacity of forty tons. The boats designed for the Indian trade were peculiar in their construction. They were from forty-five to sixty feet long; the sides were low, and the bottom almost flat. Their narrowness and light draught fitted them for

swift or shallow water. In ascending the stream, in order to prevent a useless expenditure of strength, the boatmen avoided the rapid current of the channel of the river, and sought the slower water near the bank. The boats were made with a flat bottom and equipped with short oars, so as to permit a close approach to the bank. The low sides of the boat bringing the oar-lock nearer to the water, lessened the resistance and lightened the labors of the rowers. The capacity of these boats varied from 15,000 to 25,000 pounds. The size of the crew was determined by the allowance of one boatman for every 3,000 pounds of freight. The oarsmen were generally Creoles or French mulattoes. The "Zebulon N. Pike," built on Beargrass Creek, near Louisville, was the first steamer to land at St. Louis, and arrived there August 2, 1817. The second steamer that came to St. Louis was the "Constitution," Captain R. T. Guyard, which arrived October 2, 1817. After the year 1818, from the frequency of the event, the arrival of a steamboat began to lose some of its novelty. The advent of steam superseded the use of the keelboat, and the picturesque features of the earlier navigation passed away. In this connection an explanation of the terms used by the early boatmen will be of general interest. In "warping," a long rope was fastened to some immovable object on the bank, and then the crew, standing on the bow and pulling, hand over hand, drew the boat forward. The hands of the crew served the purpose of a capstan. In "cordelling," the crew walked along the bank and dragged the boat after them by means of a rope. It was just like canal boat navigation, except that the motive power was men instead of horses. "Poling" consisted in pushing the boat up stream by the aid of long poles. The men successively took their places at the bow and firmly resting their poles on the bed of the river walked toward the stern, pushing the boat forward. Whenever a man reached the stern he pulled up his pole and ran rapidly back to resume his place in the line. Hence the places on the side of the boat where this constant circuit was going on were called the "running boards." A voyage from St. Louis to New Orleans and return, on these primitive boats, took from four to six months. Only two round-trips could be made in a year. Even with the assistance of sails, a row-boat

could not make the ascent in less than seventy or eighty days. A keelboat could be brought by cordelle from Louisville to St. Louis in twenty-five days. The crookedness of the Mississippi between St. Louis and New Orleans necessitated long detours. In one place a circuit of fifty-four miles was a direct gain of only five miles; at another point the neck of a bend thirty miles long was but a mile and a half across. In ascending these bends the boats always avoided the concave side of the stream for the double purpose of escaping the force of the current and the peril of caving banks. Large masses of earth undermined by the action of the water sometimes fell into the river. A boat overtaken by such an accident was in imminent danger of submersion. The extreme crookedness of the river caused frequent crossings. It has been stated that the number of times a boat was compelled to cross the Mississippi in the ascent from New Orleans to St. Louis was three hundred and ninety. These crossings and the distance that a heavily freighted boat would be borne down stream in going from one side to another added nearly five hundred miles to the length of the voyage.

PROF. S. WATERHOUSE.

**Mississippi River, Steamboat Navigation of.**—See "River Navigation, Steamboat."

**Mississippi Valley.**—This is the name given to the region drained by the Mississippi and its affluents, lying in general between the Alleghanies on the east and the Rocky Mountains on the west. The basin includes the whole of Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Arkansas, Indian Territory, Kentucky and Tennessee, portions of Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, Texas, Louisiana and Mississippi, and small parts of New York, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, New Mexico and British America.

**Mississippi Valley Sanitary Fair.** For the purpose of replenishing the funds of the Western Sanitary Commission and enabling it to carry forward its patriotic and philanthropic work during the continuance of the

Civil War, the loyal men and women of St. Louis projected what became known as the Mississippi Valley Sanitary Fair. With large and increasing demands upon its treasury and supplies the resources of the commission had begun to fail, and on the 1st of February, 1864, a meeting was held in the hall of the Mercantile Library for the purpose of organizing a Sanitary Fair Association. Chauncey I. Filley, who was then mayor of the city, presided over this meeting, and Carlos S. Greeley, Samuel Copp, Jr., Rev. J. J. Porter, Rev. William G. Eliot, Edward Wyman, General C. B. Fisk, General W. S. Rosecrans, Major McKee Dunn, Professor Amasa McCoy and others were among the moving spirits at the inception of the important enterprise which later contributed so largely to advance the work of the sanitary commission. The meeting resulted in the selection of the following standing committee: James E. Yeatman, William G. Eliot, George Partridge, Carlos S. Greeley and John B. Johnson. Large executive committees, one composed of males, and another of females, were also appointed. These and committees, which were afterward appointed, prosecuted their work with vigor, and the people of the entire Mississippi Valley were appealed to to aid the enterprise. The patriotic citizens of St. Louis responded nobly, bearing the larger share of the burden of inaugurating the fair and perfecting the details of its conduct and management. The people of the country tributary to St. Louis also interested themselves actively in forwarding the movement, and from the Eastern cities of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Brooklyn, Providence, Salem, Worcester, New Bedford, and from smaller cities in the Eastern States as well, came donations of various kinds to encourage the people of St. Louis, in their undertaking. Nevada, then a Territory, sent fifteen gold and silver bars, of a value of something more than \$45,000, to be placed on exhibition at the fair, and as a donation to the cause. From England and Germany, even, came donations of various kinds, and besides the contributions of goods, the people of St. Louis donated to the fair more than \$200,000. The fair building, erected on Twelfth Street, between Olive and St. Charles, was a handsome structure, 500 feet long and 114 feet wide, with two wings, 100 feet each in length, on Locust Street. Filled

with exhibits, among which trophies of the war were conspicuous, this building was opened with appropriate ceremonies May 17, 1864, speeches being made on that occasion by General Rosecrans, General Fisk and Acting Governor Hall, of Missouri. The fair proved a great attraction, and the feeling that visitors were contributing to a most worthy cause helped to swell the attendance. The result was a splendid financial success, the net receipts from the fair amounting to \$554,591. This large sum, placed at the disposal of the Western Sanitary Commission at a time when its resources were being most severely taxed, was a contribution of vast importance to the Union cause, and testified strongly to the loyalty, as well as to the humane instincts and generous sympathies of the people.

**Missouri.**—All of the territory embraced in the present State of Missouri was originally a part of the Province of Louisiana, so named by Robert Cavellier de LaSalle, who first explored the Mississippi River to its mouth and claimed the region drained by that river and its tributaries for the King of France by right of discovery. French colonization of the province began under Pierre Le Moyne D'Iberville on the lower Mississippi in 1698, and the lead mines of Missouri were discovered by the French as early as 1720. The first settlement was made within the bounds of the present State at Ste. Genevieve about 1735. France retained possession of Louisiana until 1763, in which year all the French possessions west of the Mississippi River were ceded to Spain. Spain continued to be the owner of this vast domain until 1801, when Napoleon compelled a retrocession of the province to France, and in 1803 sold it to the United States. By an act of Congress passed in 1804 the province was divided into two parts, the 33d parallel of latitude being designated as the line between the two divisions. The southern and more populous of these divisions—previously known as Lower Louisiana—was by that enactment erected into the Territory of Orleans, and the northern division—previously known as Upper Louisiana—was attached to the Territory of Indiana, as the District of Louisiana. A little later the District of Louisiana was made the Territory of Louisiana, and when the Territory of

Orleans was erected into a State, and by right of its being the original seat of French colonization in the Mississippi Valley, assumed the name given to the province by LaSalle, the name "Missouri" was given to that region which had been called Upper Louisiana prior to the cession of the province to the United States. The great river which forms a part of the western boundary of the present State, and flowing from west to east, divides it into two unequal parts, had long before been named the Missouri, and thus suggested the name given the Territory in 1812.

When the District of Louisiana was first organized, in 1804, it was subdivided, for the purposes of local self-government, into four districts. The District of St. Louis included all the territory between the Meramec and Missouri Rivers, and had a population of 2,280 white persons and 500 slaves. The District of St. Charles included all the inhabited territory between the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers, and had a population of 1,400 white persons and 150 slaves. The District of Ste. Genevieve included all the territory between Apple Creek and the Meramec River, with a population of 2,350 white persons and 520 slaves. The District of Cape Girardeau included all the territory between Tywappity Bottom and Apple Creek, and had a population of 1,470 white persons with a few slaves. The total population of the district, which was given a territorial form of government by act of Congress bearing date of March 3, 1805, and became known as the Territory of Louisiana, was approximately ten thousand persons, of whom nearly four thousand were French, five thousand Anglo-Americans, and one thousand negroes, the last named being nearly all slaves. The District of Louisiana included within its limits nearly all the territory now embraced in the States of Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Kansas, Nebraska, and Arkansas. The Governor and judges of the Territory of Indiana—of which the district formed a part—were authorized to enact laws for its government, and by virtue of this authority the government of the United States was first established. When the district was erected into a territory, in the spring of 1805, its government was committed to the Governor and two judges of the territory, who acted together as a legis-

lative body. When the Territory of Louisiana was reorganized into the Territory of Missouri, in 1812, Congress authorized the people to choose a House of Representatives, reserving to the President the appointment of Governor, judges, and other executive officers of the territory, and also of the legislative council. The Territory of Missouri, as originally created, was divided into five counties, named, respectively, St. Charles, St. Louis, Ste. Genevieve, Cape Girardeau, and New Madrid. At the session of the Legislature, held in 1818-19, formal action was taken looking to the erection of Missouri into a State, and application was made to Congress for its admission into the Union. The question of Missouri's admission as a State became complicated, however, with the pending issue of extending or restricting slavery, and a long and bitter struggle followed, which ended in the adoption of the Missouri compromise act, approved March 6, 1820, which fixed the present boundaries of the State and authorized the people of Missouri to form a constitution and State government. Previous to the passage of this act, in 1819, the Territory of Arkansas had been detached from the vast region originally embraced in Missouri, and the present southern boundary line of the State of Missouri was thus fixed. The northern and western boundary lines of the proposed State were fixed in accordance with a policy which originated during the administration of President Monroe, and was observed in part by all his successors up to 1844. Under this policy treaties were made with the Indians east of the Mississippi River, providing for their removal to the country west of the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, and these treaties contained the guarantee that the country to which the Indians were removed should never be embraced within any territory or State, or subjected to the jurisdiction of either, "so long as grass should grow and water run." Respecting the provisions of these treaties when steps were taken to erect Missouri into a State, the northern and western geographical limits of the proposed commonwealth were extended to the lands thus reserved to the Indians and commonly spoken of as the "Indian country." Thus was fixed, approximately, the present northern and western boundaries of Missouri, and thus was the territory north and west of

these boundaries, which had constituted a part of Upper Louisiana, temporarily disposed of. In accordance with the provisions of the "compromise act" of Congress, an election was held in Missouri in May, 1820, at which delegates to the State Constitutional Convention were chosen. This convention met in St. Louis June 12, 1820, and on July 19th following adopted a constitution which became operative at once, without being ratified by vote of the people. August 28th, in anticipation of the admission of the State, an election was held, at which State officers and Senators and Representatives to the General Assembly were chosen. When Congress convened, however, in November of 1820, and the constitution adopted by the Missouri convention was presented to that body, exception was taken to the provision making it the duty of the General Assembly "to pass such laws as may be necessary to prevent free negroes and mulattoes from coming to and settling in this State under any pretext whatsoever." The result was that not until February of 1821 was a resolution admitting Missouri into the Union finally adopted, and this resolution required the Legislature to comply with certain conditions precedent to final action by the president. In June following the Legislature complied with the conditions, and August 10th President Monroe issued the proclamation which made Missouri the twenty-fourth State of the American Union. The State was divided, at the time of its creation, into twenty-five counties, the following being the names of these original subdivisions: Boone, Callaway, Cape Girardeau, Chariton, Cole, Cooper, Franklin, Gasconade, Howard, Jefferson, Lillard—afterward Lafayette—Lincoln, Montgomery, Madison, New Madrid, Perry, Pike, Ralls, Ray, Saline, St. Charles, Ste. Genevieve, St. Louis, Washington, and Wayne. The State officers chosen at the first election were Alexander McNair, Governor, and General William H. Ashley, Lieutenant Governor. John Scott was elected and served as the State's first representative in Congress. The General Assembly elected two United States Senators, three supreme judges and four circuit judges. David Barton and Thomas H. Benton, were elected first United States Senators. The first supreme judges elected were Matthias McGirk, John D. Cook, and John R. Jones, each

of whom was to hold office until he was sixty-five years of age. Only one of the judges, however, had a long term of service. Cook resigned in 1823, and Jones died in 1824. McGirk resigned at the end of twenty years' service on the bench, in 1841. Other State officers were appointed by the Governor, and the first named were as follows: Secretary of State, Joshua Barton; State Treasurer, Peter Didier; Attorney General, Edward Bates; Auditor of Public Accounts, William Christy. All these appointive officials were residents of St. Louis, a fact which is evidence that "political geography" was not considered in those days, and also that St. Louis wielded a commanding influence in shaping and inaugurating the State government.

From the date of its admission as a State, Missouri has progressed steadily in agricultural, commercial and industrial development, and there are varied and interesting phases of its history which are treated in these volumes under appropriate headings. (See "Missouri Compromise," "Politics and Political Parties," and "War Between the States." Also for earlier history, "French and Spanish Domination," "Louisiana," "Governors," etc.)

**Missouri Bankers' Association.**—The movement which resulted in the formation of this association was inaugurated at a convention of Missouri bankers held in August, 1891, at Lebanon. Its objects, as declared in the constitution of the association, are to promote the general welfare and usefulness of banks and banking institutions, and to secure uniformity of action, together with the practical benefits derived from personal acquaintance and from discussion, and especially to secure the proper consideration of questions regarding the financial and commercial usages, customs and laws which affect the banking interests of the State of Missouri, and for protection against loss by crime. The association is composed of representatives of national banks, trust companies, savings banks, banking firms, and individual banks in the State, and such bond and stock brokers as may be invited by the council of administration. In membership, the association comprises 52 per cent of the banks in the State. It represents 85 per cent of the banking capital of the State, and

fully 90 per cent of the banking business of the State is done by the members of the association. At the first convention in Lebanon, in 1891, the membership was eighty-two; at the eighth annual convention at Cape Girardeau, May, 1898, the number of members was 343.

**Missouri Baptist Board of Home and Foreign Missions.**—This board, representing the Missouri Baptist General Association, was organized in 1889 and established at St. Louis in 1897. It is auxiliary to the great boards of similar character at Boston and Richmond (foreign), and New York and Atlanta (home). Its annual receipts average about fifteen thousand dollars. It circulates annually more than two million pages of literature. Its officers in 1898 were E. W. Stephens, of Columbia, president; Rev. E. H. Sawyer, of Kirkwood, treasurer; E. V. Kyte, of St. Louis, recording secretary; Rev. Manly J. Breaker, D. D., of St. Louis, corresponding secretary.

**Missouri Bible Institute.**—An organization instituted in St. Louis in 1892 as a department of the St. Louis Sunday-School Union, for the purpose of promoting systematic Bible studies among Bible students and teachers. The subjects of study are under control of a committee, which meets quarterly, and at the same time makes report to the Sunday-School Union.

**Missouri Board of Immigration.** A board created by act of the Legislature in March of the year 1879, its object being to advertise the resources of the State and invite immigration. The first officers of the board were Andrew McKinley, of St. Louis, president; A. Steinacker, of St. Joseph, auditor, and John M. Richardson, of Carthage, Missouri, secretary. The term for which the commissioners were appointed was fixed at four years. Eight thousand dollars was appropriated by the Legislature to carry on the operations of the board for the first two years, and \$20,000 was appropriated for its work during the next two years. Under the auspices of this board numerous publications were issued—which included a "Hand Book of Missouri" and various smaller pamphlets—calling attention to the agricultural, mineral and other resources of the State. These

publications were widely circulated, and served a good purpose in attracting the attention of investors and home-seekers.

**Missouri Bar Association.**—The Missouri Bar Association was organized at Kansas City, Missouri, December 29, 1880, when the following officers were elected: Willard P. Hall, of St. Joseph, president; W. H. H. Russell, of St. Louis, secretary, and M. T. C. Williams, of Kansas City, treasurer. The first annual meeting was held in St. Louis December 27-8, 1881, when a constitution was adopted and a vice president was appointed for each judicial circuit. At the date of the last annual meeting, held in Kansas City, May 3-4, 1900, the membership was more than 400 and the association had numbered more than 2,000 members in the aggregate since its organization. The association has been a powerful factor in the creation of various courts and commissions in the State and in procuring the enactment of salutary legislation. The present officers (1901) are: J. J. Russell, of Charleston, president; C. F. Gallenkamp, of Union, secretary, and N. T. Gentry, of Columbia, treasurer.

**Missouri Botanical Garden.**—The Missouri Botanical Garden, at St. Louis, popularly known as Shaw's Garden, was first started between 1840 and 1850, as the private grounds of Henry Shaw, an Englishman, who had settled in that city as a merchant in 1819, and retired from active business in 1840. In 1858 the proprietor conceived and began to put into execution a plan for converting his garden into a scientific institution, somewhat after the model of the famous Kew Gardens of England. Mr. Shaw died in 1889, leaving practically his entire estate, valued at several million dollars, as an endowment for the garden, the management of which was intrusted to a board of fifteen trustees, ten of whom are designated by name, the others, ex-officio members, being the mayor of St. Louis, the bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Missouri, the president of the Academy of Science of St. Louis, the president of the public school board of St. Louis, and the chancellor of Washington University. Vacancies which occur among the stated members of the board are filled by the remaining members. Meetings for the transaction of business are held on the second Wednesday of each month, at



the office of the board, 421 Olive Street. The direct administration of the establishment is confined to a director, appointed by the board, who resides on the grounds, and whose office is situated in the old Shaw mansion, which was removed from the corner of Seventh and Locust Streets to its present site on Tower Grove Avenue, in 1892. Fifty acres are included in the garden.

Under the will of Mr. Shaw, the garden is open to the public daily from 8 a. m. until half an hour after sunset, excepting Sundays and legal holidays. On the first Sunday each in June and September it is open from 2 p. m. until sunset. No charge is made for admittance. While parcels are not admitted to the grounds, permits to use cameras are given at the gate when requested.

In establishing the garden Mr. Shaw contemplated providing pleasure, with incidental instruction, for the public; training gardeners and botanists, and contributing directly to botanical knowledge. The first of these wishes is met by maintaining, in the garden and greenhouses, a large and varied collection of named plants, comprising some 5,000 species. For the second, he endowed the School of Botany as a department of Washington University, in which a laboratory course of undergraduate electives is provided, while ample facilities are afforded for the prosecution of graduate work leading to the doctor's degree. A course of study and manual work for garden pupils is conducted at the garden, which requires for its completion four years' time and the payment of a merely nominal tuition fee, while six scholarships have been established by the trustees. For the benefit of students of gardening, a reading room, containing the principal text-books on gardening and the best of the current horticultural periodicals, is maintained, in addition to the general library of the garden.

Scientific investigation by the director and his assistants, with such special students as are able to do advanced work, is constantly carried on, and the results are published in a series of annual reports, which are distributed to the principal botanical libraries of the world, and are sold at the cost of publication. As a foundation for this work, the garden has formed one of the largest and best libraries and herbaria to be found in the country. The former contains now about 12,300 volumes and 17,600 pamphlets, almost exclusively bo-

tanical, and the herbarium includes some 300,000 specimens of dried plants, fairly representing the vegetable life of Europe and the United States, and including much valuable material from other regions. In addition to the use of these facilities which is made by employes of the garden, they are freely placed at the disposal of other persons competent to carry on research work of value in botany or horticulture, subject only to such simple restrictions as are necessary for the protection of the property, the intention of the board of trustees and the director being that the garden shall be not only a pleasure ground for the citizens of St. Louis and their guests, but a storehouse of information, to which reference may be made by any person interested in pure or applied botany.

WILLIAM TRELEASE.

**Missouri, Capitals of.**—Missouri Territory came into existence in 1812, and St. Louis was the first capital of the Territory under this name, as it had previously been the seat of government for the region known as Upper Louisiana. St. Louis continued to be the capital of the Territory until the preliminary steps were taken for the organization of a State government, and St. Charles was then made the seat of government, by act of the Legislature bearing date of November 28, 1820. In 1826 the capital was removed to Jefferson City, and has since remained there, although there has been much agitation of the subject of removal. The latest removal project, proposing to locate the capital at Sedalia, was submitted to a vote of the people at the election of 1896, and overwhelmingly defeated.

**Missouri City.**—A special charter town of about 600 inhabitants on the Missouri River, in Clay County, six miles from Liberty. The Wabash Railroad runs through it. The beginning of the place was in Williams' Landing, and a ferry established by a man named Shrewsbury Williams, at the mouth of Rose's branch, about the year 1834. About 1846 there were a dozen houses in the place and it was called Richfield. Some time later a bar formed opposite the landing and a stock company laid off a town below which they called St. Bernard. Later still another town was laid off and called New Richfield, and not long after another town was

laid off and called Atchison. In 1859 St. Bernard, Richfield and Atchison were incorporated as Missouri City. There was at one time a tobacco factory in the place, and a large quantity of hemp was shipped from there. During the Civil War it was the prey of bushwhackers and jayhawkers, and its business was almost entirely destroyed, but since the building of the Wabash Railroad a considerable business has been attracted to it.

**Missouri Compromise.**—As this measure has had so much to do with National, State and local history, it seems appropriate to give here a condensed account of what it was and what it meant. Of the thirteen States which entered the Federal Union, six upheld the institution of slavery. After the War of 1812 a new State was added every year until 1821—Indiana in 1816, Mississippi in 1817, Illinois in 1818, Alabama in 1819—alternating between free and slave, and equalizing the political power of these elements. When Missouri applied in 1818, Congress was divided upon the question of admitting her, and for two years the popular agitation ran high. During this time Maine sought membership in the Union and was opposed by the sectional party which favored slavery for Missouri. In the controversy that followed, intense feeling was displayed on both sides. The prodigious mineral and agricultural resources of the region bordering upon and west of the Mississippi River had attracted a strong tide of immigration thither, and it became apparent that it was a question of only a few years when the whole West would teem with an industrious and thriving people, and new States be carved out of the vast domain acquired by the Louisiana purchase. Therefore, the fight made against Missouri's admission with a constitution recognizing slavery had a wider range than appeared to be involved in simply adding another commonwealth to the Union. On the other hand, there were millions of money invested in slave labor, and millions were yearly produced therewith that for climatic and other reasons could not otherwise be produced. The introduction of the cotton gin had revolutionized the method of handling the Southern staple so as to add immensely to the utilization of negro labor, whereas the Northern States monopolized the manufacturing interests and the food crops, in which only white

labor was profitable. Thus the opposition to slavery was held to be moral and sentimental, whilst its advocates had material and substantial interest in maintaining and extending it. On the introduction of the enabling act admitting Missouri, an amendment was offered by Mr. Tallmadge, of New York, forbidding slavery or involuntary servitude, except for crime, and freeing all children born in the State when reaching the age of twenty-five. The amendment passed the lower House of Congress, but was defeated in the Senate. At the following session, Missouri again pressed her claim, and Maine also applied to be a State. The House passed the Maine bill, but again rejected Missouri. The Senate combined the two measures and passed them by a vote corresponding with the action of the previous year on the Missouri bill. The House refused to agree to this combination, and a long, acrimonious discussion followed. Finally, through the efforts of Henry Clay and other pacificators, a compromise, known in history as the Missouri Compromise, was effected, by which Maine and Missouri were to be admitted into the Union, Missouri to settle the slavery question herself, with the proviso that thereafter slavery should be prohibited forever north of the parallel of 36 degrees, 30 minutes, the southern boundary line of Missouri. The convention to form a State government for Missouri met in the Mansion House, St. Louis, in June, 1820, and the next month concluded its labors. The instrument ordained contained a clause requiring the Legislature to "prevent free negroes and mulattoes from coming to and settling in the State," and this provision was violently attacked when the constitution was presented to Congress for approval, as violating the clause of the United States Constitution, guaranteeing to the citizens of each State the privileges and immunities of the citizens in the several States. On motion of Mr. Clay, a joint committee of the Senate and House of Representatives was raised, which committee reported a resolution to admit Missouri on the passage by the Legislature of a "solemn public act," annulling the exclusion of free negroes and mulattoes. Protesting against this requirement, Governor McNair called the Legislature together to pass such an act. This that body did, and President Monroe, at once, August 10, 1821, proclaimed the admission of Missouri as an

accomplished fact. Subsequently two slave States south of the parallel of 36 degrees, 30 minutes, were admitted—Arkansas, in 1836, and Texas, in 1845. When California applied for admission to the Union in 1849 as a free State, the South strenuously opposed, on the ground of the apprehension of the disturbance of the balance of power, and some extremists even went to the length of threatening secession. Thus the "irrepressible conflict" was renewed. Bitter contention went on for many months. Mr. Clay again came forward with the compromise measure of 1850, coupling with the admission of California as a free State the provision that any new State or States legitimately formed by the division of Texas should be admitted without restriction; that Utah and New Mexico be organized as Territories on a basis of popular sovereignty, leaving the question of slavery to be determined by the people thereof; that trading in slaves be abolished in the District of Columbia; and that Congress enact a more rigid law relative to the return of fugitive slaves. These measures were adopted by Congress; California was admitted, and the fugitive slave law passed. Early in 1854 a bill for the organization of the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska was reported by Senator Douglas, chairman of the Senate committee on Territories. For ten years this Senator had been working to this end in the interest of Western immigration. In the original bill there was a provision that the States to be formed in the future from these Territories should leave the determination of their domestic institutions to the people thereof, this being an application of the compromise of 1850. But Mr. Douglas was reluctant to have the language of the bill annul that of the Missouri Compromise of 1820. He, however, finally consented to have the act recite that such feature was in pursuance of the latter compromise. This expression was designated by Senator Benton as "a stump speech in the belly of the bill." And so, with the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, 1854, the Missouri Compromise was repealed. The historic events that followed were the most momentous that ever transpired since the organization of the government.

**Missouri, Confederate Invasion of.**  
In August of 1864 General Sterling Price, of

the Confederate Army, began making preparations for an invasion of Missouri from Arkansas. He formed a junction with the force of General J. O. Shelby, and on the 30th of August took up the line of march, with 12,000 men. On the 18th of September he divided his army into three divisions, which were commanded, respectively, by General J. F. Fagan, General J. S. Marmaduke and General J. O. Shelby. He then invaded Missouri in three columns and advanced to within ten miles of St. Louis, on the St. Louis & Iron Mountain Railroad. The close proximity of the Confederate Army, under one of its ablest leaders, created the greatest excitement in St. Louis, and alarmed the general commanding the Federal forces. All the enrolled militia was called into active service and military organizations for temporary service were formed. A large number of men were pressed into the service and set to work throwing up breastworks and building fortifications for the protection of the city. Military re-enforcements were gathered in from every quarter until there were at least 15,000 men under arms in St. Louis. The city was thrown into the greatest consternation on the 28th of September by the announcement that General A. J. Smith's command had retreated to DeSoto before the Confederate advance; that the railroad below Big River had been destroyed, and that General Hugh S. Ewing was surrounded at Pilot Knob and besieged at that place. It was believed that St. Louis was General Price's objective point. General Frank P. Blair, who was in the city on sick leave, tendered his services to General Rosecrans, and on the 28th was assigned to command of all the troops for the defense of the city. Colonel B. Gratz Brown was charged with the task of organizing the City Guard, and afterward, by order of General Rosecrans, was assigned to the command of the "militia exempts," organized for special duty in St. Louis. On the 29th of September a small detachment of Confederate cavalry made a raid on the post office at Cheltenham, on the Pacific Railroad, only four miles from the city. General A. Pleasonton assumed command of the St. Louis district on the 2d of October. On the 1st of October General E. C. Pike, commanding two brigades of the First Division of Enrolled Missouri Militia, marched out of the city and

encamped at Laclede Station, on the Pacific Railroad. The marshaling of the Union forces in and about St. Louis caused General Price to retire with his army without hazarding a regular engagement, and by the middle of October St. Louis was relieved of all apprehension in regard to the danger of a Confederate attack on the city.

**Missouri Fraternal Congress.**—During the months of January and February, 1899, the fraternal beneficiary societies of Missouri made a great step forward in the organization of a Fraternal Congress for Missouri, making permanent the temporary organization that was effected two years earlier, to look after legislation, and which then secured the passage of the uniform bill suggested by the National Fraternal Congress. On January 26th a constitution was adopted, following closely the constitution of the National Fraternal Congress as to qualifications for membership and general plan of work, but making the representation individual, rather than by societies. Its membership is composed of its past presidents, officers and standing committees, resident members of the National Fraternal Congress, resident officers of the supreme or governing bodies of the various fraternal orders, the executive officers and secretary of each of the grand bodies of this State exercising jurisdiction under such supreme bodies, or delegates accredited by such supreme bodies, as also its charter members, and such other persons as may be admitted under these laws. Any fraternal benefit society which has the following features is eligible: (1) The lodge system; (2) representative government; (3) ritualistic work; (4) fraternal assistance to living members in sickness or destitution; (5) the payments of benefits to living members for total and physical disability; (6) the payment of benefits at the death of the members to the families, heirs, blood relatives or dependents of such deceased member. February 2d the following officers were unanimously elected for the first year's term: Past president, W. H. Miller, of Ancient Order United Workmen; president, Louis A. Steber, of Chosen Friends; first vice president, C. B. Cox, of Royal Arcanum; second vice president, T. A. Huey, of National Union; secretary and treasurer, C. F. Hatfield, of Knights of the Maccabees. These

five officers compose the executive committee. The following societies, through their representatives, took part in the organization: Ancient Order United Workmen, American Legion of Honor, Catholic Knights of America, Chosen Friends, Columbian Knights, Fraternal Mystic Circle, Independent Order B'nai B'rith, Junior Order United American Mechanics, Knights of Honor, Knights of Father Mathew, Knights of the Maccabees, Knights and Ladies of Honor, Knights of Golden Rule, Legion of Honor, National Union, National Fraternal Union, Protected Home Circle, Royal Arcanum, Royal League, Royal Fraternal Union, Select Knights and Ladies of America and Woodmen of the World.

The societies above named represent a membership of over 100,000 constituents in the State of Missouri alone, and, with this permanent organization, will be a tremendous power in this State for their own protection and advancement along fraternal lines.

**Missouri Free School.**—This institution was established in St. Louis by Dr. William G. Eliot and a few of his coworkers in 1842. It began as a day school in the basement of the Unitarian Church of the Messiah, and was the first free school west of the Mississippi River. The earliest branches of common education were taught, and sewing to the girls. In the early fifties a house was opened where orphans, or children of destitute parents, were received for a longer or shorter time. A matron, with the necessary help, was secured, and the "Home" department has ever since been maintained. On January 30, 1863, the "Missouri Free School of St. Louis" was incorporated. The old buildings becoming inadequate, the trustees purchased, in 1881, a large lot on the southwest corner of Ninth and Wash Streets, and built the present school and home, the upper story being a chapel with a seating capacity of 500. Here has been held a Sunday school every Sunday afternoon, and a sewing school on Saturdays from 10 to 12. A free library, composed of most carefully selected works of true literary merit, is open three times a week.

**Missouri Fur Company.**—A company organized at St. Louis, in 1808, as successor to the Missouri Trading Company, formed

in 1794. It was composed of Pierre Chouteau, Sr., Auguste Chouteau, Manuel Lisa, William Clark, Sylvester Labadie, Pierre Menard, Bernard Pratte, J. P. Cabanne and P. Berthold, all prominent and enterprising and well to do citizens of St. Louis. The capital was \$50,000. The object was to unite the interests and efforts of those engaged in the trade between the post of St. Louis and the Indian tribes in the far West and Northwest, particularly around the head waters of the Missouri River, where beaver and other choice fur-bearing animals abounded. The separate individual attempts at this trade and the more united efforts made by the Missouri Trading Company had met with success, and showed that the trade would yield still larger profits if it were more vigorously prosecuted with larger means and more men. And, besides, better organization and more methodical efforts on the part of the St. Louis traders had become necessary to enable them to hold their own against the Northwest Fur Company, of Montreal, Canada, and the Hudson Bay Company, of London, both of which were showing signs of a scheme to annex the upper Missouri River region east of the Rocky Mountains and the whole Columbia River region west of them to the domain covered by their operations. The energetic operations of the Missouri Fur Company thwarted this scheme, and secured the valuable trade of the upper Missouri region to this country. It was under the direction of men whose abilities, experience and influence with the Indian tribes were known, both at Montreal and in London, and, in addition to the advantage which these men possessed in being nearer than their rivals to the coveted trading region, they had the habit of strengthening their friendly relations with the Indians by frequent visits to their villages. Under their management the Missouri Fur Company came to have five forts—Sarpy, Benton, Union, Pierre and Berthold—in the upper Missouri region, and a force of 400 men in its service, and, with such an establishment, it easily maintained its control over the region of the upper Missouri. It conducted the fur trade from St. Louis for more than twenty years, and until it was in turn succeeded by the American Fur Company, which was the New York company under which John Jacob Astor carried on his fur trading

operations in the Northwest for many years, with Astoria, at the mouth of the Columbia River, as the chief post. The St. Louis traders joined with Mr. Astor, abandoning the Missouri Fur Company, and, conducting their trade under the American Fur Company, which, upon the retirement of Mr. Astor from the business, fell into their hands.

D. M. GRISSOM.

**Missouri Historical Society.**—In the year 1866 a number of well known citizens of St. Louis formed themselves into an association to be known as the Missouri Historical Society, "to encourage historical research and enquiry, spread historical information, especially within the State of Missouri, and also within the entire Mississippi Valley, and to embrace alike aboriginal and modern history." They declared in their constitution that the particular objects of this society shall be:

First.—The establishment of a library of books and publications appropriate to such an institution, with convenient works of reference, and also a cabinet of antiquities, relics, etc.

Second.—The collection into a safe and permanent depository of manuscripts, documents, papers and tracts possessing a historical value and worthy of preservation.

Third.—To encourage investigation of aboriginal remains, and more particularly to provide for the complete and scientific exploration and survey of such aboriginal monuments as exist within the limits of this State and the Mississippi Valley.

Fourth.—To collect and preserve, in particular, such historical materials as shall serve to illustrate the settlement and growth of the city of St. Louis, State of Missouri and the Mississippi Valley.

The names of these honored citizens of a past generation, nearly all of whom have now gone to their reward, which appear in the certificate of incorporation, granted February 7, 1872, about six years after the formation of the society, are as follows: James H. Lucas, William A. Lynch, Elihu H. Shepard, John F. Darby, William G. Eliot, Isaiah Forbes, Silas Bent, Green Erskine, Albert Todd, James G. Barry, Charles P. Chouteau, Joseph M. P. Nolan, Wilson Primm, William H. H. Russell, Henry Shaw, George Knapp, Nathan Ranney, Richard Dowling, John

Knapp, John B. Johnson, James B. Eads, Edward Brooks.

Of these Mr. Chouteau, Mr. Russell and Dr. Johnson are the only survivors, such havoc has death made in the short period of twenty-five years. These were the men of weight in St. Louis in their day and generation. They stood for all that was best in business life and in the learned and scientific professions.

At the first business meeting for permanent organization officers were elected as follows: President, James H. Lucas; first vice president, William G. Eliot; second vice president, Wilson Primm; corresponding secretary, William H. Cozzens; recording secretary, Elihu H. Shepard; treasurer, John F. Darby.

Much good work was done by these men and the company that gathered about them. A respectable library was slowly collected. Relics of the St. Louis of ante-bellum days, now a mere memory in the life of St. Louis, were brought together. Portraits of persons identified with the early history of the city were procured. Prehistoric remains of great interest were purchased and contributed. Papers of value were read by members, notably several concerning the early history of Louisiana, by the late Bishop Robertson, an enthusiastic and industrious historical student, whose library upon American history was presented, after his untimely death, to the society by the late Henry Shaw. But the lack of a home for the society and a place for displaying and using its rapidly accumulating collections was a serious drawback to its prosperity. Its meetings were held for many years in a room in the Polytechnic building, on the corner of Seventh and Chestnut Streets, and afterward in the directors' room of Washington University. Its books and pictures and archaeological treasures were kept for several years in a basement room in the courthouse, inaccessible and falling into decay. Meanwhile attempts were made to secure a permanent abode for the society. In 1872 Mr. Lucas gave to the Academy of Science and the Historical Society a lot of ground on Locust Street, near Thirteenth. It was hoped that funds could be raised by the two organizations and a building erected, and several efforts were made by both societies to get money for this purpose. These attempts failed, and in 1888 the lot was sold and the proceeds divided be-

tween the joint owners. Some time before this, however, through the aid of a public-spirited member of the society, Colonel George E. Leighton, the present property was acquired and the collections removed and put in order. New life seemed to have been infused into the association, and hopes were high for the future. Then followed a season of neglect; a want of interest in the work of the society on the part of the members. This condition of affairs lasted until December, 1893, when a vigorous and sustained effort was made to bring new life into the society. This effort was to a large degree a success, and since then the work of the Missouri Historical Society has been very creditable.

The society owns a roomy, commodious, well lighted and conveniently situated building, No. 1600 Locust Street, worth, perhaps, \$30,000. The library, although not a large one, has in it many rare and choice volumes, concerning local and other American history, arranged and catalogued and ready for reference use. The archaeological collection is unsurpassed, if, indeed, it is equaled in this or any other country in the special line which it represents, and it has a money value to-day of not less than \$20,000. To any student of local history the portraits are of great interest. The men who made St. Louis, who laid the foundations of her greatness, look down from the walls. Here may be seen the faces of Chouteau and Benton, of Engelmann and Eads, of Lucas and Turner, of Kemper and Robertson, of Beverly and Gerard B. Allen, of Bent and Todd, and of many others whose names are household words in that city.

In still another way the building of the society is made useful, as a center to which may come kindred societies, as affording convenient and pleasant rooms to such organizations as are in their own particular field working in full sympathy with the general aims and purposes of the Historical Society. The idea of Mr. Lucas when he gave the land on Locust Street, that the Academy of Science and the Historical Society should unite in the occupancy of a building, has been in a measure realized here; for the academy has the use of the assembly room for its meetings and ample space on the third floor for its valuable library. The Engineers' Club also makes the building its headquarters for meeting, conference and library purposes. A German Medical Society, too, makes its

home there. Thus are brought together in sympathetic union men and associations of kindred tastes and purposes.

The Missouri Historical Society continually appeals to the citizens of the city of St. Louis and the State of Missouri to take an active interest in its work on the following grounds: In St. Louis, the old French town, the border city, the early battle ground in the first months of Civil War the southwestern capital, there must be still many things not yet brought to light of publicity which are of great value to our local history; in the broader field of the State are yet to be gathered historical treasures from the memories of living men as well as from the relics of the dead yet undisturbed in their ancient graves; and in the great valley in which we are placed is a still larger opportunity in which the Historical Society ought to have an important share.

The following is the list of those who have been presidents of the society since its foundation:

Presidents—James H. Lucas, 1866-8; Nathan Ranney, 1869-72; Albert Todd, 1873-4; John B. Johnson, 1875-6; James G. Barry, 1877-8; Peter L. Foy, 1878-80; Edwin Harrison, 1880-2; George E. Leighton, 1882-90; Emil Preetorius, acting president, 1890-3; Marshall S. Snow, 1894; J. H. Terry, 1900.

PROF. MARSHALL S. SNOW.

**Missouri Historical and Philosophical Society.**—In the year 1844 a few individuals made an effort to establish a historical society for Missouri.

On the 18th of December of that year, a meeting was held in the Senate chamber at Jefferson City, when measures were taken to organize the society. Addresses explaining its objects were delivered, a constitution adopted, fourteen names enrolled as members, and a committee appointed to apply to the General Assembly for an act of incorporation; one volume, "Travels in North America," by the Marquis de Chastelleux, and a fac-simile engraving of six brass plates found in an Illinois mound in 1843, were donated and constituted the beginning of the society's library.

The constitution declared the objects of the society to be to collect and preserve all papers, documents and materials connected with the early history of Missouri, and all

statistics pertaining to the population and resources of the State, and to make publication thereof from time to time.

The headquarters of the society was to be at Jefferson City, and branches were to be permitted to be established in any other part of the State. An act of incorporation was passed on the 27th day of February, 1845, and the following gentlemen were named as incorporators: George W. Hough, William Claude Jones, William M. Campbell, James L. Minor, Hiram P. Goodrich, George W. Waters, John I. Campbell, John H. Watson, Adam B. Chambers, John McNeil, Samuel Treat, Robert I. Boas, Erich Plump, John G. Walker, George W. Huston, Hiram H. Baber, John C. Edwards, Benjamin F. Stringfellow, Bela M. Hughes, Trusten Polk, Robert Wilson, John D. Coalter, William Carson, George A. Carrel, Thomas G. Allen, William G. Eliot, William G. Minor, R. G. Smart, Mann Butler, S. H. Whipple, Robert T. Brown and Harrison Hough.

On the 6th day of January, 1847, the General Assembly passed an act giving the use and control of a room in the capitol building to the society, and later during the same session an appropriation was made for the purpose of furnishing the society's room with shelves and suitable furniture, and copies of all State publications were to be furnished for its library.

The first annual meeting was held on the 20th of January, 1845, at which the following officers were chosen: William M. Campbell, of St. Louis, president; James L. Minor, of Cole County, secretary; George W. Hough, of Cole County, treasurer.

A number of new members were admitted at this meeting, several distinguished citizens of other States were elected as honorary members, and the co-operation of the citizens of Missouri was requested.

The second annual meeting of the society was held January 10, 1846; the third on January 19, 1847; the fourth on January 17, 1848; fifth, no record; the sixth on January 15, 1850, and the last a called meeting late in the winter of 1851.

William M. Campbell was re-elected president of the society at every annual meeting until his death, which occurred December 31, 1849.

Falkland H. Martin, of Jefferson County, was elected as secretary for 1846-7-8-9. At

the annual meeting in 1850, David Todd, of Columbia, was elected president, and Ephraim B. Ewing, of Ray County, secretary, there being no change in the office of treasurer during the life of the society, its funds being judiciously expended by George W. Hough.

After the death of its honored president, who may be considered as the founder of the society, but little was done to preserve the organization or continue its labors. The society, it may be said, died with him.

At the annual meeting in 1847 a resolution was passed by the society providing for a petition to the General Assembly to enact a law for a thorough geological survey of the State, which resulted in the passage of a law providing for a geological survey which has developed and brought to the knowledge of the world the inexhaustible mineral resources of Missouri.

The report of the secretary for the year 1850 stated that the cabinet contained many valuable geological and mineral specimens, the library had all the early legislative journals of the State, commencing with the convention which met at St. Louis in 1820, also bound volumes of all the more important newspapers of the State, beginning with the year 1808 and up to that time, and a number of bound volumes of pamphlets of local and general history, and many other books.

After the dissolution of the society its effects were turned over to the Secretary of State for safe keeping, its room was used for the storage of the publications of the State, the collections of the society were finally crowded out and found a resting-place in the basement of the capitol; here they remained until the Civil War, when the basement rooms of the capitol were used as a military prison. After the organization of the Missouri Historical Society, at St. Louis, an effort was made to secure the library of its predecessor for the new organization; early in the seventies Colonel James O. Broadhead, a member of both societies, visited Jefferson City for this purpose. A few bound volumes of State newspapers was all that remained of the property of the old State Society; the use as a military prison to which the storage rooms had been put, together with the dampness and general unfitness, aided, no doubt, in their destruction.

WILLIAM J. SEEVER.

**Missouri Horse-Breeders' Association.**—The purpose of this association is indicated in its name—to protect and encourage the business of rearing horses, improve the animals in general use by giving them the strains of blood they require, and to breed horses for special services—farm work, road work, draft work, city service, and cavalry use; and it is to be said that it has stimulated the breeding spirit in certain parts of the State, and attracted no small share of outside attention to Missouri horses and mules for army purposes. The association was organized in 1896 with C. F. Clark for president and J. J. Rippey for secretary. It holds an annual meeting in connection with the other industrial associations, under the auspices of the State Board of Agriculture. It is strongest in central and north Missouri, and the delegates to its meetings come chiefly from those parts of the State.

**Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad.**—The Missouri, Kansas & Texas is one of the great lines, originally built through Missouri to go round St. Louis, which have been forced to seek an entrance into the city. The main line, running from Hannibal, Missouri, to Denison, Texas, gradually absorbed the Union Pacific Southern branch, the Tebo & Neosho, Labette & Sedalia, Neosho Valley & Holden, St. Louis & Santa Fe, and the Hannibal & Central Missouri, until, in 1897, it presented a system of 2,060 miles, running through Missouri and into fertile and productive regions of Kansas and Texas.

**Missouri-Kansas State Line.**—A meridian line passing through the middle of the mouth of the Kaw River, longitude 94 degrees 39 minutes and latitude 39 degrees 6 minutes. It was made the western boundary of Missouri in 1820, and extends from latitude 36 degrees 30 minutes to latitude 40 degrees 30 minutes; that is, from the Arkansas to the Iowa line. It is a line perpendicular to the parallel passing through the mouth of the Kaw, as it was in 1820. The Osage and Kansas Indians owned a strip of land east of this line, twenty-four miles wide and extending from the Missouri to the Arkansas River. This land they sold to the United States in 1825, and it constitutes Ranges 30, 31, 32 and 33 west of the fifth principal meridian. The State line was sur-



veyed in 1826, the surveyors beginning in the middle of the mouth of the Kaw and running the line north and south from that point as fixed by the congressional act determining the boundaries of Missouri and embodied in the Constitution of the State formed in accordance with this act. This line separated Missouri from the Indian country up to the time of the Platte Purchase, after which the Missouri River north of the mouth of the Kaw up to latitude 40 degrees 30 minutes became the western boundary of the State. The old State line is still the division line between Clay and Platte, Clinton and Buchanan, and the counties immediately north of these. It is also the boundary between Missouri on the east and Kansas and Indian Territory on the west for 180 miles south of the mouth of the Kaw River. As Range 33 W. is the western range of Missouri lands, its west line should coincide with the State line, but as it has been surveyed it diverges to the east of this line more than half a mile at the southern limit of Jackson County, and the consequence is that the northwest section of Cass County contains only twenty-two acres, when it should contain 640 acres or more. At the Arkansas line this range line is over five miles east of where it should be, so that Missouri has lost over 450 square miles of territory south of Kansas City. As all range lines are meridians, just as township lines are parallels, the divergence toward the east can have arisen from no other source than an improper survey. This divergence seems to begin where Turkey Creek enters the Kaw. The southwestern townships of the county in Ranges 32 and 33 were not surveyed until 1843, and Judge Hamilton Finney, who was clerk of the Cass County Court for twenty years, says that the men who hauled the stone to erect the monument making the State line, averred that these had been removed more than a half-mile east of where he had deposited them by direction of the surveyors. This accounts for the discrepancy, but as the true longitude is the west line of Clay County, in a matter involving 450 square miles of land, but little pains and expense would readily determine where the State line should be. In surveying Missouri, standard parallels were established thirty miles apart. The first parallel used in Jackson County is the one dividing Townships

49 and 50. This parallel runs along Independence Avenue in Kansas City, and is the north line of Independence. Owing to the curvature of the earth's surface, township lines in each range are 190 feet longer at each standard parallel than at the one north of it. As sections are squares, not trapezoids, corrections are made at these standard parallels, and this accounts for the jogs in the section lines along Independence Avenue. The surveyors followed established rules when they came to the State line, whereas they should have made the State line the west line of Range 33 and have made the sections increase in size as they went south instead of making them diminish, as they have. A further examination of the survey of Jackson County shows that the township line between Townships 48 and 47 was used as a standard parallel, and that section lines are broken. Here the surveyors first emerged from the woodlands, and the sole landmark was the blackjack tree at Lone Jack. Many thought the prairie lands were worthless, and the surveyors seemed to have been indifferent about the lines. Settlements and surveys were made southward from the Missouri River, and hence a line started in a wrong direction would most likely be continued. The fact that parallels increase toward the south in length shows that the township line on 36 degrees 30 minutes between Ranges 29 and 33 is 4,560 feet longer than the standard parallel running through Kansas. Cumulative facts confirm the statement that through inaccurate surveys Missouri has lost a triangular strip of territory 180 miles long and at least five miles wide at the Arkansas line.

THOMAS R. VICKROY.

**Missouri Improved Live Stock Breeders' Association.**—The object of this association is to stimulate the cultivation of the best breeds of farm animals of all kinds and maintain pure blood, and also to hold annual meetings at which individual experiences are interchanged and social intercourse promoted. The annual meetings are held at a time and place appointed by the State Board of Agriculture, in connection with the other State industrial associations—and all persons interested in the improvement of live stock are welcomed. The association

was organized in December, 1897, with N. H. Gentry, of Sedalia, as president, and George B. Bellows, of Maryville, as secretary.

**Missouri Medical Association.**—See "Medical Association of Missouri."

**Missouri Medical College.**—This institution was founded in St. Louis in 1840, mainly through the energy and enterprise of Dr. Joseph Nash McDowell, then but recently removed to St. Louis from Cincinnati. At first the college operated under the charter of a literary institution known as "Kemper College," conducted under the auspices of the Episcopal Church, and was called the Medical Department of Kemper College.

The first course of lectures was delivered in the winter of 1840-1 by the following faculty: Joseph N. McDowell, John S. Moore, Josephus W. Hall, John D. Wolf, Hiram L. Prout. These lectures were delivered in a building erected for the purpose on the high bank of Chouteau's pond, at the corner of Ninth and Cerre Streets, where the Wainwright brewery now stands. In 1847, Kemper College having failed, owing to the lack of financial support, the Medical Department became the Medical Department of the State University, and was so conducted until the general organization of the State University, when a separate charter was procured, under which the college was independently conducted as the "Medical Department of the Missouri Institute of Science," but was more commonly known as the "Missouri Medical College."

The college was located on the corner of Eighth and Gratiot Streets, whereon was erected a pretentious stone building of octagonal design, with all conveniences for the accommodation of the school. This building was occupied until the commencement of the Civil War, when it was confiscated by the United States government, and became famous as a military prison. After the close of the war the faculty was reorganized and lectures resumed in the same building, but later, in 1874, a joint stock company was formed, with a capital of \$50,000, and a new college building was erected at the northeast corner of Lucas Avenue and Twenty-third Street. Here the school remained until 1894, when more commodious quarters being required to accommodate the increased attendance of

students, the school was removed to Jefferson and Lucas Avenues, where a handsome college building had been previously erected for the accommodation of the school. The building was designed with special reference to the requirements of modern scientific medical instruction. It was amply provided with well equipped histological, physiological, chemical and pathological laboratories, dissecting rooms, anatomical and surgical amphitheatres, lecture halls, clinic rooms and such other features of scientific and practical utility as were demanded.

Adjoining the college building is the St. Louis Polyclinic, so arranged that the lecture halls, laboratories, clinic and hospital rooms are practically under one roof with the college. In the Polyclinic building is also located the college museum, where are exhibited over fifteen hundred (1,500) individual objects. Among the subjects well represented are human and comparative anatomy, anthropology, teratology, embryology and pathology. Here are also to be found a very complete series of pathological specimens in gynecology and a fine collection of human and comparative anatomy, embracing types of all the mammalian orders except monotremata. The museum contains many unique specimens, such as a human skeleton with clavicles, a breech presentation in the monkey, a complete dissection of the cord and spinal nerves to their distribution, and preparations of the year.

After enjoying a prosperous career of fifty-nine years the college was, in 1899, in conjunction with the St. Louis Medical College, merged into the Medical Department of the Washington University. The last commencement exercises were held April 18, 1899, when 300 students were in attendance and a class of eighty-one members was graduated. The closing exercises of the noted school were witnessed by hundreds of its former students and friends, and not a few pathetic incidents marked the memorable occasion. Dr. H. Tuholske delivered the diplomas to the graduates and a farewell address to the students, while Dr. H. N. Spencer awarded the medal and announced the names of the students who attained honorable mention. The valedictory was delivered by Dr. William M. McPheeters.

**Missouri Military Academy.**—The citizens of Mexico, Missouri, headed by the

late Governor Charles H. Hardin, founder of Hardin Ladies' College, made a large donation of money and land in 1889 for the purpose of establishing a first-class military school. The enterprise was intrusted to Dr. A. F. Fleet, the successful instructor of Greek for eleven years in the Missouri University. Handsome buildings, planned especially for military purposes, sprang as by magic into existence. Located in the prettiest and healthiest city in Missouri and fostered by a people noted for culture, generosity and hospitality, the school grew rapidly in public favor, placing upon its rolls representatives from every congressional district in the State of Missouri and from twenty other States, until the fall of 1896, when the pride of Mexico was totally destroyed by fire. Deeply feeling the loss, but not despondent, the people determined to rebuild. With this end in view, in the spring of 1900, the Business Men's Association requested a conference with Dr. A. K. Yancey, for twelve years the renowned president of Hardin Ladies' College, and Colonel W. D. Fonville, for seventeen years the superintendent of Alabama Military Institute. This conference resulted in a happy arrangement to re-establish, without delay, the Missouri Military Academy on a broader and grander basis. As president and superintendent, Dr. Yancey and Colonel Fonville proposed to erect a \$50,000 plant. Joyfully and immediately the citizens of Mexico accepted the plan and cheerfully donated \$10,000 to the enterprise. Full of hope, Dr. Yancey and Colonel Fonville purchased a magnificent bluegrass farm of 110 acres in the eastern suburbs of the city of Mexico, and selected for the academy an ideal site on the summit of a hill sloping gently in every direction, and commanding a view of a most beautiful country for many miles. Ground was broken and the building was begun about the 1st of June. At this writing (October 10, 1900), the Missouri Military Academy stands complete, a magnificent structure, grandly classic in appearance, fully equipped and rapidly filling up with many boys from many States. Having fully determined to make the academy the most thorough school in the West, offering the best educational advantages and at the same time giving the polish of the true gentleman to all the cadets, Dr. Yancey and Colonel Fonville have spared neither pains nor money

to secure a faculty of specialists, distinguished alumni of the leading colleges and universities of America and Europe. These gentlemen are all educators of experience and wisdom, capable not only in leading and teaching the young, but in exercising the right kind of judgment in case of discipline. The Missouri Military Academy is once more the pride of Mexico and destined, ere long, to win favor in the entire West.

**Missouri Naval Reserves.**—The birth of the New Year 1898 brought renewed life to the idea that war with Spain was imminent and but a question of time. A strong feeling sprang up throughout the country to perfect an auxiliary navy organization, which should bear to the American Navy the same relation as does the National Guard to the American Army. With this idea, naval reserves already organized were perfected, and new reserves sprang up in many States. Notwithstanding the fact that Missouri was an inland State, and that the stage of water in many places of the Mississippi River would not average five feet, St. Louis, with its characteristic energy, was not to be outdone by her sister cities, and on January 14, 1898, under the leadership and command of Lieutenant Felix H. Hunicke, an Annapolis graduate of the class of 1881, the Missouri Naval Reserves was formally organized in the headquarters of the First Regiment of Missouri. On the night of organization fifty-one men signed the muster rolls, petitioning the State government to recognize their existence and use its influence with the Navy Department to do likewise. Failing to gain admission to the navy, the company later entered the First Regiment of Missouri Volunteer Infantry for service in the Spanish-American War.

**Missouri Pacific Railroad.**—The Pacific Railroad, the first to bear that name, was chartered by the Legislature of Missouri, March 12, 1849. A meeting of the incorporators was held January 31, 1850, when were present John O'Fallon, James H. Lucas, Edward Walsh, George Collier, Daniel D. Page, James E. Yeatman, Wayman Crow, Thomas Allen, Adolphus Meier and Adam L. Mills. An organization was effected by choosing John O'Fallon, president; Thomas Allen, secretary, and Daniel D. Page, treasurer. In

March following thirteen directors were chosen, and the following officers were elected: Thomas Allen, president; Louis A. Lebaume, secretary, and James P. Kirkwood, engineer. The company received a land grant of 127,000 acres, and the State of Missouri guaranteed its bonds to the amount of \$7,000,000. Construction was begun July 4, 1851, and the first train was run a short distance November 13, 1852. July 19, 1853, the first division of thirty-seven miles, to Franklin (Pacific) was opened. Two years later the road reached Jefferson City, and an imposing excursion of twelve cars, carrying military companies, bands of music and several hundred prominent citizens, started on the first of November for the State capital to celebrate the event. This was the train that went down with the Gasconade bridge, with so tragic a result. When the Civil War came the road had been for three years built to Tipton, but from that point its further progress was retarded by the turbulent condition of affairs, and it was not until October, 1865, that Kansas City was reached, and the original Pacific Railroad was finished.

The Southwest branch of the Pacific Railroad began at Franklin (Pacific) and was completed to Rolla in 1861. Its building was aided by a land grant of 1,040,000 acres, and a State guaranty of its bonds to the amount of \$4,500,000. In 1866 it was sold by the State under a first lien to the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company, which in 1872 leased the lines of the Pacific Railroad Company. The two roads were operated under one management until September 6, 1876, when the Pacific road was sold under mortgage to the present Missouri Pacific Railroad Company, incorporated October 21, 1876. In 1882 it passed into the control of Jay Gould, in whose hands it reached that vigorous development which made it one of the most powerful railroad systems of the West.

Soon after the completion of the main line to Kansas City, branches were built to Boonville, Lexington, Carthage and other points in Missouri, and at a later day the main line was extended to Pueblo, in Colorado. One after another smaller roads in Kansas, Nebraska and Texas came under its control, the central branch of the Union Pacific, extending from Atchison west, among them, until, in 1898, it presented a mileage of 3,164 miles, reaching into and through six States, to

Omaha, Pueblo and Laredo. In St. Louis and St. Louis County it owns the Poplar Street track, the St. Louis, Oak Hill & Carondelet Road, the Carondelet branch, the Creve Coeur branch and the Glencoe branch. (See also "St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad.")

**Missouri Press Association.**—This association was organized at a meeting held at Temperance Hall, corner of Washington Avenue and Ninth Street, St. Louis, on the 17th of May, 1867. John L. Bittinger, of the St. Joseph "Herald," was made temporary chairman of the meeting, and J. W. Barrett, of the Canton "Press," was the first president of the association. Its members "are bona fide editors and publishers of regularly established newspapers, issued not less frequently than once a week, and of magazines of not less than quarterly issue, entered as second-class mail matter, and who have continuously edited or published a journal for a year preceding application for membership." The membership fee is \$5, with \$3 annual dues. In case of need, the executive committee may levy an assessment on members of not more than \$2 a year. The officers are a president, three vice presidents, recording secretary, corresponding secretary and treasurer, who, together, constitute the executive committee. The regular meetings are held once a year, and occasionally special meetings, the time and place being chosen by the executive committee. Down to the year 1900 there had been thirty-two annual meetings of the association, held as follows: In 1868 at St. Louis; in 1869, St. Louis; 1870, Kansas City; 1871, St. Joseph; 1872, Sedalia; 1873, Louisiana; 1874, Lexington; 1875, Boonville; 1876, Macon; 1877, Fredericktown; 1878, Springfield; 1879, Columbia; 1880, Sedalia; 1881, Jefferson City; 1882, St. Joseph; 1883, Carthage; 1884, Springfield; 1885, Columbia; 1886, Mexico; 1887, Jefferson City; 1888, Warrensburg; 1889, Nevada; 1890, Hannibal; 1891, St. Louis; 1892, Excelsior Springs; 1893, Columbia; 1894, Lebanon; 1895, Pertle Springs; 1896, on the steamboat "Belle of Memphis," on excursion from St. Louis to Memphis; 1897, Meramec Highlands, in St. Louis County; 1898, Eureka Springs, Arkansas, in conference with the press associations of Arkansas and Texas, and in 1899, at Kansas City. The association

maintains relations with the National Editorial Association, sending delegates to its meetings. At each session of the association the president appoints a historian, who culls from the proceedings such matters as he deems proper, which, with whatever of interest he may gather from other sources, he embodies in such form as to preserve an unbroken history of the association from the beginning. At the annual meetings, papers are read, treating of subjects of interest to the vocation, and then follows a discussion by five members previously named by the executive committee, the speeches being limited to ten minutes, followed by five-minute speeches by other members. The object of the association is "to maintain a high standard of professional honor and personal probity for the publishing vocation of Missouri, to protect its members against losses through irresponsible advertisers, and in connection with this to promote social intercourse between its members and have a pleasant and profitable excursion once a year." It is one of the oldest and largest professional bodies in the State, and its meetings, composed as they are of men of high intelligence and varied information, are always entertaining and joyous. It has done much to regulate and discipline the press of the State and make it the power for instruction and usefulness which it is recognized to be at this day.

#### **Missouri Reform School for Boys.**

A State institution created by an act passed by the Thirty-fourth General Assembly of Missouri. The author of the bill which provided for the establishment of the institution was Dr. E. A. Donelan, of St. Joseph, and an appropriation of \$45,000 for the purpose was made in this bill. The building was completed and opened for the reception of such boys as should be sent to it, on the 15th of January, 1889. The institution is located at Boonville and has connected with it a considerable tract of land. "The object and purpose of the Legislature in establishing this school was to furnish an institution under State direction that would give the incorrigible and wayward boys and young men of the State an opportunity to correct their evil tendencies under influences calculated to develop their moral and intellectual natures; and at the same time to place within their

grasp the possibility of future self-support and independence through the acquisition of some substantial trade or handicraft." The results of this experiment in the reformation and education of wayward youth have been in every way satisfactory. During the first ten years of its existence 1,300 boys were received at the institution, and 900 were released. Seventy per cent of those released, who had been regarded as incorrigibles, are said to have become self-supporting and worthy young men. The institution has been under the direct superintendency of L. D. Drake, and among those who have contributed most to its advancement have been C. E. Leonard, of Bellair, Missouri; Judge W. M. Williams, of Boonville, and others who have been connected with the work from the beginning. The school is an industrial one, and not only have the pupils been taught trades of various kinds, but they have made a practical application of these trades, and all the buildings on the Reform School grounds, with the exception of the administration building, have been built with their labor.

**Missouri Reports.**—The name given to the reports of the decisions and opinions of the Missouri Supreme Court. The court has a reporter who prepares the decisions and has them published in large volumes of the law book style. There are over 200 of these reports, which are authority in all the State courts. The decisions and opinions of the Missouri Courts of Appeals, also, are published in similar books, called "Missouri Appeal Reports."

**Missouri River.**—The word Missouri is from the Indian words meaning "muddy water." The river is formed in southwestern Montana by the union of the Jefferson, Madison and Gallatin Rivers, flows north and east through Montana and traverses North and South Dakota. It constitutes the dividing line between Nebraska and Kansas on the west, and South Dakota, Iowa and Missouri on the northeast and east, and after reaching Kansas City, flows through Missouri to its junction with the Mississippi near St. Louis. Its length above the junction is 3,000 miles. It was first explored by Lewis and Clark in 1804-5. It was called the River St. Philip by the French.

**Missouri River, Early Navigation of.**—For years it was believed that no keelboat could ascend the Missouri. The rapidity of the current was supposed to be an insuperable obstacle to navigation by such craft. The doubt was settled by the enterprise of George Sarpy. He sent a keelboat under Captain Labrosse to try the difficult experiment of ascending the Missouri. The success of the undertaking marked a signal advance in Western navigation, and supplied the merchants of St. Louis with new facilities for the transportation of their goods. Captain Nelson, of Louisville, Kentucky, commanded the first steamboat that ever ascended this turbid stream. His boat, the "Independence," sailed from St. Louis May 15, 1819, and was thirteen days in reaching Franklin, four days being spent at various landings. The "Independence" went as far up the Missouri as old Chariton, and then returned to St. Louis. The success of Captain Nelson's attempt led to others of greater extent. In 1818 the United States government resolved to send an expedition up the Missouri with the twofold purpose of ascertaining how far it was navigable, and of establishing a line of military posts on its banks. Colonel Henry Atkinson set out with his command from Plattsburg, New York, in the latter part of 1818, and reached Pittsburg in the spring of 1819. Meanwhile the "Western Engineer," a small stern-wheel boat, had been built for the use of the expedition by Colonel S. H. Long, of the United States corps of topographical engineers. This little steamer landed at St. Louis June 8, 1819, and thirteen days later set sail for the mouth of the Yellowstone. The expedition undertaken by the government for the exploration of the Missouri River successfully accomplished its mission.

PROF. S. WATERHOUSE.

**Missouri River Commission.**—The annual erosions of the banks of the Missouri River during high floods, and even the disappearance of thrifty towns, invited investigation into a view to a remedy. Under surveys made by engineers at seventeen points below Kansas City, it was found that during an average of six years the area of the banks caved into the river amounted to 2,657 acres. To prevent, as far as possible, disasters of this kind, to remove snags dangerous to navigation, and to provide for the

general improvement of the river, the aid of the general government was sought and obtained. By an act of Congress of July 2, 1884, the Missouri River Commission was created, to consist of five members to be appointed by the President, three of them to be selected from the corps of engineers, the other two from civil life. The commission has its office in St. Louis, formerly on Washington Avenue, but on June 9, 1889, it was removed to the old Lucas mansion, at 1515 Locust Street. Colonel Charles R. Suter was the first president of the commission, and continued to hold that office until January, 1896, when he was sent to the Pacific Coast, and Colonel Amos Stickney succeeded him. The commission convenes twice a year, and as much oftener as occasion requires. Its jurisdiction extends from the mouth of the Missouri River to Sioux City. Above that the river is under the charge of Captain J. C. Sanford, of the corps of engineers. The commission also has in charge the improvement of the Osage and Gasconade Rivers, which are under the immediate charge of Captain H. M. Chittenden, of the corps of engineers. It has in service one very large and powerful snagboat, ten large and small steamers, and a large number of barges. The total amount of money expended by the commission on the river, from its mouth to Sioux City, between July 5, 1884, and June 5, 1897, was \$6,200,000.

**Missouri Road Improvement Association.**—An organization whose objects are "to improve the public roads of Missouri by increasing the knowledge of the public, and stimulating its interest concerning the advantages of good roads, and the manner of constructing and maintaining them; and to procure by proper legislation a change in the present laws governing the construction and maintenance of public roads, so as to increase their efficiency." It was founded in 1890 with J. L. Erwin for president, and Levi Chubbuck for secretary and treasurer. Any citizen of Missouri may become an active member by signing a membership blank, which sets forth the object of the association. No initiation fee is charged, and no assessments are made. An annual convention is held at the same time and place with the conventions of the "Industrial Associations" under the auspices of the State Board of Agriculture, and the proceedings, reported

by the secretary, are published in the report of that board. The subjects discussed and treated in the annual convention are drainage, grading, working of roads, road material, and the economical, social, political and moral phase of good roads. In 1899 the Legislature of the State passed the new road law, and the association thus secured one measure of importance in the attainment of its general object.

**Missouri School Book Commission.**—This commission was established in 1891, to decide upon and maintain a uniform course of text books for use in all the public schools of the State. It consists of four members chosen for a term of five years, together with the superintendent of public schools who is, *ex officio*, a member.

**Missouri School for Deaf and Dumb.**—The Missouri School for Deaf and Dumb was established by legislative act approved February 28, 1851, and its buildings were erected upon a forty-acre tract of land located near Fulton, previously included in land set apart for use of the State Lunatic Asylum. The first building erected was a dwelling house, intended to become part of the school. Citizens of Callaway County contributed money to erect the first building that was used for school purposes. Later appropriations for buildings were made by the different Legislatures. The value of the buildings and real estate is \$250,000, and value of equipment, appliances, etc., \$35,000. The number of pupils in attendance at the school December 31, 1898, was 343. The cost per capita during the years 1897-8 was \$183. The institution is sustained at an expense to the State of about \$150,000 per annum.

**Missouri School for the Blind.**—This institution, commonly called the "Blind Asylum," located in St. Louis, is a part of the public school system of Missouri, its object and purpose being to educate blind children, and to fit them to become self-supporting citizens. It had its origin in the fall of 1850, when Eli W. Whelan, a blind man, came from Nashville, Tennessee, to St. Louis, to establish an institution for the care and education of the blind. He was a graduate of the Philadelphia Institution for the Blind, and

had been principal of an institution of the same character at Nashville, Tennessee. He interested a number of prominent citizens of St. Louis in his work, and started his school in a private residence on Seventh Street, near Locust. A year later he removed to a building on Chestnut Street, near Seventh Street, and there the school was formally thrown open to the public. In 1853 it was removed to the corner of Broadway and Howard Street. In 1851 an act of the Legislature authorized the establishment of the "Missouri Institution for the Education of the Blind." Under this act the institution was incorporated with James E. Yeatman, Hudson E. Bridge, Wayman Crow, Dr. S. Pollak and Rev. W. S. Potts as the first board of trustees. The officers of the first board of trustees were Rev. W. S. Potts, president; Hudson E. Bridge, vice president, and Dr. S. Pollak, secretary. Fifteen thousand dollars were originally appropriated by the Legislature for the support of the institution for five years, on condition that the people of St. Louis should raise \$10,000 by subscription, to be added to this amount. After this amount had been raised property was purchased at the corner of nineteenth and Morgan Streets, and the institution has since been conducted at that location. The early appropriations made by the Legislature were granted on condition that all property acquired by the managers of the institution for its use should be held in trust for the State, and be subject to its disposal. In 1855 it formally passed under the control of the State, and regular appropriations for its support and maintenance, and for the erection of necessary buildings, have since been made from the State treasury. At the beginning of the year 1899 there were 107 pupils in attendance at the institution, and it was conducted under the superintendency of Dr. John T. Sibley, who has held the position for nearly thirty years.

**Missouri Southern Relief Association.**—This organization was formed in St. Louis June 27, 1866, for the purpose of relieving the suffering and indigent of the South whose misfortunes resulted from the Civil War. The officers elected were Mrs. Rebecca Sire, president; Mrs. Montrose Palen, recording secretary; Mrs. W. M. McPheeters, treasurer. The energies of the

association were entirely concentrated on the getting up of a mammoth fair. The list of managers soon became so large through the magnitude of the enterprise that it was changed into a list of members, as each member had active charge of some department. Among these were Mesdames D. Robert Barclay, Charles Tracy, J. G. Shelton, Kercheval, Runyan, Henry Ames, Church, Soulard, Jesse Arnot, Wm. Schuyler, Burgoyne, Robert Aull, Schoolfield, Carson, G. W. Fishback, Kennard, Walsh, Waggeman and others, making a very long list of prominent women. The ladies resolved that the funds realized at the fair should be used to relieve individual suffering, and not distributed among institutions, except in cases where directed otherwise by the contributors; the appropriation for Missouri to be placed in the hands of the Missouri organization, the distributions to be made, so far as possible, by the ladies of the State participating. The St. Louis Warehouse Company donated the use of the entire second story of their building, which covered the block bounded by Fifth and Sixth Streets, Chouteau Avenue and Papin Street. Donations of articles were received from all classes of merchants, and transportation companies gave free service. The fair, which was held from October 3d to October 20, 1866, was as socially brilliant as it was financially successful. The door receipts were over \$11,000. At the Alhambra tables, presided over by Mrs. Waggeman, \$18,500 were received; the Turkish tables, St. Louis tables and restaurant receipts were over \$10,000 each. The greatest source of revenue was the grand raffle, for which tickets amounting to \$35,000 were sold. There were numerous and varied prizes of value, chief among them being a lot, valued at \$10,000, presented by James H. Lucas. There were numberless booths and tables so decorated that the hall presented always a most attractive appearance. There was a floral department, a musical department, and an art gallery, containing a loan exhibition of the finest paintings owned in the city. A paper called "The Olive," edited by Mrs. Miles Sells and Miss Eunice Raisin, had a remunerative circulation. In connection with the fair a grand tournament was held at the fair grounds on October 11th, in which twenty-seven knights participated, seven of them winning golden spurs and wreaths which they handed up on

point of spear to the ladies of their choice, the queen of love and beauty and her maids of honor, who reigned, with courtly ceremonies, at the ball given at the Southern Hotel the same evening. The queen was Miss Nannie Holliday, now Mrs. J. H. Wear, crowned by the winning knight, E. A. McLoud. The total receipts of the fair were over \$130,000, and this amount was swelled by contributions from auxiliary societies in the State and cash donations to about \$150,000. This was raised chiefly from the people of St. Louis and Missouri, though other States, notably Kentucky, contributed generously. As soon as the business of the fair was concluded the ladies placed the money in the hands of a committee composed of the following gentlemen: Honorable Trusten Polk, H. Von Phul, J. S. McCune, Wm. L. Ewing, N. Mulliken, J. B. Lemoine, Robert Aull, Wm. Markham, John S. Yore, B. M. Runyan, Joseph O'Neill, Mortimer Kennett, W. G. Clark and others. The distribution was speedily effected, after which the association was dissolved.

#### **Missouri State Dairy Association.**

One of the "Industrial Associations" of the State under the protection of the State Board of Agriculture, to which it makes report. It was organized at Kansas City in 1891, its first president being J. L. Erwin, of Steedman. Its objects are to supply the people with wholesome, pure milk, butter and cheese, and in connection with this to make dairy farming remunerative in Missouri, and keep up the fertility of the soil by returning to it as much as possible of what is raised on it. The association holds a meeting with an exhibition, every year, with the other industrial associations of the State, under the auspices of the State Board of Agriculture.

#### **Missouri State Dental Association.**

This body was organized in St. Louis in 1865, with Dr. H. J. McKellops, of St. Louis, for president; Dr. G. S. Morse, of Columbia, Illinois, for first vice president; Dr. M. McCoy, of Boonville, for second vice president; Dr. H. Judd, of St. Louis, for recording secretary; Dr. J. Payne, of St. Louis, for corresponding secretary, and Dr. A. M. Leslie, of St. Louis, for treasurer—the objects being "to cultivate the science and art of dentistry and its collateral branches, to ele-



vate and sustain the professional character of its members, and to promote among them social intercourse and good feeling." Any graduate of a reputable dental college is eligible to membership, and all others must pass a satisfactory examination. Active members must be, or have been, engaged in the practice of dentistry; corresponding or honorary members may be persons of the dental or medical profession, or engaged in scientific pursuits collateral thereto. The initiation fee is \$4 and the annual dues \$2. The annual meeting of the association is held on the first Tuesday after the 4th of July. There were 335 active members in 1900. The officers for the year 1900 were Dr. F. F. Fletcher, of St. Louis, president; Dr. W. M. Carter, of Sedalia, first vice president; Dr. F. H. Achelpoke, of St. Charles, second vice president; Dr. H. H. Sullivan, of Kansas City, recording secretary; Dr. B. L. Thorpe, of St. Louis, corresponding secretary, and Dr. J. T. Fry, of Moberly, treasurer.

**Missouri State Music Teachers' Association.**—An organization of the music teachers of the State, formed July 4, 1895, and having for its object the mutual improvement of its members through interchange of thought, the elevation of the standards of professional work and the wider dissemination of musical culture. Successful annual meetings of the association have been held in Sedalia, at Pertle Springs, Kansas City, Joplin and Columbia. Mrs. Nellie Strong Stevenson, of St. Louis, was the first president, and Mr. H. E. Schultze, of Kansas City, first secretary. Mrs. Stevenson was succeeded in the presidency by Mr. E. R. Kroeger, of St. Louis, and he in turn by Mr. H. E. Schultze, of Kansas City.

**Missouri State Normal School (First District).**—This institution is located at Kirksville, Missouri, and was established by an act of the General Assembly passed in 1870, which provided for the creation of two normal schools, one south of the Missouri River and the other north. Several counties in the northern part of the State entered into competition for the location. At Kirksville, September 2, 1867, Professor Joseph Baldwin had opened a private institute, which, by his effort, had gained a wide reputation. Adair County appropri-

ated \$100,000 and John W. Morris and J. A. Richter, two citizens of the county, donated fifteen acres of land, and the institution was secured for Kirksville. The building occupied by Professor Baldwin was purchased, and in it the State Normal School was opened January 2, 1871. In the spring of 1872 an appropriation of \$50,000 was made by the Legislature for enlargement and completion of the building, which since has been further improved. The cyclone of 1899 dismantled the tower, which has since been rebuilt. The campus is large and well kept. The building is heated by steam and lighted by 350 incandescent lights. In 1898 there were 739 students enrolled. The value of the buildings and land of the school is \$175,000, and of furniture, appliances, etc., \$25,000. Thirteen teachers are employed.

**Missouri State Normal School (Second District).**—One of the two State Normal Schools established by act of the General Assembly in 1871, and located at Warrensburg, in Johnson County. The location of this institution was secured after a protracted contest against Sedalia. The citizens of Warrensburg and Johnson County contributed twenty acres of ground, and a large cash sum, the aggregate donation amounting to \$200,000. The first Normal School session began May 10, 1871, in a public school building, with George P. Beard as principal. Ground for the building was broken May 16th, the corner stone was laid August 16th, and in 1872 the first story was ready for occupancy. The edifice is Lombard-Venetian in design, of five stories, including basement and mansard; the material is Warrensburg sandstone, with buff-colored trimmings and caps. Dr. George L. Osborne died November 17, 1898, after a presidency of twenty-three years, and was succeeded by Judge John N. Dalby. In 1899 the average attendance was 545 students in the normal department, and 129 students in the training department. In the same year forty-six males and seventy-two females completed the two years' course, and fifteen males and twenty-six females completed the full four years' course.

**Missouri State Normal School (Third District).**—An act of the Legislature approved March 22, 1873, established a

State Normal School for southeastern Missouri, and created a board of regents for the management of the same. Various towns entered the competition for the location of the institution, and by vote it was decided to locate it at Cape Girardeau. December 3, 1873, a board selected a site for the buildings, which were completed the following year. Additions have since been made to the original buildings. The main building is delightfully located on elevated ground, affording a grand view of the river and the surrounding country. It is of brick, four stories in height, and has on either side wings which contain halls for the different societies connected with the school. The campus contains twenty acres, nicely graded, terraced and ornamented with trees, evergreens, shrubs and flowers. There are accommodations for 400 students. The departments of instruction embrace the professional, mathematics, English language and literature, physical science, biology, latin, geography and history, drawing, music and elocution and physical culture. The school has a general library of 1,500 volumes, and a reference library of 700 volumes. Literary societies of the school are the Webster, Benton, Sorosis and Clio, each society having a hall of its own. The school is splendidly equipped with apparatus for illustration and demonstration in the biological, chemistry and physics departments. During the school year 1898-9 the number of pupils enrolled were, male, 200; female, 122; total, 322. In 1899 the board of regents consisted of the following gentlemen: Louis Houck, Cape Girardeau, president; Moses Whybarck, Marble Hill, vice president; Leon J. Albert, Cape Girardeau, secretary; Robert Sturdivant, Cape Girardeau, treasurer. Other members of the board are Honorable W. T. Carrington, State superintendent of public schools, Jefferson City; Gus H. Rife, Fair Dealing; Kossuth W. Webber, Farmington, and F. Joe Rice, of Kennett. The president of the faculty in 1899 was Washington Strother Dearmont, master of arts.

**Missouri State Poultry Association.**—This association was organized in 1891 for the purpose of "encouraging and promoting the breeding of pure blooded domestic land and water fowl, including all useful and ornamental varieties and pet stock,

and for the protection of reliable breeders." It is an incorporated association. The first officers were M. L. Andrews, of Pettis County, president; Rolla G. Carroll, of Johnson County, secretary. It holds annual conventions, with exhibitions, which are attended by breeders and visitors from many counties, and at which papers are read and questions bearing on the breeding and culture of fowls are discussed.

**Missouri State Teachers' Association.**—This body is composed of "persons actively engaged in the profession of teaching school or interested in such profession," the annual fee being \$1, with \$10 for a life membership. Its objects are to "elevate the standard of teaching, encourage professional advancement and promote the educational welfare of the State of Missouri." It was organized at Jefferson City, in 1857, and was a product of the active professional teaching spirit which sprang up in the State about that time—a spirit which it has intelligently and assiduously encouraged and developed with great benefit to the State. The officers are a president, three vice presidents, a secretary, a railroad secretary and a treasurer, and there is an executive committee of six members, two of whom are chosen at each annual meeting and holding office for six years. This committee sees that the measures ordered by the association are carried into effect, prepare the programme for the annual meeting—sending a copy to every member a month before the meeting—and are intrusted, also with the management of the finances. The association maintains relations with the National Educational Association, and the executive committee consults with the State manager and State director of the national body, concerning the State Association's representation in the national meeting. The only officer who receives compensation is the secretary, and his pay is limited to 5 per cent of the receipts. The association consists of five departments—department of colleges and universities; department of county commissioners and superintendents; department of normal and secondary schools; department of elementary schools, and department of school boards—each of these departments naming its own officers, making its own programme and reporting its own proceedings to the secre-

tary. There is a State reading circle, governed by a board of five members, one of them the chairman of the association, one the State superintendent of public schools and three others who are members, but not on the executive committee—the duty of the reading circle being to select such publications and arrange such courses of study as will elevate the profession and lead to the better mental equipment of the teachers of the State. The annual meetings of the association are held during the Christmas holidays at a place selected by itself. They last several days and are always occasions of lively interest, not only to the members, but to all persons concerned in the cause of public education. As many as a thousand teachers are accustomed to attend them. The purpose of the annual meeting is: (1) To discuss educational questions; (2) To disseminate a knowledge of the best and most advanced educational thought as rapidly as possible; (3) To present to the body of our teachers facts in regard to educational movements and advancement in other States and in the world; (4) To discuss means of securing educational reforms; (5) To secure the interest of the people of the State in educational reform and advancement; (6) To secure needed school legislation; (7) To co-operate with the State school board convention, which meets at the same time and place, in promoting educational advancement in the State.

**Missouri Valley College.**—A coeducational institution of learning, comprising academical, collegiate, musical and art departments, located at Marshall, in Saline County. It is located upon a forty-acre tract of land immediately adjoining the southeastern limits of the city. The college building is an imposing edifice of brick and stone, three stories in height, provided with a library of 5,500 volumes, and four laboratories, biological, physical, chemical and land surveying and draughting. A three-story brick dormitory contains twenty-four living rooms, with basement containing kitchen, dining-room, bath room and other apartments. The value of the property is \$132,000, and the productive endowment is \$113,000. In 1900 the faculty numbered fourteen, and the students 201; of the latter 102 were males, and 32 were candidates for the ministry. The total number of graduates from the opening of the college

to the close of 1899 was 332. The college was founded in 1888 for the purpose of affording Christian education, and is under the control of the synods of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church in Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado. Sedalia, Odessa and Marshall contended for the location, and it was awarded to the latter city, whose residents and friends contributed to the building and endowment funds \$84,000 in cash, and site and other lands valued at \$54,000. The college building was erected in 1889, and students were received September 17 of that year, with A. J. McGlumphy, D. D., LL. D., as chairman of the faculty. In February, 1890, William H. Black, D. D., was called to the presidency, and yet occupies that position. In 1894 the dormitory was built.

**Missouri Valley Veterinary Association.**—This association was organized at Kansas City on the 20th of June, 1894, for the purpose of "elevating the veterinary profession, promoting the mutual advancement of its members in veterinary science, and cultivating fraternity among them." The membership extends over those portions of the States of Missouri, Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska adjacent to the Missouri River. Regular meetings are held four times a year, on the fourth Mondays in June, October, December and February, the place being selected at the previous meeting. The officers chosen at the twenty-fourth regular meeting, held at St. Joseph, June 25, 1900, were Dr. John Forbes, South St. Joseph, president; Dr. L. D. Brown, Hamilton, Missouri, first vice president; Dr. John Ernst, Leavenworth, Kansas, second vice president; Dr. Joseph W. Parker, Kansas City, secretary and treasurer; Dr. J. A. Sloan, Dr. E. J. Netherton, Dr. C. E. Steel and Dr. J. B. Wright, of St. Joseph, Missouri, and Dr. G. R. Conrad, of Sabetha, Kansas, board of censors. In 1900 there were thirty-six members in the association.

**Missouri Trading Company.**—This was a co-operative trading company, formed in 1794 by all the traders of St. Louis, who came together to "unite in copartnership, consolidate their respective capitals and control the trade in peltries" on the upper Missouri River. This combination, which boldly announced its intention of building up a monopoly, probably encountered obstacles simi-

lar to those which render it difficult for modern "trusts" to remain long in existence, and not being satisfactory to the traders in its operations, was dissolved in 1808, when it was succeeded by the Missouri Fur Company.

**Missouri's President.**—Missouri is not put down in the list of States that have furnished a President of the United States; nevertheless it is a historic fact that David R. Atchison, a citizen and Senator of Missouri, was acting President of the United States for one day in the year 1849; and the case affords a curious illustration of the easy working of our system of government. President Polk's term of office expired on the 3d of March, 1849, and General Taylor, who had been elected to succeed him, was, in the regular order of things, to have been inaugurated the following day. But the following day was Sunday, and, by common consent, the ceremony was postponed till Monday. Senator Atchison, of Missouri, was president of the Senate, and, as that body does not expire, he became acting President of the United States for Sunday, March 4, 1849. It was the first time in the history of the government the case had occurred.

**Mitchell, Frances Pearle**, who has achieved unique distinction as a successful woman agriculturist, was born on the farm on which she resides in Boone County, Missouri, June 23, 1864, daughter of Newman Tompkins and Katherine Wells (Slack) Mitchell. Her father was a native of Prince William County, Virginia, and descended from a Scotch ancestor who settled there in the early history of the Old Dominion. When a young man he removed to Woodford County, Kentucky, and later sought a home in Missouri, settling on a farm in Boone County, in 1829. There he resided until his death. He was a successful farmer and through his thrift and enterprise amassed a considerable fortune. He married Katherine Wells Slack, daughter of Major John Slack, who was a prominent farmer of Boone County, a member of the first board of curators of the State University, and its vice president in 1841. Afterward, during the administration of Governor Reynolds he was State tobacco inspector. One of his sons was General William G. Slack, who was killed in the battle of Pea Ridge while at the head of the Confederate forces which

made such a gallant stand in that memorable conflict. Pearle Mitchell was educated at Stephens Female College, in Columbia, from which institution she was graduated with class honors. After the death of her father and later of her mother, she assumed full charge of the splendid farm which she had inherited from her parents, and the success which has since attended her efforts as an agriculturist has made her widely known. All the details of planting and harvesting and the marketing of products and live stock receives her personal attention, and her business sagacity in the conduct of her affairs is evidenced by her prosperity. Notwithstanding the fact that these practical affairs demand constant and close attention, she finds time for social intercourse with her hosts of friends, among whom she is popular as an entertainer, and enjoys an enviable reputation for her hospitality and the refined elegance which characterizes all the appointments of her home. She has traversed the greater part of our own country and Canada, and in 1895 visited European countries and spent much time in the historic places of Great Britain and the continent. Recognizing her sterling worth as a woman of affairs and her excellent judgment, Governor Stephens, in 1899, appointed her a member of the board to locate the Missouri Colony for the Feeble Minded and Epileptics, and she was made secretary of this board.

**Mitchell, Harry Harris**, editor of the "Henry County Republican" and postmaster at Clinton, was born in Lancashire, England, August 7, 1850, son of Rev. George and Mary (Armitage) Mitchell. His father, a minister in the Baptist Church and also a physician, was a graduate of the Universities of Edinburgh and London, and was educated for missionary work in India. In 1854 he sailed for the United States with his family and settled temporarily in Philadelphia. Thence he removed to Beverly, New Jersey, where he preached for three years. He then accepted a call to the Fourth Baptist Church of St. Louis, which then (1857) held meetings in Sturgeon Market Hall. Upon assuming the pastorate, he began traveling and lecturing to raise funds to pay for a house of worship, and a handsome edifice was erected as a result of his energy and self-sacrifice.

In 1859 his health failed and he accepted an appointment as missionary for the Southern Baptist Convention, with fourteen counties in southwest Missouri as his field. In 1864 he entered the Union Army and was surgeon at Jefferson City, serving during Price's raid. In 1870 he removed to Buffalo, Missouri, and became pastor of the Baptist Church there. Subsequently he served the churches at Hiawatha, Kansas, and Bolivar, Missouri, until his death, which occurred at the last-named place. One of his brothers, John Mitchell, was a major in the British Army and saw service in the Chino-English War and in South Africa. Mary Armitage Mitchell is a representative of a distinguished family. General Warren, who fell at Bunker Hill, was an uncle of her grandmother. An officer in the British Army named Harris, who married Miss Warren, was a member of the family who founded Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Mitchell now resides at Hiawatha, Kansas, at the age of eighty-four years. Her only brother, Harris Armitage, who is a prominent surgeon in London, has two sons who are now (1900) serving with the British Army in South Africa. Until 1860, Harry H. Mitchell attended school in St. Louis. His subsequent schooling was limited to a few months in Lebanon and Miller County, and night school in St. Louis. When the Civil War broke out he was living at Lebanon. Two days after the battle of Wilson's Creek, while rummaging about the town, young Mitchell and his brother found a lot of powder which the Confederates had hidden in a vacant house. They were preparing to carry some of it away, when the entire mass exploded, burning his body black and unrecognizable. For eight months thereafter he lay in bed, much of the time at the point of death. In 1862 the family removed to Miller County. Before Price's raid General Rosecrans issued orders that all able-bodied men should enter the army, and young Mitchell, a child in years, was among the first to join the Forty-eighth Provisional Battalion, with which he served until after the battle of Little Blue. He participated in the engagements on the Osage, at Moreau and in the battles near Jefferson City in November, 1864. At the close of the war he engaged temporarily as clerk in dry goods stores at various places. After his father removed to Buffalo, the son spent a year and a half teaching school. Subsequently he worked in

Kansas City as a clerk in the State Line freight house. For several years thereafter he was engaged in railroading on the Kansas-Pacific and the Cairo & St. Louis Railroads. In February, 1874, while he was working overtime one night in the yards at East Carondelet, an engine backed a loaded car of coal over him, crushing his left leg. He would have bled to death in a few moments had not a fellow workman held the femoral artery until Drs. Hodgen and Mudd arrived and dressed his injuries. From that time until October he laid in St. Luke's Hospital in St. Louis. Upon his discharge, a helpless cripple, though his leg was saved, he went to Humansville, where as soon as he was able he began keeping books and clerking. Early in 1876 he entered into partnership with his brother, Dr. Frederick Mitchell, and engaged in the drug and grocery business at Humansville. Two years later he purchased a half interest in the "Bolivar Free Press." Subsequently he became business manager of the "Springfield Herald," which position he filled for several years. A few years afterward he was given the management of the "Springfield Democrat." He remained with this paper until September, 1891, when he removed to Clinton to assume charge of the "Advocate," which he and his brother Charles had purchased the preceding April. The name of the paper was at once changed to the "Henry County Republican," and was made a straight Republican newspaper. In December, 1898, he bought his brother's interest and since then has been sole proprietor. Mr. Mitchell became identified with the fire department of Springfield soon after his removal to that city, was elected assistant chief and while serving in this office became one of the originators of the Southwest Missouri Firemen's Association, at that time the largest similar body in the United States. For fifteen years he served as secretary of this association. In September, 1886, the firemen of Missouri effected a State organization for procuring legislation benefiting them, and he was made secretary. In 1892 he labored diligently for the passage of the amendment to the State Constitution permitting cities to set aside pension funds for firemen. In October, 1892, President Harrison appointed him postmaster at Clinton to fill a vacancy, and he served eight months. In February, 1893, while rearranging some heavy boxes in the post

office, he injured his left knee, the injury growing steadily worse, until December following, when the amputation of his leg was found necessary. In 1894 Mr. Mitchell was made chairman of the sixth congressional district Republican committee, and in the winter of 1895-6 managed the campaign which resulted in the nomination of Robert E. Lewis for Governor. In 1896 he organized a literary bureau, which distributed over 350,000 documents during the first McKinley campaign. In July, 1897, President McKinley appointed him postmaster at Clinton, in which capacity he is still serving. Mr. Mitchell was married at Buffalo, Missouri, March 5, 1876, to Tabitha E. Morrow, youngest daughter of William L. Morrow, at one time a member of the Missouri State Legislature. They are the parents of six children, Maud, who is assistant to her father in the post office; Fred, mailing clerk in the post office; Bessie, Hat-tie, Harry H., Jr., and Edith Mitchell.

**Mitchell Light Infantry.**—See "Nevada."

**Mize, Robert Daniel**, druggist, was born March 24, 1864, in Liberty, Clay County, Missouri, where his parents resided a short time. He is the son of R. S. and Katharine (Daniel) Mize. Roderick S. Mize was born in Estill County, Kentucky, in 1828 and died March 25, 1868. He came to Missouri when he was twenty years of age and was proprietor of the ferry at Blue Mills during the early freighting days. This was a steam ferry and one of the best known vessels of its kind in the West. In addition to operating the ferry line Mr. Mize was the proprietor of a general store at Blue Mills. During the Civil War he was burned out and the entire stock of goods, valued at \$20,000, together with valuable holdings worth at least \$75,000, were destroyed. He was a thorough business man and immediately put forth efforts toward replacing his heavy loss. He was a man capable of handling large affairs and was a potent factor in the community, where his strong influence was directly felt. The grandfather of the subject of this sketch, Isaac Mize, was an influential politician in Kentucky and died in that State at the advanced age of ninety-two years. Katharine Daniel was the daughter of Robert and Katharine (Heinline) Daniel. Her father was

of Scotch-Irish descent and a native of Virginia. This family came to Missouri in 1832 and entered the farm now owned by Mr. Daniel's son-in-law, M. W. Anderson, of Independence, Missouri. Mrs. Mize was a native of Missouri and died July 23, 1894. She was the mother of six children, three of whom died in infancy. The living ones are Mrs. W. A. Morris, of Mexico, Missouri; Mrs. W. T. Peters, of Independence, Missouri, both of whom are college graduates and women of accomplishments, and Robert Daniel Mize. The latter was educated in the public schools of Independence. For four years he was connected with a grocery establishment at Mexico, Missouri. At the age of sixteen years he began the study of pharmacy with Gilke & Kelley, of Independence, Missouri, making a successful attempt to secure a certificate from the State authorities in 1882. His old firm failed and Mr. Mize associated himself with Dr. J. T. Brown, their partnership continuing about four years. November 4, 1886, he opened a drug store on the north side of the public square in Independence, and December 1, 1887, he removed to his present location on the southeast corner of the square. In 1899 he was elected treasurer of the Independence school board and still holds that position, being a most active worker in behalf of the advancement of the public school system. Politically he is a Democrat, but has never been a candidate for office along partisan lines. He comes from a family whose members affiliate with the Christian Church. Mr. Mize was made a Mason in 1887, in McDonald Lodge, No. 324. He is a member of Independence Chapter, R. A. M., No. 12; Palestine Commandery, No. 17, and is past eminent commander of the commandery, serving in 1895-6. He was married November 4, 1890, to Mary Wilson, daughter of Charles E. Wilson, of Independence, Missouri. Two children have been born to this union: Katharine, in her eighth year, and Charles Roderick, in his sixth year. Mr. Mize is a progressive, active business man, but is at the same time unassuming and conservative. He is a loyal citizen of his community and State and is ready at all times to do his share in any movement looking toward the advancement of the public weal.

**Moberly.**—A city of the third class, in Randolph County, situated on the Wabash

and the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railways, 148 miles from St. Louis, 128 miles from Kansas City, 131 miles from Ottumwa, Iowa, and seventy miles from Hannibal, Missouri. It is the junction point of the main line of the Wabash Railroad system from St. Louis to Kansas City, and the north branch of the same system from Moberly to Des Moines, Iowa, and the main line of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway. Moberly is delightfully situated upon the highest point in Randolph County, and rests upon the topmost summit of the great divide separating the basin of the Mississippi River from that of the Missouri. The city holds a commanding view over all the surrounding country and is remarkable for its healthful environments. The history of the city finds its origin in the building of the old North Missouri Railroad, now a part of the Wabash system. Early in the fifties this railroad was projected, and in 1857 was completed as far north as Macon, and that city remained for several years the northern terminus of the road. Just prior to the outbreak of the Civil War, citizens of Randolph and Chariton Counties organized the Chariton & Randolph Railroad Company for the purpose of building a line of road to extend across Randolph and Chariton Counties from the North Missouri Railroad to the Missouri River at Brunswick. Several surveys were made and other preparations begun for the building of this new branch line. On July 4, 1860, William Roberts, who was at that time owner of much of the land now occupied by the city of Moberly, entered into an agreement and gave a bond for a deed for a portion of his land, to the Chariton & Randolph Railroad Company, the condition of the bond being that the company should construct a line of railroad running west from the place where his land was intersected by the North Missouri Railroad, and should also lay out and plat a town site at the junction of the two roads, the town lots to be partitioned between the Chariton & Randolph Railroad Company and said William Roberts, his heirs, etc., and the lots apportioned to the company to be actively placed on the market for the purpose of inducing investors to become interested in the new town. At this time the only station within reach of the proposed junction was old Allen, a sleepy little hamlet with hot summer suns and deep winter mud, located

in the midst of a wide prairie and about one mile north of the present handsome Union Station in Moberly. Allen contained but few houses and was, in fact, little more than a post-station located where the North Missouri Railroad crossed the old stage line plank road running from Glasgow to Paris, Missouri. In order to make the beginning of their proposed new town, the officers of the Chariton & Randolph Railroad Company concluded to interest the residents of Allen in the scheme. The company had the location for the projected metropolis; but that was all. It had no inhabitants and no houses. Allen was the only hope for the "Junction," as the new town site was called. Accordingly the railroad managers, through Judge Salisbury, one of the directors, made a proposition to the citizens of Allen by the terms of which the company agreed to give them as much land down by the "Junction" as they owned in Allen if they would move down and locate on the new site. Now it came to pass that one Patrick Lynch was one of the peaceful dwellers in old Allen to whom this kindly offer was extended. At once he saw the advantage of accepting its terms and making the change. It is possible that he, like another philosopher,

"—Dipt into the future far as human eyes could see,  
Saw the vision of the world and all the wonder that would be."

At any rate he acted on the suggestion offered by the railroad company. He promptly hitched two teams of oxen to his house in Allen and hauled it off rattling down the prairie, never halting until he landed with his house and furniture and family on the spot where the "Magic City," as Moberly has since been lovingly called by its citizens, was destined to rise a few years later in all its beauty like Venus from the ocean. When at last he shouted "whoa" to his plodding ox-teams, Pat was standing on the plat of ground that afterward became Lots Nos. 10, 11 and 12, in Block No. 12, of the original town of Moberly, Missouri. He located his house at this place, and it stood there for years afterward, on the south side of Reed Street near the corner of the alley running north and south between Sturgeon and Clark Streets. Shortly after Pat Lynch's hegira from Allen the Civil War came on. No other Allenite joined in the exodus to the "Junction," for the breaking out of hostilities

caused the directors of the company to abandon all further efforts in the line of starting their proposed town and building their western road. Pat Lynch was monarch of all that the railroad company had surveyed. And there he remained in undisputed, exclusive, open, notorious and adverse possession of the contemplated town site through all the terrible times that followed; and stood solitary guard at the doorway of his humble dwelling during all the long years from 1861 to 1865, while red-handed war ran riot with sword and flame through the frightened and stricken land. When peace came back Pat was still on the spot. But many changes had been wrought throughout the country and plans had altered. On April 28, 1864, the Chariton & Randolph Railroad Company had sold out boots, breeches and baggage to the North Missouri Railroad Company, and had gone out of business and out of existence simultaneously. Its entire franchises, rights, possessions and belongings became the property of the North Missouri Railroad Company, including the agreement with William Roberts. After the business of the country had once more begun to settle back into ordinary channels after the war, the North Missouri Railroad Company turned its attention to the long deferred plan of starting the new road toward the west and beginning the new town. In carrying out the execution of these matters the lone settler on the "reservation" was not forgotten by the company, and the curious terms of the old unwritten contract under which the first citizen had been induced to locate on the site of the future town were cheerfully respected, so that when, in 1866, the officers of the road platted and laid out "The Original Town of Moberly, Missouri," the president and general manager, Colonel I. H. Sturgeon, reserved Lot No. 12, in Block No. 12, and shortly after the time of the first lot sale deeded it in fee simple, gratis, to Patrick Lynch, in recognition of his appreciated and valuable services, as was said, "in holding down the ground during the war."

Mr. John L. Vroom, a former well known citizen of Randolph County, Missouri, now living in Pueblo, Colorado, is authority for the statement that his father, Tunis L. Vroom, who came from Iowa in 1850 and started a sawmill just north of Huntsville, on the East Fork, furnished the lumber from his saw that

built the first new house ever erected in Moberly. It happened that Vroom, *pere*, was needing a new cistern made at his home near Huntsville, and Pat Lynch wanted lumber to build an additional house for himself about the time of the first lot sale in Moberly. Accordingly they made a trade by which Lynch gave Vroom a red heifer and made the cistern, and Vroom in return gave Lynch the lumber with which to build his house on his town lot in Moberly. Thus were the business transactions of the time relieved from the harassing entanglements of the "money question" and freed from the embarrassing difficulties concerning a theoretical "medium of exchange" that have oppressed a later age.

Honorable John H. Babcock, who was mayor of the city of Moberly in 1894-5, and who is the present president of the Bank of Moberly, remembers the laying out of the city in the early days. "I recall the birth of Moberly in 1866," says Mr. Babcock. "At that time I was engaged with the civil engineering force of the old North Missouri Railroad. We were surveying the line of road north from Macon City. I lived at Macon then. Another party of engineers were surveying the line west, near the present location of Moberly in the direction of Kansas City. As I remember it, the first survey of the west branch began at old Allen and ran west along the line of the old stage road toward Huntsville. This survey was abandoned and some time later a new one was made upon which the present road was built. I came down to assist when this last survey was being made, and we planted our stakes in the long prairie grass that grew taller than the head of a man on horseback, where Moberly now stands. This was in 1866."

Mr. Enoch Deskin, one of Uncle Sam's postmen in Moberly, has known Moberly from its first days. He testifies: "I was reared on a farm a mile or so southeast of the present city limits. I remember that the present site of the city, notwithstanding its high elevation, was a rather flat piece of prairie where geese, ducks and snipe abounded in wet springtimes. I remember the place distinctly as far back as 1850. Game was abundant then and people preferred to live in the timbered sections. No one thought of farming on the land now occupied by Moberly. Prairie land was not considered worth much and was not cultivated."



The first sale of lots for the proposed new town of Moberly was held on the open prairie site one bright, clear autumn day, September 27, 1866. The ground had been staked off into blocks, lots, streets and alleys in accordance with a plat printed and issued previously by the railroad company. There was as yet no incorporation, of course, as the town at this time existed only on paper. The original expectation was that the town would grow eastward from the main north and south line of the railroad; but the contrary has been the case. Upon the day of the sale excursions were run from both ends of the railroad—St. Louis and Macon City—and brought large crowds. The elements favored the occasion with the superb autumn weather of Missouri, the crowds were in fine spirits, and the auction was a success. At noon on the sale day a grand dinner was served on the grounds on the west side of the railroad track, a little north of the present Coates Street crossing, just where the Y. M. C. A. building now stands. Everything was free and there was plenty to eat and plenty to drink, including wines and liquors, for all in attendance. Honorable John E. Lynch, who was afterward city marshal of Moberly for twelve years, and later United States marshal for the Eastern District of Missouri four years, was present at this sale. He was a small boy then, but clearly remembers now that in going that day from the house of his father, Patrick Lynch, across to the place of the auction and dinner, he had to pass through his father's corn patch which covered the territory now extending north from Reed Street to the present city hall and adjacent grounds lying between Clark Street and the railroad.

At that time the western branch railroad had not been built. It was not completed for more than a year afterward. As before stated, the main line extended from St. Louis to Macon City. This made an all day trip for a passenger train; but trains of the present day make the same trip in a little over four hours. At the period mentioned trains left Macon in the morning, took dinner at Montgomery City, and reached St. Louis at night. Passengers and freight were transferred by ferry across the Missouri River at St. Charles, as there was no bridge there then. At the time when Moberly was founded much of the freighting business of

Randolph and adjoining counties was done by steamboats on the Missouri River. Glasgow was the principal shipping point and a daily stage line ran from Glasgow through Huntsville to Paris and Hannibal.

The city of Moberly was originally named in honor of Colonel Wm. E. Moberly, who was a resident of Brunswick, in Chariton County. Colonel Moberly was the first president of the Chariton & Randolph Railroad Company. Judge Lucius Salisbury, formerly a director in the said company, and for whom the city of Salisbury, in Chariton County was afterward named, is my authority for the above information relating to the naming of Moberly. For many years the pronunciation of the name of the new town was an uncertain and debatable quantity, the public being about equally divided upon the question of pronouncing the "o" long or short. Weight of authority was upon the side of the latter method, as Colonel Moberly so pronounced his name. But usage finally overcame the precedent and the long "o" pronunciation gradually came to be the only one employed by the people at home and the public abroad.

A few houses were built after the lot sale of September 27, 1866, but the activity was not marked, and a second lot sale was held in the summer of 1867. At this time there were less than 100 inhabitants in the place, including male and female, old and young, white and black, and Moberly was scarcely more than a railroad camp. There was no depot, no telegraph office, no post-office, no freight or express office. All freights and express matter and all mail and telegrams were delivered at old Allen and from there transferred by wagons to Moberly. After the second lot sale, however, the future possibilities of Moberly Junction began to suggest themselves to investors and others. Improvements were made, the population rapidly increased, and with the growth of the new town came added dignities and responsibilities. On the 25th day of May, 1868, the county court of Randolph County, acting under the statutes at that time existing in the State under the Drake Constitution, which was then in force in Missouri, organized and incorporated the town of Moberly under the name and title of "The Inhabitants of the Town of Moberly," with power to have perpetual succession, sue

and be sued, etc. The first board of trustees was appointed by the county court in the articles of incorporation and consisted of A. T. Franklin, chairman, and Charles Tisue, Asa Bennett, Louis Brandt and William Seelen. All other officers were appointed by the board. The first account allowed and paid in the history of the town, according to the records, was a bill in favor of W. T. Hamilton, "for services to the town," as it states. This was done at the board meeting held July 15, 1868, and the amount of the bill was \$1. At this meeting also, "upon motion of Wm. Seelen there was an order made to have a fill made in Reed Street (the main street of the town) between Williams Street and Fourth Street." The solid brick pavements of later years were probably but little dreamed of by the first city fathers when they were thus engaged in making "fills" in the prairie branches in the Moberly streets of 1868.

After the incorporation of the town its progress became rapid and business increased phenomenally. Times were good, work was plentiful, money was abundant. Martin Curry was one of the first comers to reach Moberly from Macon City after the rush began. He used to say of those times, "I came down from Macon and bought, sold and traded a good deal in Moberly lots in those days. I ran a saloon, too, and made lots of money. Everybody had plenty of money and spent it freely. We used to say, 'What's the use of keeping it; it might get stolen.' So we always stayed up at night till all was spent and everybody was broke, and then went cheerfully to bed, knowing we could not be robbed while asleep. And we could make more money next day."

At a meeting of the board of trustees held June 12, 1868, S. L. Austin was appointed the first marshal of the town. He qualified the 25th day of the same month, but his official career was not of long duration. "Bad men from Bitter Creek" were frequent visitors to the pushing little railroad town in those stirring times, and the new marshal's lot, like that of the policemen in the tuneful "Pirates of Penzance," was not a happy one. The story of Mr. Austin's brief service as the first marshal of Moberly is best told in his own words: "I made the first arrest ever made in the corporation; it was Dick, the butcher, who worked for Overberg. The time was

Sunday. The crime—he shot through the counter at Ernest Miller's, and they sent for me to come down and stop the racket. I left a kicking cow that I was working on, went down and found Dick with two revolvers and a big knife; and two men on horseback. They were all in front of Ernest's saloon. I went up to Dick and asked him to go with me; he asked me if I had any arms. I told him I had two, all I wanted; and then told him to give me the revolvers; which he did. The two men on horseback began to push on him; I told them to go on away, and they left, and Dick went home with me, had supper, lodging and breakfast—we had no jail—and then I took him before Mr. Franklin, chairman of the board. Then I was told who one of the men on horseback was; it was the man Brown, they said, who had killed two or three men, and it nearly scared me to death. So on Tuesday night following the board met. I was the first one there; and handed in my resignation. They rather insisted on my keeping the office, but I said 'No.' And the city owes me nothing for my time."

The first town election was held on the 17th day of April, 1869. The election was held under the strict test oath regulations that characterized the Drake Constitution of Missouri, and before the election could take place it was necessary for the board to order the city clerk "to see the superintendent of registration and have a day set for registering the voters of the town." It will be remembered that the voters' qualifications at that time were determined entirely by their political affiliations, and a large portion of the population were not permitted to vote. The first board of trustees elected were sworn into office by W. E. Grimes, notary public, "and after taking the oaths of loyalty and office proceeded to business," according to the ancient records of the time.

Upon the completion of the western branch road the citizens of Moberly began negotiations with the railroad company for the locating of the railroad machine shops at the new town. In June, 1869, J. D. Werden and A. T. Bunker, prominent citizens, were appointed a committee to confer with the company officials, and notwithstanding the fact that the town was then neither populous nor wealthy this committee was authorized to offer 187 acres of land to secure the locating

of the machine shops at Moberly. This committee was the first of a long series of similar bodies that oscillated between Moberly and St. Louis in the next few years, and the above first offer by the citizens to the company was increased many fold in value before the machine shops were finally erected in Moberly in 1872. The perseverance of the citizens had its reward, however, and the records show that in July, 1872, the board allowed a bill of \$6.90 "for powder furnished for celebrating the machine shops."

J. D. Werden and A. T. Bunker, who composed the above committee, were both strong men, and both afterward became prominent in Missouri and other States. At one time Judge Werden served as city recorder and police judge, and, owing to the fact that he was a picturesque and unique character, his court was as good as a show any day in the week. On one occasion, it is said, a certain colored man was brought before him under a charge which, if established, was sufficient to bind him over to the grand jury. The hearing was not concluded by nightfall and adjournment was had until the following morning. After supper some friends met the judge on the street and inquired of him how the case was getting along. "Oh, those lawyers are going to do some talking in the morning, I understand," said he, "and I hear there will be some more witnesses with something or other to say up there; but I can tell you right now that that nigger is a-going to go to jail as sure as shooting." And it is said that he went. A. T. Bunker was chairman of the town board in 1870. In that capacity it was his duty to act as judge in prosecutions for violations of the city ordinances. At that time Mr. Bunker was an extensive dealer and speculator in coal lands and mines, and had his office in the back part of the old Moberly Bank. Colonel I. B. Porter, now a prominent citizen of Denver, Colorado, who was then connected with the bank, relates that one morning a bibulous individual in an advanced stage of intoxication was brought to "his honor's" office for trial. It developed on investigation that the city ordinances contained no provisions exactly applicable to the case in hand. Accordingly the chairman ordered the marshal to summon the town board immediately, and, upon their convening, a sufficient town statute to cover the case was passed in due

form by the city fathers while the *ex post facto* culprit lay piled up asleep in the corner. When the ordinance had been written out, passed and signed—a process of about ten minutes—the chairman inquired of the marshal, "Is your prisoner still drunk?" "Still drunk, your honor," replied the marshal. "Then stand him up," commanded the court. "I assess his fine at three dollars and costs," and added that Moberly was a progressive town and if it lacked anything it wanted, it could get it—even law.

In the year 1870 the city marshal, Martin Howlett, became entangled in certain misunderstandings, which finally resulted in his resignation August 2d of that year. A short time afterward Mr. Howlett was assassinated while going home one night. The affair caused an immense sensation at the time. The murderer has never been brought to justice, nor positively found out.

In October, 1873, the city bought Lot No. 8, in Block No. 14, Original Town, from D. H. Fitch, at that time a member of the city council, and paid for the lot with a city bond for \$437. Upon this lot the council built the old engine house and council room, and the first meeting of the council ever held there was held on the 20th day of June, 1874. The calaboose was established there May 5, 1876. On September 28, 1882, Lots Nos. 6 and 7, in the same block, were purchased by the city from W. T. McCanne, a former mayor of the town. The present handsome city hall and the city jail are located on these grounds, and were erected in 1892.

The city cemetery, known as "Oakland Cemetery," was platted by Charles H. Wentz," city engineer, in January and February, 1871, out of forty acres of land lying east of town, which had been purchased the previous autumn by the city from Hunt, Godfrey & Porter. An addition to the original cemetery was laid off on the eastern side of the first ground August 8, 1882, and a second addition was made later.

The principal park of the city, "Tannehill Park," is a beautiful tract of land, easily accessible to the main part of the city, and is tastefully ornamented and improved. It was a gift to the city from Dr. C. J. Tannehill, a wealthy and philanthropic citizen of Moberly in the town's early years.

The city records of early days contain some curious entries. For example, at a

meeting of the board held in April, 1870, the qualified voters of the town were officially declared (in delightful disregard of orthography and with refreshing forgetfulness of the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States) to be "all mail white persons" of a certain age, etc. A hint of long forgotten election troubles is found in the board record of October 7, 1872, wherein it is declared that, "upon motion the following account was allowed: \$6, amount paid special police to guard Grant and Wilson flag." As late as June 7, 1875, "a bill or \$9.55 was allowed to Miller Bros. & Co. for crackers and cheese for prisoners." It was evidently no rapturous pleasure to "lay out" a sentence in the city calaboose of those times. A later order allows \$1.75 "for keys for the cooler," and another \$2 "for blankets for the cooler." August 10, 1877, a resolution was adopted by the council "to restrain domestic geese from running at large." This action caused much humorous comment at the time, but the councilmen proved to be philosophers in advance of their age, as a similar law was passed by the State Legislature many years later.

The records also show the council to have been patriotic in times past. On August 1, 1881, a bill was allowed to Mayor "P. J. Carmody, for telegram to Garfield, \$3.75." Under date of December 5, 1881, we are solemnly told by the recorded proceedings of the council that, "on motion the clerk was ordered to return Mrs. Edmonson's letter to her with the assurance that she is not in the potter's field." It is easy to believe this must have been a comfort to Mrs. Edmonson. Another entry relates that one of the citizens appeared and "asked the council to suppress the negro band and prevent them from playing on Fourth Street as they disturbed him very much." And again we learn that another troubled resident "complained about the pigeons lighting on his roof; and asked for relief." The council, no doubt, attended to these things. At all events we are informed a little later that they provided "a cemetery for dead dogs," by an order duly recorded. Other councils used emphatic language. We note that "a special committee was appointed to wait on the waterworks company, to beg, plead and pray for more wholesome, nutritious and palatable water." And shortly afterward the city attorney was

"requested to prepare an air-tight sidewalk ordinance."

In March, 1873, the State Legislature passed a special act incorporating the city of Moberly, whereupon the former town organization was abandoned. Under this special act the city existed until March, 1889, when the charter therein conferred was relinquished by vote of the people, and the city organized under the general State law as a city of the third class. The Moberly of today is a progressive city, possessing all modern improvements and having educational facilities exceeded by no other city of equal population in the State. There is an excellent high school occupying a building completed in 1897 at a cost of \$30,000; three graded ward schools occupying handsome brick and stone buildings costing from \$12,000 to \$17,000 each, and a graded school for colored children, known as Lincoln school. In addition to the educational advantages afforded by the public schools, the Sisters of Loretto conduct a private academy, St. John's Catholic Church sustains a parochial school, as does also the German Catholic Church, and the city is the seat of an excellent Conservatory of Music. It is believed that in no city in Missouri has the ideal of public education been more completely realized than in Moberly. The public school buildings of Moberly and their equipments are entirely modern and first class in every particular. In these progressive days school buildings are built and fitted up in accordance with other advanced ideas. In no line has there been greater improvement in late years than in school architecture. In this department of progress Moberly yields first place to none of her sister cities in Missouri. Furthermore, the thorough intellectual training of the Moberly schools in all grades is in perfect keeping with the substantial and artistic buildings of the high school and ward schools in their material aspects. Moberly boasts of no college; but many alleged "colleges" are mere farces in educational work. The State superintendent of instruction in Missouri in a recent report to the Legislature says that perhaps sixty or seventy institutions in the State which call themselves "colleges" should, for the sake of truth, change their names and call themselves anything else instead. The Moberly public schools have not attained their present high

standard by accident, nor in a day. They are the result of painstaking pride, careful management, and the growth of laborious years. Prior to 1872 there was no regularly organized public school in Moberly. The village was small and the schools were uncertain and intermittent. Private schools were taught from time to time and short terms of public school were held in the new town. W. Tandy Orear and Charles B. Rodes were among the passing teachers of the early days. One school was taught for a time on the East Side; another was held in a large frame building on the northwest corner of South Clark and Logan Streets. In the year 1872 the first graded public school was organized in Moberly. The principal was Professor Tuck Powell. Among his assistants were N. E. Walker, G. N. Ratliff and Luther Terrill. All of these gentlemen were graduates of old Mount Pleasant College at Huntsville, Missouri, long since destroyed by fire and never rebuilt. The Moberly school was taught in the second story of the large brick building situated on the northwest corner of Reed and Fourth Streets, known at that time as the Rothwell and Porter Block. All of the pupils, regardless of age, size, or attainments, occupied the one large school room (which one of the teachers declared covered an acre) during study hours; and retired to the several recitation rooms as occasion required to recite their lessons. Owing to delay in the completion of the building this school did not begin until November, 1872. It continued until the following spring. In 1873-4 the school was under the charge of Professor J. N. Cook, who came from LaGrange, Missouri. He was a brother of Dr. Cook, president of the LaGrange College for many years. In 1874-5 Professor U. S. Hall was principal of the Moberly school, and had the valuable services of J. R. Lowell as his first assistant. These two gentlemen studied law in their leisure moments and were afterward admitted to the bar. Since those days they have each held many positions of honor and trust at the hands of the people. During the term of 1875-6 Professor James Scott, from Monroe County, Missouri, had the management of the school. During these years the school attendance gradually increased as the town's population grew. About half a dozen teachers were employed. Miss Sue Ruther-

ford and Miss Amanda Powell are two well remembered teachers of those days. In the year 1875 the Court of Common Pleas was established in Moberly by a special act of the Legislature. One of the conditions of the passage of this act was that the city of Moberly should furnish a suitable room for the holding of the new court. So the partial use of the big school room "that covered an acre" was secured by the city authorities, and during the school year 1875-6, by this special arrangement, the Common Pleas Court and the Moberly public school occupied the same quarters. This arrangement, however, did not, upon trial, prove satisfactory to either the court or the school. As a result the school board purchased the square of ground now occupied by the high school, and in the summer of 1876 began the erection of the old "Central Building," which stood for years afterward on the corner of Johnson and Rollins Streets and within whose walls a generation of Moberly children were educated. At the time of the purchase of the plat of ground mentioned there was a thoroughfare known as Phipps Avenue lying between Tannehill Park and the lots bought by the school board. This avenue remained open and was not formally closed until March 5, 1877, at which time it was vacated by order of the city council and the school grounds thereby became joined to Tannehill Park. The Central building was a large brick structure, with a basement, two brick stories and a third story contained in a high, slated mansard roof. It was provided with two tall towers, one at each end of the building. This was the first permanent school building ever erected in Moberly, and although begun in the summer of 1876, was not completed until March, 1877. There was no public school taught in Moberly in the fall of 1876, or winter of 1876-7. During this time, however, U. S. Hall taught a private school in the old frame school building standing then on East Rollins Street, near the M., K. & T. trestle bridge. He also taught a short while at the old Orear school house on South Clark Street. In March, 1877, was opened the first school ever taught in Central building. It was in charge of Professor N. E. Walker as principal, and room No. 8 was the highest grade. The school closed with the beginning of summer and during this term the third story of the

new building was not ready for occupancy, and the high school department of the school was not opened until the beginning of the fall term in September, 1877. At that time the high school of Moberly was organized by Professor Marion Bigley, who then took charge of the Moberly schools as their first superintendent. Professor Bigley proved to be a magnificent organizer and educator. He caused a perfect method of accurate grading and classifying pupils to be adopted, reorganized the former first ward school on the East Side and introduced many new ideas and improvements. Professor Marion Bigley was a rare scholar, a thorough student of human nature, as well as of books, and withal a man of the kindest impulses and most gentle and refined nature. During his entire administration he managed the schools with matchless care and marvelous success. He was, in fact, the founder of the present unexcelled public school system of Moberly. The following list includes all the superintendents who have served in the Moberly schools, and also the years of their several administrations: Marion Bigley, 1877-82; James A. Race, 1882-3; L. E. Wolf, 1883-90; W. D. Dobson, 1890-1; W. E. Coleman, 1891-2; E. M. Sparrow, 1892-3; J. T. Muir, 1893-5; J. A. Whiteford, 1895-present. Two members of this list, W. E. Coleman and L. E. Wolf, have been State superintendents of public instruction in Missouri. At the time the "Central Building" was built the entire school system reorganized, graded rooms inaugurated and the high school established, in 1877, the Moberly school board was composed of Dr. W. A. Rothwell, S. C. Mason, Henry Morgan, W. H. Selby, W. T. McCanne and Rev. A. Steed. These gentlemen displayed the greatest zeal in the welfare of the new schools. And they builded even more wisely than they knew. Though all of them have long since passed out of the service of the people of Moberly, yet their influence is active to this day and their names are gratefully remembered and their works do follow them. Those who have had charge of the high school since its founding are as follows: N. E. Walker, Miss Lizzie Field, Miss Clara Lowell, D. N. Conger, Miss Callie M. Towles, Will A. Rothwell, B. F. Heaton, Miss Barbara Mullen, W. E. Coons, J. W. Lind, Professor Seawell, Professor Cloyd, E. M. Sparrow, J. A. Whiteford and H. H. Holmes.

In the fall of 1885 the old frame first ward building, on East Rollins Street, was destroyed by fire. It was not rebuilt. Instead, the beautiful East Park building was erected in the summer of 1886 at a cost of \$13,200. It is situated at the east end of Coates Street, in what was formerly Moss Park. This park was deeded to the school board by the city of Moberly as a site for the new building. The West Park building was built in 1885, and cost between \$13,000 and \$14,000. This building is located on a prominent elevation in the northwest part of the city and is a commanding landmark overlooking the surrounding country in every direction. The electric light which swings from the top of the tower can easily be seen for more than twenty miles. In 1893 the South Park building was erected. This building is regarded by many as the most perfect of all the ward buildings in its appointments and architectural beauty. It cost \$16,400.

On the evening of December 5, 1894, the old historic "Central Building" took fire in some unknown way and burned to the ground. An issue of bonds was at once voted by the people for the purpose of building a new and modern high school building upon the same site. The present magnificent high school is the result. It was erected at a cost of about \$30,000, is a model throughout, and is equipped with two of the best laboratories in the State, a commodious gymnasium, and an excellent library, which is open to all the schools. The high school "articulates" with the Missouri State University, at Columbia, and the course of study embraces three optional divisions, each covering a period of four years.

In Moberly nearly all the various religious denominations have organizations in the city. There are fourteen fine church buildings for white people and two for colored people.

The present magnificent sewer system was begun in 1884, and there are now about fifteen miles of main and lateral sewers affording almost perfect drainage. In 1885 waterworks were established, owned by a corporation. According to requirements the capacity of the system has been increased until at the present time (1900) the consumption amounts to 2,000,000 gallons daily. The mains run to all parts of the city. A regular paid fire department is maintained, consisting of eight men and a chief. The

first vitrified brick street paving was laid in 1888, and now about seven miles of street is paved with that material. Gas works were established in 1873, and an electric light plant was put in in 1888. In 1894 the electric light plant was enlarged and power by electricity was also furnished. The first telephone exchange was established about 1881. The present telephone system was built in 1894, and now connects with long line telephones leading to outside cities. Also by a different system the city has telephone connection with all the principal cities of the country. Under the court laws in effect in Randolph County one-half of all the courts of the county are held at Moberly, alternate terms being held at Huntsville. All of the leading fraternal orders have lodges in Moberly, the Masons and the Knights of Pythias owning fine buildings. The Brotherhood of Railroad Engineers also have a handsome building, which they own. There are four lodges of the different branches of Masonry, two of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, two lodges of Knights of Pythias, two of Knights of Maccabees, one each of the Modern Woodmen and the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and twelve other fraternal secret orders in the city. In 1892 the city hall was built at a cost of \$12,000. The Union Station was erected in 1889 at a cost of \$35,000, and is one of the finest railroad depots in the State. In the eastern part of the city is located the hospital for Wabash Railroad employes. It was built about 1890, and cost more than \$30,000. There is also a handsome brick Y. M. C. A. building for railroad men. This was built in 1900. The city has a good operahouse, with a seating capacity of 800. Two daily newspapers are supported, the "Democrat" and the "Monitor," each of which has a weekly edition, and the "Headlight," the "League Gazette" and the "Interchange" (Baptist), all of which are published weekly. The business of the city is represented by two substantial banks of the highest standing; two prosperous building and loan associations, which confine their operations to local affairs strictly; two large brick factories, which manufacture the finest grade of vitrified paving brick, beautiful pressed building and ornamental brick, and all kinds of tiling, sewer and drainage pipe and earthenware, and ship hundreds of carloads of these products annually to the cities of Mis-

souri and other States; one large iron foundry; two extensive machine shops not connected with the railroad; a flour and feed mill, also a saw and planing mill; artificial ice plant, with cold storage connected; two steam laundries; five cigar factories; wholesale establishments in the grocery, drug, oil, cigar and confectionery lines; about 200 stores in the different branches of trade, and many miscellaneous business places, including lumber and coal yards, repair shops, etc. There are three excellent hotels of the first class in the city, and many smaller hotels, boarding houses, etc. Moberly is the center of one of the greatest coal-mining and shipping regions in Missouri, and coal is mined in vast quantities within sight of the city limits. The unexcelled supply of superior coal and water particularly recommend the city as a manufacturing point. Its population in 1900 was 8,012.

WILL A. ROTHWELL.

**Mobley, Alphens B.**, physician, was born February 24, 1850, in Weakley County, Tennessee, son of E. B. and Parthenia (Ward) Mobley. The elder Mobley, who was a farmer by occupation, removed from Weakley County to Gibson County, Tennessee, and died there. The son passed the greater part of his early life in Gibson County, where he had the usual experiences of a farmer's son in that region, dividing his time between farm labor and attendance at the country schools. His tastes inclined him toward the study of medicine and after obtaining a good English education he began his preparation for the profession in which he has since gained well deserved prominence, as a student in the office of one of the old-time physicians of Gibson County, Tennessee. He thus fitted himself for attendance upon regular courses of medical lectures, and in 1870 he entered the medical department of the University of Louisville at Louisville, Kentucky. In 1871 he came to Missouri and, locating in the town of Kennett, began practice there. After a time he went to Atlanta, Georgia, and attended another course of lectures in that city. Returning then to Kennett, he resumed the active practice of his profession, and he has ever since continued his labors in this field, winning a large measure of success. He opened the first exclusive drug store established in Kennett, and for a number of years carried

on this business, which was in line with his professional work and facilitated his labors. At a later date, his practice demanding his entire time and attention, he abandoned the drug business and has since concentrated all his energies on the performance of the duties incident to his chosen calling. Careful and conscientious in his treatment of patients, skillful in diagnosing diseases and prompt in applying proper remedies, he has grown continuously in public favor and for many years has enjoyed the unqualified esteem and perfect confidence of a large circle of patrons. A capable man of affairs, as well as a successful practitioner of medicine, he has prospered in a financial way and as a business man is numbered among the substantial citizens of Dunklin County. Dr. Mobley was married October 7, 1873, to Miss Cornelia V. Bragg, who died September 30, 1885. May 22, 1888, he married Miss Mary Greene, of Higbee, Missouri. One child, now deceased, was born of his first marriage, and one child born of his second marriage is now living.

**Moccasin Spring.**—A spring of limpid water in the rocks on the west shore of the Mississippi, about fourteen miles above the city of Cape Girardeau. This spring is mentioned in the writings of Schoolcraft, as well known to early navigators of the river.

**Modern Novel Club of St. Louis.** In 1887 this club began its existence in the Church of the Messiah in St. Louis as the "Literary Branch of the Eliot Society," the first intention being to emphasize the practical as well as the literary value of fiction. As this was an idea of Mrs. C. H. Stone, she was made chairman of this branch, with permission to advance her plan for one year. The time was extended for five years, however and meantime Mrs. Stone gradually modified the original intention of the work. The arrangement of the program naturally fell into her hands, including the selection of the books and mapping out the discussions which were to be taken up through them. But able assistance was given her by the committee in securing efficient people for each meeting, who furnished papers upon the selected subjects.

As the work of this club has always been somewhat opposed to ruling traditions, it became advisable in 1894 to seek a separate and

more independent existence, and during that year the club meetings were held in the technological room of the Public Free Library. Since then they have been held in the Non-Sectarian Church. No other changes have been made except that the originator of the club now presides, and instead of papers, the discussions are started direct from the book of the evening, by the reading of selected paragraphs. This is for the purpose of keeping the importance of this fiction always in mind.

The attendance at meetings varies from fifty to two hundred, according to the interest in the book for the evening. Bellamy's "Looking Backward" brought out the largest attendance of all. The subjects taken up in the last nine years of this club's existence have been those which most deeply influence humanity, marriage, heredity, religion, politics, art, wealth, poverty, labor, monopolies, competition, crime, society, war, the race question, charity, psychology, courage and mother love. The programs go to every State in the Union, and several branch clubs have been formed upon this plan, and a national organization is contemplated.

**Modern Woodmen of America.**—A fraternal and benefit order which was provisionally organized January 5, 1883, at Fulton, Illinois, and chartered by the State of Illinois May 5, 1884. The originator of the order was Joseph C. Root, who served as its principal officer from 1882 to 1890. It is governed by a board of five directors, through whom its affairs are controlled directly by members of the order. Its principal offices are at Rock Island, Illinois, and the territory within which its camps may be established embraces the States of Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Idaho, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin and Wyoming. Regular camps can not be instituted in cities having a population of more than 200,000 within this territory, but a certain number of members of the order, residents of any such city, may bind themselves together and form a good fellowship camp, which is shorn of some comparatively unimportant rights and privileges of regular camps. The intent of excluding camps from the larger cities is to guard against the in-



creased mortality incident to epidemics of contagious diseases which might affect injuriously the stability of the order. The membership of the order was reported to be 262,740 in 1897, and over \$9,000,000 had been paid out to its beneficiaries. In the State of Missouri 495 camps were in existence at that time, with a membership of 19,030. The first camp in this State was chartered at St. Joseph, January 30, 1893. The only camp in St. Louis is a good fellowship camp, chartered March 16, 1897, and named "St. Louis Association Camp, No. 3,080." Among the charter members were George W. Andrews, W. W. Baker, A. H. Bradley, H. E. Duckworth and others.

In the year 1900 there were in the State of Missouri 850 camps, with 48,000 members, regular camps existing in nearly all cities, towns and villages of the State, except St. Louis, which, as above stated, has a good fellowship camp. There are four leading log-rolling associations auxiliary to the order—the Southwest Missouri, the Northwest Missouri, the Southeast Missouri and the Northeast Missouri, and many of the counties in which the order is strong, have their log-rolling associations also. The order is one of the most popular fraternal and benefit organizations in the State, and the annual gatherings of the log-rolling associations are frequently attended by thousands of persons.

**Moffett, John V.**, a well known townsite promoter and real estate operator, was born August 20, 1857, in Brownsville, Minnesota. His parents were Peter and Bedelia (MacClellan) Moffett, both of whom were born in Glasgow, Scotland. They came to the United States in 1852 and settled in Cincinnati, Ohio, where they were married the same year. A few years later they removed to Brownsville, Minnesota, where the father of the subject of this sketch engaged in the practice of medicine. He also started the Brownsville "Free Press," the first newspaper published in that town or vicinity. Mr. Moffett is related to Livingston, the great African explorer and discoverer of the source of the Nile River, the latter having married his first cousin, who was a niece of Peter Moffett, heretofore mentioned. Samuel E. Moffett, a member of the "New York Tribune's" editorial staff and a contributor to the "Forum" magazine, is a

cousin of J. V. Moffett, and through the marriage of a half-brother the subject of this sketch is connected with Thomas B. Reed, formerly speaker of the House of Representatives and member of that body from the State of Maine. J. V. Moffett attended the normal school at Emporia, Kansas. He was also a student in Washburn College and Pond's Commercial College, at Topeka, Kansas, leaving the latter institution in 1875 without graduating. He subsequently attended the Kansas State University at Lawrence, Kansas, and the law department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, graduating from the latter in 1877. Mr. Moffett's first business venture was in the furniture trade, as a member of the firm of W. M. Dignon & Company, of Topeka, Kansas. He was next a member of the firm of Moffett & Hartzell, of Wichita, Kansas, which was merged into a stock company doing a wholesale and retail furniture business with Mr. Moffett as president, F. H. Hartzell as secretary and J. W. Davis as treasurer. This company, one of the most important of its kind in the West, did a business averaging \$1,000 a day and was the largest of its kind west of the Missouri River. In 1886 Mr. Moffett closed out his interest in the concern and immediately afterward became vice president of the Omaha, Abilene & Wichita Railway. This road was sold to the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company in 1887 and is now a part of that system. Upon the conclusion of this sale Mr. Moffett accepted the position of general manager of the Rock Island Land Company, in connection with the presidency of the Missouri Pacific Land Company, which he still holds. When, in 1897, he formed a partnership with William C. Edwards, ex-State Treasurer of Kansas, and became interested in the land and townsite departments of the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railway, under President A. E. Stillwell, he severed his connection with the Rock Island Land Company. Mr. Moffett is now the industrial commissioner of the Kansas City Southern Railway Company. Many towns along the lines of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, the Missouri Pacific and the Kansas City Southern in the territory lying between Kansas City and the Gulf, particularly in southern Kansas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas, are indebted to Mr. Moffett for much of their present populations and material

prosperity. He has been largely interested in the town of Port Arthur, Texas, and sold much of the land upon which that new and flourishing settlement stands. He was in 1900 the largest individual land-owner in the State of Louisiana, holding over 300,000 acres of excellent rice, cane, tobacco and timber lands which he purchased from the State levee boards at a very low price. These lands are located as follows: In Terrebonne parish, 150,000 acres; Avoyelles parish, 109,000 acres; Rapides parish, 14,600 acres; St. Landry parish, 18,600 acres, and in Sabine parish, 13,000 acres. He is also the owner of a one-eighth interest in 16,000 acres of fine rice land in Jefferson County, Texas, lying between Port Arthur and Beaumont. Mr. Moffett was married in 1880 to Miss Emma Low, daughter of P. G. Low, of Topeka, Kansas, and a niece of P. I. Bonebrake, president of the Central Bank of Topeka, and at the time of his niece's marriage Auditor of the State of Kansas. Mr. and Mrs. Moffett have three daughters. The head of this family has a wide acquaintance, a solid business standing and a large circle of friends. He has done a great deal toward building up towns and cities and converting waste places into habitable villages and hamlets. He has the indomitable spirit of the great West.

**Mohrstadt, Emil C.**, banker, was born March 27, 1863, in St. Louis, Missouri, son of John C. and Justina (Schroder) Mohrstadt, both of whom were natives of Germany. His father, who is now a resident of Montgomery County, Missouri, was long prominently identified with the German newspaper publishing interests of St. Louis, and for twenty-five years was business manager of the "Anzeiger des Westens." Mr. Mohrstadt was educated in the public schools in the city in which he was born, completing his studies at the Mound City Commercial College. Thus fitted for a business career, he began work when he was eighteen years of age in the old Tenth Ward Savings Bank of St. Louis. Later he became connected with the Fifth National Bank and was an employe of that institution when it failed in 1888. After the failure and the appointment of Governor Lon V. Stephens as receiver of the bank, he was the only member of the old force retained to aid in untangling and settling up its affairs. After completing the work which he had to do in

this connection, and in the year 1891, he left St. Louis and went to Dexter, Missouri, where he organized the first bank established in Stoddard County. Becoming cashier of this banking house, he has ever since held that position, and is also a large shareholder in the bank. He began his banking career as a messenger boy in the old Tenth Ward Savings Bank of St. Louis already mentioned, and from this humble position has worked his way up to the position of influence and prominence which he now holds in banking circles. With a natural genius for the conduct of financial affairs, he has combined the exact rectitude and careful attention to every detail of the banking business which is essential to success. To him Governor Stephens gave credit for much of the success which attended the winding up of the affairs of the Fifth National Bank of St. Louis, and the payment of dividends which far exceeded the expectations of the creditors of that institution. As the pioneer bank of Stoddard County, the institution of which Mr. Mohrstadt is now the executive head, has had the difficult task of educating the people of Dexter and the country tributary thereto concerning the benefits and advantages which would accrue to them from having a local banking house in the county. In this Mr. Mohrstadt and his associates have been remarkably successful and, while extending their business, they have also greatly facilitated the transaction of business in other lines and drawn about themselves a large circle of friends. A Democrat in politics, Mr. Mohrstadt has from time to time contributed to the success of his party in various ways, but has never been an office-seeker, and has only served in a public official capacity as city treasurer of Dexter. He married, in 1894, Miss Lizzie Brumund, and has one child.

**Mokane.**—An incorporated village in Callaway County, on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, 120 miles from St. Louis and fourteen miles southeast of Fulton. It has two churches, a public school, a bank, hotel and about half a dozen stores, and a few miscellaneous shops. Population, 1899 (estimated), 275.

**Monbran's Island.**—An island described in the diary of Lewis and Clark as on the south side of the Missouri River, opposite

a bluff and a few miles beyond the mouth of Deer Creek and some distance east of the mouth of the Osage. On their journey up the river in 1804 they camped over night on this island. From the meagre description given, it no doubt was the same island which at a later period became known as Big Island.

**Monegaw Springs.**—Monegaw Springs, some hundred in number, are contained within a space of 200 feet square, and are situated one mile north of the Osage River, and about seven miles southwest of Osceola, in St. Clair County. The waters are strongly impregnated with black sulphur, and efforts have been made to attract attention to them for medicinal uses. Monegaw Cave, one-half mile distant, abounds in crystal formations; it has been explored for about one mile. Tradition says that Monegaw, a well regarded Osage chief, retired to the cave and starved himself to death in grief at the passing away of the lands of his people to the whites.

**Monett.**—A city of the fourth class, in Barry County, on the main line and the Seligman branch of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway, eighteen miles north of Cassville, the county seat, and 282 miles southwest of St. Louis, in the foothills of the Ozark Range. It has an excellent waterworks system, supplied by artesian wells; electric light and telephone service; two graded schools and a Catholic school; Baptist, Christian, Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal, South, Episcopal and Catholic Churches; lodges of Masons, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Modern Woodmen, United Workmen, Select Friends, Knights and Ladies of Security, Catholic Knights of America, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, Railroad Conductors and others; two daily newspapers, the "Leader," Democratic, and the "Eagle," Republican; a bank and excellent hotels. A spacious and beautiful Railroad Young Men's Christian Association building was erected in 1899 at a cost of \$10,000. The industries of the city include the division round house, repair shops and supply houses of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway; a mammoth flourmill, two elevators, an ice factory and brickyards. The town was laid

out upon the lands of the old Atlantic & Pacific Railway Company. It was originally known as Billings; in 1871 the name was changed to Plymouth, and in 1887, when it was incorporated, to Monett. In the vicinity is an excellent farming country, occupied by a progressive and intelligent people. Small fruit culture is an industry of constantly increasing importance, and large tracts are devoted to strawberries alone. These interests are so important that the railway provides shipping sheds for their special accommodation. Population in 1900, 3,115.

**Moniteau.**—See "Clarksburg."

**Moniteau County.**—A county in the central part of the State, bounded on the north by Cooper County and the Missouri River, which separates it from Boone County; east by Cole; south by Miller and Morgan, and west by Morgan and Cooper Counties; area, 261,000 acres. The surface of the county is generally rolling, with large scopes of bottom lands along the Missouri, the Moniteau and other streams. A portion of the northern and the eastern and central parts consist of woodlands. The southern, western, and part of the northern sections consist of rolling prairie, dotted here and there with fine groves of timber. The county is abundantly watered and well drained. The Moniteau, which rises in Cooper County, flows eastwardly through the northern part of the county to the Missouri. Seven miles from its mouth it receives the waters of Little Brush Creek, and Little Moniteau two miles above. Factory, Splice and Petit Saline Creeks flow through the northern part and into the Missouri. Morgan Creek flows eastward through the center, and has for its feeders Willow Fork and Burris' Fork, and their numerous small tributaries, Straight Fork, Smith's Fork, Big Branch, Lick Fork and Clifty Creeks. The South Moreau flows through and along the extreme southern part. There are many springs in the county, some of considerable size. The timber in the county consists of the different varieties of oak, white and black walnut, hickory, ash, maple, elm, sycamore and less valuable woods. The soil of the bottoms is a rich dark loam of great productiveness, while the prairie land and the wooded sections have a clayey soil, in places light. In the eastern

central part there is a considerable tract of land with clay soil on gravel. About 85 per cent of the land is under cultivation. The chief cereal crops are corn, wheat and oats. Corn yields an average of thirty-two bushels to the acre, wheat sixteen bushels and oats twenty-five bushels. The yield of potatoes is 150 bushels to the acre. All the other tuberous vegetables grow abundantly. Farming is the most profitable industry of the county, of which stock-raising is an important branch. The surplus products shipped from the county in 1898, according to the report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, were as follows: Cattle, 4,279 head; hogs, 25,511 head; sheep, 3,983 head; horses and mules, 703 head; wheat, 31,584 bushels; oats, 9,380 bushels; corn, 663 bushels; flour, 566,612 pounds; clover seed, 178,335 pounds; walnut logs, 10,300 feet; cord wood, 713 cords; cooperage, 2 cars; lead ore, 40 tons; coal, 387 tons; wood, 4,635 pounds; poultry, 721,575 pounds; eggs, 280,620 dozen; butter, 38,690 pounds; cheese, 38,530 pounds; dressed meats, 5,545 pounds; game and fish, 32,335 pounds; lard, 4,900 pounds; tallow, 6,695 pounds; hides and pelts, 42,543 pounds; fresh and dried fruits, 11,250 pounds; vegetables, 1,725 pounds; furs, 1,057 pounds, and feathers, 4,917 pounds. Different deposits of lead exist in the county. When white men first entered the county there was evidence that many years previous some race, probably before the Indians, had worked at lead-mining. During the Spanish domination claims to mineral lands had been made, and in 1830, what was supposed to have been a rude smelting furnace was discovered. In 1874, in the vicinity of this old ruin, two men, Durbin and Tolle, began mining for silver, but without reward. As early as 1855 lead-mining was commenced in the county, on Burris' Fork, and, at intervals since then, attempts at the development of mines have been made with varying success. In 1857, when Judge R. F. Roach settled in the county, there were two or more smelters in operation, one of which was near the Cole County line, and then doing a profitable business. Along in the seventies a smelter was opened at California, but was never a profitable investment. The past few years the search for paying mines of lead and zinc ores has been vigorous, and lead-mining promises to become one of the profitable

industries of the county. Coal was discovered early in the history of the county, but not in large bodies until 1857, when the Simpson mines were discovered. Since then a number of banks of cannel and bituminous coal have been found and successfully mined. Potter's clay also exists in large quantities in some parts of the county. There is an abundance of limestone suitable for lime manufacture and building purposes. The territory now comprising Moniteau County was traversed by adventurous white men long before any permanent settlement was made by them. It was hunted over by the Boones and by their companions, and by the French hunters and trappers. It was, in the early history of what is now Missouri, the hunting field of the Osage Indians, and ages before, according to relics discovered, was occupied by a race of men of whom the Indians had no tradition. Circumstances surrounding the first permanent settlement leaves in obscurity the name of the person entitled to that honor. Soon after the beginning of the century James Savage, it is stated by good authorities, became a resident of the county, and was there during the Indian War of 1812. In 1816 Jeremiah Clay, his wife, Abram Otts and his step-son, William Parker, Jackson Vivian and John B. Longan, all natives of Kentucky, settled in the territory now embraced in the county. The same year John and Curtis Johnson, Charles, Matthew and George Pettigrew, James Williams, Joshua McDaniel, Daniel Kenney, George Cooper and a few others settled in the county at the mouth of the Moniteau River. In the summer of 1819 a party of about eighty left Tennessee to make new homes in Missouri. Ascending the Mississippi River, ten of the number died of malarial fever. Their mode of river travel was by "dugouts," and they met with many adventures before reaching their destination. Many of these colonists settled in Cooper County territory, others in what is now Moniteau County. Among the latter were Thomas Stephens, Nathan Huff and Thomas Strain. Among the other early settlers, all of whom located in the county before 1830, were John English, who burned the first brick in the county limits about 1824; L. L. Wood, Green Clay, Jonathan P. Martin, Thomas Scott, Benjamin Gist, John Kelly, Frederick Thomas, Jesse Eads,

James Maupin, Sr., James Hickman, John D. Williams and numerous others. One of the first children born within the limits of what is now Moniteau County was John Maupin, born in 1818, in what is now Linn Township. He died in the county in 1886. The first marriage in the territory of which there is any record was about 1823, when James Howard and Jane McDaniel were married by J. B. Longan. The next marriage was that of Adam Vivian and Evalina Alexander, who were united by Justice of the Peace Walker, in 1826. At that time Moniteau County territory was a part of Cole County. Moniteau County was organized out of the western part of Cole County and a part of Morgan County by legislative act approved February 14, 1845. The word Moniteau is a corruption of the word Manitou, meaning the Deity, and was first applied to a stream which flows through the county into the Missouri, and after this stream the county was named. The creative act directed that the first meeting of the county court be held at the Salem meeting house, "near Reuben Job's," who lived four miles northwest of the site of California, until otherwise ordered. Edmund Wilkes, of Miller County, William Massie, of Osage County, and Jacob Burrows, of Cooper County, were appointed commissioners to select a permanent seat of justice, and they were instructed to locate it at the most eligible point near the center of the county, and to meet at the house of Allen Bowlin, about one and a half miles north of the present city of California, on the first Monday in May, 1845. The first meeting of the county court was held at the Salem meeting house on February 27, 1845, with William Miller presiding justice, and Robert Moore and Buford Allee, associate justices, and James Anderson clerk. At this meeting the only business transacted was to pass a resolution fixing the permanent place of holding court at the town of California. The court met again the following day, and Jonathan P. Martin was appointed surveyor, and, in compliance with the act of the General Assembly, was instructed to assist the surveyor of Cole County in locating the boundary line between Cole and Moniteau Counties. Alexander Doggett was appointed the first treasurer of the county. In May, 1845, A. T. Byler and wife donated to the county fifty acres of land for county seat

purposes, lying near the old town of California. An order was made on September 4, 1845, that this land be surveyed, and John Defoe, who qualified and gave bond as the commissioner of the seat of justice, was instructed to lay off the town of Boonesborough on the town tract, a public square, to contain one acre and to be laid off north and south so as to include the dwelling of E. M. Hand, on the northwest corner, and that five lots of equal width and 105 feet deep be surveyed on each side of the square, corner lots to be subdivided so as to be  $52\frac{1}{2}$  feet square, the inner corner lots to be  $52\frac{1}{2} \times 40$  feet, the next tier of lots on the east, west and south to be  $52 \times 105$ , streets and alleys to cross each other at right angles. The plat of the old town of Boonesborough is recorded on page 37 of the county court record for 1845. Boonesborough was the name by which the new town was known until the latter part of 1846, when the post office was removed from the old town of California to the new town, which then ceased to be known as Boonesborough and became California. In May, 1846, the sheriff was ordered to sell the old buildings on the public square, and September following an appropriation of \$2,500 was made for the building of a courthouse, the foundation for which was laid the following June, and the building completed in February, 1848. In May, 1851, \$2,500 was appropriated for the building of a jail, and the structure was finished the following year. In 1867 the courthouse built in 1848 was torn down and on its site was erected, at a cost of about \$50,000, the courthouse now in use. It was completed in 1868. The first session of the circuit court for Moniteau County was opened August 25, 1845, in the Salem meeting house, near the old town of California, Judge James W. Morrow presiding, James Anderson, clerk, and Nicholas H. Gray, sheriff. The first grand jury was composed of Reuben Smith, Daniel Kenney, William Jackson, Solomon Kemp, James Hollingsworth, Sampson Farish, Richard Taylor, Alfred Norman, Abraham Laving, James English, Solomon D. Spain, T. H. Templeman, John Maupin and William Moore. The first case before the court was an appeal from a justice's court, John Allison against Richard Lundy. A number of indictments were returned for selling merchandise and liquor and running

ferries without a license. The first indictment and conviction for a capital offense was against Nathaniel Wynn, at the September term, 1849. He was found guilty of murder in the second degree, and sentenced to ninety-nine years in the State penitentiary. The first divorce case was in 1852, entitled, Malinda Rains vs. Adam B. Rains, and judgment in favor of the plaintiff was rendered in March, 1852. Prior to the breaking out of the Civil War there was a number of indictments for murder, but in no case was capital punishment inflicted. The first and only death sentence in the county was passed upon one Henry, a slave, tried for murder in July, 1863, and sentenced to be hanged on the 28th of the following month. As late as March, 1864, Green McPherson was indicted, tried and fined five dollars for dealing with a slave, more than a year after Lincoln had issued his proclamation of emancipation. Members of the bar who practiced in the Moniteau County Circuit Court prior to 1861 were Benjamin Tompkins, J. L. Stephens (father of Governor Stephens), W. D. Meier, George D. White, Charles Drake, J. W. Draffin, T. M. Rice, Monroe M. Parsons, Benjamin Stringfellow and L. F. Wood. The last named is still (1900) a resident of California. The first Representative from the county to the State Legislature was Robert Moore. The first religious service in the county was held by the United Baptists, about 1820. In 1822 the first religious organization was formed, the Union United Baptist Church, and a small log house of worship was built at Union Springs, one mile and a half west of Jamestown, on the farm of Charles Bodamer. Among its first members were Snelling Johnson, who preached at the church at a later date for fifteen years; members of the Vivian family, Martin Moad and wife, David Chambers, Mary English, John Mulkey and Elizabeth Howard. The Baptists were the only denomination that had a church in the county for many years. About 1840 the Bethel Methodist Church was built four miles east of Jamestown. The German Methodist Church dates from about 1842, when there was preaching at old California and other points. Their first church was built at Jamestown early in the fifties. Prior to 1859 the Catholics of the county attended services at Jefferson City. That year a church was built in the town of Cal-

ifornia. The organization of the Presbyterians in the county dates from March 9, 1867, when a congregation was formed at the Baptist meeting house at Tipton, and the Cumberland Presbyterian Church was organized near the old Bailey camp ground in 1871. April 9, 1872, the Old School Presbyterian Church was organized at a meeting held in the Methodist Church at California, by Rev. B. T. Lacy, who was the chaplain of Stonewall Jackson's regiment when that general received his fatal wound. The Christian Church of Tipton was organized in 1858, and first held meetings in the old schoolhouse. Later a dwelling house was made into a church, which was used until 1888, when a new church was built. Other denominations in the county are the German Evangelical Church, the German Lutheran and the Mennonite Church. The first school in the territory now Moniteau County was opened in 1826, by Benjamin Toms, in a log building on Section 1, Township 46, Range 15. This school had fifteen pupils, who paid \$2 per annum each. Two years after the organization of the county there were only five school districts in the county. The number of schools in the county in 1899 was 90; teachers, 103; pupils enrolled, 5,212, and the permanent school fund amounted to \$40,000. The first newspaper published in the county was the "News," established in California, September 18, 1858, by C. P. Anderson and Charles Groll. In 1860 it became known as the "Democrat." July 20, 1861, two officers and five privates of the Federal force entered the office of the paper and destroyed the type and press. The paper was then discontinued until November 8, 1862. The papers of the county now are the "Dispatch" and "Democrat," both Democratic; the "Moniteau County Herald," Republican, and the "Central Missouri Push," all published at California; the "Times-Gazette" and the "Mail," published at Tipton; the "Home Messenger," at Jamestown, and the "Review," literary, at Clarksburg. In May, 1846, the Moniteau Volunteers, for service in the Mexican War, were organized and fifty-seven men enrolled. The company was under command of Captain Reuben Hammond. At the outbreak of the Civil War the sympathy of the majority of the residents of the county was with the Confederacy, and at a meeting in Jamestown, April 27, 1861,

Governor Jackson's reply to President Lincoln's proclamation was approved, and about the same time a meeting was held at Tipton, presided over by E. Chilton, and resolutions in favor of secession passed. For service in the Confederate Army the Moniteau Rangers, the California Guards and a few other minor companies were formed. A number of companies of Home Guards were organized, and as they were disbanded a majority of the members re-enlisted in the regular State militia. There was considerable bushwhacking in the county and several persons lost their lives, but there was little skirmishing and no regular battles. Peace declared, the county was quick to recover from its unsettled condition, and since then has been progressive and prosperous. The first resident physician of the county was Dr. William A. Lacy, who died at Prairie Home, in 1888. He came from Virginia and settled in the territory now Moniteau in 1834. Prior to that time doctors from Boonville attended the ill and ailing residents of the county. Dr. J. P. H. Gray, a native of Virginia, who spent some of his boyhood days in Kentucky, and settled in Cooper County in 1842. He studied medicine and was licensed to practice in Missouri May 4, 1846, settled in California, and was the second resident physician, and now (1899), at the age of seventy-eight years, is still practicing in that city. The Moniteau County Agricultural and Mechanical Society was organized and incorporated August 9, 1859, and the first fair in the county was held at California, October 10, 1859. The Grange movement was instituted in the county in 1872, and that year a number of lodges were organized. Later the Farmers' Alliance supplanted the Grange, and was an organization of considerable influence in the county for a number of years. Moniteau County is divided into seven townships, named, respectively, Burris Fork, Harrison, Linn, Moreau, Pilot Grove, Walker and Willow Fork. The municipal corporations are Clarksburg and Tipton, cities of the fourth class; Jamestown, and California, which has a special charter. The assessed value of real estate and town lots in the county in 1899 was \$2,396,420; estimated full value, \$5,000,000; assessed value of personal property, \$1,520,380; estimated full value, \$2,500,000; assessed value of railroads in the county, \$595,338.

The Missouri Pacific Railroad Company has thirty-five miles of road in the county, the main line of which crosses the central part from east to west, and the Boonville & Versailles branch, passing from north to south through the western part. The population of the county in 1900 was 15,931.

**Moniteau County Mounds.**—Along the Moreau Creek, the Little Moniteau and near the Missouri River, in Moniteau County, ancient mounds were found by the early settlers. Two mounds three miles from California were explored in 1876 by Judge R. F. Roach and others, in which were found human skeletons, in sitting position, each surrounded by walls of rock. In the center of each enclosure was a pointed stone, with rows of smaller stones radiating from it. Arrow heads, bits of colored stone and ornaments were found in one of the mounds on a bluff of the Moreau, and from a mound near the Missouri River were taken a number of stone implements. "Rock Fort" is a heap of stones in a circular form on Splice Creek, in the center of which is a mammoth elm tree, no doubt marking the burial place of a great chief or medicine man of some ancient tribe of aborigines. A mile distant from this is another curious heap of stones called the "Chimney." In other parts of the county, principally near the Missouri, relics of a prehistoric race have been found, consisting of painted rocks, bits of pottery, stone implements and skeletons. Many of these relics are now in the possession of Judge Roach at California.

**Monroe, Joseph J.**—In the year 1820 this gentleman, who was a brother of James Monroe, the President of the United States, came to St. Louis to live. Little is known of him except that he was a practicing lawyer, a gentleman of education and elegant manners, and that he died in 1824 or 1825.

**Monroe City.**—A city of the fourth class, in the northeastern part of Monroe County, on the Hannibal & St. Joseph and the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railways, twenty-two miles northeast of Paris, the county seat. It is the largest town in the county and was laid out by the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Company in 1857. It improved but little and had but a few hundred population

until after the Civil War. It was incorporated April 13, 1869, and became a city of the fourth class November 29, 1877. It has nine churches, Catholic, Episcopal, Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, South, two Baptist, Christian, Holiness and Baptist (colored), a fine public school building, costing \$30,000, a school for colored pupils, an operahouse, two banks, three hotels, flouring mill, two feed mills, a steam laundry, hay-loader factory and about fifteen other business places, including well stocked stores in the different lines of trade, repair and other shops. The city supports two newspapers, the "News," published by J. W. Johnston, and the "Democrat," published by W. J. Rouse. The streets are well graded, macadamized and shaded, and lighted by electricity. There are two pretty and well kept parks. Monroe City is an important shipping point for the surrounding country. Population, 1899 (estimated), 2,500.

**Monroe County.**—A county in the northeastern part of the State, bounded on the north by Shelby and Marion; east by Ralls, south by Audrain and west by Randolph and Shelby Counties; area 424,000 acres. The surface of the county is comparatively level, sufficiently undulating to drain its surplus water, and is slightly inclined toward the east, in which direction all its streams have a general flow. About half the area of the county is prairie. Along the streams are tracts of rich bottom lands, back of which in places rise low bluffs. The soil is a black loam, underlaid with a clay subsoil, excepting in the immediate vicinity of the bluffs, where it is clay and gravel, excellent for the different kinds of fruit. The principal stream of the county is Salt River. It enters the county a little east of the center of the northern boundary line and in a circuitous route leaves the county about the center of the eastern boundary. Its chief tributaries are Middle Fork, South Fork, Elk Fork, Long Branch, Reese Creek, Flat Creek and Crooked Creek. There are numerous small streams, tributaries and subtributaries of Salt River. The average yield per acre of the principal crops is corn, thirty-five bushels; wheat, twelve bushels; oats, twenty-five bushels; potatoes, 150 bushels; tobacco, 1,000 pounds. About 75 per cent of the land of the county is under cultivation and 80 per

cent of the remainder is in timber, mainly hard woods, including oak, hickory, maple, elm and walnut. Coal underlies a great part of the county and considerable of it has been mined for home use. In 1899 deposits of zinc and lead were found in the vicinity of Florida and Victor, and efforts toward the development of mines are in progress. There is iron ore on Middle Fork of Salt River. There is abundance of limestone, fire clay, potter's clay and brick clay in the county. About four miles from Monroe City there is an extensive deposit of mineral paint, which for some years has been utilized. According to the report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics the surplus products exported from the county in 1898 were: Cattle, 8,270 head; hogs, 55,465 head; sheep, 15,753 head; horses and mules, 2,763 head; wheat, 835 bushels; oats, 938 bushels; hay, 157,600 pounds; flour, 394,592 pounds; corn meal, 30,300 pounds; ship stuff, 18,800 pounds; lumber, 778,100 feet; piling and posts, 72,000 feet; cross-ties, 54,026; cord wood, 1,788 cords; cooperage, 2 cars; wool, 318,375 pounds; potatoes, 1,880 bushels; melons, 1,200; poultry, 421,916 pounds; eggs, 387,362 dozens; butter, 7,949 pounds; dressed meats, 5,882 pounds; game and fish, 1,880 pounds; tallow, 13,835 pounds; hides and pelts, 42,252 pounds; apples, 222 barrels; strawberries, 141 crates; fresh fruits, 188 pounds; dried fruits, 2,609 pounds; furs, 1,532 pounds; feathers, 2,203 pounds. Other articles exported were timothy seed, tobacco, honey, molasses, nuts, coal and brick. Prior to the settlement of the section of Missouri now within the limits of Monroe County, it was the hunting ground of the Indians, the tribe known as the Missouris occupying it until driven away by Iowas, Sacs and Foxes. Just who was the first white visitor to this particular section is lost to tradition. No permanent settlement was made by white men until 1818. It is generally accepted by local historians that the first settlements were made by two families named Smith, who came from Tennessee and settled in the eastern part of the county on Salt River, and by one named Gillet, who came from some of the Eastern States and took up land on the North Fork of Salt River. There is no record to substantiate this claim. If the Smith families were the pioneers of pioneers in the county, the land records fail to show it, as they were not among the first to enter



land. The original land entries on file in the United States land office at Boonville show that the first to enter land were Joseph Holliday and Bennett Goldberry, who, on December 26, 1818, entered their claims to land in Township 54, Range 8 west. The next entries were made March 29, 1819, by Andrew Rogers and David Porter, who filed on land in Township 54, Range 7 west, and in the same township, range 8 west. April 9, 1819, John Taylor filed upon land in Township 56, Range 7 west. On May 25, 1819, Alex. Clark filed upon land in the same township, and on June 7th, Daniel McCoy entered land in Township 55, Range 8 west, and three days later his brother, Joseph McCoy, filed on land adjoining. August 5, 1819, Jacob, Andrew and Daniel Wittenburg filed upon land in Township 53, Range 12 west, and on December 11, 1819, Ezra Fox entered land in the same neighborhood. Benton R. Gillet, Jeremiah Grashong, George Markham, John Hincklin, James R. Pool and James Adams all entered land in the same neighborhood in the fall of 1819, and the entries here given comprise all that were made before 1820. Andrew Rogers, from the many entries of land made, appears to have been much of a speculator, and while he may not have taken up his residence in the county when his first purchases were made, he did a few years later, and was prominent in the early affairs of the county, and was one of the first county justices. The Smiths herein referred to as the pioneers were Joseph Smith, Sr., Alex. W. Smith and Joseph Smith, Jr., who settled between the Middle and North Forks of Salt River at a point now about half way between Paris and the village of Florida. They did not settle in the county before 1819. Ezra Fox and the Wittenburgs settled on land about three and a half miles east of Middle Grove. After 1820 there was a steady immigration into the county, the majority of settlers coming from Kentucky, Virginia and the Eastern States. The pioneers were thrifty, honest and hospitable. They endured the hardships of pioneer life and for many years their nearest trading point was Palmyra, to which place they carried their grain to be made into meal and flour. The first store to be established within the limits of the county was started in the fall of 1830 about half a mile from the site of the present village of Florida, by Major W. N. Penn. The territory now within the limits

of Monroe County was originally in the old St. Charles District and was included in Pike County, or the "State of Pike," when that vast county was organized. November 16, 1820, when Ralls County was organized, all of what is now Monroe County lay within its boundaries. Monroe County was organized out of Ralls County, by legislative act, approved January 6, 1831, and was named in honor of President James Monroe. The act named Hancock S. Jackson, of Randolph; Stephen Glascock, of Ralls, and Joseph Holliday, of Pike County, commissioners to locate a permanent seat of justice. Those commissioners, to a meeting of the county court held in June, 1831, reported that they had accepted a tract of land in Township 54, Sections 10 and 11, Range 10 west, twenty-five acres of which had been donated by Hightown F. Hackney and wife, nine acres by James R. Abernathy and wife, and forty acres by James C. Fox and wife, and by the county court their report was approved, the tract ordered surveyed, laid out in town lots and designated as the permanent county seat. The new town was named Paris, after Paris, Kentucky. The tract was surveyed and laid out in lots by John S. McGee. The first sale of town lots was held on the 12th, 13th and 14th of September, 1831, and 128 lots were sold, realizing \$4,847.05. On November 4, 1833, another sale of lots was held and twenty-four lots sold. At a meeting of the county court, held November 19, 1831, appropriations of \$3,100 for a courthouse and \$1,000 for a jail were made. The building was ordered to be of brick, 50x50 feet, and two stories. Sylvester Hogan was appointed superintendent of buildings. The courthouse and jail were completed according to specifications, and the courthouse was used until 1867, when the present building was erected at a cost of \$45,000. The members of the first county court were Andrew Rogers, John Curry and William P. Stephenson, who were appointed by Governor John Miller. The first county clerk was Ebenezer W. McBride. The first meeting of the court was held at the house of Green V. Caldwell, February 26, 1831. On the first Monday of April, 1831, the first election in the county was held, and Robert Simpson, Reese Davis and Andrew Rogers were elected county justices. November 7th of the same year the court met for the first time at the new county seat,

Paris, at the house of Dr. Mathew Walton, where the courts met for more than a year, then met at the house of J. C. Fox, which was the regular meeting place until the first courthouse was completed. The first circuit court for Monroe County met June 20, 1831, at the residence of Green V. Caldwell, and was presided over by Honorable Priestly H. McBride, judge of the Second Judicial District, with William Runkle, sheriff, E. M. Holden, clerk, and Ezra Hunt, circuit attorney. The members of the first grand jury were Robert Donaldson, Alex. W. Smith, Eleri Rogers, Robert Hanna, John H. Curry, Samuel Curtright, John S. McGee, Ezekiel Bryan, James L. McGee, William Wilcoxon, John Newson, John L. Grigsby, Otto Adams, J. M. Burton, Minor Perry, David A. Sloan, Joseph Sprowl, David Enoch, Joel Noel, Michael Maupin and William P. Stephenson. No indictments were returned and the judge discharged the jury. The second term of the court was held October 18, 1831, at the house of Dr. Mathew Walton, at Paris. The first case tried by the court was on appeal from a justice's court, and was an action for debt. The early courts had only a few cases to attend to, and these were of little importance. The first marriage in the county was performed by "Alfred Wright, minister of the gospel," who, on May 12, 1831, united in marriage James H. Smith and Rosa Ann McKeane. The first town laid out in the county was Florida, the birthplace of Samuel L. Clemens, known in the literary world as "Mark Twain." It was laid out in 1831 by Robert Donaldson, John Witt, Dr. Keenan, Joseph Grigsby and Hugh A. Hickman, who used their efforts to have it made the permanent seat of justice. The plat of this town was the first one recorded in the county. The first physicians in the county were Dr. Keenan, who lived at Florida, and Dr. Mathew Walton, who resided at Paris. In 1868 the county court issued \$250,000 in bonds in favor of the building of the Hannibal & Central Missouri Railroad, which was built as far as Paris in 1871, and is now known as the Missouri, Kansas & Texas. During the Civil War Monroe County was one of the conservative counties and supplied troops to both the Northern and Southern sides. General Grant's first campaign was in this county, from Hunnewell to Florida, of which he makes mention in his "Memoirs." The first

newspaper in the county was the "Mercury," established at Paris in 1837. It is still published. Monroe County is divided into ten townships, named respectively, Clay, Indian Creek, Jackson, Jefferson, Marion, Monroe, South Fork, Union, Washington and Woodlawn. The assessed valuation of real estate and town lots in the county in 1899 was \$4,062,460; estimated full value, \$12,197,380; assessed value of personal property, including stocks, bonds, etc., \$1,759,570; estimated full value, \$3,519,140; assessed value of incorporated companies, \$175,400; estimated full value, \$255,600; assessed value of merchants and manufacturers, \$132,980; estimated full value, \$265,960; assessed value of railroads and telegraphs, \$678,594.05. There are 45.68 miles of railroad in the county, the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, crossing from the northeast corner in a southwesterly direction, leaving the county south of the center of the western boundary line, and the Hannibal & St. Joseph passing through the northeast corner. The number of public schools in the county in 1899 was ninety-nine; teachers employed, 120; pupils enumerated, 6,504. Amount of permanent school fund, including county and township funds, \$123,978.94. The population of the county in 1900 was 19,716.

**Montesano.**—A favorite summer resort, on the Mississippi River, twenty-two miles below St. Louis, accessible either by the Iron Mountain Railroad, which runs along the river in front of the place, or by the excursion steamers, which, in the summer, make several trips a day between the foot of Olive Street and Montesano. There are several fine mineral springs, a beautiful lake, groves of shady forest trees, a small theater and other arrangements for entertainment and pleasure.

**Montesquieu Murders.**—Gonsalve and Raymond de Montesquieu, two young Frenchmen of aristocratic lineage, and brothers, arrived in St. Louis October 28, 1849, and stopped at Barnum's City Hotel at the corner of Third and Vine Streets, kept at that time by Theron Barnum, a near relative of P. T. Barnum, the famous showman. The young men were liberally supplied with money and were equipped with arms and ammunition for a hunting trip in the western part of the United States. Between 11 and

12 o'clock on the night of October 29th the brothers suddenly appeared on the piazza of the hotel, one of them armed with a gun, which he discharged through a window, mortally wounding T. Kirby Barnum and slightly wounding an employe of the hotel named Macomber. Albert Jones, William Hubbell and H. M. Henderson, guests of the hotel, were aroused by the report of the gun and made their appearance at the door of an adjoining chamber. They were immediately fired upon by the Frenchman, Jones being instantly killed and the others wounded. Both brothers were at once taken into custody, but Gonsalve Montesquieu assumed full responsibility for the crime, saying that his brother had endeavored to prevent the tragedy, but that he had felt an irresistible impulse to kill two men and could not be controlled. A protracted trial followed, in which many prominent personages, both in this country and France, interested themselves in behalf of the young Frenchmen. It was shown that they came of a family afflicted with insanity, and the strongest evidence was adduced to show that the murders were the acts of a madman. Two juries, before whom the cases were tried, disagreed, and the Governor of Missouri finally pardoned both brothers, one on the ground of his insanity at the time the murders were committed, and the other on the ground that he was not "*particeps criminis*." The case was one which occasioned some diplomatic correspondence between France and the United States, and brought to St. Louis some distinguished Frenchmen to participate in the trial. Gonsalve Montesquieu died a maniac, and the conclusion is irresistible that his act was that of an insane man, as no motive for the deed was apparent.

**Montevallo.**—A village in Vernon County, twenty miles southeast of Nevada, the county seat, and fourteen miles northeast of Sheldon, the nearest shipping point. It has a public school, a Methodist Episcopal Church, South, lodges of Masons and of Modern Woodmen, an operahouse and a flourmill. It is a large cattle and stock shipping point. In 1899 the population was 200. The original town of Montevallo was laid out about 1850 upon land owned by Joseph Martin, a grindstone maker. Its name was given it by the Rev. Thomas German, first school

commissioner of Vernon County, and was derived from two Spanish words, *Monte Vallo*, meaning "hill and valley." Montevallo Academy, chartered in 1855, was destroyed during the Civil War and was not re-established. The present village was platted by Samuel Manatt, in 1881, on land one and one-half miles southeast of the former site.

**Montgomery, John, Jr.**, lawyer, was born in Springfield, Washington County, Kentucky, August 18, 1844, son of Dr. Thomas J. and Emily (Flournoy) Montgomery. His father was born in the same town in 1812, and was a son of James and Emily (Johnson) Montgomery, both of whom came from England and settled in Virginia. Dr. Thomas J. Montgomery graduated from a Louisville Medical College, began his professional career in Kentucky, and in 1857 removed to Missouri, locating on a farm in Pettis County. In 1862 he was appointed surgeon of the Seventh Regiment of the Missouri State Militia, commanded by Colonel John F. Philips. With this command he served until the close of the war. In 1865 he located in Sedalia, where he remained in practice until his death in 1877. His wife, also a native of Washington County, Kentucky, died in 1862. The education of John Montgomery, Jr., was begun in a private school in his native county and continued in Missouri. During the summer and early fall of 1862 he served as deputy clerk for Pettis County, and at the expiration of his service in that capacity went to St. Louis as clerk in the commissary department of the Federal Army. In 1868 he was admitted to the bar and at once began the practice of his profession in partnership with Honorable Waldo P. Johnson. He has always advocated the principles of Democracy, but has not cared for public elective office. In 1867 President Johnson appointed Honorable T. T. Crittenden collector of internal revenue for western Missouri, and Mr. Montgomery was made a deputy. The Senate refused to confirm the appointment of Mr. Crittenden, and under the law the office fell to the subject as ranking deputy. This post he filled one year. For nine years he served as a member of the board of education of Sedalia. Since August 1, 1898, he has been referee in bankruptcy for the central division of the Western District of Missouri. In 1873 the directorate of the

Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad Company tendered him the office of general attorney for the road in Missouri, and this position he occupied until 1882. He was one of the incorporators of the People's Bank of Sedalia. For about twenty years he has been an elder in the Broadway Presbyterian Church. Upon the organization of the Young Men's Christian Association of Sedalia in 1877 he was made its president, and remained in this office for fifteen years. In Masonry he is a Knight Templar. Mr. Montgomery was married November 24, 1868, to Margaret Sneed, daughter of John M. Sneed, a farmer of Pettis County, who moved to Missouri from Danville, Kentucky, in 1854. They are the parents of two sons, Lee and George Montgomery. The last named is a graduate of Stephens Institute at Hoboken, New Jersey, and is now an electrical engineer located in Chicago. Lee Montgomery, the eldest son, was born in Sedalia, August 23, 1869. He was prepared for his university work at Westminster College, at Fulton, Missouri, and was graduated from Princeton in 1893. Upon leaving college he began the study of law with his father, and in 1895 was admitted to the bar. By appointment of Mayor P. D. Hastain he has served four years as a member of the public library board, of which he is now secretary, and as such assisted in procuring from Andrew Carnegie the sum of \$50,000 for a public library for Sedalia. He is a director in several corporations, including the Missouri Central Lumber Company, Rogers Real Estate Company, the Kingsbaker Cigar Company and the Central Agency Company. Politically he is a Democrat. In the Broadway Presbyterian Church he holds the office of deacon. He was married May 26, 1897, to Elizabeth Zimmerman, a native of St. Louis and a daughter of Benjamin W. Zimmerman, whose German ancestors settled at Alexandria, Virginia, early in the eighteenth century.

**Montgomery City.**—A city of the fourth class and the principal town in Montgomery County, situated on the Wabash Railroad, five miles northeast of Danville, the county seat, and eighty-two miles from St. Louis. It has a fine courthouse, and while not a county seat, a number of the county offices are located there and sessions

of courts are held there at regular intervals. The Baptist, Catholic, Christian, Cumberland Presbyterian, Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal, South, African Baptist and African Methodist Episcopal denominations have churches there. There is a splendid public graded school and two large school buildings. The city is lighted by electricity, has well graded and shaded streets, waterworks, two banks, a flouring mill, lumber yard and sawmill, shoe factory, machine shops, broom factory, three hotels and about seventy other business concerns, including stores, small factories and shops. The city is one of the most prosperous on the line of the Wabash in Missouri. Population, 1900, 2,026.

**Montgomery County.**—A county in the central eastern part of the State, bounded on the north by Audrain and Pike, east by Lincoln and Warren, south by the Mississippi River, and west by Callaway and Audrain Counties; area, 331,000 acres. Twelve miles of the southern part of the county borders on the Missouri River, which separates it from Gasconade County. The central and northern sections consist of gently undulating fertile prairie land, interspersed with timber along the water courses. Limestone bluffs divide the bottom lands along the streams from the prairies. Exceedingly rich alluvial soil makes the Missouri River bottoms in the southern part of the county among the most fertile in the State, producing immense crops of corn and other products. Bluffs, in places reaching a height of nearly 100 feet, mark the limits of the Missouri bottoms, back of which are rich tracts of prairie and beautiful valleys, well watered and drained by the Loutre River and its tributaries, Clear and Prairie Forks, and Murdock and Quick Creeks, flowing easterly, and South Bear and Whippoorwill Creeks, flowing southeasterly into the Loutre. The northern and northeastern sections are drained by Coon Creek, a branch of West Cuivre; White Oak, Elkhorn, Walker, Brush Creeks and West Cuivre, in the northeast, and North Bear and Price's Creeks, in the eastern part. There are a number of springs, some of which are mineral in character, Mineola Springs, consisting of a group of three, especially having a local reputation for the medicinal properties of their waters. There are a few salt licks in the vicinity of

the Loutre. About 60 per cent of the land is under cultivation, much of the remainder having good growths of timber, consisting chiefly of the different species of oak, hickory, walnut, ash, elm, cottonwood, etc. The minerals of the county are coal, fire clay, limestone, from which considerable lime is made; marble, salt and saltpetre. On South Bear Creek a peculiar shaped rock rises to a height of about 100 feet, up the side of which winds a path, making the ascent to its top an easy matter. This is called "Pinnacle Rock." Near Bluffton postoffice is a singular peak, which has evidence of being of volcanic origin, and affords an interesting study for the geologist. The chief agricultural products are corn, wheat, hay, oats and vegetables, the growing of which, with stock-raising and the cultivation of fruit, are the most profitable pursuits of the residents of the county. Tobacco is successfully and profitably grown in different parts, particularly in the timbered districts of the county. Apples, peaches and other hardy fruits grow abundantly. According to the report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, in 1898 the surplus products shipped from the county were: Cattle, 6,933 head; hogs, 35,890 head; sheep, 5,625 head; horses and mules, 1,127 head; wheat, 54,040 bushels; oats, 9,268 bushels; corn, 13,253 bushels; flaxseed, 621 bushels; flour, 381,185 pounds; corn meal, 34,990 pounds; ship stuff, 56,000 pounds; clover seed, 25,665 pounds; timothy seed, 7,525 pounds; lumber, 51,886 feet; logs, 60,000 feet; walnut logs, 24,000 feet; cross-ties, 41,668; cooperage, 27 cars; coal, 80 tons; clay, 86 cars; stone, 8 cars; lime, 152 barrels; wool, 57,350 pounds; tobacco, 6,890 pounds; poultry, 1,332,438 pounds; eggs, 813,061 dozen; butter, 112,935 pounds; game and fish, 14,511 pounds; tallow, 8,725 pounds; hides and pelts, 54,933 pounds; apples, 1,339 barrels; fresh fruit, 2,430 pounds; dried fruits, 4,021 pounds; vegetables, 6,761 pounds; honey, 1,735 pounds; meats, 2,360 pounds; canned goods, 96,800 pounds; furs, 1,612 pounds; feathers, 6,839 pounds. Other articles exported were cord wood, cheese, dressed meats, lard, molasses and cider. Many years before the arrival of white men in the territory that is now embraced in the limits of Montgomery County it was occupied by a tribe of Indians called the Missouri. For many years they warred

with the Osages, Iowas, Otoes, Omahas and Puncas, and when the earliest French hunters visited the county tribes of Sacs and Foxes had numerous villages there. The first permanent settlements in what is now Montgomery County were made about 1799, on Loutre Island, at the mouth of Loutre River, by two brothers, William T. and Stephen Cole, who were soon joined by other members of the same family. In those days the Indians were troublesome, and greatly annoyed the settlers by stealing stock and committing other depredations. In 1810 a small band of Pottawottomies and Sacs stole several head of horses from Loutre Island. The Coles and other settlers pursued them as far as Salt River Prairie. The pursuing party camped for the night. During the night they were surprised by the Indians, who killed four of the party. Stephen Cole was left alone, Murdock having hid himself under the river bank. One of the strongest of the braves tried to strike down Cole with his knife. A struggle ensued in which Cole secured the weapon, killed his assailant and escaped in the darkness. Returning to the settlement, another posse was formed, but the Indians had flown, and the bodies of their victims were buried near by. Murdock, after wandering about for some days, having lost his way, returned to the settlement. The Indians became so troublesome that, in 1812, a company of "Rangers" was formed for the protection of settlers. In 1814 Sac and Fox Indians made a raid on Loutre Island, and ran off a number of horses. Rangers, led by Captain James Callaway, a grandson of Daniel Boone, pursued the renegades to their camp, at the head of Loutre Creek. There they failed to find them. Proceeding to the Loutre River, Captain Callaway dropped behind his party, giving temporary command to Lieutenant Riggs. A party of about eighty Indians suddenly appeared and fired a volley at Callaway, wounding him. He broke through the Indian forces, but his men, instead of going to his rescue, made their way as fast as they could to Loutre Island, and Callaway was killed, as were his four companions, McDermot, Hutchinson, McMillan and Gilmore. The remains of Callaway were buried on the south bluff of Prairie Fork, near its mouth, in the vicinity of where he fell, and his grave is marked by an old stone, placed

there when he was buried, and on which his name was roughly inscribed. Callaway was one of the leading men of his day in Missouri Territory. Daniel Boone and different members of his family were prominent characters in the early history of Montgomery and neighboring counties. Montgomery County was erected out of St. Charles County by legislative act approved December 14, 1818. There has been considerable controversy as to whether the county was named in honor of General Richard Montgomery, who fell in the battle of Quebec, or after a county in Kentucky from which came many of the Montgomery County pioneers. Whichever view is correct, the name is a perpetuation of the memory of General Montgomery, for the county in Kentucky was named in his honor, and, if not directly, indirectly his name was given to the Missouri County. The first county seat of Montgomery County was Pinckney, located on the Missouri River, in what is now Warren County. The town was laid out on land originally granted by the Spanish government to John Meek. In 1818 this tract was acquired by Alexander McKinney, the first surveyor of the county, who sold fifty acres of it to the county for \$500. In 1820 a jail was built (the first public building), at a cost of \$2,500. Nathaniel Hart and George Edmonson the same year erected a frame building, 25 x 30 feet, which they rented to the county for court purposes, receiving \$100 a year for the same, in county scrip, which was then worth twenty-five cents on the dollar. The members of the first county court were Isaac Clark, Moses Summers and John Wyatt. John C. Long was the first county and circuit clerk, and Irvine S. Pitman the first sheriff. Pitman built the first sawmill in the county, on what was called Loss Creek, and it was run by water power. About 1824 the county seat was removed to Lewiston, a short distance from the site of High Hill. There were built a log courthouse and a jail, on land donated for the purpose by Amos Kibbe, a native of Connecticut, who lived for some time in Kentucky and came to Missouri with his partner, Jesse, a son of Daniel Boone. The county courthouse, when court was not in session, served to shelter a flock of sheep owned by Kibbe. A town was laid out, and Lewiston became a prosperous hamlet. In 1834 it was given

a fatal blow, when Judge Olly Williams laid out the town of Danville, on the old Boons Lick Road, and the county seat was removed thereto. Danville was five miles west from Lewiston, and, according to "Wetmore's Gazetteer," published in 1837, at that time "had a fine new brick courthouse and jail" (built in 1836), and "several stores, groceries and mechanic establishments." Lewiston was soon after a deserted town, and all traces of it have long since disappeared. High Hill, near the old site of the town, is its successor. During the Civil War, Danville suffered greatly from raids by guerrillas, and in one of the descents made on the town by Anderson's men the old house used for the court room and all the records it contained were burned, and three or four respectable and prominent citizens killed in a skirmish. Soon after the close of the war the present courthouse was built. While Danville is the county seat, at Montgomery City a fine courthouse is located and a number of county offices are there, as sessions of the court are held at that place. The first criminal case tried in Montgomery County was against James Goen, for stealing a pair of shoes from his sweetheart. He was found guilty, and given twenty-nine lashes. This is the only case of punishment by whipping at the post known in the county. The first legal execution was in 1839, when Moses, a slave, was hanged for killing his master, John Tanner, on Cuiivre Creek, in the northern part of the county. Henry Clark was sheriff at the time, and the body of the slave was turned over to Dr. Jones, of Marthasville, and was dissected for the benefit of a number of young men who were reading medicine with him. A man named Freeman was executed about 1843. Then Goeting, a young man, was hung about 1853, for the murder of his sweetheart. These three are the only executions which have taken place in the history of the county in her territory. The first church in Montgomery County was organized in May, 1810, by Baptist immigrants from Kentucky, nineteen in number. It was located near Loutre Creek, and about four miles north of Loutre Island. This was the first Baptist Church north of the Missouri River. It was organized by Rev. Joseph Baker. The membership of the church was scattered by the Indian War of 1812-15, but it was subse-

quently resuscitated, and became, without a doubt, the church of 1824, which was located several miles farther north, not far to the east of Loutre Creek. It is now called Liberty Church. There are now sixteen Baptist Churches in the county. As early as 1819 the Methodist Episcopal denomination organized a society about five miles southwest of Danville. Montgomery County is divided into six townships, named, respectively, Bear Creek, Danville, Lower Loutre, Montgomery, Prairie and Upper Loutre. The county contains seven municipal corporations, Montgomery City, a city of the fourth class; New Florence and Wellsville, cities of the third class, and Danville, Jonesburg and Rhineland, operating under special charters. In 1899 the assessed value of real estate and town lots in the county was \$2,935,060; estimated full value, \$6,000,000; assessed value of personal property, including stocks, bonds, etc., \$1,213,180; estimated full value, \$2,450,000; assessed value of merchants and manufacturers, \$188,857; estimated full value, \$380,000; assessed value of railroads and telegraphs, \$670,820. There are forty-one miles of railroad in the county, the Wabash crossing it diagonally from the southeast to the northwest, and the Missouri, Kansas & Texas crossing the southern part near the Missouri River. The number of public schools in the county in 1899 was 80; teachers employed, 96; pupils enrolled, 5,459. The population in 1900 was 16,571.

**Monticello.**—An incorporated town, the seat of justice of Lewis County, situated on the north bank of the North Fabius River, twelve miles west of Canton, and six miles east of Lewistown, the nearest railroad point. It was founded in 1834 by the commissioners appointed to locate a permanent seat of justice for the county, and was named after the country home of Thomas Jefferson. It has Methodist Episcopal, Baptist and Christian Churches, a good public school, a substantial courthouse, a bank, flouring mill, two hotels, a weekly newspaper, the "Journal," and about twenty-five other business places, including stores and shops. Population, 1899 (estimated) 350.

**Montrose.**—A village in Henry County, on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway,

thirteen miles southwest of Clinton, the county seat. It has a graded public school, a Catholic parochial school, churches of the Baptist, Methodist Episcopal, South, Presbyterian and Cumberland Presbyterian denominations, a Democratic newspaper, the "Democrat," two banks and a flourmill. In 1899 the population was 1,000. It was founded by Brad Robinson, who built the first house. In 1871 it absorbed the greater part of the neighboring town of Germantown. It was incorporated July 23, 1874.

**Moody, James G.**, lawyer and jurist, was born in 1817, in Pennsylvania, and died in St. Louis, in 1880. Reared and educated in the East, he came to St. Louis in the prime of his young manhood, and became head of the law firm of Moody, McClellan & Hillyer about 1855. He practiced successfully for several years thereafter, and was, in 1863, elected a Judge of the St. Louis Circuit Court. He was a capable administrator of the law, and discharged his duties to the satisfaction of his profession and the general public during the closing years of the Civil War. He had, however, very firm convictions, and when what was known as the "Drake Constitution" went into effect he denounced some of the provisions of that instrument and refused, among other things, to require jurors and others to take the test oath prescribed by the constitution. This action led to his being removed from office by the Legislature in 1866.

**Moore, Jason Harvey**, a leading ophthalmologist, was born September 1, 1858, in Murray County, Georgia. His ancestry is found in English and Scotch families of distinction, which planted branches in Virginia, and gave origin to some of the best blood of that and adjoining States, comprising, on the paternal side, the Burtons, Thorntons, Bruces, Glenss, Kings and others, and, on the maternal side, the distinguished Alexander family. Burton Moore was a native of Pickens, South Carolina, and during the Revolutionary War served under the dashing patriot leader, General Francis Marion, particularly in the campaigns in South Carolina. Thornton Moore, his son, was a pioneer settler in Georgia, and became one of the leading citizens of Union County. William H. Moore, son of



*J. Harvey Mc...*







*J. Harry Moore M.D.*



the latter named, was a native of Buncombe County, North Carolina, and removed in boyhood to Union County, Georgia. During the Civil War he served in the Confederate Army, entering as a private in the Sixth Regiment, Georgia Cavalry, and being promoted to the rank of ordnance sergeant and assigned to special staff duty with Colonel Hart. He performed the full duty of a soldier with such gallantry and fidelity as to elicit the ardent commendation of his superior officers. His regiment was attached to the cavalry division of General Joseph Wheeler, and under that distinguished officer he participated in the stirring campaigns against General Grant in Tennessee and Mississippi, and against General Sherman in those States, and in Alabama, Georgia and the Carolinas. After the close of the war he removed to Marion County, Illinois, and in 1869 to Miami County, Kansas, where he yet resides. He married Sarah Ann McMullen, a daughter of Jason McMullen, who was a prominent citizen of Monroe County, Tennessee, and at various times occupied public positions of honor and trust. Their son, J. Harvey Moore, obtained the foundation of his education in the common schools in Georgia and in Kansas. After attending the public schools in Miami County, in the latter named State, he completed a course in the State normal school at Leavenworth, and then took an academic course at Baker University, at Baldwin City. For some years following he taught various schools in Miami County, Kansas, and while so engaged devoted his spare hours to the study of medicine. With the means he had acquired while teaching school he went to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he attended Jefferson Medical College, from which he was graduated in March, 1882, taking two of the class honors. Returning to Kansas the next month, he entered upon the practice of his profession in association with Dr. John Carpenter, at New Lancaster. The following year he moved to Spring Hill, Johnson County, Kansas, where he devoted himself to practice. During this time ophthalmology engaged his attention, and January 1, 1886, he closed his office and went east and took up the systematic study of the eye, under the tutorship of some of the most eminent oculists of Philadelphia and New York City during a period of eight years. Among

the advantages he enjoyed during the period was constant opportunity to observe the practice of his tutors in the great hospitals in those cities, and to practice in all departments of ophthalmology under their direction, affording him admirable equipment for the work in which he soon engaged upon his own account. In 1894 he located in Atlanta, Georgia, where he practiced successfully until June 1, 1899, when, seeking a broader field for his effort, he removed to St. Louis, Missouri, to accept the proffered professorship of ophthalmology in the American Medical College of that city. In this position his service has been eminently useful, and has contributed to the acquisition of a large and remunerative personal practice, as well as to further advancement in the profession. June 18, 1900, he received from Governor Lon V. Stephens appointment to membership on the board of managers of the Missouri School for the Blind, located in St. Louis, and at the same time as oculist of that institution. February 5, 1901, he was reappointed to these positions by Governor Dockery, a fine tribute to his discretion as a manager and his skill in his profession. His interest in his special department of medical science has brought him further signal recognition in his appointment to the position of editor of the eye department of the "American Medical Journal." He is also a frequent contributor to other important medical journals, and his papers are regarded with deep interest and respect in professional circles. He holds membership in various professional organizations, and is constantly engaged in broadening his field of knowledge and in imparting information to students and those just entering upon active practice. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, in which he holds the position of elder, and he takes active interest in the work of the Young Men's Christian Association and the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor. He maintains membership in the Masonic order and with the Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias. Dr. Moore was married, April 16, 1884, to Miss Fannie Booth, a lady of education and culture, daughter of Horatio Booth, a pioneer settler and a leading citizen of Marietta, Ohio. Her paternal grandfather, James Booth, was a native of Manchester, England. Her grandfather on the maternal side was Louis

Soyez, a native of Rheims, France, who was among the first settlers on the bank of the Ohio River, at the mouth of the Muskingum River, and was one of the founders of Marietta, Ohio, the first settlement in the North-western Territory. He was a man of rare culture and wide influence. Born to Dr. and Mrs. Moore have been four children, Grace Mildred, Jason Harold, Frances Elizabeth and Horatio Booth Moore.

**Moore, Henry J.**, merchant, was born February 22, 1802, in New York State, and died in St. Louis, February 7, 1875. He was reared in the country, received a practical business education, and began life on his own account as a furniture manufacturer at Havana, New York. From there he went to Ithaca, and subsequently to Troy, New York, engaging in the jewelry trade at the last named place. At Troy he lost his first wife, whose maiden name was Mary Denis, and to whom he had been married at Scipio, New York. Soon after her death the spirit of adventure prompted him to seek what was then a country practically unknown to the great majority of the people of the United States, the Mexican Province, or State, of Texas. After spending two years in Texas, he returned to New York and married Miss Caroline Dunning, of Northville, in 1839. Associating with himself his uncle, Samuel Moore, and D. M. Fitch, he then went back to Texas, and, in 1840, opened a general store at Victoria, near Matagorda Bay. There he prospered in a business way, becoming well known and popular throughout the region tributary to the little trading station at which he was located, but the danger from raids of hostile Indians and other perils of frontier life kept him in a constant state of anxiety for the safety of his family. In consequence of this, he disposed of his Texas interests in 1842 and removed as far east as Cincinnati, Ohio, where he established himself in the business of packing beef for foreign markets. At Cincinnati he met Captain John J. Roe, his cousin, whom he had not seen since they were boys together in New York State. Captain Roe was then building a steamboat for the Ohio and Mississippi River trade, and Mr. Moore joined him in his enterprise. This brought him into the river trade, and caused his removal to St. Louis. He followed the river for a number of years, and

owned and ran some of the largest and most famous steamboats of that day. He built the "Sultana," ran the "Wyandotte" in the Missouri River trade, and later built and ran the "Pocahontas." He was also at one time largely interested in the steamer "Hannibal," a noted boat in its day. He was in all respects a typical river captain, distinguished for his courtesy, his geniality, his fine sense of honor, and his rigid integrity in all his dealings. His second wife having died, he married, in 1851, her sister, Miss A. C. Dunning, and after retiring from the river he made his home for a time in New York, where he was engaged with D. M. Fitch in the wholesale jewelry trade. This business proved unsuited to his tastes, and, returning to St. Louis, he engaged in the pork-packing and commission business with John J. Roe as his partner. While thus engaged he became identified also with various banking interests of the city, and occupied a leading position in both commercial and financial circles. When the Union Merchants' Exchange was established in the midst of the Civil War he was chosen its first president, and discharged the duties of that office to the satisfaction of all, at a time when grave responsibilities rested upon him. During the war he had charge of the shipping business conducted by the customhouse, and evinced, at the same time, his loyalty to his country, his unswerving integrity, and his tact and good judgment in dealing with vexatious problems. Some years before his death he retired from commercial pursuits, but he continued to be identified with various enterprises as a stockholder as long as he lived. His business career in St. Louis earned for him the highest regard of all his contemporaries, and caused it to be appropriately and truly said that, "in the death of this prominent citizen St. Louis has lost one of her most honorable merchants, a gentleman of whose many virtues the memory will be long treasured by his social and commercial associates." Captain Moore left an only daughter, who married Major William S. Pope, at the present time a member of the St. Louis bar. During the Civil War Major Pope took sides with the North, and served throughout the war with distinction.

**Moore, John J.**, physician, was born May 12, 1845, in Lexington, Kentucky, son of



*Sam. J. Mc*

... France, who was ... on the bank of the ... of the Muskogee ... of the members of ... in the North ... as a man of ... born to ... of the ... of the ...

**Moore, Henry J.**, merchant, was born in ... New York State ... July 7, 1875 ... county, New York ... and he ... a state ... New York ... to ... New York, ... city ... last ... wife ... Mrs ... New York ... or advance ... to seek ... a county ... of the ... states, the ... of ... At ... he returned ... Captain ... his uncle ... then ... and a good ... Some ... many ... the region ... station at which ... from ... points of ... state of anxiety ... consequence ... was interest ... as ... in ... for foreign ... met Captain John ... not ... in New York State ... building a steam ... and Mississippi River trade, ... joined him in his enterprise ... into the river trade, and ... to St. Louis. He ... a number of years, and

... and ran some of the largest and most ... boats of that day. He ... the "Wyandotte" in ... River trade, and later built a ... "abontas." He was also at one ... in the steamer "Hannibal" ... in its day. He was a ... river captain, distinguished ... his gentility, his finesse ... and his rigid integrity in all ... his second wife having died ... 1851, her sister, Miss A. C. ... after retiring from the ... home for a time in New York ... was engaged with D. M. ... jewelry trade. This ... to his tastes, and ... he engaged in the ... mission business with ... brother. While thus engaged ... also with various ... of the city, and ... on both coast ... when the Union ... was established in the ... he was chosen its ... of the duties of ... of all, at a ... states rested upon him ... change of the ... by the custom ... time, his ... integrity, and ... in ... Some years ... commercial ... to be identified ... as a stock ... His business ... for him the ... and ... and truly said ... prominent citizen ... other most honorable ... of whose many ... a long treasure ... in associates." ... daughter, who ... St. Louis, at the present ... St. Louis bar. During ... took sides with ... throughout the war with

**Moore, John J.**, phys. ... May 12, 1845, in Lexington,



*Geo. J. Moore*





William G. and Ann P. Moore, and comes of the rugged Scotch-Irish stock which has contributed so much to the development of the United States and especially to the upbuilding of the Commonwealth of Kentucky. His parents came to Missouri when the son was an infant and established their home in Linn County, where he grew up. Until 1862 he attended the public schools at Linneus, but in that year his education was interrupted by the civil strife between the Northern and Southern States, which carried almost every chivalrous youth of Missouri into either the Federal or Confederate military services. On the 11th of March Dr. Moore enlisted in Company F, of the First Cavalry Regiment, Missouri State Militia, and entered upon a military career, which lasted three years. He was discharged from the Union Army, March 13, 1865, with a creditable record as a soldier and a patriot. During much of the time that he was in active service, his regiment was engaged in clearing Missouri of the guerrillas which infested various parts of the State, and the troops performed arduous and perilous duty in this connection. Dr. Moore was twenty years of age when the war closed, had a good English education, and had gained an experience in the army which had broadened and quickened his intellectual faculties. Turning his attention to medicine, he read under the preceptorship of Honorable A. M. Dockery, then a practicing physician, since a member of Congress and now Governor of Missouri. After reading the prescribed length of time Dr. Moore matriculated in St. Louis Medical College at St. Louis, and was graduated from that institution in March of 1868. On the 20th of April following he left his old home at Linneus and went to the northern part of Livingston County, Missouri, where he settled and began the practice of his profession. For many years thereafter he was one of the leading practitioners of medicine in that portion of the State, and his professional labors were richly rewarded. Having a natural fondness for business affairs, he became in the meantime interested in various enterprises, and during a period of a dozen years or more he was engaged in furnishing timber and other supplies to the railroads of the northwestern part of the State. This business proved very remunerative, and Dr. Moore became interested also in banking, farming and stock-raising. For a number of

years after he became the owner of a farm he gave his attention mainly to the breeding and raising of mules and horses, but later became interested in thoroughbred cattle. Without being an enthusiast in favor of any particular breed of cattle Dr. Moore has done much to improve the general character and quality of this kind of stock in northwest Missouri, and he and his partner, Mr. John Woldridge, feed more cattle and hogs every year than any other firm or person in Livingston County. He was one of the organizers of the Trenton National Bank of Trenton, Missouri, and is vice president of that institution. His farm consists of about 1,300 acres of the fertile land for which Livingston County is famous. In politics Dr. Moore is a Democrat, and his religious affiliations are with the Baptist Church. For more than thirty years he has been a member of the order of Free Masons.

**Moore, John A.**, connected with the real estate interests of Kansas City, was born in Harrisonville, Missouri, April 11, 1853. His father, Rev. Albert A. Moore, was a minister of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, whose life was a help to hundreds of pioneer Missourians, who were permitted to hear him preach, and whose work in a good cause made him one of the best known men in the early history of the State. John A. Moore was educated in McGee College at College Mound, Missouri, a school conducted under the auspices of the church with which his father was actively identified. He was reared on a farm and had the usual experiences of a young man surrounded by examples of thrift and tireless industry. After graduating from college he studied law and engaged in the practice of that profession for a short time in Kansas City. In 1881 he went to New Mexico for the purpose of engaging in the mining business. He returned to Kansas City five years later and became identified with real estate interests there, and has been engaged in that business ever since. Mr. Moore and his associates in realty transactions have laid out a number of additions to the residence portion of Kansas City, among which may be named the "Union Park addition" and "Manchester on the Blue." Politically Mr. Moore is a Democrat. He is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Among the men engaged in the real estate business in Kansas City he is looked upon as one thor-

oughly versed in affairs pertaining to real property and values, and his services are frequently in demand in cases requiring expert testimony along these lines.

**Moore, Eva Perry**, one of the most active and influential women of St. Louis, and leader in both literary and social circles, was born July 24, 1852, in Rockford, Illinois. She was educated at Vassar College, at which institution she pursued a full mathematical and scientific course, and from which she was graduated in the class of 1873. From 1876 until 1879 she traveled and studied abroad, spending the years in Germany, Austria, Italy, Switzerland, Holland, Belgium, France and England. In 1879 she married Mr. Philip North Moore, and since then has resided in Colorado, Kentucky and Missouri. During the years which have elapsed since her marriage, she has traveled extensively in the United States and the Canadas, and has profited much by these educational advantages. She has been connected with and actively interested in the St. Louis Training School for Nurses and the Provident Association. She has been chairman of the committee having in charge the "District Nurse Work" from its inception, and has also been identified with the Emergency Aid of St. Louis. With the Wednesday Club, the largest woman's club in the city, she has been connected from the beginning, having served as president and director from 1892-6. In the General Federation of Woman's Clubs she was corresponding secretary for four years, and is treasurer of the same organization at the present time. Intensely interested in the musical growth of the city, she assisted in the formation of the Musical Club, which should bring to St. Louis the very best artists in every line, and has been president of the same to the present time. In her connection with and loyalty to the larger musical organization, the Choral-Symphony Society, she stands ready to aid with her influence the promotion of the purposes of that body. She holds all educational influences of greatest importance, is president of the St. Louis branch of the Collegiate Alumnae Association, and the branch most cordially supports all efforts of the national body. A woman of liberal culture and extensive information, she has wielded large influence in various spheres of woman's work, and is specially

well known as a finished parliamentarian in assemblages of women. With quiet force and dignity she combines great executive ability, and is an effective worker in every movement with which she becomes identified.

**Moore, Lee**, merchant, was born September 14, 1860, in Pocahontas County, Virginia. His parents were Alexander and Mary Ann (Aldridge) Moore, both of whom are yet living, making their home near Wamego, Pottawottomie County, Kansas. His father was a colonel in the Confederate Army during the early part of the Civil War, but was soon invalided. The son, Lee Moore, received instruction in the public schools of Kansas, to which State his parents removed in 1869, for a brief period. Soon after reaching their new home they became disease-stricken, the effects of non-acclimatization, and Lee, at the tender age of eleven years, was obliged to suspend his studies in order to care for them and carry on the farm. Meantime he made diligent use of his night hours in reading to supply the deficiencies of his education. After he had reached the age of twenty-one years he studied for two months in a business college in Topeka, Kansas, and this completed the preparation afforded him for his work in the world. For eleven months he was employed in a grocery house in Wamego at \$11 a month, then returning to the home farm, where he remained for a year and succeeded in establishing his parents comfortably. Going back to Wamego at the end of that time, he took a situation in the dry goods store of P. S. Robinson, where he remained for several years. For the first year his wages were \$7 a month, and he saved a little money out of this meagre sum. The second year he received \$25 a month, and finally an advance to \$85. While in this establishment he gained a clear insight into business methods, and became a skilled judge of goods in the various lines handled, and to this experience he considers himself largely indebted for the success achieved by him in later years. He ceased to be an employe when he became a member of the firm of S. H. Jackson & Co., which purchased the business of this house, he taking a one-half interest, the firm name being changed to Pierce & Moore. Two years afterward he sold his interest to his partner and removed to Joplin. In 1890 he opened his store near the site of his present



Yours Truly,  
Lee J.





*Yours Truly  
Lee Moore*



establishment. He occupied a building fifteen feet front and twenty feet long, his stock amounting to not more than \$1,100. From this humble beginning has grown a business, entirely his own, invoicing over \$50,000, with annual sales amounting to \$75,000, and employing more than twenty people. Without any neglect of his mercantile concerns he has become interested in mining matters, and has acquired a valuable property in the ownership of a rich mineral tract of eighty acres, two miles south of Joplin, upon which are fourteen shafts and five excellent prospect holes. He also owns a property at Lone Elm, which produces twenty tons of high grade ore weekly. He is a Democrat, and holds membership with the Knights of Pythias, Odd Fellows and Masons. Mr. Moore was married, October 17, 1894, to Miss Nora Gordon, step-daughter of David Moore, a mine proprietor. Two daughters have been born of this marriage, Virgie Lee and Coreta, the former three years old, and the latter a babe. Mrs. Moore is a member of the Methodist Church and of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. She is deeply interested in the work of the latter organization, and active in all its efforts. Mr. Moore is an accomplished business man, and his ability and integrity are unquestioned. He is modest and unassuming, giving no evidence in his personal bearing of the great force of character which overcame poverty and want of education, achieving fortune and acquiring knowledge, fitting him for a place among the best of citizens and men of affairs, many of whom entered upon life with more ample preparation.

**Moore, Austin R.**, who has been interested in the Mississippi River trade for more than half a century, was born in Clay County, Missouri, July 6, 1832, son of David D. and Rebecca C. Moore, both of whom were natives of Kentucky. His mother and her family were among the earliest emigrants from the East to Missouri, their coming to this region dating back to the early days of keelboats, on one of which they made the river voyage necessary to carry them to their destination, landing each evening to prepare meals and go into camp for the night. Reared in what was then a new and sparsely settled country, Austin R. Moore obtained a limited education at a primitive log schoolhouse near his home, at Liberty,

Missouri, his school days ending when he was thirteen years old. He came with his father's family to St. Louis in 1845, and his life on the river began soon afterward. He was a junior clerk on the river steamer which carried the first quartermaster's supplies to Fort Leavenworth, to be forwarded from there across the plains to the United States troops in Mexico, along with the expedition commanded by Colonel A. W. Doniphan. After discharging this cargo of supplies the steamer returned to St. Louis, and proceeded to Alton, Illinois, where she took aboard the First Regiment of Illinois Volunteers, destined for the same seat of war, and forwarded to the scene of action by way of the Mississippi River and the Gulf of Mexico. During the years immediately following, the subject of this sketch continued in the river service, being promoted from time to time until he became master of a steamboat. During the early part of the Civil War he was in command of a steamer owned in St. Louis, but detained within the Confederate lines by the blockade at Memphis, Tennessee. This steamer was the last to pass south beyond Cairo before the Federal blockade was established at that point, and Captain Moore enjoyed the unique distinction of paying what was, perhaps, the only import duty ever collected by the Confederate government. Tennessee had not yet seceded from the Union, and the Confederates had established a port of entry at the dividing line between that State and Mississippi. When the steamer reached this point on her downward trip the Confederate authorities hailed her, came on board and examined her bills of lading, and compelled the captain to pay duties on all the goods in her cargo pronounced dutiable. Within a day or two thereafter Tennessee seceded, and the customhouse on the border line was abolished. About the same time the Federal government prohibited the passage of steamers to the South, and no other river craft had a repetition of the experience of Captain Moore's vessel in the way of paying Confederate taxes. On her return voyage from New Orleans the steamer was detained, as already stated, by the Confederates, and pressed into service. Captain Moore received a commission as commander of his vessel from the Confederate authorities at New Orleans, and continued under their con-



trol and direction until the Federal military authorities obtained control of the river and opened it to navigation. He then returned with his vessel to St. Louis, was commissioned by the Federal authorities as commander of a transport boat, and engaged at once in the transportation of troops and military supplies. He was engaged in this service to the end of the war, and had many interesting, and not a few perilous, experiences during the war period. Since the war his connection with the river interests has been continuous, and the range of his experience has been such that he is a recognized authority on all matters pertaining to river navigation, transportation and commerce. He has long been interested in the St. Louis & Mississippi Valley Transportation Company, and has been connected officially with that corporation for nearly thirty years, serving at different times as secretary, vice president and treasurer. For many years he was president of the Steamboat Clerks' Association, an institution founded and maintained exclusively for social and benevolent purposes, being annually re-elected to the presidency during the entire lifetime of the organization. Captain Moore is one of the surviving pioneers who were identified with steamboating on the Mississippi in its palmy days, and he has had an interesting and varied experience, rich in incident and reminiscences. It is two years more than half a century since he began life on the river, and in the course of these years he has gathered his full share of the honors and emoluments to which his faithful and efficient services have entitled him. For forty years he has been a member of the Masonic order in St. Louis, and he has held various offices and taken a prominent part in building up what is the leading lodge, in point of membership, in the State of Missouri. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and for thirty years has been a church official. He was married, in 1856, to Miss Margaret E. Sheckley, who was born in Pennsylvania, and still lives to comfort her husband in his declining years. Their children are one son, Milton J. Moore, and one daughter, Emma Moore Kirschbaum.

**Moore, Lysander Royster**, a retired capitalist, and for many years very promi-

nently identified with the business interests of western Missouri, was born January 3, 1831, in Mecklenburg County, Virginia. His father, Thomas Moore, was a native of the Old Dominion, and the family is one of the oldest to be found in the ancestral records of this country. The first direct ancestor of this branch of the family in the United States was Thomas, for whom members of succeeding generations were named. He came to this country a long time before the Revolutionary War, accompanied by two brothers. The latter located in other sections of the colonies, and Thomas founded a home in Virginia, locating in Mecklenburg County, which has continued to be the family seat to this day. The mother of the subject of this sketch was Julia A. Royster, daughter of John Royster, who also comes from a proud lineage, and whose ancestors were likewise prominent in affairs during the formative period of the new country's life. L. R. Moore received a common school education in the institutions of that class in Virginia. At the age of nineteen he left home and went to Montgomery, Alabama, where he was with his uncles, A. Royster and W. R. Royster, in the dry goods business. Remaining there four years, his next move was toward a less confining vocation, and, having faith in the agricultural possibilities offered by Alabama, he purchased a cotton plantation in that State and engaged in cotton planting. This was successfully carried on until 1866, when Mr. Moore, desiring to own some of the far-famed bluegrass acres of Kentucky, sold his Alabama plantation and bought the well known Junius Ward farm, located near Georgetown, Kentucky, and numbered among the finest and best improved farms of a State so splendidly equipped with advantages for the progressive husbandman. For four years Mr. Moore found enjoyment and profit in his Kentucky farm. Meanwhile his brother, Mr. L. T. Moore, had become interested in mercantile affairs in Kansas City, Missouri, and desired the subject of this sketch to join him there. Accordingly, in 1871, Mr. Moore sold his Kentucky farm and removed to Kansas City, where he became a member of the firm of Bullene, Moores & Emery. Up to that time, since the addition of L. T. Moore to the firm, it had been known as Bullene, Moore & Emery. Mr. Moore, after purchasing an interest in the rapidly



Yours very  
L. R.





Gives my love  
L. R. Moore



growing business, became its financial manager, and in that capacity looked after the numerous and important details which accompany so great and responsible a task. He remained in the store until 1894, when he sold his stock in the company, which had become a corporation, to his brother heretofore mentioned. Since his retirement from active business circles Mr. Moore has endeavored to so shape his affairs as to make a life of quiet and comfort possible. His large holdings of property show judicious investments and skillful management, and include much Kansas City property, varied personal holdings, and real estate in other parts of the country. Mr. Moore bought a cattle ranch in Texas in 1887, and for years owned one of the finest herds of thoroughbred cattle in this country. Recently he has disposed of this property, selling his live stock and land at a time when brisk demand made prices remuneratively high. His other commercial ventures and associations have been of the highest order, and always with a view to the advancement of the common good as well as the promotion of personal ends. Mr. Moore is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and is a liberal donor to every worthy cause. In 1887 he built a church and parsonage in Shanghai, China, for the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, which was one of the finest missionary churches in China, and is the headquarters of Methodism in that country. December 19, 1854, he was married to Miss Mary A. Thomas, of Lowndeshoro, Lowndes County, Alabama. To them eight children have been born, of whom the following survive: George T., a business man of Kansas City; the Rev. Charles W., a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, whose preparation for the pulpit will be completed in this country at the University of Chicago and in England at Oxford University; Alice Moore Reid, wife of William M. Reid, a Kansas City capitalist; L. R. Moore, Jr., who is connected with the Thayer-Moore brokerage corporation in a responsible capacity. Politically Mr. Moore has always been identified with the Democratic party. Not a family in Kansas City holds a position of higher prominence than the one here written of. The father has the respect of all who know his worth and who are acquainted with what he has done for private charities, public movements and the

municipal good. His wife, who survives, enjoys with him the blessings of a luxurious home, a family of superior attainments and the esteem of many friends.

**Moore, William Grant**, physician, was born February 16, 1853, in Fayette County, Kentucky, son of William G. and Sarah B. (McConnell) Moore. He is a great-grandson of William Moore, who served as a lieutenant in the Virginia line during the Revolutionary War, and a descendant also of William Grant, who assisted in establishing American independence while acting in the capacity of a soldier in defense of the frontier, and who received from Patrick Henry, then Governor of Virginia, a warrant for lands in Kentucky in consideration of his military services. Dr. Moore's great-great-grandmother was Elizabeth Boone before her marriage to William Grant, and she was a sister to Daniel Boone, the famous pioneer and Indian fighter, of Kentucky and Missouri. Dr. Moore was reared in Kentucky, and obtained his early education in the common schools of Fayette County and Kentucky University. Afterward he attended school at the State University at Lexington, and completed his academic studies at Washington and Lee University, of Virginia. His medical education was begun in the medical department of the University of Louisville, where he attended lectures during one session. He then went to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and in 1875 received his doctor's degree from Jefferson Medical College of that city. The year following his graduation he came to St. Louis and began the practice of his profession. He was then but twenty-three years of age, but was well equipped, both by nature and education, for the calling which he had chosen, and within a comparatively short time impressed himself upon his contemporaries and the general public as a physician of superior attainments. In 1879 he was appointed to the chair of histology, materia medica and therapeutics in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and since that time has been continuously identified with medical educational work. In 1887 he became one of the founders of Beaumont Medical College, and when that institution was thrown open to students he was assigned to the professorship of clinical medicine. In 1888 he was made professor of the principles

and practice of medicine and clinical medicine in the same institution, and still retains that position, which has given him well deserved prominence among the medical educators of the country, while his professional labors have given him equal prominence as a practitioner. He is a member of the American Medical Association, of the St. Louis Medical Society, of the Medico-Chirurgical Society of St. Louis, and of St. Louis Obstetrical and Gynecological Society. He is also medical examiner for the Legion of Honor, referee of the National Life Insurance Company of Vermont, and has made many contributions to medical journals, being a clear and incisive writer. Although he has been for years a busy practitioner, he has found time for civic duties, and has served as a member of the city public school board and as president of the St. Louis Medical Society. Dr. Moore married, in 1879, Miss Etolia T. North, daughter of one of the oldest merchants of St. Louis, and has three children, two sons and a daughter.

**Moore, Milton**, lawyer and soldier, was born January 22, 1846, in Jackson County, Missouri. His parents were Albert A. and Melissa E. (Stapp) Moore, the father a native of Tennessee, of a family whose early members had their homes in Maryland, and the mother a native of Kentucky. Abram Moore, the great-grandfather, was a soldier in the Revolutionary Army, and another paternal ancestor, William McKnight, a North Carolinian, whose family removed to this country from the northern part of Ireland, was a participant in the same struggle. Although Milton Moore was born in Jackson County, the home of the Moore family was for many years in Lafayette County, Missouri, and it was there, in the common schools, that the subject now written of received his early education. Later he attended the Old Chapel Hill College, an historic and ancient institution in Lafayette County, that was dismantled during the Civil War. He began to read law in the office of John N. Southern, now of Independence, Missouri, afterward entering the office of Judge John S. Blackwell, of Lexington, Missouri. He completed the course of reading in the office of former Criminal Judge Robert C. Ewing, of Jackson County. In March, 1872, he was admitted to the practice of law, the examina-

tion being held at Independence, and he at once located in Kansas City, where he has since been one of the conspicuous leaders in the profession, successful in his practice and honored by his coworkers and associates. In October, 1898, he was elected president of the Kansas City Bar Association, and held that position of dignified trust one year. In a military way, as well as through his profession, he has been brought to public notice. He saw a little service in behalf of the cause of the Confederacy, although that service did not include great hardships or battles, on account of his youthfulness. In 1878 he became a private in the Craig Rifles, of Kansas City, and from that day he continued to be honored with frequent military advancements. In that company he was advanced to a second lieutenant's commission. January 29, 1886, he was elected major of the First Battalion, National Guard of Missouri. The following April he organized the Third Regiment, National Guard of Missouri, an organization that grew rapidly in strength, and for years held a splendid record for management and discipline. On March 24, 1891, he was appointed by Governor Francis, brigadier general of the National Guard of Missouri. There came a time for actual service; it was readily accepted by General Moore and the hundreds of brave officers and privates who had been confined to military experience of an unwarlike nature, and on May 18, 1898, he entered the volunteer service of the United States as colonel of the Fifth Missouri Volunteer Infantry. This regiment was stationed at Camp George H. Thomas, Chickamauga Park, and also near Lexington, Kentucky. The regiment was in field service, awaiting a call for sterner duties and impatient for it, during the greater portion of that year, and this body of Missouri's typical men made a reputation that placed them high in the estimation of veterans and of those in authority. From June 7th to August 24th Colonel Moore commanded the Second Brigade, Second Division, of the Third Army Corps. He was mustered out of the service November 10, 1898, at Kansas City, resigning on the same day as an officer of the National Guard, and returning forthwith to the practice of law and the avocations of peace. He was honored by the people of Jackson County in 1872, when he was elected public administrator, and he filled



*Newton M.*







*Milton Moore*



that office until 1880. In 1881 he was nominated by the Democrats of Kansas City as their candidate for mayor, but the Republican victory that swept over the city that year carried his ticket to defeat. As a faithful Democrat and a citizen interested in public affairs, he has long held a prominent place in the councils of the party. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and is as popular in social circles as he was in those military, and is now in the ranks of his profession. He was married February 25, 1880, to Miss Mary Burnes, of St. Joseph, Missouri. Mrs. Moore's father was Daniel D. Burnes, of the well known Burnes family of northwest Missouri, and one of the three founders of the immense Burnes estate. Upon the death of her father she was adopted by his brother, James N. Burnes, a capitalist, statesman and ex-Congressman, whose name is familiar to every Missourian. The children born to General and Mrs. Moore have been Virginia E., Burnes V., Mary Louise and Albert Daniel Moore. Of these, Virginia E. was a student at Smith College, Massachusetts, in 1900, and Burnes V. and Mary Louise were pupils at the Kansas City high school at the same time.

**Moore, Thomas H.**, merchant, was born September 1, 1846, in Caledonia, Washington County, Missouri, and died February 13, 1899, in Poplar Bluff, Missouri. His parents were James and Amanda (Williams) Moore, the first named of whom was born in 1801 in North Carolina, and the last named of whom was born in Virginia in 1806. The elder Moore died in 1885, and his wife in 1887. They reared a family of ten children, lived to an honored old age, and were esteemed by all who knew them. Both were devout members of the Presbyterian Church, and their son, Thomas H. Moore, grew to manhood under religious influences and was trained to well doing both by precept and example. He was educated in the public schools of his native town, and until he was twenty-six years of age was engaged in agricultural pursuits. In 1872 he removed from the farm to Poplar Bluff, in Butler County, Missouri, where he became a clerk in the merchandising establishment of W. F. Neal. After a short time he went from there to Ironton, Missouri, and for four years thereafter he clerked in a store at that place. Returning then to Poplar Bluff, he again

became an employe of W. F. Neal, and with the exception of a short time, during which he was with a wholesale house in Louisville, Kentucky, he was continuously connected with Mr. Neal in business for ten years. During four years of this time he was a sharer in the profits of the business and took a leading part in its conduct and management. In 1887 he formed the firm of T. H. Moore & Company, and engaged in general merchandising at Poplar Bluff, where he had become well known to the public, and had established an enviable reputation as a capable and honest merchant. The business house which he established, with himself as senior member of the firm, was prosperous from the start, and did a large business until failing health compelled Mr. Moore to retire from trade and seek rest and recreation in California. When he abandoned merchandising he occupied a place among those who stood highest in the mercantile circles of southeast Missouri, both as to credit abroad and in reputation for fair dealing, business sagacity and strict integrity at home. Previous to the Civil War Mr. Moore's father was a staunch Democrat in his political affiliations, and the son's earliest lessons in politics were in this school. Later the elder Moore, who was a staunch Unionist, was carried into the Republican party, but the son, when he became a voter, adhered to his early political teachings and always voted the Democratic ticket. He was an active participant in numerous political campaigns, in which he rendered good services to his party, and at one time and another held office through its favors. In 1887 he was elected mayor of Poplar Bluff. He was not only an able and honest chief executive of the thrifty and growing city, but he was one of the most enterprising of its public officials, and is popularly spoken of as the best mayor the city ever had. More public improvements were made during his administration and more progress in building up the city than has been made during any similar period in the history of Poplar Bluff. Himself a man of progressive ideas, he had the happy faculty of infusing the spirit of progress into those with whom he came in contact in the discharge of his official duties, and his public services were of lasting benefit to the community with which he was so prominently identified during all the later years of his life.

The last public office which he held was that of county collector of Butler County, to which he was appointed by Governor Stone in 1896. His religious affiliations were with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and he was one of the most useful churchmen of that denomination in Butler County. Whatever was calculated to advance the interests of his church, to promote its extension or aid in the building up of its kindred institutions, found in him a warm and generous friend, and he was always ready to spend his time and money in aid of the advancement of church work. His daily life was that of the consistent, Christian gentleman, and by example, as well as effort, he contributed to the betterment of religious, social and moral conditions. In fraternal circles he was known as a member of the Masonic Order and the Order of Knights of Honor. March 16, 1880, he married Miss Jennie Harvey, who came with her parents from New York to Iron County, Missouri, in her early childhood. The children born to them were Almarine Mattie, James Harvey and Warren Arthur Moore.

**Moore, Paul Byrd**, private secretary to Governor Lon V. Stephens, was born October 26, 1867, in Charleston, Missouri. His grandfathers, James L. Moore and Noah Handy, came from the eastern shore of Maryland during the early part of the present century, and were among the first settlers of Mississippi County, Missouri, where Joseph C. and Ella (Handy) Moore, parents of Paul B. Moore, were born and reared. His father, after receiving a thorough collegiate and professional education, entered the business world at the age of twenty, and, until his retirement in 1880, was a leading member of the bar of southeast Missouri; he repeatedly served his people and party usefully and with honor to himself. He is regarded among his people as being the prominent spirit and promoter through whom his section of the State attained its present commercial and educational importance. Inheriting from his parents a vigorous intellectuality, and reared in an ideal home, Paul B. Moore enjoyed the additional advantages of a broad and liberal education. In his youth he attended Bellevue Collegiate Institute, at Caledonia, Missouri, and later completed a high school course at Nashville, Tennessee,

where he was graduated as valedictorian of his class. He then entered Vanderbilt University, of Nashville, and was graduated from that institution in the class of 1888 with the degree of bachelor of arts. During the next two years he attended the law department of the same institution and received from it the degree of bachelor of laws in 1890. Recognizing travel and observation as affording opportunity for the acquisition of knowledge not obtainable from books, he went abroad with his brother, James Handy Moore, who was also a graduate of Vanderbilt University, and is now a prominent banker, and passed the following sixteen months in visiting all portions of the European continent, Asia Minor, Palestine, Egypt and the northern coast of Africa. Well versed in history and with keen perceptions, his mind grasping and connecting past events and present conditions, he concisely and brilliantly, yet in a philosophical vein, penned his observations for his home paper, and the articles written and published in this connection were reproduced in a number of American journals. Upon his return to the United States he turned his attention to law, taking an active interest at the same time in public affairs. In the autumn of 1892, when he was barely twenty-five years of age, he was nominated by the Democratic party of Mississippi County for Representative in the Legislature, and was chosen to that position by a flattering majority. At the ensuing session of the Thirty-seventh General Assembly he was made chairman of the committee on criminal jurisprudence, the committal of so important a trust to so young a man attesting the high estimate placed by his associates upon his maturity of mind and intellectual attainments. His subsequent conduct of the affairs of this committee demonstrated that no false estimate of his abilities had been made. His course as a legislator received spontaneous and general commendation, and he was renominated by acclamation and re-elected to succeed himself. Having risen steadily in the estimation of his political associates, he had frequently been spoken of as having admirable qualifications for the speakership of the House of Representatives, and had not the Republicans gained the ascendancy he would, undoubtedly, have been made Speaker of that body in the Thirty-eighth General Assembly. During the ses-



*Paul Br.*





Paul Belmore





sion of that body he served upon leading committees of the House, where his intelligent labors and well-directed efforts in behalf of the public welfare were appreciated alike by his political associates and those opposed to him in their party affiliations. Vigorous in debate, possessing much political sagacity, and having an intimate knowledge of parliamentary procedure, he was always a conspicuous figure on the floor of the House, and his utterances attracted respectful and marked attention. In 1893 Governor William J. Stone had appointed him lieutenant colonel and aide-de-camp on his military staff. For this position his military instincts and polished manners peculiarly fitted him, and his services in this capacity were appreciated, both by his chief and the officials of the military department of the State with whom he was brought into contact. In January, 1897, when Governor Lon V. Stephens was inaugurated he appointed Colonel Moore his private secretary, and to the delicate duties and important responsibilities of this position he brought the most desirable qualities, coupled with admirable tact and discretion. In the treatment of all those who seek the executive office he is courteous, considerate and tactful. Quick to discern the relative importance of men and affairs, and recognizing the fact that the public official is the servant of the people, he advanced the mission of the caller without burdening the chief executive of the State with unnecessary importunity and detail. He has always been a zealous adherent to the Democratic party, has represented his county as delegate to various district and State conventions, and is now serving his second term as a member of the State central committee from the Fourteenth Congressional District. In this district he has frequently been mentioned in connection with congressional honors. Both he and his wife are consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. In fraternal circles he is prominent and popular as a Knight Templar Mason, a member of the Order of Odd Fellows and of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He was an enthusiastic member of the Chi Phi Greek letter fraternity in his college days, and still takes a deep interest in that society and its affairs. October 5, 1895, Colonel Moore married Miss Margaret B. Stephens, of Boonville, daughter of the late Colonel

Joseph L. Stephens and sister of Governor Lon V. Stephens. This highly connected lady, endowed with beauty of person, a cultivated mind and refined manners, has from early womanhood been a leader in the best social circles of the State. She found a station eminently befitting her at the side of the mistress of the executive mansion in extending its hospitalities and conducting its social functions.

**Mooreville.**—A village in Livingston County, on the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, eleven miles southwest of Chillicothe. It has Presbyterian and Christian Churches, a good public school, a hotel and about fifteen business houses. Extensive stone quarries are near by. (Population, 1899 (estimated), 200.

**Moravians.**—A body of Christians numbering in Missouri in 1890 fifty-nine members, with three church edifices valued at \$5,500. The official name by which they call themselves is the Church of the United Brethren, and the title, Moravians, is taken from the country in Europe where they originated. They claim that the blood of John Huss was the seed of their church. They accept the Bible as the only source of Christian doctrine; they conduct worship on the model of the apostles, and they receive the Lord's supper in faith in the scriptural definitions without explanations. They are active missionaries.

**Moreau River.**—A small stream which rises in Morgan County and flows east forty miles through Moniteau and Cole Counties, and empties into the Mississippi five miles below Jefferson City.

**Morehouse, Albert P.,** lawyer, legislator, Lieutenant Governor and Governor of Missouri, was born in Ohio, and came to Missouri in 1856. He taught school for a time, meanwhile studying law, and settled down in practice at Maryville, where his abilities and popular manners brought him a large practice, and he was recognized as one of the leading lawyers of northwest Missouri. He was elected to the General Assembly, and re-elected, and proved himself a faithful and capable legislator. In 1884 he was nominated by the Democrats for Lieu-

tenant Governor on the ticket with John S. Marmaduke for Governor, and on the death of General Marmaduke, in December, 1887, succeeded to the vacant office and became Governor until the expiration of the term. On his retirement from office he resumed his residence in Maryville, but three years afterward, in September, 1891, he took his own life by cutting his throat.

**Morey, Charles S.**, president of the Kansas City Steel Range Manufacturing Company, was born in 1857, in Marseilles, Illinois. He acquired his literary and business education in his native State, and there began his active life, engaging in the grain business. In 1892 he removed to Scandia, Kansas, where he purchased a controlling interest in the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank, of which he became cashier and manager. His younger brother, Frank C. Morey, was associated with him in this business, which was entirely successful, but offered indifferent prospects for enlargement. Seeking a wider field for their effort, in 1894 the brothers removed to Kansas City, Missouri, where Charles S. Morey engaged in various undertakings, including financial affairs, and became a stockholder in the Metropolitan National Bank, and its vice president. In 1896 he purchased a half interest in the Clark Stove Company, manufacturers of the Midland and Clark steel ranges and various designs of cast-iron heating stoves. In March, 1897, he entered upon the personal management of the business, which rapidly developed under his masterly care. In 1899 the finely equipped factory at Armourdale, Kansas, provided employment for thirty to fifty men, and its output numbered 3,000 ranges and stoves of the finest construction and best material, which were distributed throughout all the territory tributary to Kansas City. The field called for nearly double this product, but the want went unsupplied on account of the impossibility of obtaining high class material and competent workmen. Early in 1900 provision was made to double the production of the works, their goods including cooking stoves and sheet iron air tight heating stoves. The same year the company was reorganized as the Kansas City Steel Range Manufacturing Company, with Charles S. Morey as president and manager, A. W. Moore as vice president, Frank C. Morey as secretary, and

W. W. Knight as treasurer. The offices and sales rooms were removed to 610 Broadway, Kansas City, Missouri, the foundry and shops remaining at Armourdale, Kansas. The Messrs. Morey hold membership in the Commercial Club and the Manufacturers' Association, and Charles S. Morey is a director in the latter organization. Both are gentlemen of the highest business ability, and intensely loyal to the interests of the great Missouri Valley metropolis with which they are so conspicuously identified.

**Morgan, Charles H.**, lawyer, soldier and member of Congress, was born in New York, July 5, 1843, and while still young removed to Wisconsin, where he was educated in common schools and Fond du Lac high school. He then studied law under Hon. Gabe Bouck, at Oshkosh, and afterward graduated at the Albany Law School, in 1866. He served in the Union Army for four years and three months, beginning as private and rising by successive promotions to captain in the Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. At the close of the war he came to Missouri and established himself in the practice of his profession at Lamar. He was elected prosecuting attorney of Barton County, and served in the State Legislature from 1872 to 1874. In the last named year he was elected to Congress on the Democratic ticket, and was re-elected in 1876. In 1882 he was elected again, and in 1892 was elected for the fourth time.

**Morgan, George Hagar**, was born in Plattsburg, Clinton County, New York. When nineteen years of age he removed to Wisconsin, where he taught school and acted as store clerk and bookkeeper. In 1860 he came to St. Louis, and became bookkeeper and cashier of the commission house of J. G. Greer & Co., and served until 1865, in which year he was elected secretary of the Union Merchants' Exchange, which became later the Merchants' Exchange. This position he has since held, and, acting in that capacity, has, for more than thirty years, been recognized as the active executive officer of the leading commercial organization of St. Louis. He was secretary and treasurer of the Chamber of Commerce Association, which erected the present Exchange building. He has been identified with other purely business enterprises as president of the Progressive

Building & Loan Association, and has sustained important official relationships to various associations, chiefly philanthropic and charitable in character. He is now secretary of the St. Louis Provident Association, a director of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association, and a director and secretary of the Congregational City Missionary Society. A member of the Congregational Church, he has long been a deacon of Pilgrim congregation and a teacher in the Sunday school of that church. Politically he has been identified with the Republican party since he became a voter. In 1893 he was a delegate to the Water Commerce Congress, held in connection with the World's Fair at Chicago, and at the session of that congress read a carefully prepared paper on "The Commerce of the Mississippi River," which attracted general attention. As secretary of the Merchants' Exchange he has been called upon to act also as secretary of various charitable movements originating in that body, and as treasurer of the funds collected in that connection. Acting in this capacity he was charged with the responsibility of collecting the fund of \$150,000 for the Chicago fire sufferers in 1871; the Johnstown (Pennsylvania) relief fund of \$14,000 and over in 1889; the Mississippi River overflow relief fund of \$54,000 in 1892, and the fund contributed through the Exchange for the relief of the cyclone sufferers of St. Louis in 1896, amounting to over \$257,000. In all, over \$600,000 collected and disbursed in this way on account of charity, has passed through his hands, in addition to large amounts raised for entertainment and other purposes. He was married in 1866 to Miss Ella F. Morean, daughter of Alexander B. Morean, of St. Louis, and has one daughter, Blanche Louise Morgan, and one son, Herbert Morean Morgan, the latter a student of Yale College of the class of 1899.

**Morgan County.**—A county in the central part of the State, bounded on the north by Cooper and Moniteau, east by Moniteau and Miller, south by Camden, and west by Benton and Pettis Counties; area 391,000 acres. A divide crossing the county from east to west a little south of the center, forms a northern and southern watershed. This ridge at its highest point is elevated about 560 feet above the Osage and about 750 feet

above the high water level of the Mississippi River at St. Louis. The elevated regions present a gently rolling prairie, and the slopes gradually increase from undulating stretches to hills as the streams are approached, where the country is considerably broken and hilly. The largest tracts of prairie land lie in the central and northern parts, that part of the county lying to the south of the divide being generally heavily timbered. The county is well watered and drained by many streams and large springs. Lamine River is formed near the northern boundary line by Flat Creek, Haw, Little Haw, Richland, Little Richland and other smaller streams which drain the northern slope. Also in the north rise a few small branches of the North Moreau. The Osage forms part of the southeastern boundary and receives the waters of Big Buffalo, Buffalo and Proctor Creeks, which drain the southwestern part of the county, while Gravois Creek and its tributaries are in the southeastern part. These streams and a few of the springs afford splendid water power. The timber of the county consists of red, black and burr oak, white and black walnut, sugar and soft maple, ash, elm, sycamore, hickory, cherry, buckeye, honey locust, etc. In the valleys the soil is a yellowish clay, mixed with alluvial deposits, and is extremely fertile. The uplands where there is little rock, are excellent for the growing of cereals and for fruit. In the southern part, where the rocky land predominates, there is an abundance of natural grasses for grazing purposes. About 40 per cent of the land is under cultivation. The minerals found in the county are lead, zinc, coal and fire clay. The Stover coal beds, near Versailles, have coal strata about forty feet in thickness. There is abundance of limestone suitable for building purposes. There are a number of caves in the county, one of which is at the head waters of Gravois Creek, at Cave Mills, and near by is a natural tunnel through a hill, having much the appearance of having been formed by human hands. East of Versailles is Wolf Cave, and eight miles south of the same town is Price's Cave, which has been explored for more than a mile. Other caves worthy of note are Jacob's Cave, seven miles south of Versailles, and Purvis Cave, on Mill Creek, which bears evidence of at one time being occupied as a living place by the Indians. The report of the Bureau of Labor

Statistics for 1899 gives the following exports of surplus products from the county during the year 1898: Cattle, 1,886 head; hogs, 8,347 head; sheep, 2,719 head; horses and mules, 418 head; wheat, 12,660 bushels; oats, 5,228 bushels; flax seed, 536 bushels; clover seed, 6,181 pounds; logs, 12,000 feet; cross ties, 49,940; cord wood, 132 cords; cooperage, 1 car; lead ore, 120 tons; coal, 344 tons; fire-clay, 1 car; wool, 18,930 pounds; poultry, 170,589 pounds; eggs, 183,450 dozen; butter, 11,293 pounds; cheese, 779 pounds; game and fish, 8,270 pounds; tallow, 6,479 pounds; hides and pelts, 17,992 pounds; fresh fruit, 450 pounds; dried fruits, 12,420 pounds; vegetables, 2,500 pounds; furs, 1,729 pounds; feathers 1,495 pounds; beeswax, 84 pounds. Many herds of cattle and other stock are driven out of the county and shipped from points in other counties. Thus the report of stock shipments is below the real figures. The territory now comprising Morgan County, before the advent of white settlers, was occupied by Osage Indians, who, upon ceding this portion of their possessions to the government, retained a right to hunt in the country for a number of years. A trail called the "Harmony Mission Trace," the first great east and west pathway through the country, passed through the southern part of what is now Morgan County. Over the road passed the hunters, trappers and pioneers. The Boones and others hunted in the country long before any permanent settlement was made in what is now Morgan County. Some of the pioneers settled upon land about the year 1820, subsequently acquiring it by entry or purchase from the government. The first entry was made by George McFarland, Sr., February 13, 1824, and was the east half of the Northwest Section 8, Township 44, Range 18 West. In 1825 Hugh Kelsay and other members of the Kelsay family located upon land on Moreau Creek, about six miles east of the site of Versailles. A large number of families settled in the country within a radius of a dozen miles of Versailles the next five years, and when the county was created in 1833, there were several hundred people within its limits. The Indians hunted in bands throughout the county until 1835. They never had any trouble with the settlers, though at times false rumors of raids greatly alarmed the latter. Morgan County was organized by

legislative act approved January 5, 1833, and was named in honor of General Daniel Morgan, of Revolutionary fame. The act directed that until a permanent seat of justice be selected the courts meet at the house of John B. Fisher, on Gravois Creek, southeast of Versailles a few miles. The second meeting of the court was held at the store of Hugh Galbraith in the same neighborhood, where the courts met for nearly two years, and the place became known as Millville, Josiah S. Walton having built there the first gristmill in the county. The county judges were Zacheus German, Seth Howard and John B. Fisher, with Thomas G. Davis clerk. The court appointed Street Thruston a commissioner to locate a seat of justice, and he selected the present site of Versailles, on Section 6, Township 42, Range 17 West. The land was donated to the county by Hugh Galbraith and his partner in business, named Wyan. The land was laid out in lots, and sold at public auction. In 1836 a house, standing on the public square, was purchased from Philip Barger and for a number of years was used as a courthouse. In 1844 a small brick courthouse was built. This was used until it was burned by the fire which destroyed a number of other buildings in the town, March 12, 1887. In 1890 another courthouse was built at a cost of about \$20,000, and is still in use. The county has no jail and all its prisoners are sent to the Monteau County jail at California for safe keeping. Only one man has been legally executed within the county limits, one Hart, in August, 1866, for the murder of a man named Latimer. Morgan County is divided into six townships, named respectively, Buffalo, Haw Creek, Mill Creek, Moreau, Osage and Richland. The assessed valuation of real estate in the county in 1898 was \$1,697,115; estimated full value, \$3,000,000; assessed value of personal property, \$760,129; estimated full value, \$1,200,000; assessed value of stocks, bonds, etc., \$256,972; estimated, \$275,000; assessed value of railroads, \$210,622. There are 21.30 miles of railroad in the county, the Boonville branch of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, running south from the northern limits of Versailles. In 1899 there were seventy-eight schools in the county, eighty-five teachers employed, 4,500 pupils enrolled, and the permanent school

fund was in excess of \$10,000. The two most profitable industries of the county are stock-raising and mining. The population in 1900 was 12,175.

**Morin, Jesse**, pioneer, was born in Bourbon County, Kentucky, November 21, 1808, and died in Platte City, Missouri, August 30, 1884. He removed to Missouri and located in Platte County in 1837, and settled on the quarter section east of Martinsville. He was the first representative in the State Legislature from Platte County, elected while Platte was attached to Clay County. When the county was organized in 1839 he was appointed circuit clerk, and later was elected for a second term. He was appointed register of the United States land office at Fort Scott. He was major in Colonel A. W. Doniphan's regiment in the Mexican War, and served with distinction in that famous expedition.

**Morley.**—A town in Morley Township, Scott County, five miles southwest of Benton, on the Belmont branch of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway, and on Houck's Missouri & Arkansas Railway. It was laid out in 1868 and incorporated in 1869. It has a bank, two hotels, Baptist, Methodist, Christian and Universalist Churches, and about eighteen business houses, large and small. Population, 1899 (estimated), 550.

**Mormonism.**—The history of the Mormon troubles in Missouri is the history of the first attempt of these people to found an ecclesiastical kingdom, the "Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints," in the country—and it is a record of clashing disagreements, hostilities and provocation, followed by retaliation, massacre and, at last, the violent and pitiless expulsion of the Saints from the State; and if it be said that the Mormons invited the cruel fate they met with, as they invited the equally cruel fate they met with four years later in Illinois, it must be said also, that their forcible expulsion from Missouri was marked by an intolerance and lawlessness which was a reproach to the State. The Saints had their attention directed to Missouri in the year 1831 by what they asserted was a special revelation from heaven made to their prophet, com-

manding him and the elders to proceed to "the land of Missouri," and build a temple on a spot lying westward of Independence. In obedience to this order Joseph Smith visited the locality and found it a most desirable place for the enterprise. Jackson County, which had been organized five years before, was fertile in soil, possessing noble forests of choice timber, several streams running through it, and with a long front on the Missouri River, and Independence, the county seat, was a thriving town. The region was sparsely settled, with ample room for additional immigrants, and it does not appear that apprehension of collisions with the citizens ever entered the minds of the Saints. At first the outside residents were not called Gentiles, and it might have been better for the cause of peace if they never had been—for the name had its effect in two directions—in exalting the Saints into a chosen people destined to supremacy over the heathen round about, and estranging the outside residents from a colony of zealots who evidently intended to make Saintship superior to American citizenship. Joseph Smith did not locate permanently in Jackson County. He remained at Kirtland, Ohio, and that place continued to be the official headquarters of the infant church; but it was recognized that the ecclesiastical seat of government would ultimately be removed to Jackson County, Missouri, and this caused the Saints to gather there in considerable numbers. By entries of government land and purchases they secured extensive tracts, adapted in every way to their enterprise, and with that thrift and industry which has distinguished them in all their undertakings, they set about the work of laying out their farms and building houses. The center of their settlement was called "New Jerusalem," and a polity in the shape of communism was established, with a "Lord's storehouse" for receiving tithes in kind, and a paper called the "Evening Star," the first in the county, was issued once a week. This paper had not been published many weeks before it became a firebrand. Its weekly "revelations" of wonderful things destined to be accomplished by the Saints excited derision among the other settlers, and probably they would have had no other effect, had it not adopted the habit of speaking of the other citizens as "Gentiles," whom the Saints would rule over in a good time

coming. From the first there had been no fellowship between the Saints and the people around them. The latter were nearly all immigrants from the Southern States, chiefly Kentucky and Virginia, and many of them slave-owners, while all the Saints were from the North and East, opposed to slavery, though they never publicly and offensively proclaimed their hostility to the institution. People living on the frontier or in a new region are either friends or enemies, and when it was seen that the Mormon settlers held themselves aloof from the other residents, and that the estrangement increased as the Mormons grew more numerous, and the language of their organ became more offensive, any one could see that there was trouble ahead. In the spring of 1832 some of the Saints were disturbed at night by bricks and stones thrown at their houses and through their windows, and in the fall, haystacks belonging to them were burned and shots fired at their houses. In July of the following year a paper was circulated and signed by several hundred persons in the county, setting forth that "a pretended religious sect were settled, and are still settling in our county, who pretend to receive communications and revelations direct from heaven; to heal the sick by laying on hands; tampering with our slaves and endeavoring to sow dissensions and raise seditions among them." "They declare openly that God has given them the land of this county, and that sooner or later they must and will have possession of our lands for an inheritance." This paper called for a public meeting at the courthouse in Independence on the 20th of July. The meeting, which was a large one, sent a committee to the leading Saints, demanding that the publication of the "Evening Star" cease at once, the printing office be closed, and the elders of the church "remove out of the county forthwith." On presenting this demand the Saints asked the committee for three months to consider, but it was denied. They were given fifteen minutes, and when this narrow limit expired without a promise to comply with the demand, the meeting proceeded to the printing office and destroyed it, broke the press and threw it and the type into the street. The dwelling house of the editor, W. W. Phelps, was then attacked, and the furniture broken and thrown into the street. The storehouse was

demolished next, and a considerable quantity of goods belonging to Gilbert Whitney & Company destroyed, and the work of the day was concluded by seizing Edward Partridge, a bishop of the church, and Mr. Allen, a prominent member, and tarring and feathering them on the public square. Three days after another meeting was held and a new committee appointed to negotiate with the Saints, and through their agency the following agreement was entered into: "Memorandum of agreement between the undersigned of the Mormon Society in Jackson County, Missouri, and a committee appointed by a public meeting of the citizens of said county, made the 23d day of July, 1833. It is understood that the undersigned members of the society do give their solemn pledge, each for himself, as follows, to-wit: That Oliver Cowdery, W. W. Phelps, William E. McClellin, Edward Partridge, Lyman Wight, Simeon Carter, Peter and John Whitmer and Harvey Whitlock, shall remove with their families out of this county, on or before the first day of January, next, and that they, as well as the two hereinafter named, use all their influence to induce all the brethren now here to remove as soon as possible—one-half, say by the first of January, next, and all by the first day of April, next; to advise and try all means in their power to stop any more of their sect from moving to this county, and, as to those now on the road, they will use their influence to prevent their settling permanently in the county, but that they shall only make arrangements for temporary shelter, until a new location is agreed on for the society. John Corrill and A. S. Gilbert are allowed to remain as general agents to wind up the business of the society, so long as necessity shall require; and said Gilbert may sell out his merchandise now on hand, but is to make no new importations. If the said Edward Partridge and W. W. Phelps move their families by the first day of January, as aforesaid, they themselves will be allowed to go and come, in order to transact and wind up their business. The committee pledge themselves to use all their power and influence to prevent violence being used so long as a compliance with the foregoing terms is observed by the parties concerned. The 'Star' is not again to be published, or a press set up by any of the society in this county."

This compact ought to have prevented further trouble, but it did not. After it was made matters went on smoothly for a while, but in October hostilities again commenced by violent attacks upon the property of some of the Saints, and the church authorities made an appeal to Governor Dunklin for protection, denying the charges of a criminal character made against them, and particularly that of sowing seeds of dissension among the slaves. They avowed themselves unalterably opposed to human slavery for themselves, but disclaimed interference with existing conditions. They asserted that, "since the stipulation was entered into, some of our houses have been broken open, and the inmates threatened to be shot if they stirred, and also some of our houses have been stoned or brickbatted; also that since publications have appeared in the 'Western Monitor' and other papers, censuring the conduct of the mob, the leaders have begun to threaten life, declaring that if any of the Mormons attempt to seek redress by law, or otherwise, for character, person, or property, they would die." Governor Dunklin replied to their address advising them to "make a trial of the efficiency of the law," and assuring them of protection. But the trouble continued, and armed collisions occurred, one near Westport resulting in the killing of two citizens and one Mormon, the latter driving their enemies from the field. Encouraged by this success, the Mormons threatened to destroy the town of Independence, the county seat of Jackson County, and began to gather for the execution of the threat; but the citizens were too prompt for them, and there was soon gathered at Independence an overwhelming force acting as militia, not only prepared to defend the town, but resolved to enforce the expulsion of the Saints from the county. The Mormons were compelled to give up their arms, and being thus defenseless, they had no alternative but submission to the conditions imposed upon them. They were forced to depart, leaving behind them all that they could not carry away. Some of them went into Lafayette County with the purpose of settling, but they encountered so unfriendly a feeling from the citizens that they were compelled to abandon their design. The majority crossed the Missouri River into Clay County and there met with more favor, though their exodus from their

homes was attended by much hardship. After obtaining a temporary abiding place they instituted proceedings in the courts to recover damages from the Jackson County people; but these suits protracted through several years, were finally compromised. Lieutenant Colonel Pitcher, who had command of the militia called out in November, was ordered before a court-martial, which found that he had no warrant for calling the militia under arms when there was no insurrection in the county, nor for compelling the Saints to give up their arms which they were using only in self-defense; and Governor Dunklin, in communicating the finding of the court to Lieutenant Colonel Pitcher, ordered him to restore the fifty-two guns and one pistol to their owners. This order was never executed, for the arms had been distributed among the citizens. The Saints did not find the peaceful home in Clay County they expected. Notwithstanding the good feeling they met with at first, troubles and disagreements between them and the citizens arose, and increased until, in 1836, there was open hostility. A mass meeting of citizens was held and a committee appointed to intimate to the Saints that it would be well for them to leave the county and seek a home elsewhere. No threats were made, and the committee voluntarily proposed to assist the Saints in finding another location and removing those who needed help. The church appointed a committee of conference, and the negotiations between the two resulted in the promise of the Saints to discourage others of their coreligionists from coming to the county, and to leave the county in a body as soon as practicable. This fortunate avoidance of collisions, with the amicable conduct of negotiations, was due in a very great measure to the wise counsel and admirable spirit of a citizen of Clay County, whose name, wherever it appears in the history of Missouri, is associated with patriotism and honor—Alexander W. Doniphan. He was a member of the Legislature from Clay County at the time, and when that body met in December, 1836, he introduced a bill for the organization of Caldwell County, for the purpose of permitting the Mormons to occupy it and organize and control its administration. The bill was passed, and the Saints from Clay and Ray Counties at once poured into it, reinforced by considerable numbers



from the Eastern States, the understanding being that in consideration of their having control of it, holding its offices and sending a representative from it to the Legislature, they were not to settle in any other county, except by the special permission, previously obtained, of two-thirds of the non-Mormon residents of the township in which they proposed to locate. In the good feeling which followed this settlement, and the migration of the Mormons from the adjoining counties into their own domain, it was hoped that a complete and satisfactory solution of the Mormon problem for all time had been effected. There were a few Gentiles settled in the new county, but they were bought out, and the Mormons had the entire county to themselves. Their leaders, Bishop Edward Partridge, W. W. Phelps, Sidney Rigdon, John Whitmer, Oliver Cowdery, Philo Dibble and Elias Higbee, went into the new land of Canaan with the first migration, and in March, 1838, their prophet, Joseph Smith, and his family followed, with his brother Hyrum, John Taylor, Lyman Wight, Parley P. Pratt, Orson Hyde, Thomas B. Marsh, G. W. Hinkle and Alexander McCrae. All these men were, at a later day, to become distinguished in the Mormon Church, and three of them were to go to bloody graves. Joseph Smith and his brother, Hyrum, were shot and killed in the Carthage (Illinois) jail, and Parley P. Pratt was followed and killed in the Cherokee Nation, near Fort Gibson, by a man whom he had robbed of his wife. The county seat of Caldwell County was established at Far West, and a log school house was erected, in which the courts were held. The town of Far West was laid out on a scale worthy of the magnificent proportions it was to bear in the not distant future. The squares were 396 feet to a side, and there were four principal avenues, 132 feet wide, and all other streets were 82½ feet wide. The temple site was in the great square in the center. The excavation for it, 120 feet by 80, was actually made in the fall of 1837. Joseph Smith built his house, a one-story two-room frame, a quarter of a mile from the temple site; and a number of school houses were erected in various parts of the county, for the Mormons have ever been careful and diligent in the education of their youth. There were to be seen the indications of thrift and prosperity on every side, and

as Far West had now become the home of their prophet and the headquarters of the church, continued accessions to the community were being made from the East. But the same causes of trouble that have attended the presence of these people wherever they have settled, soon began to work, and continued to work until the enterprise that had been started with so much promise, and prosecuted for a time with so much confidence, ended in utter calamity. There were violent agitators among the Saints who did not scruple to declare that the earth was the inheritance of the Lord's people, and to illustrate the doctrine by going into adjacent Gentile settlements and forcibly taking whatever they wanted, and the effect of this was a fierce anti-Mormon feeling among the "Gentiles." In the summer of 1838 great excitement was caused at De Witt, in Carroll County, by the Mormons purchasing lots, with the purpose of making a settlement, to serve as a river landing for Far West. Public meetings were held and a committee was appointed to warn the Saints that they could not locate at De Witt. When this committee presented themselves to Colonel Hinkle at De Witt, he drew his sword and gave them to understand that he would pay no attention to the warning. The Mormons came in force in wagons and with tents to De Witt, and camped in the grove below the place. The Gentiles, to the number of 150, gathered there also, armed, and it looked as though a battle would be fought. The excitement spread to Ray, Clay and Howard Counties, and reinforcements came in until the anti-Mormon army was 450 men, with a piece of artillery, Congreve Jackson, of Howard County, brigadier general; Ebenezer Price, of Clay County, colonel; Singleton Vaughan, lieutenant colonel, and Sarchel Woods, major. The Mormons, expecting to be attacked, abandoned their camp in the grove and took shelter in some log houses. This situation was kept up for ten days, at the end of which the regiment of citizens were preparing for attack, when two citizens of Howard County, Judge James Earickson and William F. Dunnica, came forward as peace-makers, and, after some going between the hostile forces, arranged a settlement on these terms: That the citizens of Carroll County purchase from the Mormons their lots in De Witt, and one or two tracts

of land adjoining the town, at cost price; that the Mormons agree to make no further attempt to settle at De Witt; that the Mormons pay for the cattle belonging to citizens, killed by them; and that they load their wagons during the night and leave the place next morning. At first Colonel Hinkle, for the Mormons, refused the terms, and declared he would die rather than accede to them, but when the commissioners told him that hard as they were, they were the best they could secure for them; that the citizens were in line of battle impatient for the attack; and that if a battle took place the people from all the neighboring counties would take up arms and overwhelm them, the Mormon leader reluctantly submitted. That night the Saints loaded their wagons, and next day the sorrowful procession of men, women and children left De Witt, never to return, going to Far West to tell the story of their discomfiture. Pending the trouble at De Witt, a collision took place at Gallatin, in Daviess County, brought on by an attempt to prevent Mormons from voting at the election, and an appeal was made to the people of Carroll County for help against the Saints in Daviess County. The country was filled with wild and contradictory reports; the Mormons were declared to be in insurrection, and the Governor was appealed to for force to put down the rebellion and to drive them from the State. The Mormons, on the other hand, avowed themselves faithful and law-abiding citizens, and declared that the only lawlessness was to be found among the unauthorized bodies of armed men gathered to drive them from their homes. Governor Boggs issued a proclamation declaring an insurrection to exist in the State, and ordering General David R. Atchison to call out the militia of his division to suppress it. The militia was brought into the field with General A. W. Doniphan, of Clay County, in command, and General John B. Clark, of Howard County, was dispatched to the seat of the troubles. Matters were complicated by the fact that the best organized body of militia was the "Mormon Militia" of Caldwell County, as it was called, organized regularly under the laws of the State, and its officers holding commissions from Governor Boggs; and an additional complication was the presence in the field of a large body of armed men, not militia and not under State officers, gathered

in Daviess County to assist their brethren against the Mormons. The Mormon militia of Caldwell County treated these as mobs, and collisions between the two, with lawless proceedings on both sides, aggravated the excitement, which, at last, took the form of a fierce demand for the forcible expulsion of the Saints from the State without regard for law or personal right. Governor Boggs shared this popular feeling, and exhibited it in an order addressed to General John B. Clark, on the 27th of October, in which he declared that the Mormons were in the "attitude of open and avowed defiance of the laws, and of having made war upon the people of this State,"—and, therefore, "the Mormons must be treated as enemies and must be exterminated, or driven from the State for the public good." This violent language did not tend to quiet the tumult. With the Governor of the State plainly and avowedly against the Mormons, and the entire non-Mormon population of northwest Missouri embittered against them, their doom was sealed, and it was not long before they were apprised of it in a way that could not be misunderstood. The Mormons, nearly a thousand strong, were under command of G. W. Hinkle, and a fight took place between a party of them under David Patten, "Captain Fear Not," as he was called, leader of the "Danite Band," and a body of militia on Crooked River, in which Captain Fear Not was killed; and on the 30th of October occurred the tragedy known as Haughn's Mill massacre, in the eastern part of Caldwell County, eight miles south of the spot where the town of Breckinridge now stands. A small body of Mormons took refuge on the approach of the militia in the mill and blacksmith shop, where they were attacked and overpowered, and eighteen of them were killed, some of them after they had surrendered. Mormon authorities assert that women and children were among the victims. The rite of decent sepulture was denied to the slain, and they were simply thrown into the well on the Haughn farm and left. Some time afterward the mouth of the well was filled up by Charles Ross, a citizen of the county. The Mormons were overwhelmed by this shocking affair, which showed that they could expect little mercy from their enemies, and, therefore, the sooner they left the State the better it would be for

them. When the militia arrived at Far West the Saints were found in a perfectly submissive condition, ready to accept whatever terms might be imposed on them. The terms were simple and severe; the Mormon leaders were to be given up for trial, and all the rest, men, women and children, to leave the State. Joseph Smith, Sidney Rigdon, P. P. Pratt, Lyman Wight, G. W. Robinson, Hyrum Smith, Amasa Lyman, Caleb Baldwin, Lyman Gibbs, Maurice Phelps, King Follett, William Osborne, Arthur Morrison, Elias Higbee, J. Worthington, W. Voorheis and Jacob Gates were surrendered to the militia. They were at once tried by court-martial and ordered to be shot, and General Samuel D. Lucas, in command, issued an order to General Doniphan directing him to execute the sentence the following morning at 9 o'clock in the public square of Far West. Doniphan refused to obey, and sent to General Lucas the following reply:

"It is cold-blooded murder. I will not obey your order. My brigade shall march for Liberty to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock, and if you execute these men I will hold you responsible before an earthly tribunal, so help me God.

"A. W. Doniphan, Brigadier General."

The execution did not take place. Two days afterward General John B. Clark arrived and made a speech to the Mormons, in which he told them that they must leave the State forthwith; that the Governor's orders were that he should exterminate them, and this would have been done if their leaders had not been delivered up. They need never expect to see their leaders again, and it was through clemency that all had not met with the doom appointed for them. The prisoners were taken to Independence, and General Clark, not feeling altogether clear about the court-martial sentence, applied to Lieutenant Colonel Richard B. Mason, commanding at Fort Leavenworth, for his opinion, and received a reply from that officer informing him that to execute the sentence "would be nothing more or less than cold-blooded murder." The court-martial sentence was laid aside and the prisoners were taken to Richmond and examined before Judge Austin A. King, afterward Governor of the State, who committed them to the Gallatin jail to await the action of the grand jury on charges of treason and murder. Subse-

quently they were taken to the Liberty jail, and when the grand jury met they were indicted for many offenses—treason, murder, robbery, arson, receiving stolen goods and resisting legal process. The prisoners asked for and were granted a change of venue to Boone County, and were ordered taken to the Columbia jail for safekeeping. On the way Joseph and Hyrum Smith, Sidney Rigdon, Lyman Wight, Caleb Baldwin and Alexander McCrae escaped, it is asserted, through the connivance of the guard. There are reasons for believing that the State authorities, if not privy to their escape, were glad to get rid of prisoners against whom they had no hope of maintaining charges. On the 4th of July following, while the citizens of Columbia were celebrating Independence Day outside the town, several of the remaining prisoners knocked down the jailer, when he opened the prison door to serve them with their dinner, and escaped. Of those who were left some stood their trial and were acquitted, General Doniphan of Liberty, and Major James S. Rollins of Columbia, defending them, and the others were discharged without trial. The exodus of the Saints from the State was a piteous sight. There were about 4,000 of them settled in Caldwell County, and their farms were beginning to show the traces of their industry and good husbandry. They were loath to leave a place which had been granted to them by a special compact, and which they were indulging fond hopes of making the center of an ecclesiastical empire in the West, and their arrogant and foolish boasts of which purpose had provoked the vengeance that overwhelmed them. But the terms of the order of expulsion were peremptory and pitiless, and all through the winter of 1838-9 the exiles, disheartened and forlorn old men, and young women and children, were to be seen wending their mournful way, sometimes through storm, sometimes through sunshine, but always through hostile communities, eastward to Illinois, where a precisely similar experience, with even more cruel accompaniments, was to be encountered four years later. In turning their backs on Caldwell County, they left nearly everything behind, unsold farms, houses, orchards and gardens, taking nothing but the wagons, horses and oxen they needed to expedite the exodus. When the principles and practices of the Mormon





*J. B. Mans*

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 the State, to the center of the people,  
 so that wherever we go we find their  
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 of the State Legislature, and it  
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 three years in all, to make permanent im-  
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 their presence had almost wholly dis-  
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 temple and the public square of Far West.  
 The Mormon cemetery, but a mile west of  
 the town where 200 or 300 graves had been  
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 plain, well choked with the bodies of the  
 eighteen victims of the massacre of October  
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 The Mormon Legion was formed and offered  
 to the government for service against Mex-  
 ico. It was accepted, and marched across the  
 plains to Salt Lake, where it remained after  
 the close of the war. The greater portion  
 of the Mormons in Illinois followed, and Salt  
 Lake City was founded and made the center  
 of the church. Brigham Young, a man of  
 great energy and force of character, suc-  
 ceeded to the leadership; polygamy was  
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 Arkansas, on their way to Georgia, was  
 attacked at Mountain Meadow, in Utah, by a  
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member of the high council, who was  
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 was a heinous crime, and the  
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 The leadership of Brigham Young and  
 the doctrines and policy enforced at Salt  
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 Saints, and as early as 1852 a small body,  
 claiming to be adherents of the original faith,  
 formed a reorganization at Zarahemla, Wis-  
 consin, and protested against the innovations  
 introduced in Utah. In 1860 this body, which  
 repudiates polygamy, elected Joseph Smith,  
 eldest son of the original prophet, their pres-  
 ident, and in 1872 the Reorganized Church,  
 as it is called, was incorporated under the  
 laws of Illinois, with headquarters at Plano,  
 in that State. Subsequently it was incor-  
 porated under the laws of Iowa, and the  
 headquarters removed to Lamoni in that  
 State, where the general office and the pub-  
 lishing house are located. The "Saints'  
 Herald," a weekly paper of the  
 church; "Autumn Leaves," a monthly  
 magazine, and "Zion's Hope," a semi-  
 monthly paper, are issued. They are actuated by a  
 zealous missionary spirit and have churches  
 in various parts of the country. In 1900 they  
 had two churches in St. Louis, and altogether  
 forty-two in Missouri, with 3,189 members.

DANIEL M. GRISSOM.

**Morris, John Bingle,** pioneer, was  
 born in Lincoln County, Kentucky, Decem-  
 ber 3, 1800, son of Joseph and Sarah (Rod-  
 man) Morris. His parents were natives of  
 Virginia, who settled in Lincoln County in the year  
 1800, and his father was one of the town  
 Morris men who were killed at Mountain Meadow.



*J. B. Mans*

Church, as illustrated in Missouri, Illinois and Utah, are taken into the account on one hand, and the temper of the people of Missouri on the other, we can see that no other result could have attended the Mormon settlement in the State. Nevertheless, it is impossible to suppress the wish that the treatment of them had been marked by less injustice and cruelty. The Mormons were not in Caldwell County long enough (about three years in all) to make permanent improvements, and in a few years the traces of their presence had almost wholly disappeared. The house of Joseph Smith was still standing, but a cornfield hid the site of the unbuilt temple and the public square of Far West. The Mormon cemetery, half a mile west of the town, where 200 or 300 graves had been enclosed, was part of another field; and the Haughn well, choked with the bodies of the eighteen victims of the massacre of October 30, 1838, was known only to the persons residing in the immediate vicinity.

The death of their leader at Nauvoo, Illinois, in 1844, greatly disheartened the Mormons, and while meditating about the propriety of removing from Illinois, the Mexican War began and offered them an opportunity of migrating to the far West. The Mormon Legion was formed and offered to the government for service against Mexico. It was accepted, and marched across the plains to Salt Lake, where it remained after the close of the war. The greater portion of the Mormons in Illinois followed, and Salt Lake City was founded and made the center of the church. Brigham Young, a man of great energy and force of character, succeeded to the leadership; polygamy was introduced as a doctrine and practiced; evangelists were sent to Europe to preach the faith, and for ten or twelve years there was a stream of emigrant converts to Mormonism wending their way across the plains to the promised land in Utah, which, under the habitual industry and thrift of these strange people, blossomed as the rose, and became an abode of comfort and plenty. But the new prophet, with his subleaders, exhibited the intolerance and assumption which had brought hostility in Missouri and Illinois. September 15, 1857, a train of emigrants from Arkansas, on their way to California, was attacked at Mountain Meadow, in Utah, by a body of Mormons under John D. Lee, a

prominent leader, and over 100 of them massacred in cold blood. The popular feeling in the country, provoked by this event, was so strong that the government at Washington was compelled to take action, and an army of 2,000 men, under General Albert Sidney Johnston, was sent to Salt Lake City to reduce them to submission. When this force started across the plains it was thought the Mormons would fortify their city and resist its approach, but, fortunately, they abandoned their threatened opposition, and the authority of the government was established in the Mormon capital and throughout the Territory. Twenty years after the Mountain Meadow massacre the author of it, John D. Lee, who had been conspicuous among the Mormons in Missouri, was arrested, tried, convicted, and executed for the crime on the very spot where it was committed.

The leadership of Brigham Young and the doctrines and policy enforced at Salt Lake City were not acceptable to all the Saints, and as early as 1852 a small body, claiming to be adherents of the original faith, formed a reorganization at Zarahemla, Wisconsin, and protested against the innovations introduced in Utah. In 1860 this body, which repudiates polygamy, elected Joseph Smith, eldest son of the original prophet, their president, and in 1872 the Reorganized Church, as it is called, was incorporated under the laws of Illinois, with headquarters at Plano, in that State. Subsequently it was incorporated under the laws of Iowa, and the headquarters removed to Lamoni in that State, where the general offices and the publishing house are located, and where the "Saints' Herald," a weekly paper, organ of the church; "Autumn Leaves," a monthly magazine, and "Zion's Hope," a Sunday school paper, are issued. They are animated by a zealous missionary spirit and have churches in various parts of the country. In 1900 they had two churches in St. Louis, and altogether forty-two in Missouri, with 3,189 members.

DANIEL M. GRISSOM.

**Morris, John Bingle**, pioneer, was born in Pendleton County, Kentucky, December 3, 1806, son of Joseph and Sarah (Rodman) Morris. His parents were natives of Virginia, who settled in Kentucky in the year 1800, and his father was of the well known Morris family, whose representatives have



been distinguished in Maryland and Virginia. Joseph and Sarah (Rodman) Morris had three sons, named respectively, George, John Bingle and Joseph Rodman Morris. Joseph Morris died in 1808, and his widow, who subsequently married Andrew Patton, died in 1815. Inheriting the virtues and ability of an honorable and distinguished family, the three sons, left half-orphans at an early age, bravely carved out their own fortunes, and, self-educated and self-made, became excellent and highly esteemed citizens, enjoying the confidence and respect of all who knew them. John Bingle Morris married Julia Anne Shumate, June 5, 1827, in Millersburg, Kentucky, and remained in that State until 1830, when he removed to Missouri and settled near Millersburg, Callaway County. In 1836 he settled permanently in Audrain County, and erected the first house on the site of the present city of Mexico. The old Morris mansion, as it was called, was a home noted for its generous hospitality, and it served the purpose of a hotel. In it was also located the first post office. Judge Morris was the first postmaster, and his appointment came from President Jackson. This office he held continuously for fifteen years thereafter. In 1838 he was elected clerk of both the county and circuit courts, and after the separation of these offices he continued to hold the office of clerk of the county court until 1855. At that time he was elected judge of the same court. In 1862 he was re-elected and served until May 1, 1865, when the famous "Ousting Ordinance" operated to deprive him of the position to which he had been chosen by the people. In November of 1866 he was again called to the county bench, and he was re-elected in 1870, and again in 1874, being at the time of his death presiding judge of the court. In all the long years of his official life he adhered tenaciously to whatever he thought to be right and was equally determined in his opposition to whatever he thought inimical to the interests committed to his charge. So outspoken and inflexible was he that one may doubt if his motives were ever questioned by any who chanced to be brought in opposition to his views. In 1868, when the county had a debt of over \$400,000, without a courthouse or bridge, when Mexico had no schoolhouse and no sidewalks, when the population of the county

was but 7,000, and only 400 men were allowed to vote, at such a time as this Judge Morris was called to preside over the deliberations of the county court and bring order out of confusion. Opposing all propositions to compromise or repudiate the debt, he insisted on the full and speedy payment of every cent of the obligation, and to him, more than to any other citizen of Audrain County, is due the prosperous condition of that county and the city of Mexico to-day. His honesty and sound judgment made him a power in public affairs throughout his long life, and as a gentleman, a friend, neighbor and official, he stood unblemished. He died at his home near Mexico on the morning of December 30, 1875. His widow survived him ten years, dying March 18, 1885, and being interred beside her husband. Mrs. Morris was the daughter of Peyton and Mary Adair Shumate, and she was born in Brownsburg, Rockbridge County, Virginia, May 5, 1811. She was taken to Kentucky by her parents when she was five years of age. Peyton Shumate, who was of pure French lineage, was born in Fauquier County, Virginia, October 12, 1781, and died in Millersburg, Kentucky, June 9, 1845. His wife, who was of distinguished Irish ancestry, was born in Fauquier County, Virginia, May 22, 1785, and died in Sharpsburg, Kentucky, February 5, 1869. Her remains rest by those of her husband at Millersburg, Kentucky. Mrs. Julia Anne Morris, the wife of Judge Morris, was a charter member of the first Baptist Church ever organized in Mexico, and all the qualities that adorn the Christian shone out beautifully in her life. She and her husband were the parents of thirteen children, all of whom grew to maturity, and all of whom survive them save three. Belle Morris died in 1852, Charles Offut died in 1896, and Ophelia Arnold died in 1900. Belle Morris, who was born September 28, 1835, died unmarried; Ophelia, born January 11, 1845, married Robert Russell Arnold; Charles O., born April 14, 1843, married Frances Catherine Flournoy. Those living at the present time (1900) are the following named: Mary Elizabeth, who was born May 10, 1830, and married Thomas S. Spiers; George Adair, who was born January 7, 1832, and married Mary Eliza Belt; Joseph Dudley, who was born November 5, 1833, and married Martha Leah Cauthorn; Peyton Shumate, who was born

November 8, 1837, and married Cynthia Ann McIntyre; Thomas T., who was born October 16, 1839, and married Mary Virginia Jackson; Albert Tucker, who was born April 19, 1841, and married Mary Thornsby; John Bingle, who was born August 3, 1847, and married Frances Emma Belt; Lucy Lee, who was born December 24, 1849, and married Robert C. Graham; Julia Allen, who was born March 24, 1851, and married James David McKee, and William Alfred, who was born February 14, 1853, and married Susan Mize.

**Morrison.**—An incorporated village near the Missouri River, on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, in Richland Township, Gasconade County, twelve miles southwest of Hermann. It has three churches, Catholic, Lutheran and Methodist Episcopal; a graded school, a distillery, a nursery, two hotels and about a dozen stores and shops. Population, 1899 (estimated), 225.

**Morrison, Adele Sarpy**, whose acts of beneficence, social and Christian graces have left a lasting impress upon the history of St. Louis, was born in that city, daughter of John B. and Martha (Russell) Sarpy. She was carefully educated, being graduated first from the Sacred Heart Convent of St. Louis. Immediately afterward she entered upon a postgraduate course of study at the noted Visitation Convent, of Georgetown, D. C., and soon after completing this course married Colonel J. L. D. Morrison. Her husband being then prominent in public life, Mrs. Morrison entered a sphere to which she was peculiarly adapted by personal charms and intellectual graces. She was presented at the French court when Napoleon III was at the zenith of his power and influence, and preparations were being made for her formal presentation at the court of St. James when the arrest of Mason and Slidell, Confederate ambassadors, on board a British ship, caused Colonel and Mrs. Morrison to return to the United States, and, some years later, Mrs. Morrison wore the dress which she had had made for the English court presentation at a New Year's reception given by President Grant at the White House. Later, Mrs. Morrison lived four and a half years abroad, devoting much of this time to travel and study. Her artistic tastes and talents at-

tracted attention, and a painting in the royal gallery of King John of Saxony, which she was permitted to copy after presentation at his court, is now among her cherished art treasures. During this residence abroad she was presented at the court of King Victor Emanuel, of Italy, and participated in many important social functions. She also made careful study of French and English charities and charitable institutions, and especially of that class of institutions designed to help the poor to help themselves and to lighten their burdens without robbing them of their independence. On her return home, calling to her assistance in the work other ladies of like kindness of heart, she established the institution at 812 North Eighteenth Street, at which the children of the poor mothers of the city are kindly cared for while their mothers are at work. From the beginning she was president of the board of trustees charged with the responsibility of managing the institution, and it has ever since been an object of her tenderest solicitude. The Woman's Exchange, the Mary and Martha Home, the Home of the Immaculate Conception, and the Woman's Guild are other institutions and associations of women for charitable and educational purposes in which Mrs. Morrison has been a moving spirit, and with which she has been officially connected. The Daughters of the Confederacy has been developed into a useful and influential organization somewhat through her earnest efforts in its behalf. Those who have known her best know how quietly and unostentatiously she has gone about her work, and yet how forceful and effective all her efforts have been in behalf of every cause she has espoused. She has graced the home, reared a worthy family of children, and blessed a great city by her good works.

**Morrison, Alferd W.**, distinguished as a financier and State official, was born November 25, 1802, in Jessamine County, Kentucky, and died August 24, 1883, at his country home in Howard County, Missouri. He was the son of William Morrison, who was born in Wales and came with his two brothers to this country toward the close of the eighteenth century. The maternal grandfather of Alferd W. Morrison was Alferd Williams, who was born in Virginia, came from that State to Kentucky in 1770 and set-

tled in Jessamine County, where he reared a large family of children. Two of his sons were Revolutionary soldiers and rose to prominence in later life. A daughter, the mother of Alferd W. Morrison, came to Howard County, Missouri, very early in the history of this State and died there in 1838. Mr. Morrison was the only son in a family of six children. Three of his sisters, Mrs. Martha Dunn, Mrs. Nancy Hughes and Mrs. Samuel Dunn, were married in Kentucky. The other two sisters were Mrs. James H. Lay, of Benton County, and Mrs. Presley Samuels, of Dubuque, Iowa. All the members of this family are now dead. After the death of his father, Mr. Morrison's mother married Lawrence J. Daly, of Jessamine County, Kentucky, and came, with her husband, to Howard County in 1820. Four daughters were born of this second marriage. Of these, Elizabeth married Samuel C. Major, Sr., a merchant of Fayette, Missouri, and public administrator of Howard County for a number of years; Lucy married W. C. Boone, of Howard County, and died in Jefferson City, Missouri, in 1885. She was State librarian. Alice married Dr. John A. Talbott, of Fayette, and Louisa married John P. Sebree, of Howard County. The last named is still living at the old family homestead. Mr. Morrison was nineteen years of age when he came to Missouri with his mother and stepfather. He had received a liberal education in Kentucky under the tutorage of his stepfather, Mr. Daly, who was a proficient teacher. Among other accomplishments, he had mastered the science of surveying and after coming to this State he served as deputy surveyor under Mr. Daly, who was surveyor of Howard County in 1822. The following year Mr. Morrison was himself elected to the office and surveyed the sites of New Franklin, Fayette, Roanoke and Boonesboro. He held the office of county surveyor for ten years, and during this period had various contracts for making government surveys in connection with the Platte Purchase. He also made surveys on the Big Osage River, in Camden County. His ability and integrity commended him to the people as a public official and he was kept in such positions continuously in his county up to 1851, serving at different times as sheriff, assessor and county judge. During the administration of President James K. Polk he was

receiver of the land office at Fayette, and this interval of four years constituted the only period between 1823 and 1851, when he was not a county official. In 1851 he was appointed Treasurer of the State of Missouri by Governor King, to fill out the unexpired term of Peter G. Glover, who had died in office. At the close of the term for which he was appointed he was elected to the State treasurership and was re-elected twice thereafter. He was holding this office in the early part of the Civil War and against the protest of Governor Gamble resigned the treasurership rather than take the "test oath" which the State convention had provided should be taken by all public officials in Missouri. During his incumbency of the office the affairs of the treasury department of the State government were managed with rare ability, and Judge Morrison was generally recognized as one of the ablest financiers in the State. After his retirement from the treasurership, he returned to Howard County and made his home thereafter on a splendid farm of 800 acres near Fayette. There he passed the remainder of his life, honored by all who knew him both for his public services and his high character and genuine worth as a man. In politics he was a Democrat of the old school, and for many years he occupied an influential position in his party. He was a Royal Arch Mason, and took a very active part in Masonic affairs for many years. He married Miss Minerva Jackson, who was a daughter of Captain John Jackson, one of the early settlers in Howard County. Her father, who was a native of Tennessee, was a participant in the War of 1812 and fought under General Jackson at New Orleans. Of this marriage two children were born, one of whom was John L. Morrison, who was warden of the penitentiary at Jefferson City during the administration of Governor David R. Francis. The other is Preston E. Morrison, a farmer, who lives at the old homestead in Howard County. Judge Morrison's first wife died March 10, 1858, and on the 17th of September, 1860, he married Mrs. James H. Johnson, of Platte County, Missouri, whose maiden name was Martha C. Henderson, and who was a daughter of John H. Henderson, a native of Virginia, who now resides in Kansas City, Missouri.

**Morrison, James L. D.**, eminent as lawyer, soldier, legislator and orator, was born in Kaskaskia, Illinois, April 12, 1816, son of Robert and Eliza (Lowry) Morrison. His mother came to St. Louis in 1805, as the guest of her near relative, James Lowry Donaldson, an eminent Irish lawyer of Baltimore, who had been appointed Attorney General of the Territory of Louisiana by President Jefferson. She first met her future husband at a reception given at the residence of Governor William Clark, and they were married in 1806. Of the four sons born of this union all achieved distinction. The eldest, William Edgar Morrison, was the first native of Illinois graduated from West Point Military Academy, and died while superintending the construction of the old National Road, by appointment of President Andrew Jackson. John M. Morrison, another of the sons, was serving as a judge of the Circuit Court of California at the time of his death, and Robert F. Morrison reached the position of chief justice of California. James L. D. Morrison obtained appointment as midshipman in the United States Navy in 1832, and cruised in the Pacific ocean. In 1838 he returned home on leave of absence, and read law while restoring impaired health. Resigning from the navy he engaged in the practice of law at Belleville, Illinois. He raised the first company of troops recruited for the Mexican War in Illinois, which was first tendered to the St. Louis Legion, but later mustered into the Second Illinois Regiment, of which he was elected lieutenant colonel. After his return from the war the Illinois Legislature voted Colonel Morrison a sword as a reward for gallantry and meritorious conduct, and St. Clair County presented him with a similar testimonial. Not long afterward he was nominated on the Whig ticket for Lieutenant Governor of Illinois, and, although defeated, led the other candidates on the ticket by nearly 5,000 votes. Immediately afterward, St. Clair County, then Democratic by 1,500 majority, sent him to the House of Representatives as a Whig, and later he was elected to the Senate of Illinois. As a legislator he became a recognized leader, being especially prominent in promoting the building of railroads and developing the material resources of the State. For many years he was a leading member of the Whig party in Illinois, but when that

party became permeated with the doctrine of "Know-Nothingism" he became a Democrat, and was elected to Congress. After his removal to St. Louis he was prominent in the Democratic party in Missouri. He possessed captivating arts of speech, together with a ready wit and imperturbable composure, and his tall and supple figure and graceful gestures added not a little to the charm of his eloquence. As a political orator, particularly in the Kansas-Nebraska debates and in the Douglas campaigns of 1858 and 1860, he was the peer of any of the eminent men who made brilliant that period of the history of Illinois. He was especially learned and able as a land lawyer, and was identified with much of the most important land litigation of Illinois and Missouri during the years of his greatest activity in the practice of law. Having acquired a large fortune, he retired from practice many years before his death, which occurred August 14, 1888, and the later years of his life were devoted to the management of his estate, to literature and foreign travel. He married first, in 1842, Miss Mary A. Carlin, daughter of Governor Thomas Carlin, who was Governor of Illinois from 1838 to 1842. Six children were born of this marriage, three of whom survived their father, the eldest being James L. D. Morrison, Jr., who followed in the footsteps of his father and became a lawyer; William Edgar Morrison, of Bancroft, Iowa, and Eugenia M. Morrison, now Mrs. Joseph Carr, of St. Louis. His first wife died in 1856, and in 1861 he married Miss Adele Sarpy, the accomplished daughter of John B. Sarpy, a distinguished pioneer of St. Louis, of whom appropriate mention is made elsewhere in these volumes. Four children were born of this marriage, all of whom inherited a large share of the intellectual brilliancy of their parents. Two of these children, John B. Sarpy Morrison and Julia Olivia Gill Morrison, are dead. The others are now Mrs. Albert T. Kelley and Mrs. Clark M. Carr, both of New York.

**Morrisville.**—A village in Polk County, ten miles south of Bolivar, the county seat. It is the seat of Morrisonville College, and has a public school, and a Southern Methodist Church. The town has a flourmill, and is a large grain and cattle center. In 1899 the population was 500. The site was known

as Pleasant Prairie, and a log building used for church and school purposes was erected in 1838. It received its present name in honor of Morris Mitchell.

**Morrisville College.**—A coeducational preparatory school, high school and college, under the patronage of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, at Morrisville, Polk County. In connection with it is a Ministers' Aid Society, to assist young students for the ministry. The college was founded in 1872 as Morrisville Institute, and took its present name in 1876. In 1898 there were seven teachers and 189 students; the property was valued at \$30,000, and the library contained 3,500 volumes.

**Morrow, Calvin Jenkins,** physician, was born July 2, 1860, in Macon County, Missouri. His parents were John Starling and Melseny (Richardson) Morrow, the former a native of Tennessee, and the latter of Kentucky. The son was reared upon a farm, and during his boyhood attended the country schools. For some time he was a student in McGee College, at College Mound, Macon County, Missouri, and was engaged in a country store. In 1881-2 he attended Lincoln University, at Lincoln, Illinois, and acquired a fair academical education, but was unable to remain for graduation. He then began the study of medicine under the tutorship of Dr. J. H. P. Baker, of Salisbury, Missouri, a practitioner of high standing, well known to the profession throughout the State. He subsequently became a student in the Missouri Medical College, St. Louis, from which he was graduated in March, 1884. He entered upon practice in Kansas City the same year, following general lines until recently, when he determined to give special attention to genito-urinary and constitutional disorders. He has made careful investigation of alcoholism and tobacco poisoning, and has given efficacious treatment in such cases. As an adjunct to medical skill, he has taken deep interest in the Kansas City Training School for Nurses, before which he lectures on topics pertaining to his specialized professional work. He is a member of the Jackson County Medical Society, of the Missouri State Medical Society, and of the American Medical Association. He has at times read before these bodies papers which have appeared in the

published proceedings and in professional journals, and attracted wide attention. Among the most recent of these are one on "The Treatment of Alcoholism and Inebriety" and another on "Gonorrhoeal Rheumatism." In politics he is a consistent Democrat, but declined to act with the party in the presidential campaign of 1896 on account of its monetary policy. He is a Master Mason, a Knight of Pythias, and was for some years treasurer of the local lodge of the last named order. He is also a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and for several years examining physician for that order, and a member of the Legion of Honor, for which he is examiner at the present time. He is examining physician for the Covenant Mutual Life Insurance Company of St. Louis. Dr. Morrow was married, November 27, 1888, to Miss Frances Lulu Eby, daughter of Upton Eby, formerly of the Upton Eby Wholesale Grocery House and Riley, Eby & Co. Dr. and Mrs. Morrow occupy high social position.

**Morrow, Charles Emmett,** lawyer, is a descendant of one of the most distinguished missionaries of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church and one of its founders in Missouri. His father, Baxter Ewing Morrow, a native of Lafayette County, Missouri, was a son of Rev. Robert D. Morrow, who came from Tennessee about the time Rev. Finis Ewing settled in Missouri, and assisted the last named in founding the Cumberland Presbyterian Church in this State. Rev. Robert D. Morrow's life in Missouri was full of hardship and self-denial, but his heroic efforts in the cause of advancing the religious and educational standards of the State are in evidence to-day and will live forever in the history of Missouri. He lived for some time at Columbus, Johnson County, and was for several years president of Chapel Hill College, in its day one of the noted educational institutions of western Missouri. His services as pastor in the Cumberland Presbyterian denomination extended over a long period, and were given to numerous weak and struggling churches. His death occurred about 1870. His son, Baxter E. Morrow, was engaged in mercantile pursuits in Warrensburg and elsewhere, and his later years were devoted to agriculture, by reason of his impaired health. He was a





*Thomas R. Marshall*

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man of influence in Johnson County, and for two terms served as presiding judge of the county court. He held the office of elder in the Presbyterian Church for many years, was identified with the Masonic fraternity, and on numerous occasions demonstrated a high public spirit and generosity of heart. His death occurred June 30, 1860. His widow, who now resides on the farm on which he spent his declining years, was formerly Mary J. O'Neill, a native of Sabine County, and, like her husband, descended from Scotch-Irish ancestors, who left Ireland on account of religious persecutions at the hands of the Established Church, and settled in Virginia. On the paternal side Charles E. Morrow is also descended from John Ray, a member of the first State Constitutional Convention of Missouri, whose daughter was the wife of Rev. Robert D. Morrow. Ray County was named in his honor. The education of Charles E. Morrow was obtained in the country schools and the State Normal School at Warrensburg, where his studies were completed in 1889. After a course of study in the law office of Honorable S. P. Sparks, of Warrensburg, he was admitted to the bar, before Judge C. W. Sloan, January 26, 1892, since which date he has been engaged in successful practice at Warrensburg. As the nominee of the Democratic party, he was elected prosecuting attorney in November, 1900. It is a fact worthy of note that at the primaries he had no opposition. He is deeply interested in the cause of higher education, and since June 1, 1898, he has been a member of the board of regents of the Warrensburg normal school, and has also filled the position of secretary of that board. Externally he is identified with the Knights of Pythias. His marriage, which occurred December 24, 1890, united him with Flora Anderson, daughter of James A. Anderson, presiding judge of the county court. They have two children, O'Neill Sparks and Charles Anderson Morrow.

**Morrow, Thomas Robert**, lawyer, was born January 24, 1857, in Hartford, Connecticut, and is the only member of his family who has chosen the West as his field for business or professional occupation. He received his preparation for a collegiate course in the public schools of Hartford,

**Mr. Albert**, was  
 son, Pettis County.  
 William Kirkpatrick and  
 Morrow. His father be-  
 longed to the family of Morrrows which helped  
 to make much of the early settlers here  
 of Western Missouri.  
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*Thomas R. Hanna.*

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**Morrow, Thomas Robert**, lawyer, was born January 24, 1857, in Hartford, Connecticut, and is the only member of his family who has chosen the West as his field for business or professional occupation. He received his preparation for a collegiate course in the public schools of Hartford,

graduating from the high school in 1876. He then entered Yale College and, availing himself of the academic course, graduated in 1880. His next step was to the Yale University Law School, and in 1882 he was graduated from that department of the institution, and located in Hartford, where he practiced law a short time, in the same year removing to Kansas City, Missouri, where he has since resided. He is a member of the strong legal firm of Lathrop, Morrow, Fox & Moore, a combination of abundant legal talents and versatility, and is looked upon as a man of unusual strength and brilliant abilities. He was made a member of the board of police commissioners of Kansas City by Governor Francis, and served in that capacity about four years. His political affiliations have always been with the Democratic party, although he refuses to accept the theories advocated by those of the party who favor the free coinage of silver at the ratio of sixteen to one. He has won a high standing in Masonic circles, and is one of the leaders in the affairs of that great fraternal organization. He was married, July 3, 1883, to Miss Flora E. Burt, of Hartford, Connecticut, whose ancestors participated in the stirring events of Revolutionary days.

**Morrow, William Albert**, was born August 4, 1863, in Dresden, Pettis County, Missouri, son of William Kirkpatrick and Nannie (James) Morrow. His father belonged to the family of Morrrows which helped to make much of the early religious history of western Missouri. John and Robert Morrow were ministers of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and James Morrow, the grandfather of William A. Morrow, was a noted old-time singing school master. The mother of William K. Morrow, was Margaret Crockett, who felt a pardonable pride in being a relation of the famous Davy Crockett. The mother of William A. Morrow is a daughter of John James and wife, who were pioneer settlers in Missouri and kept a noted old-time inn on the post road between Warrensburg and Clinton, which was called the half-way house. Mr. Morrow was educated in the public schools and at the State normal school at Warrensburg, which has been his home since early childhood. After completing his education, he

clerked for a time in a book store in that city, and later for another establishment. His earliest business experience, however, was obtained in the office of the "Journal-Democrat" newspaper, where he was carrier of the weekly edition of the newspaper and performed the various tasks usually required of the printer's "devil." He learned the printers' trade under the guidance of such veterans as Colonel C. A. Middleton, now one of the editors of the Johnson County "Star;" Colonel C. C. Morrow, late executive clerk of the United States Senate, and Honorable F. C. Farr, who afterward was private secretary to Governor Crittenden and is now a prominent attorney of Kansas City. When his father was elected circuit clerk of Johnson County he became deputy clerk in that office, and filled that position for eight years. When the law was passed allowing stenographers for circuit and criminal courts he studied shorthand writing, and was appointed stenographer for both these courts in Johnson County. He held this position under Circuit Judge Charles W. Sloan and Criminal Judge John E. Ryland until 1893, when he went to Jefferson City to become official reporter of the State Senate. His experience in connection with legislative affairs began in 1887, when he was appointed bill clerk on the staff of A. C. Coker, secretary of the Senate. At the next session of the Legislature he was bill clerk on the staff of Secretary of the Senate Henry L. Gray. In 1891 he was elected official reporter of the Senate, and filled that position also during the extra session of 1892. In 1893 he was again elected official reporter, and at the close of the session assumed the duties of stenographer in the office of Governor Stone. He was reappointed to this position by Governor Stephens, and served during the ensuing four years, and will be retained in this capacity by Governor Dockery. A Democrat in politics, he has taken an active part in various campaigns, serving as secretary to the chairman of the State central committee during the campaigns of 1892-4-6-8-1900. He is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and of the orders of Freemasons, Knights of Pythias and Elks. In Masonry he is a Knight Templar and Noble of the Mystic Shrine. He married Miss Kate R. Shockey, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Shockey, of Warrensburg.

**Morton, Isaac Wyman**, merchant, was born May 4, 1847, in Quincy, Illinois. He came to St. Louis when he was nine years of age and was educated at Wyman's Institute and Washington University, of that city. When seventeen years of age he took a position as collector in the Second National Bank, and later occupied successively the positions of bookkeeper and teller in the same institution. In 1865 he entered the hardware house of Waters, Simmons & Co. as clerk, and shortly afterward took a position as salesman. January 1, 1872, the firm of Waters, Simmons & Co. was succeeded by E. C. Simmons & Co., Mr. Simmons and Mr. Morton composing the new firm. Two years later the Simmons Hardware Company was incorporated, and Messrs. Simmons and Morton became president and vice president respectively. In 1898 they retired from their positions, but continued their official connection with the Simmons Hardware Company as advisory directors. Mr. Morton has been actively identified with educational work in St. Louis, as well as prominent in commercial circles, and is a member of the board of directors of Washington University, and served during the years 1896 and 1897 as president of the Mercantile Library Association. He has been a regular attendant at the meetings of the Ethical Society of St. Louis, and is a member of the board of trustees of the Self-Culture Hall Association. He is an independent Democrat politically. June 19, 1877, he married Miss Jeanette Filley, daughter of Honorable O. D. Filley, at one time mayor of St. Louis.

**Moscoso, Luis Alvarado de**, the Spanish adventurer, who first conducted an expedition of Europeans down the Mississippi River, was born in Badajos, in 1505, and died in Peru in 1561. From 1529 to 1534 he served as captain under Pedro de Alvarado in Guatemala, accompanying him on his expedition to Peru in the year last named. When Alvarado relinquished his claim to possession of that country, in consideration of 100,000 gold castellanos, Moscoso received a large share of the indemnity, but soon dissipated his fortune and joined Hernando de Soto in his expedition to Florida. After De Soto's death he became commander-in-chief of the expedition, and, after spending the winter of 1541-2 with the Natchitoches Indians,

resolved to give up the fruitless search for gold and abandon the country. Returning with greatly diminished forces to the Mississippi River he built seven rude boats, on which he embarked his men, and began drifting down the river. He entered the Gulf of Mexico July 19, 1542, and on September 10th following reached Panuco River, in New Spain, arriving at last in Mexico, December 23, 1542. He was well received by Mendoza, then viceroy of Mexico, and accompanied him, in 1551, to Peru, where he held various important commands until his death.

**Moscow.**—A village of about fifty inhabitants, in Clay County, eleven miles southwest of Liberty and five and a half miles north of Kansas City. It has several stores, a mill and two churches, Baptist and Christian.

**Moscow Mills.**—A village in Lincoln county, on the St. Louis & Hannibal Railroad, four miles southeast of Troy. It has two churches, a public school, a canning factory, flouring mill, a hotel and about a dozen stores and shops. Population, 1899, (estimated), 350.

**Moses, S. Gratz,** physician, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, October 6, 1813, and died in St. Louis February 21, 1897. He was graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1835, and soon afterward began the practice of his profession at Bordentown, New Jersey. In 1838, at the suggestion of Professor Nathaniel Chapman, of the University of Pennsylvania, he became private physician to Joseph Bonaparte, ex-King of Spain, and brother of Napoleon the Great, who had a country seat near Bordentown, and accompanied him to Europe. Upon his return he spent a little time in Philadelphia, and in the fall of 1841 removed to St. Louis, where he again engaged in general practice. In company with Dr. J. B. Johnson, Dr. William McPheeters and others, he established the first regular dispensary opened in St. Louis. He also served as health officer during the administration of Mayor Luther M. Kennett, and as early as 1842 became connected with the Medical Department of Kemper College as lecturer on obstetrics and diseases of women. Later he was elected to the chair of obstetrics in Missouri Medical College,

and held that professorship until 1853, when he resigned. During the Civil War his sympathy with the Confederate cause, and the fact that his two sons had enlisted in the Confederate Army, caused his arrest, and after a few days' imprisonment he was sent inside the Confederate lines. He at once volunteered to assist in the care of the sick and wounded Confederate soldiers, and was on duty in the hospitals at Savannah, Georgia, until near the close of the war. After the war he returned to St. Louis and resumed practice.

**Moss, James H.,** a distinguished lawyer and member of the State convention of 1861, was born in Kentucky and died at Columbia, Missouri, September 20, 1873. He came with his father, Dr. James Moss, to Missouri at an early day and settled in Platte City. His only sister, Elizabeth Moss, married General William H. Ashley, member of Congress, and Lieutenant Governor of Missouri, and after his death was married to United States Senator John J. Crittenden, of Kentucky. In 1861 Colonel James H. Moss was elected as a Union man to the State convention, and took a leading part in its proceedings. He organized the militia of Platte County and commanded the Eighty-second Regiment, Enrolled Missouri Militia, known as "Pawpaws," which rendered efficient service in maintaining order in Platte and neighboring counties and protecting the inhabitants from the depredations of Kansas "Red Legs." He was an honorable and fearless man.

**Mothers' Union, Kansas City.**—The Mothers' Union was organized in 1890 by Miss Frances Newton, of Chicago, and Mrs. Frederic W. Griffin, of Kansas City. Its purpose was to educate the public in kindergarten principles, with a view to the introduction of that system of instruction into the public schools. When this object was attained the Union maintained its organization, devoting its attention to topics relating to the care of the home and the rearing of children. There is no prescribed scientific course of study, but consideration is given to the entire field of domestic sanitation, healthful diet, proper dress, care of the body, and the mental, moral and physical training of children. Membership is unrestricted, all interested be-

ing privileged to attend and to bring their little ones. A kindergartner takes charge of the children in a separate room, while the mothers conduct their meeting. A loan library has been maintained since 1897. All valuable papers read before the Union are solicited for the loan library, and are usually obtained. These are loaned for two weeks to any one in any part of the country. So great has been the demand for many of these that they have been duplicated many times, and a few have been printed. Almost every State in the Union has used some of these papers, and they have been placed upon the list of recommended literature by the National Congress of Mothers. Meetings are held weekly from October to May; no fee is exacted, but those attending may pay fifty cents per year, which fund is used to pay the kindergartner. The average attendance is forty to sixty, and several hundred individuals attend during the year. The officers for 1900 were: Mrs. E. R. Weeks, president; Mrs. P. H. Slattery, vice president; Mrs. E. L. Hutton, secretary, and Mrs. J. S. Olliver, treasurer. As a direct result of the work of the Union, mothers' meetings are being organized in connection with many ward schools in the city and in other towns in the State.

**Motley, William Perry**, general agent of the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company, was born May 1, 1858, in Tuskegee, Alabama. His father, John G. Motley, was born in Alabama and has lived in that State all of his life, still residing at Tuskegee. The mother of the subject of this sketch was Louisa Perry, who was born in Georgia. She is also living. On both sides of this family Revolutionary ancestry may be traced. The mother is a descendant of the distinguished Perry family, of whom the noted Oliver Hazard Perry was a member, and the latter is a common family name, Mr. Motley having direct relatives bearing it. A first cousin of John G. Motley was John L. Motley, the famous historian, and well known for his diplomatic service as United States Minister to England under President Grant. W. P. Motley received his education at Tuskegee and Auburn, Alabama. At the age of twenty-one years he left his native State and removed to Kansas City, Missouri, where he accepted a position with the large dry goods firm then

known as Bullene, Moore, Emery & Co. At the close of his service with that firm he associated himself with the Travelers' Insurance Company, and was with that company five years, at the end of which time he went to the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company of California. His connection with this company dates from October 15, 1890, when he accepted the general agency, having jurisdiction over the life and accident insurance departments in the State of Kansas and western Missouri. The Pacific Mutual began to transact business in Missouri the same year Mr. Motley became associated with it, and he therefore built his business in the western territory from the ground up. Starting with no figures at all to show the amount of policies written, Mr. Motley has caused the operations of his company in the territory covered by him to grow until the report of the year 1899 showed premiums amounting to \$54,000 in the accident department and \$32,000 in the life department. Under him work agents in nearly all of the principal cities and towns of his territory, and the affairs of the Pacific Mutual are generally conceded to be in able hands. Mr. Motley is one of the pioneer life insurance men of Kansas City, although he is not old in years, and he has established a wide acquaintance and a strong and faithful clientage. During the days of the Craig Rifles he was an active member of that famous society-military organization, and served as its color sergeant. He is a member of the Troost Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, South, is a Mason of the Thirty-second degree, and holds membership in the order of the Mystic Shrine. Mr. Motley was married in February, 1887, to Miss Sallie Carpenter, who was born and reared at Lexington, Missouri. Her father was E. W. Carpenter, one of the early settlers and prominent residents of Lafayette County. Mr. Motley takes a lively interest in all matters pertaining to the good of Kansas City, and is a loyal, public-spirited citizen, as well as a thorough, careful business man.

**Mott, Frederick W.**, widely known in public life and prominent also as a business man, was born December 2, 1849, in New York City. In 1865 he came to St. Louis and became clerk and then private secretary to J. P. Thompson, of the Life Association of America. In 1878 he took

charge of the management and building of the Southern Street Railway, from Carondelet to Sixth and Market Streets. He pushed this road to completion, but its operation was enjoined by the officials of the Fifth Street (now Broadway) Railway Company. The southern portion of the city became arrayed against the Broadway Company, and sent Mr. Mott to the Legislature in 1879 to secure the repeal of an obnoxious law, and he finally obtained legislation which permitted the operation of the Southern Street Railway line. In 1882 he was elected secretary of the Syenite Granite Company, and soon after became prominently identified with the movement which resulted in the laying down of granite pavements throughout the business portion of St. Louis. In 1883 he was appointed by Mayor Ewing assessor and collector of water rates, his appointment being unanimously confirmed by the council. In 1884 he sat as a delegate in the National Republican Convention, held in Chicago, which nominated James G. Blaine for the presidency, and he has also served his party at different times as secretary of the Republican State Central Committee. In 1894 he was elected to the State Senate, to fill out the unexpired term of Honorable J. C. McGinnis, deceased, and in 1896 was re-elected to that body for a full term of four years. As a member of the Senate, he has been the author of numerous bills, which are now laws, one of which was the present State election law, and molded into its present form by a conference committee, of which he was a member. He introduced the bills enacted into a primary election law, and creating the State department of charities and corrections, and was the author also of the bill providing for the erection of a new library building in St. Louis, and of the present laws governing fraternal and benevolent organizations enacted by the Legislature, and rendered an important service to such associations in this connection. He bought the Henry T. Blow residence tract in Carondelet, subdivided it, and made it the handsomest residence district in that portion of the city. He also organized the South End Building Association, which returned to its members 50 per cent profit on a capital of \$500,000, and the Carondelet Electric Light & Power Company, of which he is now secretary. March 27, 1871, he married Miss Isabel Ste-

venson Rutherford, daughter of Archibald S. Rutherford, founder of the noted dry goods house to which the house of Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney is successor. Of two sons born of this union the eldest Frederick Rutherford Mott, is a well known electrician, who graduated under the tutorship of Thomas Edison, and is a member of the engineer corps of the Bell Telephone Company. The younger son, Edwin Webster Mott, lost his life in an attempt to rescue a companion from drowning in the Mississippi River.

**Moulton, Jonathan Benjamin**, civil engineer, was born in Oxford, Massachusetts, July 26, 1810. Having fitted himself for the position of civil engineering, he began practical work as assistant engineer in the construction of the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal. As assistant engineer, he then aided in building the Lexington & Ohio Railway, in Kentucky, the first railway west of the Alleghany Mountains. In 1839 he came to St. Louis and became county engineer. Later he was for several years city engineer for St. Louis, and twice he held the position of State engineer to the board of public improvements. When the St. Louis & Iron Mountain Railway enterprise was inaugurated he was made chief engineer of that line, and located and constructed it from St. Louis to Iron Mountain. He was then made chief engineer also of the North Missouri Railroad, and located and constructed the western branch from Moberly to Kansas City, and the northern branch from Macon, Missouri, to Ottumwa, Iowa, through the town of Moulton, Iowa, named in his honor. He also built the bridge at Des Moines, Iowa, considered in those days a remarkable feat of engineering. He was also prominently identified later as an engineer with the building of other railroads in Missouri, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska and Louisiana, and, in addition to acting as chief engineer of the North Missouri Railroad, was its general superintendent for some years. He retired from the active practice of his profession about ten years before his death, which occurred in St. Louis, January 20, 1897. He was married, in 1843, to Miss Emma Smith, of Evansville, Indiana, and in 1893 they celebrated their golden wedding. Their children are Julius Moulton,

Sylvanus Thayer Moulton and Mellona Jane Moulton, now the wife of Dr. W. C. Green.

**Mound Builders.**—"In American archaeology, the name applied to the constructors of an extensive series of ancient remains, of uncertain date, scattered over the upper Mississippi and Ohio River Valleys. These remains vary greatly in size and character, and evidently were erected by different peoples widely apart in time, but approximating each other in the general level of their culture. The mounds, or tumuli, are of earth, or earth mingled with stones, and are of two classes, the one with a circular base and conical in shape, the other with a rectangular base and a superstructure in the form of a truncated and terraced pyramid. The former are generally found to contain human remains, and are, therefore, held to be barrows, or sepulchral monuments, raised over the distinguished dead, or in some instances serving as the communal place of interment of a gens, or clan. The truncated pyramids, with their flat surfaces, were evidently the sites for buildings, such as temples or council houses, which, being constructed of perishable material, have disappeared. Many of the mounds are small in size, scarcely visible above the general level of the soil, while others reach extraordinary proportions. . . . The period when the Mound Builders flourished has been differently estimated, but there is a growing tendency to reject the assumption of a very great antiquity. There is no good reason for assigning any of the remains in the Ohio Valley an age antecedent to the Christian era, and the final destruction of their towns may well have been but a few generations before the discovery of the continent by Columbus. Faint traditions of this event were still retained by tribes who occupied the region at the advent of the whites. Indeed, some plausible attempts have been made to identify their descendants with certain existing tribes. It is now fully recognized that the culture of these ancient people was strictly 'Indian' in character, and in a number of prominent traits it bore a striking likeness to that discovered by DeSoto and the early French explorers on the lower Mississippi and in the region of the Gulf States. Not only did the modern tribes resident there erect mounds of similar size and

character to those in the Ohio Valley, but many minor details of art and ornament are identical. There is, therefore, no occasion to go beyond the ancestors or relatives of these Southern tribes to explain the mystery of the Mound Builders."—"Johnson's Cyclopedia.") See also "Archaeology."

**"Mound City."**—The Indian Mounds, which were striking and remarkable features of the landscape in the neighborhood of St. Louis, impressed all the early visitors to the place, and when it became a city this distinguishing feature caused it to become known as the "Mound City." The growth of the city has obliterated all traces of these artificial earth works of prehistoric age, but they gave to St. Louis a permanent appellation, notwithstanding the fact that its significance is not apparent to the modern visitor.

**Mound City.**—A town of 1,300 inhabitants, in Holt County, eleven miles northwest of Oregon, the county seat. It is on the Nodaway Valley branch of the Kansas City, St. Joe & Council Bluffs Railroad, and near the center of the county. E. P. Forbes had a blacksmith shop on the present site of the town in 1852, and in 1855 Glenn Crow put up a building for a store. W. A. Jones bought the property, and in February, 1857, laid out a town on the north side of Davis Creek, the company having charge of it being composed of W. Jones, G. Crow, Ira Peter, G. E. Glass, J. Burnett, B. F. Ruffner, C. J. Holly and James Foster. The town was incorporated in February, 1857, and on the 25th of May following there was a sale of lots. The first residence erected after the town was incorporated was in August of the same year, when also a frame schoolhouse was built. When the Civil War began the growth of the town was arrested and its affairs thrown into disorder. Galen Crow, an enterprising citizen and one of the founders, went into the Southern Army, and never returned, but after the war made his home at Austin, Texas. In 1873 the town took a new start, and in a few years became a thriving and prosperous village. In August, 1873, it was incorporated as a village, and a board of trustees elected. Mound City now has seven general stores, the Exchange Bank, with a capital and surplus of \$10,000;

Holt County Bank, capital and surplus \$33,000, deposits \$65,000, and the Bank of Mound City, capital \$24,500, and deposits \$65,000; three churches, Presbyterian, Christian and Methodist Episcopal; a newspaper, the "Mound City News;" Mound City Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, No. 294, and Keystone Royal Arch Chapter, No. 46.

**Moundville.**—A town in Vernon County, on the Nevada & Minden branch of the Missouri Pacific Railway, nine miles southwest of Nevada, the county seat. It has a public school, a Methodist Episcopal Church, a lodge of Modern Woodmen and a branch of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. In 1899 the population was 300. It takes its name from the mound upon which it is laid out, and was platted by Harvey Karnes, in 1860.

**Mountain Grove.**—An incorporated city of the fourth class, in Wright County, on the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railroad, eighteen miles southeast of Hartville. It has three churches, a graded public school, one bank, a flouring mill, planing mill, and about fifty other business houses in various branches of trade. It is the trading point for a large scope of rich country. Two newspapers are supported, the "Advertiser," Democratic-Populist, published by Spyres & McQuitty, and "Our County," independent-Republican, by M. S. Glenn. Population, 1899 (estimated), 1,500.

**Mountain View.**—An incorporated village, on the Current River Railway, twenty-three miles northwest of West Plains, in Howell County. It was founded in 1878. It has a flouring and sawmill, general stores, and a few miscellaneous shops and a hotel. Population, 1899 (estimated), 200.

**Mount Moriah.**—An incorporated village, in Harrison County, fourteen miles east of Bethany, the county seat, and nine miles from Cainsville, the nearest railroad point. It has a bank, a flouring mill, a newspaper, the "Advance," and about twenty miscellaneous business places, including stores, shops, etc. Population, 1899 (estimated), 450.

**Mount Olive.**—A village, suburban to St. Louis, laid out and dedicated by M. F.

Hanley, in 1854. It was situated between Forest Park and Shaw's Garden, and became a part of the city in 1876.

**Mount Sterling.**—A hamlet in Gasconade County, near the western boundary line, about twenty-five miles southwest of Hermann. It is one of the oldest settled places in the county, and was at one time the county seat. It has two stores and a blacksmith shop. It was first called Bartonville. Population 1899, 57.

**Mount Vernon.**—A city of the fourth class, the county seat of Lawrence County, on the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railway, 280 miles southwest of St. Louis. It has a graded school; Mount Vernon Academy, a Presbyterian school, with two teachers and forty pupils, occupying property valued at \$5,000; churches of the Baptist, Christian, Cumberland Presbyterian, Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, and African Methodist denominations; three newspapers, the "Chieftain," Democratic, and the "Fountain and Journal" and the "Record," both Republican; a library association, a lodge and chapter of Masons, a lodge of Odd Fellows and a Grand Army Post, two banks, a roller flourmill and a grain elevator. In 1899 the population was 1,200. Robert Mullins settled here in 1838. Other early settlers were Alfred Moore and a man named Landers. James M. Kellogg erected the first building, which was the first store, June 1, 1845. A town was platted, which the county court, on May 6, 1845, designated as the county seat, giving it its present name. July 4 following a celebration was held, when a patriotic address was delivered by "Buck" Whann, a school-teacher, followed with a barbecue and dance. Kellogg's one-story frame store was then the only building. In 1846 a two-story frame courthouse and a log jail were built, under the superintendency of John A. Foshee. The courthouse was used until 1854, when a brick building was erected at a cost of \$7,000; the county paid for two stories and the third story was added by the Masons. In 1868 a jail was built at a cost of \$1,500, and in 1873 a fire-proof building for clerk's office and jail were erected, costing \$16,000. Mount Vernon was incorporated February 9, 1848, with Dosier C. Gill, N. B. Hocker, Thomas Hash,



Ephraim Gaither and P. M. Wear as trustees. It became a city November 4, 1857, with N. B. Hocker as mayor. February 14, 1848, School Township No. 4 was established, with Thomas Hash as commissioner, and Robert B. Taylor and Thomas J. Williams as directors. The first meeting was held at the courthouse. There is no accessible history of schools until 1866, when Joseph W. Ellis became county superintendent and a district was established in Mount Vernon. Beginning in 1868, teachers' institutes, literary associations and normal schools have assisted materially in forwarding educational interests. The Cumberland Presbyterian Church grew out of the Spring River Church, organized in 1838, under the pastorate of the Rev. A. A. Young. In 1864 two preachers were announced to conduct a revival, but failed to appear, when Mr. Young took charge, made one hundred converts and raised \$1,000 to pay a church debt. This was during the "Price raid," and all the males in the congregation were armed. In 1847 Mount Vernon was made the head of a Methodist circuit, and from this grew the present organization. The Baptist Church traces its origin to the Spring River Church, which existed prior to 1838, occupying a log building about four miles below Verona. The city is admirably built up, in both business and residence districts, and the population is prosperous and progressive. Spanish Fort Cemetery, three miles south, is supposed to be on the site of an old Spanish fortification, hence its name.

**Mudd, Harvey Gilmer**, physician, was born August 29, 1857, in the family homestead at the corner of Garrison and Lucas Avenues in St. Louis, son of Henry T. and Elizabeth (Hodgen) Mudd. He attended, as a boy, the public schools of Kirkwood and after graduating from the St. Louis High School took a classical course at Washington University. After taking his doctor's degree from St. Louis Medical College and practicing for a time in the St. Louis City and Female Hospitals, he associated himself with Dr. John T. Hodgen and his brother, Dr. H. H. Mudd, with whom he practiced until 1885. He then went to Europe and remained there until May of 1887, continuing his studies and researches at the famous medical educational centers of the Old World.

Returning to St. Louis in the summer of 1887, he engaged in general practice, but like his distinguished uncle, Dr. Hodgen, and his brother, Dr. H. H. Mudd, he has shown a marked preference for operative surgery, and has sought as far as possible to limit his labors to that field of practice. As a surgeon he has acquired well merited celebrity, and his superior attainments have received generous recognition, both from the public and his contemporaries of the medical profession. Endowed by nature with those qualities of mind and heart, the steadiness of nerve and keen perceptions, which are essential to the successful practice of medicine, his thorough educational training and continued studiousness make him to-day one of the most promising physicians and surgeons of the West, the success which he has already achieved presaging for him an unusually brilliant career. January 20, 1892, Dr. Mudd married Miss Marguerite de la Plaux Clark, daughter of Robert B. Clark, formerly of Maryland, but now of St. Louis. Their only child is a son, Stuart Mudd.

**Mudd, Henry Hodgen**.—This eminent member of the medical profession who achieved great distinction in the field of operative surgery, died in St. Louis on the 20th day of November, 1899, having returned the week before from a trip through Germany, Switzerland and Italy, in the hope of retrieving the waste of vital power resulting from overwork in the line of duty to his patients and his profession.

He was born April 27, 1844, at Pittsfield, Illinois. His father, Honorable Henry T. Mudd, who was born in Kentucky, came west with his parents in 1819, moving his family to St. Louis in 1856. His mother's maiden name was Sarah Elizabeth Hodgen, a sister of Dr. John T. Hodgen, the great surgeon, who practiced for many years in St. Louis, and whose brilliant career has been sketched elsewhere in these volumes. His academic education was obtained in the public schools of this city and at Washington University.

He began the study of medicine at the St. Louis Medical College under his illustrious uncle, Dr. John T. Hodgen, graduating from that institution in 1866. After his graduation one year was spent in practical clinical work at the St. Louis City Hospital. The following year found him serving in Montana as



Henry H.





Henry H. Mudd



acting assistant surgeon in General Sherman's old regiment, the Thirteenth United States Infantry. Later, upon being relieved from military duty, creditably performed, we find him, January 1, 1869, associating himself with his uncle, Dr. John T. Hodgen, in the general practice of medicine and surgery, which was, in fact, the beginning of his brilliant career. Early did he become interested as a teacher in his *alma mater*. From 1872 to 1874 he was prosector to the chair of anatomy, demonstrator of anatomy from 1874 to 1880, professor of anatomy from 1880 to 1883, professor of anatomy and clinical surgery from 1883 to 1886, professor of surgical anatomy and clinical surgery from 1886 to 1890. From 1890 to 1898 he was professor of clinical surgery, special fractures and dislocations, and dean of the college, and in 1899 he became dean of the Medical Department of Washington University, with the chair of clinical surgery.

While filling faithfully all the above positions of trust as a teacher of medicine, he was also giving much of value to the profession at large through valuable contributions to the medical periodicals, through pithy discourses at the meetings of the various medical societies of the city, State and nation, and through articles in the works on surgery, notably a treatise on hernia in "Wood's Reference Handbook of Medical Sciences," and the chapter on the surgery of the "Mouth and Tongue" in "Dennis' System of Surgery," also a contribution to "Park's Surgery by American Authors," on "Special Fractures and Dislocations."

On the death of Dr. John T. Hodgen, Dr. Mudd succeeded his uncle as surgeon in chief of St. Luke's Hospital, and also became his successor in the large surgical practice in the building up of which he had been of so much assistance to his senior partner, and after that time his brother, Dr. Harvey G. Mudd, was associated with him in the work.

Any consideration of the above splendid career must at once give the impression of the absolute fitness of the man, both natural and acquired, for his chosen life work. He was, it might almost be said, born a surgeon, for the same blood coursed through his and the great John T. Hodgen's veins. But after attributing this much to nature, the rest must be credited to the inherent worth of the man himself. True, he was most fortunate in an

association of so many years with his famous uncle, Dr. Hodgen, from whom he undoubtedly must have imbibed much that contributed to his ultimate success in after life. But, then, Dr. Mudd was that manner of man who not only was most capable of profiting by so fortunate an alliance, but who would have discovered the path to renown unassisted and in spite of any and all obstacles.

At every turn in his ever busy and useful life it is apparent how firm and deep-rooted was his conviction that he must "act well his part," and that to do so he must ever be thoroughly equipped so to act. He realized so well that a surgeon could never be made by the mere empty title; he knew, moreover, that to be a great surgeon it was absolutely necessary to first be a fine anatomist and he, therefore, devoted no less than eighteen years of hard, unrelenting toil in demonstrating and teaching anatomy, for which he reaped his reward in that comfort and self-reliance that flows from a thorough knowledge of every tissue and structure his knife divided, and an ability thereby to invade safely every intricate and dangerous region of the body whenever the necessity arose. Other requisites of a great surgeon apparent to the then youthful physician, at the beginning of his career, were clinical experience and an apprenticeship with an elder of knowledge and ability. Therefore we find him living for a year at the St. Louis City Hospital, one of the greatest of schools, studying every variety and phase of disease and injury at the very bedside of the patient, and for years thereafter working as the junior partner of his uncle, Dr. Hodgen, assisting him in all his operations, and thereby gradually fitting himself for shouldering that great load of responsibility that the much sought for surgeon must be ever ready to carry.

There was, then, nothing of a mushroom growth in his development. He came to the front slowly but surely. He placed himself thus in an environment congenial to the awakening of his naturally alert mind with its especially acute powers of observation, and as a result he became in due time a surgeon in every sense of the word.

Not merely a skillful operator nor even only an accurate diagnostician, both of which he was, however, to a rare degree, but more than all this, he grew to be a man of broad judgment. He added to his knowledge, wis-

dom, which accumulated with his years of extensive work and experience until his patients and professional brethren all came to feel that to Dr. Henry H. Mudd could be intrusted the lives of those near and dear to them with every assurance that no matter how serious the condition, whatever his judgment dictated would always be for the best. Always conservative, well within the bounds of safety, yet he was ever clothed with the courage for an undertaking, no matter how difficult or dangerous, that promised relief to his suffering fellow man.

Another natural sequence of gradual development on a broad basis was the versatility of this gifted man. Believing not only that the surgeon should know anatomy and have extensive opportunities for clinical study, but also that he should first be a physician in the widest acceptance of the term before attempting any of the specialties of which surgery may be classified as one, Dr. Mudd acquired that familiarity with the subject of internal medicine that made of him at once a great physician as well as a noted surgeon. He was, moreover, a most accomplished obstetric surgeon, coming frequently and most efficiently to the rescue in the most difficult cases of obstetrical surgery, and, as for the domains of general surgery, he was familiar and dexterous in every department to a most extraordinary degree. And, finally, as a result of the same broad development, he was most fertile in resource. Though always in the habit of exhausting every means of arriving at an accurate diagnosis before operating, still when the unexpected appeared, as it must, of course, at times, to every finite being, and no matter how alarming the situation became, he was ever found equal to the occasion, meeting the indications as they arose, and always with that calm deliberation and courage born of knowledge and wisdom. Any suggestion of fear or panic never came into his work, no matter how perplexing or dangerous his position.

As a teacher he was terse, practical, impressive. The lessons imparted to his students were safe, sound and useful. The subject of higher medical education was perhaps his only hobby and to it he largely dedicated his life. During his term as dean of the St. Louis Medical College he contributed both time, labor and money to the upholding of the ideals espoused by the college in the

cause of higher medical education in which even the thoughts of the last few months of his life were centered. While confined to his bed, with his utter abhorrence of idleness, he began turning over in his never dormant brain the subject of the union of the two greatest schools of medicine in the West, and largely through the impetus thus given were finally the St. Louis and Missouri Medical Colleges united as the Medical Department of Washington University. It was ever his firm conviction that to be a great surgeon it was absolutely necessary to be first a man in every sense of the word.

"An honest man is the noblest work of God," was not only his belief, but it was apparent in all his dealings and relations of a widely extended career, and any act that savored in the least of dishonesty never entered the thoughts of this pure-minded man. Ambitious in his work that he might do to the greatest number of sufferers the greatest good, he never concerned himself with the remuneration therefor. The pauper patient appealed to him as much as the millionaire. And even when honors came to him, and reputation and fame, he remained ever the same unpretentious gentleman whose desire was to "do good by stealth and blush to find it fame;" for Dr. Mudd's life work was animated solely by his sense of duty, and when fame would result as his reward it would only make him blush, so unsolicited would it be. Socially he was affable and congenial. At his home, in which his affections were all centered, he was most loving and devoted to all those near and dear to him. Thus did this model man go through a busy, useful life, but all this display of energy and self-sacrifice could only be had, unfortunately, through the exhaustion of the source from which they emanated. And when only fifty-five years, just when his ripened experience and wisdom made him most useful to his fellow man, the end came, and Dr. Henry Hodgen Mudd laid down his life, a martyr to the work to which that life had been consecrated.

On the 20th of September, 1869, Dr. Mudd was married to Miss Elizabeth Hassell Albright, daughter of Colonel Thomas I. Albright, of St. Louis. Their surviving children are John Hodgen Mudd, Edith, Kate and Robert Henry Mudd, the three last named now happily married, Edith to Isaac Cook,







*Henry J. Mudd*

Jr. Kate to J. Solney Walker, and Robert to Miss Elizabeth Garth.

**Mudd, Henry Thomas**, who, in the course of his long career in St. Louis, has been prominent in both business and official circles, was born October 27, 1818, at Maysville, Kentucky, son of Stanislaus and Eliza Marshall Mudd (née January), the first named born in Charles County, Maryland, and the last named in Mason County, Kentucky. The name which he bears originated in Poland, and the family left that country in the fifteenth century on account of religious or political persecutions which its inhabitants were suffering from at that time. They first settled in Wales, and from there three brothers, Thomas, Henry and Alexis Mudd, came to America in 1634. They came to this country on the same vessel with Lord Baltimore, then on his way to Maryland, he having been appointed Governor of that Province. One of the brothers Mudd is said to have been secretary under Lord Baltimore. In 1725 the Lord Proprietor of the Province issued letters patent to Henry Mudd for a tract of land, about 500 acres, known as Bourman's Reserve, and this tract of land has been continuously occupied by the Mudd family up to the present time. The father of Henry T. Mudd removed to St. Louis in December, 1819, and a few months later settled in St. Charles, which was then the seat of government for the Territory of Missouri. In the fall of 1821 the family removed to Pike County, and in July of 1833 the father died in Louisiana, Mississippi, of cholera, leaving his widow with six little ones to care for, of whom Henry T. was the eldest. At this time Henry T. was employed in the store of Edwin Draper. Through the kind offices of Mr. Draper and Phineas Block, the two leading merchants of Louisiana, arrangement had been made with Henry Von Phul for the employment of young Mudd in the house of Messrs. Von Phul & McGill, then the leading wholesale grocers of St. Louis, but owing to the death of his father the mother did not allow her eldest son to leave her alone in the care of her little ones. In October of 1833 Mrs. Mudd removed with her family to a rented farm in Pike County, Illinois, and a year later to a tract of eighty acres, then "Congress Land." Her son, Henry T. Mudd, had obtained the rudiments of an education



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in the log schoolhouses of Missouri, and soon after her settlement on the eighty-acre tract of land above alluded to, she placed him in a small store in Pittsfield, Illinois, where he received a salary of \$75 per year. From this he saved enough in 1837 to "enter" the land on which his mother had settled, thus securing a home for the family, and enabling the mother to keep all her children together until they were grown. Of this family, one son, John January Mudd, became colonel of the Second Illinois Regiment, and was killed at the battle of Dunn's Bayou, in Louisiana, on the 3d of May, 1864, during the Civil War. Another son, Alexis, became major of the Nineteenth Missouri Infantry Regiment, commonly known as "The Lyon Regiment," and died in a hospital February 22, 1863. Two daughters died soon after becoming grown. The third daughter, and youngest of the family, Elizabeth Delphena Mudd, married Dr. John T. Hodgen, and is now living in St. Louis with her surviving son, John Mudd Hodgen. Henry T. Mudd continued to be employed in stores in Pittsfield until he was taken into partnership by his last employer, Elder Jacob Hodgen, in the business of merchandising. In 1856 he removed to St. Louis and engaged in the commission business in that city with the firm of Mudd & Hughes, the others interested in this firm being his brothers, John and Alexis, and Graham L. Hughes. This business proved unfortunate, and Mr. Mudd retired from it in 1858. Mr. Mudd had early in life begun trading in land, and his excellent judgment and natural sagacity so well fitted him for this field of enterprise that he has since built up a large business in land. He is now president of the Ozark Land Company, a corporation organized under the laws of Missouri, and which does a large business in the purchase and sale of land. In his early manhood Mr. Mudd began taking a lively interest in politics and public affairs, acting first with the Whig, and later with the Republican party. In this connection it is interesting to note the fact that he supported William Henry Harrison for President in 1840 and his grandson, Benjamin Harrison, for the same high office in 1888 and in 1892. The first official position which Mr. Mudd filled was that of clerk of the county court of Pike County, Illinois, which office he held from 1843 to 1847. In 1859 he was elected auditor of St. Louis County, and

held that position until 1865. He removed to Kirkwood in 1859, and held no other official positions, except as town trustee and director of schools, until 1870, when he was appointed by the county court president of the board of assessors of St. Louis County. This office he held until, on account of the addition of two Democratic judges to the county court, all Republican appointees of that court were obliged to retire. In 1872 he was elected a member of the Twenty-seventh General Assembly and served in that body during the sessions of 1873 and 1874 as representative from the Second District of St. Louis County. While a member of the Legislature he was especially prominent in advocating and aiding to secure laws for the protection of fish and game in Missouri. He also introduced in 1874 and secured the passage of a bill making prize fighting a felony in this State. In 1875 he was elected a delegate in the Constitutional Convention of that year, was a member of the committee on revenue and taxation, and assisted in framing the report from that committee limiting the powers of counties, cities and towns in the creation of debts. In this convention he was the first to advocate the separation of the city and county of St. Louis, and finally succeeded in having the St. Louis delegation agree on the article in the constitution, authorizing the separation of the city and county of St. Louis, which resulted in making St. Louis the first free city in the United States. He was elected as one of the "Thirteen Freeholders" who arranged the terms and plan of separation, which was subsequently ratified by vote of the city and county. He was again elected from the Second District of St. Louis County to the General Assembly of 1879, and was an able and faithful member of that body. Regarding Mr. Mudd's religious views, it may be said that he never could subscribe to any of the recognized creeds, always holding that all the religions of the world had a common origin in the reverence and homage due from the created to the Creator, and any religion that made a man better in this life, more just, more charitable, more loving and useful to his fellow men, was good, was true religion.

"For modes of faith let cruel bigots fight;  
His faith can not be wrong whose life is right."

He was initiated into the Masonic order January 1, 1850, in Pittsfield, Lodge, No.

56, subsequently taking all the blue lodge degrees, and also in Union Chapter, No. 10, he took all the chapter degrees. In lodge No. 56 he served as secretary, warden and master, and in the chapter as secretary. After removing to Kirkwood he became, under demit, a member of Bonhomme Lodge, No. 45, at Manchester, serving some years as secretary. He then became a charter member of Kirkwood Lodge, No. 384, in which he served as secretary and master. In 1859 he was elected president of the Missouri State Horticultural Society, held that position by repeated elections for nine years, and had the satisfaction of maintaining the organization through the Civil War, the only association of the kind so maintained in any of the Southern States. He was instrumental in securing legislation organizing the State agricultural board, and was elected president thereof for eight years. He was appointed a curator for the State University for one term by Governor McClurg. Mr. Mudd was married, in Pittsfield, Illinois, October 26, 1841, to Miss Sarah Elizabeth Hodgen, eldest daughter of Elder Jacob Hodgen. Eight children were born of their union, of whom those now surviving are: Dr. Harvey Gilmer Mudd, of St. Louis, and Seeley Wintersmith Mudd, a mining engineer, of Denver and Leadville, Colorado. Mrs. Mudd died May 2, 1883, and July 8, 1884, Mr. Mudd married for his second wife Mrs. Catherine Lucinda Brown, born Miss Woolfolk, of Pittsfield, Illinois.

**Mullanphy, Bryan**, lawyer, jurist and philanthropist, was born in 1809, in Baltimore, Maryland, and died in St. Louis, June 15, 1851. He was the only son of the eminent pioneer, merchant and philanthropist, John Mullanphy, whose large wealth enabled him to give the son every educational advantage. At the age of nine years he was sent to France and England for his education, and returned to his native land possessed of many accomplishments. He had a taste for literature, was fond of music, studied law assiduously, and was admitted to the bar, at which he took a creditable position while still a very young man. Though a man of wealth, he enjoyed the practice of the law, was a fluent and impressive speaker, and in several notable trials, in which he encountered the ablest members of the St. Louis bar,

he evinced fine legal capacity. Becoming interested in local politics, he served a term in the board of aldermen, and, in 1847, was elected mayor of St. Louis. He was also judge of the St. Louis Circuit Court from 1840 to 1844, discharging the duties of that office with fidelity and rendering his decisions with such care that few of them were ever reversed by the higher courts. He inherited the generous nature of his father, and on November 14, 1845, was chairman of the committee of Catholic gentlemen who founded the first conference of the St. Vincent de Paul Society in the new world. His private charities were legion. On his death he left one-third of all his estate to form a fund for the relief of poor *bona fide* emigrants settling in the West. At that time no charity was more needed, as they came by the thousands, and by the hundreds fell victims to destitution and disease. The conditions being so completely changed by the United States emigration laws, which make it now well nigh impossible for any person to land at the seaports without showing some visible means of support, the large income of the Mullanphy Emigrant Relief Fund no longer subserves the purposes which it was designed to subserve, and at the present writing (1898) the members of the Mullanphy family are endeavoring to make an arrangement with the city, the legatee, to divert the fund to a non-sectarian hospital for incurables and convalescents. Judge Mullanphy is remembered as a man of many eccentricities, but, in the language of the formal resolutions adopted by the bar of St. Louis on the occasion of his death, "all his oddities are but as dust in the balance when weighed against the uprightness of his life and the succession of his charities."

**Mullanphy, John**, pioneer and philanthropist, was born in 1758, near Inniskillen, County Fermanagh, Ireland. In 1789 he married Miss Elizabeth Browne, of Youghal, County Waterford, and with her and one child, in 1792 came to America, settling in Baltimore, Maryland. In 1798 the family removed to Kentucky, and in 1804 to St. Louis, Missouri. Mr. Mullanphy's thorough knowledge of French and his interest in public matters soon led to his being appointed justice of the peace, in which capacity he married many couples, among others Alex-

ander McNair, afterward the first Governor of Missouri, to Miss Riehle. After three years Mr. Mullanphy moved his family to Natchez, Mississippi, for the purpose of sending their elder daughters to the Ursuline Convent in New Orleans, and then they went back to Baltimore, to be nearer schools, Mr. Mullanphy spending about half the year in the West looking after his moneyed interests in St. Louis and elsewhere. Finally he and Mrs. Mullanphy decided to educate their children abroad, the girls going to the Ursuline Convents in Rouen and Lyons; Bryan, the only son who outlived his infancy, spending four years in the Jesuit College in Paris, and another four at Stonyhurst, near Liverpool, from which latter he was graduated. In 1819 the Mullanphy family returned to St. Louis to make it their permanent home. In 1827, to induce the Ladies of the Sacred Heart to open an educational institution in St. Louis, which at that time had no good school, he settled on them twenty-four arpens of land, on which was a brick house, and gave them money for its necessary furnishings. Mr. Mullanphy also assisted in establishing an orphan asylum for boys, and founded a home for aged and destitute widows, while, approved of and assisted by Bishop Rosati, he brought out the Sisters of Charity to take charge of the hospital, the first of its kind in St. Louis, which he founded and which now stands, "The St. Louis Mullanphy Hospital." Besides his never-failing daily charities, he, in times of scarcity, gave sums of money to the bakers to furnish bread to the hungry poor, and when the cholera was raging he employed a young physician, Dr. Julian Henry, to visit the sick throughout the surrounding country. Dr. Henry's headquarters were at the country place, "Hazlewood," of Mr. Mullanphy's son-in-law, Major Graham, who furnished him with horses for his rounds of sick calls, while Mrs. Graham, under the doctor's directions, made up the pills and nostrums, there being no chemists or drug stores available in this primitive community. The Mullanphy pews in the Church of St. Ferdinand, Florissant, are a witness and testimony of what Mr. and Mrs. Mullanphy did for religion and charity in this village and the surrounding country. Mr. Mullanphy died in St. Louis, August 29, 1833, and his wife, Elizabeth, April 14, 1843, and the remains

of both now rest in the Mullanphy lot in Calvary Cemetery.

**Mullanphy Emigrant Home.**—An institution established in St. Louis, in 1867, and designed to furnish a temporary home for needy immigrants coming to or passing through St. Louis. The building erected for this purpose was located on Fourteenth Street, between Howard and Mullanphy Streets, and cost \$30,000, a part of which sum was contributed from the Mullanphy Emigrant Relief Fund. The home was maintained until 1877, when it was leased to the city school board, to be used thereafter for school purposes.

**Mullanphy Orphan Asylum.**—The asylum, attached to the convent and academy of the religious order of the Sacred Heart, was established on Broadway, near Chouteau Avenue, St. Louis, in 1827. In 1827 petitions were sent to the mother house of the order in Paris to open a boarding school in St. Louis. Rev. Mother Barat, foundress of the order, commissioned Madame Duchesne, then at St. Ferdinand, St. Louis County, to take charge of the new institution. John Mullanphy, of St. Louis, came to her aid by the offer of a small house and eighty acres of land for the purpose of a boarding school and a day school, one of the conditions of the contract being that twenty orphans should be kept in the house and provided for. The offer was accepted, and on the 2d of May, 1827, Madame Duchesne and a companion came to St. Louis. After some hasty preparations, the orphanage was established, and, a new colony of nuns arriving from the mother house on the 9th of September, the boarding and day schools were organized, which were soon in a flourishing condition. Madame Duchesne was soon obliged to put up a more commodious building. The orphans are received at an early age and remain until they are eighteen. They receive solid instruction in the ordinary branches, and are thoroughly trained in needle work and in manual labor. The works of the order continued at the Broadway foundation until the movement of the city westward made a school no longer possible on Broadway. In 1872 the extensive academy on Meramec Street was opened and the boarders were transferred

to "Maryville" in September. The work of the day school continued until the completion of the present establishment on Taylor and Maryland Avenues, whither the community and orphanage removed in 1894.

**Municipal Government of Kansas City.**—The municipal history of Kansas City, or rather of the City of Kansas, prior to 1875, having been fully covered under the heading "City of Kansas, Early Municipal Government of," elsewhere in these volumes, the writer of this article will deal only with its later developments. The cities, towns and villages of Missouri, from the time of the birth of the State until 1875, were to a large extent the prey of selfish interests, which resorted to the State capital at each recurring session of the General Assembly to secure special legislation fostering private enterprises, formulated for promoting personal and private gain, as distinguished from the public welfare. Kansas City was a typical sufferer from this sort of legislation until, in 1875, the present wholesome and beneficent provisions of the State Constitution abolishing such special legislation, and giving to all cities of over 100,000 population the right to frame their own charters, were adopted by the people as a part of the organic law of the State. Since May 9, 1889, when its corporate name was changed to Kansas City, this city has been, and now is, a constitutional city organized under the provisions of Sections 16 and 17, Article 9, of the Constitution of Missouri. Like Frankfort, in Germany, this city is a "free city" with reference to all matters of local municipal concern. The Legislature of the State, instead of belittling or in any way impeding the carrying into effect of the new constitution, took exactly the opposite course, and enacted, in 1887, an enabling act facilitating the realization of the constitutional provisions in actual practice. One of the sections of this enabling act provided that thirty days after the ratification and adoption of a charter by vote of the people in any such city, such charter "shall be and constitute the entire organic law of such city, and shall supersede all laws of this State, then in force, in terms governing or appertaining to cities having 100,000 inhabitants or more." With the doctrine of "home rule" thus firmly embodied in the State Constitution, and welcomed and facilitated by

the Legislature, this city availed itself of its privileges, and upon attaining the requisite population, adopted in 1889, by a four-sevenths vote of the qualified voters of the city, the present city charter.

Previous to the existence of this charter the city had succeeded, in 1875, before the new constitution was adopted, in getting enacted by the General Assembly a very complete and satisfactory charter, but not until a bitter fight had been won by the friends of the city over an attempt made by the promoters of the National Waterworks Company (which corporation at that time had a very large share of the city government practically under its control) to procure the enactment of a city charter framed for the promotion of selfish ends. This charter of 1875 owed its very enactment largely to the efforts of Honorable Stephen P. Twiss, who represented the city at the time as its member of the General Assembly. The main features of this charter are preserved in our present charter, as follows: "The common council shall not appropriate money for any purpose whatever in excess of the revenue of that fiscal year actually collected and in the treasury at the time of such appropriation and unappropriated. Neither the common council nor any officers of the city, except the comptroller in the single instance in this act provided, shall have any authority to make any contract or do any act binding the city, or imposing upon the city any liability to pay money, until a definite amount of money shall first have been appropriated for the liquidation of all pecuniary liability of said city under said contract or in consequence of said act, and the amount of said appropriation shall be the maximum limit of the liability of the city under any such contract, or in consequence of any such act, said contract or act to be *ab initio* null and void as to the city for any other or further liability. A penalty is attached to this clause of a fine of not less than \$100 or more than \$1,000, or imprisonment in the county jail of not less than one month or more than one year, or both such fine and imprisonment in case its terms are violated.

"Second.—No cash payments can be made out of the city treasury, except as follows: The treasurer being held to pay out money 'on warrants drawn by the auditor, countersigned by the comptroller, and not otherwise.'

"Third.—All city improvements of whatever kind or character (including the erection of all public buildings made or to be erected at the expense of the city) shall be let by contract to the lowest and best bidder.

"Fourth.—No taxes can be released or abated except in correction of clerical errors (thus preventing the exercise of favoritism).

"Fifth.—The city was given power by ordinance to direct and control the laying and construction of street railways or horse railroads in the streets, and police power to regulate such franchises was also bestowed, provided the consent of the property owners, owning a majority in front feet of the property fronting the street where such road is proposed to be constructed, is first obtained.

"Sixth.—The salaries of officers cannot be increased or diminished during their term of office, but at the last monthly meeting before each election the council, by ordinance, shall fix the salary of officers for the ensuing term."

There are many other safeguards and beneficent provisions found in this charter, and the era of the city's most progressive and efficient government dates from its adoption. These enactments, and others of similar import, were embodied in the present charter at the time of its birth, and have remained embodied therein up to the present time.

There are safeguards thrown around the debt-making capacity of the common council and city authorities, and regulations governing the expenditure of money already collected. Substantially they prohibit running into debt, except by bonded debt voted by the people, and then only for sewers and public buildings, the purchase of land for parks or market purposes, for the construction or purchase of gas or electric light plants, or the purchase of waterworks. A two-thirds vote of the people voting at the election, is required in order to carry these bond elections, and the debt-making capacity of the city is still further restricted and regulated by a provision in the State Constitution that even where bonds are so voted by the people, yet even in those cases "in no event" shall "any indebtedness be allowed to be incurred to an amount including existing indebtedness, exceeding 5 per centum on the value of the taxable property therein, to be ascertained by the assessment next before the last assessment for State and county pur-



poses previous to the incurring of such indebtedness."

Kansas City has availed herself of her charter rights and has voted \$3,000,000 in bonds and purchased her waterworks system, which brings her an income of \$650,000 per annum. She has also, by voting bonds, built from the proceeds thereof her city hall at an expense of \$300,000; and she has expended in one public improvement \$200,000 for public sewers, thereby, together with her waterworks (purchased for \$3,000,000), exhausting her debt-making capacity under the constitution. However, the city has increased her sinking fund to such an extent that if this fund is estimated as a credit, she can at this time (1899), if it should be deemed wise to do so, increase her bonded debt. The salient features of the present city charter, which embodies the plan of municipal government, aside from the financial safeguards referred to, are:

First.—The powers conferred upon the upper and lower house of the common council and the mayor. These houses are composed of fourteen members each. The members of the upper house are elected by the vote of the city at large for the term of four years. The members of the lower house are elected by the voters of the several wards and are ward officers, so to speak, representing the special and local interests of the ward which elects them. The terms of one-half of the members of the upper house expire every two years, so that one-half of the members have experience as legislators. The terms of all of the members of the lower house expire simultaneously every two years, so that the lower house is "fresh from the people." The mayor is elected for two years. The appointment of the five principal city officers—that is, the city clerk, city counselor, city comptroller, city physician and city assessor—is confided to him, subject to confirmation by the upper house of the common council, but these appointments can not be made until he is one year in office. This charter provision is made in order that the political partisan heat of the campaign resulting in his election, may cool off and not disturb his judgment in making these appointments. The police judge, city attorney, city auditor and city treasurer are elected on the general city ticket with the mayor, and their respective duties accord with the names

applied to them, and they hold office for two years.

Second.—As to the methods adopted for the accomplishment of public improvements, the city authorities may cause street paving, sidewalk building, curbing or sewers to be paid for either out of the general fund raised by taxing all property and persons, or by special tax bills issued to the contractor doing the work in full compensation to him. Up to this time the practice has been to pay for public improvements by issuing these tax bills, which constitute a lien upon the property abutting the street improved. As the city increases in size and wealth, so that the general revenues are correspondingly swelled, this method for paying for public street improvement can be gradually dropped if it is deemed expedient so to do, and the improvements can be paid for partially or entirely out of the general fund. Under the system at present in vogue, however, the streets of the city have been substantially and thoroughly paved, and the burden has been borne by the property especially benefited on each side of and abutting the improved streets. The system has worked to the satisfaction of both the city authorities and the property owners. Under the charter public work may be instituted without any petition therefor emanating from the property owners in the first instance, but if dissatisfied with the materials selected or the manner of street paving proposed by an ordinance, a majority of resident property owners may remonstrate against the doing of the work, and this stops all further action until a sufficient number withdraw from the remonstrance to throw it into a minority, in which event the city authorities may again proceed.

The city has a bipartisan board of public works composed of four members. The president of the board is elected by vote of the people as president and one of the upper house of the common council; the other three members of the board of public works are appointed by the mayor and confirmed by the upper house of the common council. Not more than two of this board can belong to the same political party. All public work is supervised and controlled by the board and it appoints, by and with the consent of the mayor and upper house of the common council, all the employes of the city engineer's office and the office of the superintendent of

sidewalks and similar offices. The water-works department, headed by a superintendent who has charge of all the mechanical workings of the department, and an assessor and collector of water rates, who manages the financial part of the department, is operated on a civil service basis. This water-works plant cost the city over \$3,000,000, and the council passed an ordinance providing that no employe of this department should be dismissed without written charges having first been preferred against him and a trial had before a commission composed of the mayor, president of the board of public works and the city counselor. In this manner this expensive plant is kept aloof from the spoils system and is in a very thrifty and efficient condition.

The board of health department is composed of a board which consists of the mayor, city physician, chief of police, chief of the fire department and clerk. This board has plenary powers, under the charter and ordinances, to take steps necessary to suppress epidemics and conserve the public health, and keeps a record of births and deaths, and has charge and control of the sanitary condition of the city. The board of park commissioners have been endowed by the charter with great powers in and about the acquisition and management of parks and boulevards. They have, pursuant to these powers, laid off the city into districts, which are assessed under a special assessment system for the cost of purchasing park lands, and for maintaining and adorning parks and boulevards after they have been acquired. The charter provides that the projects of the park board be embodied in the form of ordinances, but the board recommends these ordinances, and the council has no power to originate park legislation, and no ordinance passed for such purposes has any validity unless recommended by the park board; nor can the council repeal this class of ordinances without the consent of the park board. This board is also bipartisan, being composed of five incumbents, not more than three of whom shall belong to the same political party. They are appointed by the mayor and confirmed by the upper house of the common council. They must have resided in the city not less than five years before receiving their appointment, and can not hold any other political office; they receive no compensation and

their term of office is two years. Under the plenary powers given the board both to devise and carry into effect a park and boulevard system, the city has projected and is now carrying into effect the best park system in the world. The board appoints all of its own officers and employes without the concurrence of any other department of the city government, and by reason of its non-partisan composition has practical civil service; its employes and officers not being changed, except for cause, are gradually becoming more and more efficient. There is also a city forester who superintends the planting of trees and enforces the ordinances ordained for their preservation. The cost of planting these trees is borne by issuing special tax bills against the lots of land adjoining the streets where the trees are planted, the tax bills constituting a lien on such lots. The charter makes ample provision for an efficient fire department. The chief of the department shall hold his position until removed for cause. As the result of this provision the city has had the efficient services of George C. Hale as chief of the fire department for seventeen years, and the fire department of Kansas City has become well known, not only in this country, but in Europe, for its excellency. Many useful inventions have been made and patented by Fire Chief Hale, by means of which the suppression of fires has become greatly facilitated. The Hale swinging harness and water tower are known everywhere. The police department is managed by a board of police commissioners composed of three members, two of whom are appointed by the Governor of the State. The mayor of the city is the third member, *ex-officio*. Much confusion has arisen over this arrangement, as it frequently happens that the mayor is of a different political party from the two members appointed by the Governor, and the charter doctrine of home rule has in practice been departed from in respect to this department of city government. The police force, however, has been very efficient, and despite the political wrangling incident to the undesirable system in vogue, has shown itself capable of performing the duties entrusted to it. The street railway system of the city is at this time a monopoly. Whatever the existing management of the street railway has asked has been granted. The last two franchises

granted the company, however, on their face purport to compensate the city for granting the new franchises by paying the sum of 2 per cent of the gross earnings of the company to the city. This clause is only valuable as a precedent, as it is so worded by the companies' solicitors as to apply only to the earnings of the extensions, and no method is defined of separating the earnings on the extensions from those on the lines as they were before the extensions. In one instance this clause gives the city 2 per cent on all business "originating east of Grand Avenue."

The gas works of the city are owned by a private corporation, virtually a monopoly, but the company pays the city 2 per cent on the gross receipts. Several thousand dollars per annum are thus added to the city's revenue. This 2 per cent clause was brought about by a competing company agreeing to pay that sum to the city in order to secure a franchise, which, when secured, was consolidated with the older and more powerful company, but the council refused to allow the consolidation unless the monopoly thereby brought into existence, and ever since maintained, should pay the 2 per cent on the gross earnings exacted from the new company.

By the terms of the city charter, and by an act of the Legislature, as well as by a constitutional provision, the city authorities are empowered, without any interference from the Legislature, to grant all street railway and other franchises in the streets and public places of the city.

The city has a board of election commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State, composed of three members, one of whom must be of a different political party from the one to which the Governor belongs. These commissioners appoint the judges and clerks of all elections—city as well as State and national—the minority member appoints one-half of the judges and clerks, but he is restricted to two appointees in the office force, and their tenure is limited to thirty days before and after any election. The rest of the office force of the board of election commissioners is appointed by the two members of the board representing the dominant political party, of which the Governor is an adherent. All the officers of the board belong to the dominant party, and the third member cannot be president or secre-

tary of the board, these offices being confined to the majority party. These commissioners not only appoint the judges and clerks of elections, but they have sole conduct of all the arrangements and details of carrying on all elections. They see to it that the stringent regulations as to the registration and voting are carried into effect. Under decisions of the supreme court the conduct of elections is not a matter solely of local municipal concern, as the State at large, through the General Assembly, has exclusive control of elections, and the board of election commissioners owes its existence and the laws governing it solely to State law, and not to any provision of the city charter.

R. B. MIDDLEBROOK.

**Municipal Taxes.**—Cities, towns and villages in Missouri derive their revenue from a property tax and licenses, chiefly those granted to dramshops. The municipal tax rate on property is fixed by the municipal assembly, council or trustees, but is subject to limitations specially mentioned in the State Constitution which may not be exceeded. These limitations vary with the population. If the population of a city is 30,000 or more, the annual tax rate may be \$1.00 on the \$100, but not more; if the population be less than 30,000 and over 10,000, the maximum rate is 60 cents on the \$100; if the population be less than 10,000 and more than 1,000, the maximum is 50 cents on the \$100; and if the population is not over 1,000, the tax rate may not be greater than 25 cents on the \$100. If the town or city have a debt, an additional tax may be levied to pay the interest and meet other charges thereon.

**Murphy, Arthur Leroy**, dentist, was born August 7, 1874, at Millerstown, in the oil regions of Pennsylvania. His father, Leander Murphy, who was a native of the State of New York, removed to Pennsylvania when a young man, was a practical mechanic, and died June 23, 1893. His mother, Mary Jane Norton, was born in Toronto, Canada, and is now living at Independence, Missouri. She comes from one of the oldest families in the country, her ancestors having been numbered among the earliest pioneer settlers. While Arthur L. Murphy was an infant his parents left Pennsylvania and located in Boone, Iowa. At the

end of three or four years they removed to Marshalltown, Iowa, where they resided until March, 1884, when they went to Independence, Missouri. The latter place continued to be their home, and there the son established himself for the practice of dentistry. Arthur L. Murphy was educated in the public schools of Iowa and Missouri, and at the age of seventeen years took up the trade of machinist, which he followed only one and a half years. In the fall of 1893 he entered the Western Dental College, at Kansas City, Missouri, and in 1897 he was graduated from that institution, receiving the degree of D. D. S. Previous to his training for the dental profession he had taken a course in the Kansas City Business University. In the spring of 1894 he went to Cleveland, Ohio, where he was engaged with Dr. Frank Dowd until the fall of 1895. He returned to the college and finished the course, in the spring of 1897, locating at Independence, Missouri, where he has since resided. Politically he is a Republican, and his religious affiliations are with the Church of the Latter Day Saints. Although a young member of the profession Dr. Murphy is counted among the most competent, having had the advantage of practical experience of association with some of the best dentists in the West. During the summer of 1896 he was with Dr. F. W. Webster at Stockton, Kansas. He is a close student, investigates and familiarizes himself with the latest methods, and has the satisfaction of holding a high place in the estimation of his collaborators in the profession and of the general public.

**Murphy, David**, lawyer and jurist, was born October 20, 1836, in Woolwich, England, and came to America with his parents in 1842. In early life he was a carpenter and school teacher. He was in Franklin County, Missouri, when the Civil War began, and he at once recruited a loyal company, which was the first body of troops from the interior of the State to reach St. Louis, and became a part of Colonel Frank P. Blair's First Regiment of Missouri Volunteer Infantry. At the battle of Wilson's Creek Lieutenant Murphy received a gunshot wound in the knee. He was commissioned captain of Battery F, First Missouri Light Artillery Regiment, and for gallantry at the battle of Prairie Grove he was promoted to major. In 1863 he was

chief of artillery under Major General Heron, serving in that capacity at the siege of Vicksburg. After the capture of Vicksburg he resigned and returned to St. Louis, where he engaged in school teaching. He again entered the army as first lieutenant in the Forty-seventh Regiment of Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and was appointed adjutant of the regiment. Later he was placed in command of the artillery in Fort Davidson, when General Sterling Price made his raid through Missouri, and participated in the battle of Pilot Knob. Afterward he was promoted successively to lieutenant colonel and colonel of the Fiftieth Missouri Regiment, and served for a time as inspector general for the district of St. Louis, during which period he was presented with a sword as colonel by the officers and members of the constitutional convention in recognition of his services at the battle of Pilot Knob. After the war he returned to Franklin County, Missouri, and in 1865 was appointed circuit attorney for the Ninth Judicial District of Missouri. In 1866 he was appointed special agent of the post office department for Missouri, a position which he held until the summer of 1869. In the meantime he had established, in 1867, the "Franklin County Observer," which he edited and published until the summer of 1870. He graduated from the St. Louis Law School in 1871, and at once began practice, at the same time taking an active interest in politics and public affairs. From 1876 to 1881 he was a member of the Mullanphy Emigrant Relief Fund Board, and in 1882 served for a time as circuit attorney of St. Louis. In 1884 he was the candidate of the Republican party for Attorney General of Missouri, and in 1892 was again the candidate of his party for that office. In 1886 he was nominated for judge of the criminal court of St. Louis, but declined to stand as a candidate. In 1894, however, he accepted the nomination for this judgeship, was elected, and retained the office until the close of the year 1898. Judge Murphy married, in 1863, Miss Ellen F. Foss, of Maine, who died the same year. In 1866 he married Miss Mary J. Bainbridge, daughter of Colonel Allen Bainbridge, of De Soto, Missouri, who, during his life, was a close friend and companion of General John A. Logan.

**Murphy, George T.**, educator, was born in St. Louis County, Missouri, March

30, 1847. He was educated in the common schools and the old City University, in St. Louis. In 1868 he began teaching at the Gratiot School, then a one-room building situated in the timber belt now known as Forest Park. In 1872 he was elected superintendent of public schools for St. Louis County. He was elected county commissioner of public schools, and held that position until appointed by the board of education principal of a school in St. Louis, upon the recommendation of Dr. W. T. Harris, superintendent. He was several times honored with the presidency of the St. Louis County Teachers' Institute, and was elected president of the St. Louis Society of Pedagogy. He was chosen by the electors of the old Thirteenth Ward a member of the board of education, and held that office until the ward became a part of the county again. Without any solicitation on his part, he was chosen delegate to the State constitutional convention of 1875. About 1891 he was called to assist in the administration of the entire system of schools in St. Louis. He has been reappointed to the office of assistant superintendent several times, and has recently been elected president of the Teachers' Annuity Association of St. Louis. In December, 1897, he was appointed manager for Missouri of the National Educational Association. In 1870 he was married to Miss Alice G. White, of St. Louis. One son was born of this union.

**Murphy, M. J.**, lawyer and ex-street commissioner, was born August 20, 1834, in New York City. At the age of thirteen he came to St. Louis. From 1850 to 1887 he was engaged in the men's furnishing goods business, devoting a portion of his leisure to law studies. In 1872 he was graduated from the law department of Washington University. In 1887 he was appointed harbor and wharf commissioner by Mayor Francis, and advanced to the street commissionership by Mayor Noonan in 1890, being reappointed in 1891. His service in the harbor and wharf and the street departments embraced a period of eight years, during which time he was a member also of the board of public improvements. He was a director in the board of public schools from 1877 to 1880, and served as vice president and afterward president of the board, and chairman of nearly all the

prominent committees. He was a conspicuous advocate of the kindergarten method, and ally of Miss Susie E. Blow and of Professor William T. Harris in engrafting it permanently on the public school system of St. Louis. He contributed to the press a series of able articles on river improvement, and frequently conferred at Washington with the committees of Congress upon the needs of St. Louis in that connection. Since his retirement from office Mr. Murphy has devoted himself to the legal profession, attending chiefly to probate and municipal law. He is a member of the Legion of Honor, of the Association of Charities and Correction, and is first vice president of the St. Vincent de Paul Society. He has been connected with all the leagues and associations formed for the freedom or relief of Ireland. In religion a Catholic, in politics a Democrat, he has always been tolerant and conservative, never claiming for himself more liberty of belief than he is willing to concede to every other man, nor obtruding his own views dogmatically.

**Murphy, Patrick**, merchant and mine operator, was born January 6, 1839, in County Monaghan, Ireland, and died in Joplin, Missouri, October 12, 1900. His parents, Michael and Margaret Murphy, emigrated to America with their children in 1849, and located upon a farm in Bucks County, Pennsylvania. In the effort necessary for the establishment of a home for the family the son, Patrick, bore the part of a man almost from the outset, and here developed those qualities so necessary to success, indefatigable industry and unconquerable determination, which brought him such generous reward in after years. In thus discharging his filial duty, however, he suffered deprivation of educational advantages to a considerable degree, his schooling being limited to a few brief terms. For any shortcoming in this respect his native ability and quick acquisition of knowledge from observation and companionship with others made ample compensation. When about twenty years of age he left home with little means, and crossed the plains to the neighborhood of Pike's Peak, Colorado, where, in the course of a few months he acquired what he considered a modest fortune. He returned to Pennsylvania and made additional provision for the comfort of his



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parents, after which he again sought the West with a view to establishing himself permanently in business. His attention being directed to the opportunities in freight transportation across the plains, he went to Leavenworth, Kansas, and, with a partner, purchased a number of mule teams, and operated for five years through Montana, Wyoming, Colorado and Utah, with his outfitting depot at Plattsmouth, Nebraska. He was so successful in his venture that he added largely to his equipment, and transported quantities of supplies to Fort Halleck, under contract with the government, in the course of this service taking personal charge of his trains and making thirty-one trips. In 1866 the railway era began, and he was sagacious enough to abandon his transportation business. He established a general store that year at Carthage and managed it with reasonable success until 1871, when he removed to Joplin, locating on the west side of the creek, where he opened a store. In July, in connection with W. P. Davis, he laid out the town of Murphysburg, to which they afterward made several additions. For a number of years this town completely overshadowed its rival, Joplin. In 1872 it was the larger and wealthier; it contained the greater number of stores, the only smelting works—those of Moffett & Sargeant and Davis & Murphy—and the only newspaper in the county. Little attention was given to the administration of law in either place, and much disorder prevailed. In order to remedy existing evils the better class of citizens of both towns met and proposed a plan of union. Mr. Murphy was the principal speaker at this meeting, and was made the first of a committee of two appointed to present to the county court a petition in favor of uniting the two towns under one government. As a result, the towns were united under the name of Union City, local officers were chosen, and good order was restored. This marked the beginning of growth and prosperity. A stable class of people began to come in, and shortly afterward schools and churches were established. Some anomalous conditions existed under the organization made, but these disappeared at a later day, when Joplin was created a city, and the former name disappeared. Mr. Murphy, although urgently solicited, would accept no official position while these events were transpiring; he was the second mayor, after

city organization was effected, but beyond this he would never consent to serve in any official capacity. About the same time they platted the town of Murphysburg, Davis & Murphy opened mines and built a crude smelting furnace. These works followed closely after the first small beginning made by Moffett & Sargeant, and with them created the fervent excitement which in a short time peopled the hills about Joplin with thousands of expectant fortune-seekers. From this time on Mr. Murphy opened and operated various other important mines, in association with Davis or others, and individually. In 1875 his mining and smelting enterprises had grown to such magnitude that their successful operation through individual effort was impracticable, and nearly all his interests were merged into corporate bodies. Of these the most important were the West Joplin Lead and Zinc Company, of which he was made general manager; the Joplin Zinc Company, of which he was president, and the Southwestern Lead and Zinc Company, in which he was a directing stockholder. These companies put in the most complete and modern plants from time to time, and inventive genius worked new processes and carried forward their operations upon a gigantic scale. While actively engaged in all these great enterprises Mr. Murphy was also taking a leading part in many other business concerns of individual and public importance. In 1873-4 he assisted in building the Joplin Hotel. In 1877 he established the pioneer bank under the title of the Banking House of Patrick Murphy. The following year he associated with himself capitalists of Kansas City and elsewhere, and the name was changed to the Miners' Bank of Joplin. In May, 1882, it was incorporated. From the beginning until his retirement from business, a few years before his death, Mr. Murphy was the president. With Moffett & Sargeant, he took an active part in starting the movement which resulted in building the Girard branch of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway, the first road to reach the city, the line being opened August 20, 1877. In 1879 he was a liberal contributor to the Joplin Exposition grounds and buildings; the project was expensive and short-lived. In 1881 he was a prime mover in the establishment of waterworks costing \$124,000, and served as vice president and treasurer of the corporation. In 1882 he as-

sisted materially in building extensive woolen mills, and was the first president of the company. Many enterprises of less moment, but all important as factors in the development of the city, engaged his attention and received his liberal aid, sometimes in the form of gifts and again as investments which were profitless except as they provided labor for working men, and gave stimulus to the general business of the place. As a matter of fact, no public enterprise, and few projected by individuals, failed to have the assistance of his masterful mind and his ever ready means. His personal liberalities extended to various religious bodies at a time when they were erecting houses of worship. To the Catholic Church, in which he was reared, he was particularly liberal, his contributions including several hundred dollars in money, as well as four building lots.

Mr. Murphy was married at Carthage, Missouri, November 19, 1868, to Miss Belle Workizer, born in Pennsylvania, daughter of John S. and Ann Workizer. Of this union were born six children, Ida L., Howard C., Frank, Lulu, Minnie and Nettie Murphy. Howard Murphy for some years has been manager of his father's properties. Mr. Murphy was a member of the Masonic order, having attained the degree of Knight Templar. During the later years of his life he was not directly engaged in the active management of the various interests which, in larger measure than any other, he was instrumental in establishing; but his directing mind remained in close touch with them, and his sagacious judgment was frequently appealed to. He lived in elegant retirement in a home which is a model of architectural beauty and utility of design, and one of the leading attractions of the city to the stranger. As "Father of Joplin," an appellation bestowed upon him years ago, his name will ever be associated with the stirring city which he was so conspicuous a factor in creating, and whose people have in large degree attained to wealth and prosperity through agencies which he pointed out and directed.

**Murphysburg.**—See "Joplin."

**Murray, Leander Francis**, physician and surgeon, was born in Morgan County, Missouri, May 2, 1847, son of James D. and Mary A. (Reese) Murray, natives of North

Carolina and South Carolina, respectively, who were married in the first named State May 10, 1832, came to Missouri with their three children seven years later and became pioneers of Morgan County, where they spent the remainder of their lives. Mr. Murray was a Democrat in politics and opposed secession, though his sympathies were in a measure with the South during the Civil War. Two of his sons served in the Federal Army and one fought for the Confederacy. His death occurred July 19, 1872. Dr. Murray's education was obtained principally in the common schools of Morgan County. His health being poor, when he became of age he went to Nebraska in 1869 and remained there eighteen months. From Omaha he went to a farm on the Platte River bottom, where he herded cattle for two months. During the following summer he and a companion purchased a team of cattle and a prairie plow and broke prairie land for settlers, receiving \$4 per acre for their work. The entire winter following he spent in husking corn. Upon the advent of spring he and two companions located claims in Sanders County. When he returned home that fall he was in perfect health. After attending school at Versailles during the winter term, he began teaching in the fall of 1873, devoting four months to this work. The following year he read medicine with Dr. J. B. Thruston, of Versailles, and that fall entered the St. Louis Medical College, where he pursued his studies until spring. During the summer of 1875 he practiced in the country west of Versailles, and in the fall entered the Louisville Medical College, from which he was graduated February 26, 1876. In May he opened an office in Holden, where he has since been engaged in professional work. Since January, 1883, he has served as local surgeon for the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company, under appointment by Dr. J. W. Jackson, chief surgeon; and since the construction of the local branch of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad has acted in a similar capacity for that road. President Cleveland appointed him pension examiner, but at the end of two months' service he resigned. In 1887 he was elected as the nominee of the Democratic party, coroner for Johnson County, and was re-elected in 1889, filling the office for two terms. He is identified with the National Association of Railway Surgeons, the Missouri State Medical Society and the





*Yours Truly  
G. A. Maxwell*





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Hodgen District Medical Society, of which he has been president. He is on the directorate of the Farmers' and Commercial Bank of Holden. Fraternally, Dr. Murray is a third degree Mason. He was married December 25, 1877, to Elizabeth A. Ball, a native of Morgan County and a daughter of John S. Ball, one of the early settlers of that county. They are the parents of four children, Samuel Astley, Francis Agnew, Ellis and Willis Murray, all of whom reside at home. It is but just to make a record of the undisputed fact that Dr. Murray has stood for years at the head of the medical profession of Holden. By his professional contemporaries throughout western Missouri he is regarded as a practitioner whose success is due no less to his conscientious devotion to his work than to his well considered efforts to avail himself of the published results of research on the part of the most advanced exponents of the science of medicine and surgery.

**Murray, Lilburn H.**, was born September 15, 1835, in Crawford County, Missouri, son of John and Sarah (Luttrell) Murray, the former a native of North Carolina, descended from Scotch-Irish ancestry, and the latter a native of Tennessee. In 1835 the parents removed to Greene County, and in 1837 they settled in the township which bears their family name. The elder Murray was a man of large means, owning 700 acres of land and several slaves. In religion he was a Methodist, and his house was the home of the circuit riders of early days, and the scene of many interesting religious meetings. He was a Democrat in politics and held the offices of justice of the peace and county judge. The son, Lilburn H. Murray, was reared on the home farm and received a common school education. In early life he was a stock drover and trader, operating in Missouri, and across the plains to California, where he remained for nine years engaged in mercantile business and managing a ranch. In 1866 he located in Springfield, Missouri. For nine years he was engaged in the hardware business with John McGregor, and for six years afterward managed a large stock farm. In 1877 he was one of a Springfield company which bought the Kansas City & Springfield Railway, and he was elected president of the company. The road was not yet in operation, and under their management it was com-

pleted, and in 1879 was sold. In 1883 he became one of the founders of the Exchange Bank, and in 1885 was elected its president, and served in this capacity until January, 1893. He became interested in the "Springfield Democrat," in a financial way, without any desire of engaging in newspaper business, and in 1892 he found it judicious to purchase the other interests, and later to distribute the material between the "Leader" and the "Republican." He acquired a mortgage upon the Springfield "Republican" plant, to secure him for money advanced, and was ultimately obliged to take possession of the property, much against his inclination, having been all his life a consistent Democrat. Being a clear headed and successful business man, accustomed to succeed in whatever enterprise he engaged, he applied his own mode of business to the conduct of the newspaper, and in spite of want of experience in such a venture, he succeeded in placing the "Republican" on a substantial foundation, making it to be recognized as among the permanent institutions of the great Southwest. At the same time he leaves the editorial management with those who truly represent the Republican party, of which the paper is an exponent, and who give it a decency of conduct which is appreciated by the great reading public. He has always been a man of great public spirit, and a leading promoter of all important enterprises, notably the Springfield foundry and the street railway system. He is a controlling factor in the latter interest, and is devoting his efforts to add greatly to its efficiency. In 1871 he was elected mayor of Springfield, and in 1874 he was elected to the State Legislature. In religion he is a Methodist. During his residence in California he married Miss Aceneth L. Anderson, daughter of Young A. and Elmira (Thompson) Anderson, former residents of Greene County, Missouri. Seven children were born of this union.

**Murrell, George Alexander**, farmer, stock-raiser and banker, bears the distinction of being the most extensive landholder in Saline County. He was born in Barren County, Kentucky, February 18, 1826, and is a son of George and Lucinda (Blain) Murrell. Both his paternal and maternal grandfathers were colonels in the command of Virginia troops during the Revolutionary War. His mother was a native of Lincoln County, Ken-



tucky, and his father, who was born in Albemarle County, Virginia, removed to Kentucky with his parents in 1805. The latter was a tobacco grower, shipping the product of his plantation by flatboat down the Mississippi River to New Orleans and making the return trip on foot. His death occurred in October, 1830, and that of his wife in 1826, when her son, George A., was only nine months old. George A. Murrell was the youngest of seven children, all now deceased except himself. He began life as a mule trader in Mississippi and Alabama—though his home was in Kentucky—in this business laying the foundation of his fortune. In 1850 he visited Missouri for the purpose of investigating the resources of this State, with a view to locating here. At Carrollton he found an opportunity for a successful trade, and returning to Kentucky bought a stock of goods which he brought back to Carrollton in 1851. By that fall he had sold the entire stock at a fair profit. He then purchased the farm in Salt Fork Township, ten miles southeast of Marshall, on which he has now resided forty-eight years. He returned to Kentucky in the fall of 1851, and in the spring of 1852 came back to Missouri with slaves for the operation of his estate. He now has about 6,000 acres of land in Saline County. For some time he raised large quantities of hemp, but in later years has devoted his time principally to general farming, stock-raising and cattle-feeding. Mr. Murrell has held interests in various financial institutions. He was one of the organizers of the branch of the State Bank of Missouri at Arrow Rock, and for several years was associated with W. B. Sappington, W. H. Wood and Henry S. Mills in its management. He was also one of the stockholders in the State Bank of Missouri at St. Louis, after the consolidation. When the various branches of the Bank of Missouri were consolidated the bank at Arrow Rock was included. About 1866 he and Messrs. Sappington and Mills established another bank at Arrow Rock, which was ultimately removed to Kansas City as the Bank of Missouri. In this institution he served as vice president for several years. When the Saline County Bank was established at Marshall in 1869, he became one of the original stockholders, remaining in the directorate until the transfer of the concern to James A. Gordon, of the Farmers' Savings Bank. At the annual

meeting of the directors of the Wood & Huston Bank of Marshall, January 1, 1891, he was elected to the presidency to succeed Will H. Wood, who had died, and since that date he has remained at the head of that institution, one of the most prosperous country banks in Missouri. Mr. Murrell was one of the organizers of the original State Fair Association founded at Boonville, and also of the Fair Association established several years ago at Miami. In politics Mr. Murrell was a Douglas Democrat prior to the Civil War. Later he was independent in his political action, and since 1892 has affiliated with the Republican party. He enlisted in a Kentucky regiment for service in the Mexican War, but the regiment was not called into action. He is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Though a slaveholder, he took no active part in the Civil War, and was opposed to the principle of secession. Mr. Murrell was married February 16, 1858, to Sophia T. McMahan, daughter of James and Helena (Jones) McMahan, early settlers of Cooper County, Missouri. She died in April, 1875, survived by two sons, Leonard D., residing on the homestead, and Wm. Blain Murrell, now deceased, who was a prominent attorney at Marshall. January 2, 1878, Mr. Murrell married Minnie S. Abney, widow of John Thompson Abney, of Arrow Rock. She died in January, 1888, leaving a daughter, Minnie S. Murrell.

Mr. Murrell is widely recognized as a man of the strictest integrity, possessed of a genuine desire to promote the best interests of the community and prompt to respond to movements for the amelioration of the condition of the poor and oppressed. A thoroughly self-made man, he knows how to sympathize with those who are contending against obstacles which constantly arise in the path of the ambitious. He is a man of great influence in Saline County, and was never known to exert that influence except for the attainment of ends desired by the most public-spirited and high-minded element in the community.

**Museum of Fine Arts.**—See "Washington University."

**Musgrove, William G.**, journalist, was born in Lexington, Missouri. His parents were William and Ann Brown (Hudson)

Musgrove. The father was a native of Virginia, and was connected with the press of Lafayette County, Missouri, from 1840 until his death in 1857; in politics he was a Whig. The mother was a native of Kentucky. The son, William, entered the office of the "Lexington Express," conducted by his father, when he was eight years old. From that time until he was fourteen years of age, his time was divided between the printing office and the public school; afterward his education was self-acquired. In 1861 he joined Graves' regiment of General Price's State Guards, and participated in the battles of Lexington, Springfield and Carthage. He was then but little more than seventeen years of age, and he was withdrawn from the army by his guardian. During the remainder of the war period he was in Illinois, at Chicago, Springfield and Peoria, working at his trade. In 1865 he was associated with J. M. Julian and Ethan Allen in founding the "Lexington Caucasian" newspaper, which was afterward consolidated with the "Intelligencer," and with little intermission he was connected with the latter paper until April, 1900. For fourteen years he was associated with A. A. Lesueur, who was afterward Secretary of State of Missouri. For seven years he was editor and publisher of the "Index," at Medicine Lodge, Kansas. As an editorial writer Mr. Musgrove is noted for his pungent, incisive style of expression, and he is recognized as one of the brightest paragraphers in the profession, possessing the rare faculty of expressing in a few brief sentences what ordinary writers require a column in the telling. While in Kansas he was a delegate to the National Populist Convention; aside from this, he has never taken part in practical politics, and while frequently solicited by his party friends in Lafayette County, he has never consented to become a candidate or to accept an appointive office. In politics he is an aggressive and uncompromising Democrat. For fifteen years he has been an elder in the Christian Church. He has never held membership in a secret society. He was married to Miss Betty Drysdale, daughter of Samuel I. Drysdale, who was for seventeen years collector at Sweet Springs, and is now living at Lexington, at the age of seventy-nine years. No children have been born of their marriage. April 1, 1900, Mr. Musgrove sold the "Intelligencer"

to Lafayette W. Groves, who for two years previously was editor of the "Higginsville Leader."

**Music in Kansas City.**—In the year 1869, when the writer arrived in Kansas City, it may be said that a commencement had hardly been made in the systematic development of musical culture. A very small store located at the corner of Fifth and Main Streets offered for sale a small stock of sheet music and some musical instruments, but there was not a new piano in the store. Further up on Main Street, at a sewing machine office, was to be found some more sheet music and an old Chickering piano. About 1870 a stock of new pianos was opened near the corner of Fifth and Main Streets by Mr. Ab Kimmel, and this was the first real music store established in Kansas City. A few years later Conover Bros. opened a store on Sixth Street with a large stock of musical merchandise of various kinds, and during this period some pianos and other instruments were also sold by various manufacturers' agents. Then came the establishment of a large and well equipped music store by Jenkins & Sons, who with well defined purposes and thorough knowledge of the business have since continued to be leaders in the musical instrument trade of the West. Since then the agency of the Kimball Piano Co., the Kansas City Piano Co., Berry Bros., the Smith Agency, Strobe, Carl Hoffman, Bell and other dealers have contributed their share toward creating a demand for musical instruments of various kinds and supplying that demand. A considerable quantity of sheet music is also printed and published in Kansas City. In the very early years of the history of Kansas City, Frederic Schattner was the most prominent of those who sought to foster the love of music as a teacher. He was born in Strasburg, Germany, December 26, 1814, arrived in the United States in 1850, and in 1859 went to Kansas City. During the turbulent period of the Civil War he removed to Leavenworth, Kansas, but after the war he came back to Kansas City and died there in 1897, at the age of eighty-two years. When the writer of this sketch reached Kansas City, the most active musician there was Philip Johns, who had come to America from the Rhine country in Germany, and who settled in Kansas City in 1868.

He organized the first band and the first Turner Hall orchestra, and also gave lessons regularly on the piano. The next teacher of music was C. W. Parry, an Englishman, who has ever since devoted himself to his art, and has been a faithful, efficient and conscientious instructor. The writer of this article began his labors in Kansas City in 1869, and had the good fortune to meet with a popular appreciation of his efforts and methods in the start, which has continued up to the present time and kept pace with the growth of the city. He has been honored by his professional brethren with the secretaryship of the Missouri State Music Teachers' Association, which he held for four years in succession; in 1899 was made president of that organization, and has served five years as vice president for Missouri of the National Music Teachers' Association. Many music teachers have come and gone in Kansas City, and among those who have contributed to the development of musical taste and the advancement of musical culture have been Messrs. Sherwood, Lucy, Bauer, Jones, Morosini, Cloward, Richter, Kronberg, Desoi, Seifert, Black, Kress, Leib, Barrett and Bennett, and Mesdames Foote, Haas-Speyer and others. The leading orchestras which have been formed in the city are the Symphony and Philharmonic, the first named of which is under the leadership of J. Behr, and the last named under C. Busch. Excellent theater orchestras are also conducted under the leadership of Messrs. Wheeler and Lenge. The earliest and most notable development of musical culture in Jackson County was at Independence, the county seat, which had sixty-two pianos in 1869. Here, as in Kansas City, there has been steady and substantial progress. The organization of singing societies has had a marked effect in promoting the love of music and the cultivation of its various branches. Notable musical organizations have been the Orpheus, Mendelssohn, Philharmonic, Maennerchor, Arion, Turner and Apollo Societies. The Philharmonic and Apollo organizations, especially, have spared no pains to educate themselves up to the highest standard, and their concerts have been notable events in the musical history of the city. Several of the churches of the city have fine pipe organs and excellent choirs, and these choirs are contributing their share to the development of sacred music. In recent

years there has been a remarkable growth in the popular appreciation of music and in general education in this field of art. Concerts of such noted leaders as Thomas, Damrosch, Gilmore and others have been well patronized, as have also the concerts of Patti, Carreno, Sherwood, Paderewski, Rosenthal, Rive-King, Sauer, Godowski and others. The Euterpe Club, which has been in existence for a number of years, and which is composed of women, has been a factor in musical education, as has also the Kansas City Ladies' Club and the Athenaeum. In proportion to population, and taking into consideration its age, Kansas City compares most favorably with Chicago, St. Louis and other Western cities as a center of musical culture and thorough appreciation of all that is best in musical art. The study of standard composition and of the work of the masters, is now the rule, and that application which brings mastery of the art is evinced in all quarters. A firm foundation has been laid and upon this Kansas City hopes to build rapidly and symmetrically in the future.

HENRY E. SCHULTZE.

**Music in St. Louis.**—The development of the musical art in St. Louis began in 1830. At that time music was mostly cultivated in the old French and a few American families, who were the leaders of good society and culture. Among the most noteworthy arrivals in musical circles of that time was Henry Weber, the father of Mrs. Charles Balmer. Mrs. Balmer was a magnificent pianist, and her husband, Charles Balmer, a thoroughly educated musician, and their home was for many years the rendezvous of all who cultivated the sciences, literary, dramatic and musical arts. In the spring of 1839 the musical community was enriched by the arrival of Madame Caradori Allen, a noted singer at that time. In the same year Charles Balmer organized the first orchestra, and his father-in-law, Henry Weber, the first vocal studio, which was greatly patronized by the best families. A fair orchestra existed at that time at the old St. Louis Theater, consisting of six musicians. A full brass band was not in existence then—1837—and when, one day, the old "Grays," a military company, paraded the streets, the band consisted of four musicians, who marched at the head of the company, namely, a violin, clar-

ionet, cornet and trombone, with William Robyn as leader. St. Louis then boasted an orchestra also. The few concerts given always took place in the dining room of the old Planters' House. August Waldauer, who arrived in the spring of 1844, made his debut at that famous hostelry. In the same season, Vieuxtemps, the great Belgian violinist, and Ole Bull, the great Norwegian, came and concertized in St. Louis. Ole Bull became the most popular by dint of his good looks, and by catering to the then existing taste of the people; while the other—Vieuxtemps—played only classical compositions.

Before citizens of German nationality had found their way to St. Louis, then inhabited principally by French people of West India and Canadian origin, the music at social gatherings, balls, parties or weddings, consisted of one or two violins with guitar accompaniment. The music played was of no little merit, as their contradances, minuets, giges and gavottes came down to the players from compositions of the celebrated masters of the time of Louis XIV to Charles X. During the early thirties the German musicians made their advent in St. Louis—first a clarionetist, then a fagottist, then a French horn, then gradually other instruments, year by year, until William Robyn, who played every instrument in the orchestra, thought the time had come to call all the musicians together and organize a complete orchestra, with stated regular public concerts. The idea found such favorable response on the part of all, both professional and amateur musicians, that "The Polyhymnia Society" was duly organized, officers and musical director elected, and after a few energetic and enthusiastic rehearsals a programme was decided upon, and duly performed, with William Robyn as director, October 8, 1845, to the wonder and delight of the audience, but few of whom had ever heard or dreamed of the grand effects of orchestral music.

Following are the names of the first orchestra organized in St. Louis: First violins, Francis Obert, Mr. Hirschberg, Eugene Miltenberger, Emile Karst; second violins, William Heinrichshofen, Statius Kehrman, Bernard Poepping, Mr. Wogtech, Charles Balmer; violas Baron von Wangelin, Ernst Neuer, Reinhard Fuchs; violincello, Henry Robyn, Mr. Anders, Dr. A. Hammer; double bass, Henry Bollman, Mr. Stock; flutes, Mr.

Stock, Mr. Hasbrook; piccolo, Charles Woher; clarionets, Henry Burg, Philip Weber, John Braun; fagotto, Mr. Stock; French horns, Philip Burg, Mr. Schilling; cornets, Nicolas Lebrun, Mr. Kost; trumpets, John Schnell, and two Bohemian names, forgotten; trombone, Louis Schnell; tympani, Mr. Stock. Of these only William Robyn, William Heinrichshofen, Nicolas Lebrun, Statius Kehrman and Emile Karst were still alive in 1897.

Thus musical life commenced to develop, and many young people began to study the divine art. In a few years St. Louis could boast of having some of the best singers and instrumentalists in the country. The first choral society, consisting of men only, was organized in 1846, under the name of the "St. Louis Saengerbund." Mr. Fuchs was the director of it. Their place of meeting was above a saloon on the corner of Main and Walnut Streets. After existing thirty years they resolved to join the Orpheus Choral Society. In 1850 another choral society—the "Social Saengerchor"—was organized. Their meeting place was at the Kossuth House, on South Second Street. In 1853 the first music festival took place, and all these societies took a prominent part in it.

In 1851 Jenny Lind visited St. Louis and gave concerts in Wyman's Hall. These concerts were crowded, even at the then unheard-of price of \$5 per ticket. Some reserved seats were sold at auction, and Mr. Keevil, the hatter, bought the first seat for \$350. A. Waldauer, who by that time had advanced to the musical conductorship of the St. Charles Theater, New Orleans, and the St. Louis Theater, accompanied the "Swedish Nightingale" on her tour through the country as solo violinist and a member of Jenny Lind's orchestra. During the season of 1852 the youthful Adelina Patti, and her sister, Amelia, afterward Madame Maurice Strakosch, came to St. Louis. In 1852 the Varieties Theater was opened with a complete dramatic, operatic and ballet troupe. It was during that season that Mr. Waldauer made his first attempt at translating and adapting German plays for the American stage. "Griselda" was produced, with Mrs. George Farren in the title role, to full houses for a week, and she successfully played the part all over the country for many seasons. In 1853 the Hungarian violinist, Miska Hauser, de-

lighted St. Louis audiences with his soul-inspiring wonderful technical playing.

In the same year Bergman's Germania Orchestra, from New York,

**Concerts and Operas.**

with the violinist, Camilla Urso, and the pianist, Alfred Jael, gave a number of concerts there. The first grand Italian opera appeared there in 1854, at Field's Varieties Theater. Arditi, whose "Kiss Waltz" made him celebrated all over the world, and which was composed in St. Louis, conducted the opera. The principal members of this opera troupe assisted at the inauguration concert of the old Library Hall, which had just been finished. From that time on the Library Hall was the concert hall of St. Louis, and many world-renowned artists, leaders and orchestras made it the home of the muses for a good many years. In 1857 the world-celebrated pianist, Thalberg, made his appearance here, accompanied by Brignoli, the famous Italian tenor. The musical event of 1859 consisted in the establishing of the Philharmonic Society, through the efforts of Messrs. A. Waldauer, Dabney Carr and Charles Balmer. Mr. Waldauer was offered the conductorship of the new society, but declined on account of previous engagements. Then Ed Sobolewsky was chosen and engaged, and came from Milwaukee to take charge of the new organization, which consisted of an orchestra and a large mixed chorus of ladies and gentlemen. The society gave their concerts at Library Hall, and later on at the Veranda Hall, corner of Fourth Street and Washington Avenue, and was well patronized. There were no tickets sold; only the subscribers frequented these concerts, and filled every seat in the house. The orchestra consisted of some of the best musicians and amateurs in the city, foremost among whom were Messrs. Emile Karst, Fellerer, Sauter, Schopp, P. G. Anton, H. Bollman, William Robyn and many others. The soprano solos were excellently sung and rendered by Mrs. Edwina Dean-Lowe, who, aside from possessing a well cultivated and beautiful voice, was very attractive personally. Mrs. Lowe was a half-sister of the celebrated Julia Dean, the actress, and would, without doubt, have become as great a favorite as the latter had she gone on the operatic stage. A proof of it was her appearance, in 1864, in Flotow's "Martha" under

Mr. Balmer's leadership. This opera was given exclusively with local talent for the benefit of the Mississippi Valley Sanitary Commission, James E. Yeatman, president. The performance took place at DeBar's Operahouse, on Pine Street, and attracted crowded houses.

In October, 1883, a concert took place at the Olympic Theater, under the auspices of the Veiled Prophet Society, and under the direction of A. Waldauer. The price of each ticket was \$5, and the concert was patronized by the best people of the city. The following artists took part in it: Miss Belle Cole, alto singer; Mrs. Rive-King, pianist; Mrs. E. Aline Osgood, soprano; Mr. Ed Remenyi, violinist; the celebrated Temple Quartette, of Boston, Messrs. Bateman, Webber, Cook and Ryder; besides a large orchestra consisting of seventy-five musicians.

The first large military band was established in 1854 by Frank Boehm, as leader. It became well known afterward as the Knight Templar Band. They were engaged to accompany the Knights Templar to their conclave at Baltimore, and in a tournament of about forty brass bands in that city won first prize. Frank Boehm's brother, Christoph, organized about that time a new brass band, and competed against his brother Frank; so did Mr. Herwig with a new band. However, the greatest military band that St. Louis ever had was organized by A. Waldauer, upon the request of General Fremont, which was attached to the general's bodyguard. Their concerts in front of the headquarters, on Chouteau Avenue, attracted such large crowds every evening that the street looked like a fair. A few years later Messrs. Waldauer and Ben Vogel, then leader of the Olympic Theater, gave weekly concerts at Lafayette Park during the summer season with this same band—the only park in the city which had any music during the week—and the park was scarcely large enough to hold the crowds which patronized these summer concerts for many seasons.

In 1866 the "Arion," a new singing society, was organized, and many members of older societies, like the Saengerbund, joined them. They held their meetings over the McLean Building on Chestnut Street, and chose a German lawyer, Gustav von Deutsch, as their conductor. During

that year the musical leadership of the Philharmonic Society experienced a change; Mr. Sobolewsky retired, and Messrs. Waldauer and Balmer conducted the society during the season of 1867-8, temporarily, until they were able to engage another leader, who was found in Mr. Egmond Froehlich, who came from Stuttgart, Germany, in 1868. Two years afterward the last named society disbanded, to the sorrow and regret of many friends of music.

The Orpheus Singing Society was established in 1867, and continued until they joined the St. Louis Saengerbund, in 1878. A ladies' chorus, mainly called into existence by the exertions of Mrs. Dr. Jenks, was allied to the St. Louis Saengerbund, and sang in their concerts when required. One of the foremost music teachers and pianists of that period was Mr. Carl Bode. Some of our best piano players were pupils of Mr. Bode, who died in St. Louis a few years later, mourned by many citizens and music lovers.

In the middle years of the sixties, and later on during the winter seasons, the Italian opera came here with never-failing regularity, for St. Louis had the reputation of being a good field for opera troupes. They appeared mostly at DeBar's Operahouse, on Pine Street, under the management of Max Strakosch, sometimes under Giacomo Grau, or Max Maretzek. Later on came Colonel Mapleson's "Her Majesty's Opera" to the Olympic. Their repertoire was always the same, consisting of "Norma," "Lucia," "Lucretia Borgia," "Favorita," "La Somnambula," "Il Trovatore," "La Traviata" and "Barber of Seville," and later on came "Faust," "Rigoletto," "Aida," "L'Africaine" and the Wagner operas. At the end of the sixties Flotow's opera of "Stradella" was given at the Olympic Theater with home talent, under the leadership of Von Deutsch, who was the conductor of the Arion Singing Society. Ferdinand Diehm played and sang "Stradella" in a most artistic manner. Miss Sobolewsky, the daughter of the conductor of the Polyhymnia Society, sang the soprano part of the opera. In 1869, after the suspension of the Polyhymnia Society, Mr. S. R. Sauter organized the Haydn Orchestra, which consisted mainly of amateurs, only in some of their concerts they engaged professional talent to assist them. The organization disbanded after an existence of a few years.

The Arion Singing Society, in 1869, elected Egmont Froehlich as their conductor. When St. Louis, at the Musical Festival in Cincinnati, was chosen by the North American Saengerbund as the next meeting place, from the 12th to the 16th of June, 1872, Mr. Froehlich conducted the orchestra and combined choruses of the North American Saengerbund. At an expense of \$60,000 a music hall was erected for that purpose, on Eleventh and Twelfth, St. Charles and Washington Avenue, which seated 12,000 people. Franz Abt, the celebrated song composer, was invited as a guest of honor for this festival, and came from Germany especially to attend it. When, on the first evening, he walked up to the conductor's desk to conduct his own composition, "Abendlied," he received such an ovation from the musicians, singers and the public that he was moved, and bowing his acknowledgment, he said that he had never witnessed such unbounded enthusiasm. The orchestra consisted chiefly of local musicians, and, besides, musicians brought from Milwaukee, Chicago and Cincinnati, and was excellent.

In 1871 a musician by the name of Williams came and established the Beethoven Conservatory of Music, with the co-operation of Messrs. August Waldauer and Herman Lawitzky. After an existence of six months, Messrs. Waldauer and Lawitzky bought Mr. Williams' share of the conservatory and managed it until the death of Mr. Lawitzky, who was an excellent pianist, and a very popular teacher. Then Mr. Waldauer managed and conducted the affairs of the conservatory alone for about twenty years, when he took Mr. Marcus Epstein, the eminent pianist and popular teacher, as his partner. The Beethoven Conservatory has been a great success since its opening, and is now (1897) in the twenty-sixth year of its existence. Many hundred musicians have graduated at this now famous institution, and are credits to the operatic and concert stage, church choirs, orchestras, etc. The diplomas of the Beethoven Conservatory are acknowledged all over the world. The faculty consists of twenty-five teachers in all, most of whom possess national reputations in the different branches of music, elocution, physical culture and languages.

In the winter of 1872 the following singing societies were organized: The Chou-

teau Valley Maennerchor, the Druid Maennerchor, Hungary Saengerbund, Swiss Maennerchor, Jaeger Saengerbund and the Saengerbund of the Sons of Herman. The old Turner Society had a singing section. These singing societies increased with every year, so that in 1888, when the second Saenger Festival took place, twenty-nine local singing societies took part in it. The Liederkranz Singing Society and Social Club was organized in 1870, and exists to this day in a flourishing condition. Edmund Froehlich has been its conductor since the beginning of the society. Aside from its musical aspirations it has always been the aim of the society to heighten its social qualities, regardless of expense, and its clubhouse is the social home of some of our best American and German families.

During the period of 1870-80 a flood of virtuosi appeared in St. Louis. Among them came the kings of the violin, Sauret, Winiawski, Carl Rosa, Remenyi and Wilhelmj; the pianists, Rubinstein, Anna Essipoff, Hans von Bulow, Julia Rive-King, Anna Mehlig, Clara Careno and Gustave Satter, and the violiniste-pianiste, Filomena. Among the noted musicians who have made St. Louis their home is Waldemar Malmene. He has had charge of the musical education of the blind in the Missouri Institution for the Blind for a number of years, as well as the choir singing in the public schools, and at the Washington University. Having been partly educated in Berlin and at the Paris Conservatory under the best masters, Mr. Malmene is a composer of no ordinary ability, and has published a number of songs, concerted pieces, trios, quartettes, etc., and has done good work as a teacher and writing musical essays and criticisms for most of the musical journals in the country.

The Musical Union Orchestra was established in 1879 by Messrs. A. Waldauer and Dabney Carr, the eminent amateur flutist. The concerts given by the Musical Union were a grand success from the start. Conducted by Mr. Waldauer through eleven successive seasons, he contrived to make them popular by engaging for most of his concerts the great artists who happened to be in this country, and to arrange programmes which suited the tastes of his patrons. Most of the works of the great masters were performed by this orchestra, and elicited the unstinted

praise of the patrons of the Musical Union. The concerts took place every month, beginning in November and continuing up to May, the intervening time being largely devoted to rehearsals for the orchestra. The dress rehearsals always took place a day before the concert, and were as well attended as the concerts. These concerts attracted many people from the surrounding towns to hear the great artists and enjoy the orchestra. After the first three seasons Mr. Carr resigned his part of the management, and was succeeded by Messrs. T. Doan and N. Hazard, who after serving two seasons, relinquished their task, and were in turn succeeded by Wayman McCreary, who served one season. After that the society was reorganized, and Ed. Simmons became its first president, and Messrs. A. W. Douglass, S. L. Biggers and Otto Bollman became Mr. Waldauer's co-workers in the management of the Musical Union up to its end. From the very start of the society A. I. Epstein was engaged as accompanist, and rendered efficient aid by his artistic, musician-like accompaniments. During the eleven successive seasons of the Musical Union the managers availed themselves of the aid of a great number of local artists to make their programmes interesting and enjoyable.

In 1886 Mr. Waldauer was compelled by failing health to give up the conductorship of the Musical Union and sell its rights, title and property, consisting of music and musical instruments, to the Choral Society.

The Choral Society originated from the Amphion Quartette, which consisted of Messrs. T. C. Doan, Wayman McCreary, D. F. Colville and A. D. Cunningham, in 1873, afterward enlarging to a double quartette under the directorship of Robert Goldbeck, who was later succeeded by Mr. Joseph Otten. About the same time the St. Louis Oratorio Society was organized under the auspices of Messrs. H. M. Blossom, Frank Ridgley, the famous amateur baritone, and J. S. McFarland. They gave grand oratorios with a large chorus, which was composed chiefly of the best church choirs of the city. Their liabilities amounted sometimes to \$4,000 for soloists and orchestra before a single ticket was sold. The concerts always took place in the large hall of the Merchants' Exchange, and were successfully conducted by Theodore Thomas, J. M. North, Waldemar Malmene, Robert

Goldbeck and A. Waldauer. The following works were rendered by the society: Handel's oratorio, "The Messiah;" Mendelssohn's "St. Paul;" Haydn's "The Creation;" Mendelssohn's "Elijah," and many other great compositions. This society at that time contained the best musical talent in the city. The business and financial arrangements were under the direction of Messrs. H. M. Blossom, Frank Ridgley and J. S. McFarland. All worked untiringly for success, but their expenses were enormous and, after several years of brilliant performances, the society had to succumb for lack of public and financial support. Another musical society came into existence at the same time, called the Apollo Club, a male chorus consisting of eighty-five voices, with J. Otten as conductor. Owing to a lack of funds, the club decided to disband after an existence of six weeks, although Mr. Otten offered his services free of charge.

In the fall of 1880 Mr. Otten established the St. Louis Choral Society. Rehearsals were held at Trinity Church, on Eleventh and Washington Avenue. The first concert was given at the Mercantile Library on March 24, 1881, with a chorus of about fifty ladies and gentlemen, and the following soloists: Mrs. Frank Peebles, Mrs. Mattie I. Hardy and Messrs. Ed. Cooper and E. Dierkes, with E. M. Bowman as organist. This concert created such a favorable impression that it was repeated in the First Presbyterian Church, with Mesdames Riesmeyer, Hardy and Latey, and Messrs. Cooper and Dierkes, soloists, and A. G. Robyn, organist. The society closed its first season with a complimentary soiree musicale at Xaupi's Hall. In 1881-2 the society opened its first season on subscription concerts, which it has kept up to this day, with an ever-increasing patronage. Many great works of unusual interest were produced by this society, consisting of chorus and oratorical works under the leadership of Joseph Otten. In 1894 Mr. Otten resigned as conductor and was succeeded by Mr. Alfred Ernst, a talented pianist and musician, who still continues with the society. During the seventeen years of its existence, the society has expended over \$170,000. The great success and reputation the Choral Society has attained are partly owing to the liberality and financial aid it has received for many years from its music-loving president, Robert

S. Brookings, whose aim has always been to rank St. Louis with the best musical centers of the country. In the season of 1897-8 it gave twelve oratorio and orchestral symphony concerts.

In 1884, on May 7th and 8th, a musical festival took place at the Natatorium Hall, and on May 9th at Pope's Theater, with a large chorus and orchestra, under the direction of Messrs. R. S. Poppen and A. Waldauer, assisted by the famous artists, Madame Minnie Hauk, Signor Montegriffo, Signor T. Angier and Chevalier de Kontski. The festival was well patronized, though not a musical success, owing to the caprices of Minnie Hauk, who failed to attend any of the rehearsals and when she did appear in the evening, insisted that the orchestra should play their parts half a tone lower than they were written and rehearsed. Chaos followed, and the rest would better be buried in silence.

In 1877 the St. Louis Amateur Opera was established by Messrs. A. Waldauer, T. C. Doan, C. D. Cunningham and Nat

Hazard. The chorus consisted of sixty prominent local amateurs, and in the spring of 1878 they produced the opera of "Norma," by Bellini, at the Grand Opera House, with full orchestra, appropriate costumes and scenery, giving three performances to crowded houses, with great artistic and financial success. The cast was as follows: Norma, Mrs. Frank W. Peebles; Adalgisa, Miss Georgia Lee Cunningham; Clotilda, Miss Nettie Crane and Miss Nellie Uhl, alternating; Pollio, Thomas C. Dunn; Orovese, A. D. Cunningham, and Flavius, A. K. Alexander. The enormous success which this opera attained was principally owing to the superb acting and singing of Mrs. Peebles, Mrs. Lee Cunningham and Messrs. Doan and Cunningham, aided by a chorus with fresh voices and handsome features. The following spring another season of opera was given by the same gentlemen. "Norma" was repeated with the same cast, excepting Pollio, which was sung alternately by Philip Branson and T. C. Doan. "Il Trovatore" was also added, of which three performances were given with the following cast: Leonora, Miss Cora Carpenter; Azucena, Miss Minnie Curtis Ryan; Manrico, Charles C. Allen and T. C. Doan, alternating; Count de Luna, M. Oscar Steins; Fernando, Alfred Bagshaw, and Maid, Miss Flora Pike.



This season proved another artistic and financial success, and "Il Trovatore" was never given in this city by professional troupes equaling the "tout ensemble" of this superb society.

In 1894 Miss Rosalie Balmer Smith and Miss Florence Hulmers composed an opera in three acts, called "Love, Powder and Patches," which was produced in May, 1897, at the Union Club Hall and also at the Fourteenth Street Theater with great success, owing to the brilliancy of the music, which contains many charming melodies, and its funny text and action. Another light opera, called "Tennessee," made its appearance here in 1894, composed by Robert Edwards, and was produced at Schneider's Garden during a whole week with marked success. The late C. Henry Weber composed a grand opera, called "Joan of Arc," containing many musical gems. Mr. Weber was a musician of musical talent and brilliancy, and was a brother of Mrs. Charles Balmer, and a scion of that talented family. Mr. Alfred G. Robyn, after writing several light operas, produced his comic opera in three acts, "Jacinta," in 1893. The performance took place at the Grand Opera House, with the following cast: Misses Laura Moore, Celia Eissing, Adele Barker, Messrs. Beaumont Smith, R. P. Carter, G. Miles and Percy B. Weston. The opera was presented for two weeks to crowded and appreciative audiences, who heartily enjoyed the sprightly and melodious music. The libretto was written by Mr. Francis Lepere. All the critics and the press accorded to this work of Mr. Robyn the highest praise.

During the years 1880 and 1890 the Epstein brothers produced several of the more prominent comic operas with complete chorus, orchestra, etc. Their companies consisted solely of local amateur talent, excepting the orchestra. In every case the performance was for some charity. And as all their efforts were crowned with success both musically and financially, the benevolent societies reaped quite a harvest. Several of their soloists who were amateurs at the time have since become well known stars in the theatrical firmament. The operas produced by these gentlemen, who also conducted them, were "Chimes of Normandy," by Planquett; "The Mascotte," by Audran; "Stradella," by Flotow; "The Swiss Cottage," by Epstein;

"Trip to Africa," by Suppe, and numerous other works.

In October, 1882, R. S. Poppen organized a choral society of about 160 members, he being both business manager and musical conductor. After two very successful seasons musically, it disbanded in December, 1884, for want of financial support. This choral society was one of the best ever organized in St. Louis, and fully deserved the support of our citizens. Mr. Poppen proved to be one of the best of choral conductors, and his work throughout was excellent and excelled by none. The same gentleman has composed, besides several numbers for the piano and voice, three operas, called "Robin Hood" (1886), and "Althea" (1891), both produced with great success by amateurs in this city; and "Donna Diana," finished in 1897, being yet in manuscript. He is one of our foremost musicians and ranks very high as an organist and teacher.

Strassberger's Conservatory of Music was established in March, 1886, by Clemence Strassberger. One year later the first examination concert took place with great success. After several years of energetic and careful study with his pupils, Mr. Strassberger arranged concert tours in the various cities of Missouri, Kansas and Illinois. In 1891 he found it necessary to increase his faculty, and it is now composed of twenty-three of the most accomplished professors in the various branches of music, elocution, physical culture and languages, who received their education at the prominent European conservatories of music.

In 1893 A. I. Epstein issued a call to the best young amateurs of the city with a view to forming an orchestra. The response was enthusiastic, and in a short time more than fifty names were enrolled as participants. They attended rehearsals with a will, and after several months of severe training, gave their first concert at the Entertainment Hall. They made an instantaneous hit and the audience was quite enthusiastic in their approval and applause. Year after year they repeated their efforts and rehearsed every Monday night at the hall of the Beethoven Conservatory, and with each succeeding concert they showed their progress.

In 1890 August Boette, a young musician of note, established an amateur orchestra in

South St. Louis, and called it the Mendelssohn Musical Society. It consisted of thirty performers. They held their rehearsals every week, and in the course of time, through the persistent efforts of their conductor, gave annual concerts which elicited the admiration of all music lovers. Their last concert took place at Concordia Club Hall on May 21, 1897, and was a grand success.

The Apollo Club, a male chorus of sixty members, was organized in 1893 by Lester Crawford and other gentlemen.

#### Musical Clubs.

Alfred G. Robyn became their conductor, and their concerts during the season have always been a musical event, for they not only sing to perfection, as far as tone coloring and phrasing is concerned, but they generally engage and are assisted by the greatest artists who happen to be in this country at the time.

In 1884 a small musical club was organized under the name of "Friday Thirteen Club." The hostess was officer of the day and arranged a programme to suit herself. In 1886 the name of the club was changed to Rubinstein Club, with a membership of twenty. The club was under the management of Miss Lizzie Leslie Reed for eight years. In 1894 the officers were: Mrs. A. D. Cooper, president; Miss Reed, secretary and treasurer, with an executive committee of three. In 1895 Mrs. Cary Carper was president, with Mrs. A. D. Cooper secretary and treasurer. The club has done good work and has always been recognized as one of the leading musical clubs of the city. Their concerts have been held mostly in private houses. The club has been entirely self-supporting and has on several occasions donated money to different charities.

The St. Louis Musical Club was organized in 1895 by Mrs. Philip North Moore, president, Mrs. Charles Claflin Allen and Mrs. O. Herff. The club consists of a choral department, under the leadership of Mrs. Charles B. Rohland; a piano quartette department, conducted by Misses Miller and Shafer; a duo piano department, with Miss Selma Krausse as chairman; a string department, with Mr. A. I. Epstein as conductor; and a harmony and analysis class, with Miss Harriet P. Sawyer as leader. The club gives seven recitals every winter from the first four departments, and five artist recitals. The recitals of this

noted club have always elicited the heartiest applause from the public and the many musicians who attend them.

The "Tuesday Musicales" was organized in 1894 and began its fourth season in October of 1897. The club has three classes of members, active, student and associate. Active membership is open to women only. The musical meetings are held on the second and fourth Tuesdays of the month. Mrs. Nellie Strong Stevenson was president of the club in 1896, and when she resigned on account of other arduous musical duties, the club, in acknowledgment of her eminent services, elected her honorary president.

The "Morning Choral Club" was organized in the fall of 1891. It grew out of the meeting of a small number of ladies every Tuesday morning for the practice of concerted work for women's voices, but in the spring they organized into a club, with Mr. Johnson as director. When Mr. Johnson was called East, Ernest R. Kroeger was unanimously chosen conductor of the club, and has labored hard and faithfully to bring the club up to that high standard of musical ability for which it is noted. Mrs. James L. Blair as president has conducted its affairs with a devoted and unerring hand, admired by all music lovers. Being herself an artist and one of the best vocalists of St. Louis, she worked faithfully and enthusiastically for the material and musical elevation of the club, and in its success she can well share the honors with its able conductor, Mr. Kroeger. Honorary active and honorary associate memberships have been added and the club now consists of sixty-five active lady members.

The "St. Louis Quintette Club" was organized in 1880, its object being to perform chamber music of the highest order. It consists of Messrs. George Heerig, first violin; Val. Schopp, second violin; Louis Meyer, alto, and Carl Froelich, violincello. This club stands very high in the estimation of the public and the musicians of St. Louis. They give monthly concerts and are well patronized and highly appreciated for their ensemble playing, which is not excelled by any similar organization in this country.

In the foregoing pages incidental mention has been made of many of those who have contributed most to the development of musical

#### Musicians and Composers.

culture in St. Louis. Others who should be mentioned in this connection have been:

Ben Vogel, orchestra conductor and composer, came to St. Louis in 1856. He was engaged to conduct the orchestra at Woods' Theater, corner of Fourth and Olive. Afterward he conducted the orchestra at Deagle's Varieties, and later took charge of the Olympic Theater orchestra, serving in that capacity for over twenty-six years. Mr. Vogel also conducted a military band, and gave successful orchestras with this at several gardens, the Exposition Building, and in various towns and cities. He was acknowledged by the musical fraternity as one of our ablest conductors, an excellent violinist, and a thorough musician. He died in 1893, mourned by many friends and the entire musical profession.

William H. Pommer, a highly talented pianist, composer and conductor, was born in St. Louis, March 22, 1851. His love for music manifested itself early in life, and from 1863 to 1871 he was a pupil of B. A. Bode in piano, and of Edward Sobolewski in musical theory from 1869 up to 1871. In 1872 he entered the Leipsic Conservatory, where he was a pupil of Reinecke, Coccius and Dr. Paul in piano, and of Richter in theory. He spent the year 1874-5 in Vienna as a pupil of Victor Rokitauski in vocal music, and Anton Bruckner in organ and theory. In the latter year he returned to America. He was director of music from 1883 to 1887 in Christian College, at Columbia, Missouri, and in 1889 was conductor of the Arion Musical Club in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. From 1891 to the present time (1897) he has had charge of the music in Smith's Academy, a department of Washington University, in this city, and was lately appointed organist and choir-master of St. George's Church. Mr. Pommer has written in various forms, and among his operas and operettas which have had a local production are "The Mummy," 1877; "The Legend of the Holy St. Etheldethelwethelberga," 1878; "The Fountain of Youth," 1881; "Daughter of Socrates," 1887 and 1895, and "The Students' Ruse," 1888 and 1891, presented mostly under the auspices of private clubs and societies, such as the Germania, High School Alumni, Scottish Clans and the Philharmonic Society. Among his eleven operas is a grand opera in one act, "Marion's Men," and a romantic-

comic opera, "The Queen of Buccaneers," in three acts, with libretto by Henri Dumay, of Washington University. Among the compositions are to be mentioned a symphony, piano-forte trio, a number of piano pieces, and a hundred or more songs. In 1892 his "Song of the Dagger," for male chorus was awarded first prize in a competition inaugurated by the Orpheus Club of Philadelphia, the judges being Theodore Thomas, F. van der Sticken and Michael Cross, the director of the club.

Ernest R. Kroeger was born in St. Louis, August 10, 1862, and has since constantly resided in this city. His musical abilities were discovered when he was quite a child, and, at the age of five years, his parents placed him under competent instructors in piano and violin playing and harmony until he was fifteen years of age, when he was compelled, by stress of circumstances, to enter a mercantile life. He continued in this way for several years, devoting all his leisure time to his musical studies until he was twenty-three years of age, at which time he entered upon the career of a professional musician. He has been constantly before the public as pianist, organist, conductor and composer. He is director of the College of Musicians in Forest Park University for Women, is organist of the First Congregational Church, and conductor of the Morning Choral Club. He was president of the Music Teachers' National Association for 1895-6, and was recently elected president of the Missouri State Teachers' Association. His compositions have been published in Leipsic, Hamburg, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Cincinnati and elsewhere, and have been performed in many cities in this country and abroad with great success. Among his works are the following: For orchestra, symphony in B flat, symphonic overtures, "Sardanapalus," "Hiawatha," "Atala," "Endymion," "Thanatopsis," suite in C, for chamber music; sonatas for piano and violin, piano and viola, piano and 'cello trios, quartettes, string and piano-forte, and a quintette for piano and strings, for piano-forte a concerto, a sonata, a suite, and a large number of smaller pieces, an organ sonata, and many songs and concerted vocal works.

Pianists who reach the summit of success in their art are few and far between.

Charles Kunkel's early studies were pursued under the direction of his father, who was a well known and efficient musician. Later he placed himself under the well known masters, Gottschalk and Thalberg, both of whom took a great interest in their young and ambitious pupil. Mr. Kunkel came to St. Louis in 1868, and, with his brother, Jacob Kunkel, gave a series of two concerts for two pianos. Their playing created a great furore, and when they were heard by Rubinstein he paid them a great compliment, saying that he had never heard better duet playing. As a sight reader, Mr. Kunkel has no superior, and as a pianist his technique is excelled by none. As a composer Mr. Kunkel stands in the front rank. Some of Mr. Kunkel's piano pieces have reached editions running into the thousands. Mr. Kunkel's entire life has been one of indefatigable work, and he has built up a catalogue of music of which he may well be proud. His efforts in the advancement of music and young musicians can not be overestimated. His annual "Kunkel's Popular Concerts" have been leading features of the musical seasons and potent factors in the musical world. Mr. Kunkel has been intimate with most of the great artists, with many of whom he played in concerts, notably so, Mr. Gottschalk, with whom he traveled through this country on a concert tour. "Kunkel's Musical Review," which has appeared every month for many years, is a musical household word, very ably edited, and contains in every number choice and valuable musical information and compositions of every kind. Jacob Kunkel, his deceased brother, was also a pianist of the highest order, and a most amiable gentleman, who left many friends to deplore his loss.

Victor Ehling, the pianist, spent his youth in St. Louis, and from his earliest boyhood he was instructed in music by his father, who was a noted music teacher here. He afterward moved back to Germany and placed his son under the care of the celebrated pianist, Leschetisky, in Vienna. After studying several years with this celebrated master, he returned to St. Louis in 1887, and opened a studio there, which was patronized by many pupils who aimed to make music a professional study. Encouraged by his success as a teacher, Mr. Ehling, in 1895, established a college of music, in connection with

Mr. Louis Conrath, which is now in a flourishing condition.

P. G. Anton, violinist, composer and musician, came to this city in 1854 from Pittsburg, where he had previously resided for several years. Mr. Anton was considered one of the best and most thoroughly educated musicians in this country. He was not alone a master of his instrument, the violin, but a composer for orchestra of the highest order. He was a pupil of the celebrated Rink in organ, harmony and thorough bass, and completed his studies under Snyder Von Wattensee. His principal works consist of four orchestra symphonies, a number of string quartettes and quintettes, numerous choral works and songs, and various compositions for the violin, violincello and piano. While organist of the Church of the Messiah for eleven years, Mr. Anton composed a complete musical service for that church. For many years he directed the Arion and Socialer singing societies with great success, until he resigned the positions on account of inability to give further personal attention to them. Mr. Anton died in St. Louis, October 2, 1896.

Mr. Louis Mayer came to St. Louis in 1880, from New Orleans, where for some years he had been leader of the orchestra at the St. Charles Theater. He was called to St. Louis by Mr. DeBar to assume the leadership of his operahouse orchestra, made vacant by Mr. A. Waldauer's withdrawal from that position. In 1886 Mr. Mayer was chosen conductor of the St. Louis Orchestra, which gave their concerts at Schneider's Garden during the summers of 1886 and 1887. He was a thorough musician and artist upon every string instrument, and an excellent conductor, composer of orchestra pieces, and one of the best arrangers for string and military bands. Mr. Mayer died on the 5th of December, 1897, deplored by the whole musical fraternity and by many friends. He had the good fortune to be a member of the great Richard Wagner's Orchestra at Zurich, which is proof in itself that he was an excellent musician and orchestra player.

The Missouri State Teachers' Association was organized in St. Louis in 1894, at the time when the Music Teachers' National Association was in session. Mrs. Nellie Strong Stevenson was

**Music Teachers'  
Association.**

elected as its first president, and Mr. H. E. Schultze, of Kansas City, secretary and treasurer, with the following executive committee: Robert E. Wadell, of Warrensburg; Mrs. Talbot-Winship, Warrensburg; Mrs. Kate I. Brainard, St. Louis, and Mrs. R. H. Lukenbill, Sedalia. The association soon became popular throughout the State, and when the first annual meeting was held, in Pertle Springs, Missouri, it had a membership of 155, representing twenty-six different towns in the State. The musical programmes were of the highest order, and represented the talent in many different places. Essays on "Music in Education," by Mr. A. T. Graber, of Joplin, and "Teachers and Teaching," by Mrs. Fannie E. McKinney Hughey, of St. Louis, were read, followed by a short general discussion. The aims of the association are to secure mutual improvement, to advance the interests and promote the culture of musical art throughout the State, to elevate the standard of professional work, and to produce works of excellence by Missouri composers, and thus assist them in obtaining general recognition. The association, after paying all its debts, had the sum of \$200 left to its credit after the first convention in Pertle Springs. Mrs. Stevenson was urged on all sides to continue in the presidency of the association, but she felt that she could not give the requisite time to it. She withdrew as a candidate, and Mr. E. R. Kroeger, of St. Louis, was elected president for the next two years.

AUGUST WALDAUER.

**Musick, David**, patriot, soldier and one of the early settlers of Illinois and Missouri, was born in Albemarle County, Virginia, in 1763. The family was of Welsh origin. The father of David Musick was a man of marked individuality, and whenever met with his name is associated with courage, uprightness and honor. He came to Virginia in the colonial days, and when he died left five sons. One of them, Abraham, removed from Virginia to South Carolina, and from thence to North Carolina. In 1777 he entered the Revolutionary Army, and served to the end of the war, the greater part of the time as a ranger against the Cherokee Indians. Another, William Musick, was noted for his reckless bravery in the patriotic cause. At the battle of Guilford Courthouse there were twenty-two kinsmen of the Musick family engaged

on the patriot side. In 1794 Colonel David Musick came to the West and settled in Illinois, and was engaged in frequent fights with the Indians. He married Prudence Whiteside, whose father, James Whiteside, from Rutherford County, North Carolina, was one of the first settlers of Illinois, and founder of Whiteside Station, a rallying point for the settlers in the early days. In 1795 Colonel Musick came to Missouri and located at Florissant, in St. Louis County, and there the Musick family of Missouri was founded. When the War of 1812 came on, Colonel Musick, animated with the patriotic spirit which he and his kinsmen had exhibited in the war for independence, entered the service of the government and raised a company of mounted men for frontier work. He served actively for two years, protecting the settlements west of St. Louis and north of St. Charles from Indians who were inclined to be troublesome, and with whom he had several fights. After the close of the war he was three times elected to the Territorial Legislature, and afterward was once presidential elector. He died in 1837, in St. Louis County, leaving a large family of children, their names being as follows: Mary, Sarah, Joel Lewis, James, Russell, Delia, Myra and Johoida, the last named being the only survivor in 1900, and then a resident of Florissant. Musick's Ferry, in St. Louis County, takes its name from him.

**Mutual Protection, Order of.**—A secret society combining fraternal and life insurance features, which originated in St. Louis, December 16, 1878, when the first lodge was incorporated by Theodore H. Thomas, Frank D. McBeth, George W. Hall, W. A. Edmonds and J. M. Thomas. It has since extended its membership throughout the United States.

**Myers, Mark C.**, physician, was born September 24, 1861, in Madison County, Iowa. His parents were Michael and Sarah Jane (Gore) Myers. The father was an early settler of the county in which the son was born, and has long been prominent in religious and educational concerns. He is yet living, and is presiding elder of the Dunkard Church, at Creston, Iowa. He is a native of Virginia, descended from a German family which settled in Pennsylvania in colonial days.



... Mr. H. E. ... as City Secretary and ... executive ... Warrenburg ... Warrenburg ... St. Louis, and Mrs. P. P. ...

... State ... first ... of 1855, representing twenty ... to the State ... of the ... talent in ... "Music in Education" by Mr. A. F. ... of Joplin, and "Teacher and ... by Mrs. Emma ... St. Louis, were ... end ... are to ... to ... of music ...

... to produce ... composers, ... general ... after paying ... \$1.00 ... in ... on all sides to ... the association ... not give the ... E. B. Krook ...

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*David Huxley*





The mother is deceased. She was born in Indiana, of mingled French and Scotch blood. The son, Mark C. Myers, was reared upon a farm. When thirteen years of age he saved a young companion from drowning, swimming to his rescue and supporting him to the shore. He attended a public school, graduated from a high school and was for a year a student in the University of Chicago. He took a first grade certificate as a teacher, and taught country schools successfully for several years. He then established a drug business in Creston, Iowa, and afterward in Kansas City, Kansas, and was registered as a pharmacist in each State. His business leading him to medicine, he studied for one year in the Ensworth Medical College, St. Joseph, and then at the University Medical College of Kansas City, being graduated from the last named institution March 23, 1897. His practice began in Kansas City the year previous to his graduation, and yet continues, surgery being included with his general work. His position in the profession is attested by the positions which he occupies by the suffrages of his fellows. He is assistant clinical

surgeon and demonstrator of anatomy in the University Medical College, lecturer on materia medica in the Agnew Hospital, and president of the Alumni Association of the University Medical College. In politics he is a Democrat. While living in Iowa he occupied various township offices, to which he was elected in face of a strong Republican party majority. In Masonry he is a Knight Templar, and he is president and medical examiner of Banner Council of the Knights and Ladies of Security. He was married August 5, 1886, to Miss May Kinney, of Creston, Iowa. Of this marriage have been born three children; two died in infancy; a daughter, May Bee, five years of age, survives. Dr. Myers possesses excellent literary taste, and is well versed in the writings of the best authors.

**Myrtle Street Prison.**—The military prison, established by the Federal authorities in St. Louis in 1861, at the corner of Fifth and Myrtle Streets, in what had previously been known as Lynch's Negro Pen, which see.

## N

**Nagel, Charles**, lawyer, was born August 9, 1849, in Colorado County, Texas. He obtained his literary education in St. Louis, Missouri, in a German private school and the high school, and his legal education at the St. Louis Law School. He then attended the Berlin University, in Germany, where he gave special attention to the study of Roman law, political economy, history, and kindred subjects, a knowledge of which is so essential to the successful practice of law. Returning to St. Louis in 1873, he entered upon the practice of his profession to which he has since devoted himself with the zeal and earnestness of one thoroughly in love with his calling. Since 1875 he has filled a professorship in the St. Louis Law School, and as a lecturer has no superior among the members of the St. Louis bar. In 1881 and 1882 he served as a member of the Missouri House of Representatives, and from 1893 to 1897 he was president of the city council of St. Louis. A Republican in politics, he has

acted with that party in all contests in which real political issues were involved, and has been conspicuous in its councils, frequently a delegate to its conventions, and active in many of its most important campaigns since 1880. He has been a useful and influential member of the board of trustees of the Public Library, of the board of trustees of Washington University, and of the board of control of the St. Louis Museum of Fine Arts. He is a member of the St. Louis Club, the University Club, the Union Club, Commercial Club, Round Table, Mercantile Club, Noonday Club, Liederkrantz Society, and St. Louis Turners' Society.

**Napoleon.**—A village in Lafayette County, on the Missouri River and on the Lexington branch of the Missouri Pacific Railway, thirteen miles southwest of Lexington, the county seat. It has a public school, and a German Evangelical Church. In 1899 the population was 200. The site was an

important shipping point in the days of river traffic, and was known as Poston's Landing, named for John A. Poston, an early store-keeper. It was afterward known as Lisbon, and in 1836 it was platted under its present name by William Ish, Nathaniel Tucker and others.

**Napoleon's Visit to St. Louis.**—In September of 1861 St. Louis was visited by Louis Lucien Bonaparte—called Prince Napoleon—who, in company with his suite, spent some days in the city. This Prince Napoleon was the nephew of Napoleon I, being the son of Prince Lucien Bonaparte, eldest brother of the great Corsican. He had previously spent some years in the United States, and had a wide reputation as a French philologist. He was received with due consideration, paid a ceremonial visit to General John C. Fremont, and visited points of interest about the city in company of the mayor and other public officers.

**Napton, William Barclay,** lawyer and jurist, was born in Princetown, New Jersey, in 1808, and died at his farm at Elk Hill, Saline County, Missouri, January 8, 1883. He was educated at Princeton College and at the University of Virginia. In 1832 he came to Missouri, and, settling at Fayette, he practiced law there, and also edited the "Boones Lick Democrat." In 1836 he was elected secretary of the State Senate, and the same year was appointed Attorney General of Missouri. Governor Boggs appointed him judge of the supreme court in 1838. Remaining on the bench until 1852, he was a candidate for election to the same position, but was beaten because of a split in his party. In 1856, however, he was again elected, and served in that capacity until ousted during the Civil War on account of his failure to take the prescribed oath of loyalty. Coming then to St. Louis, he began the practice of law in 1863, and was engaged in much important litigation until 1872. Upon the death of Judge Ewing, of the supreme court, he was appointed to the position thus made vacant, by Governor Woodson. At the expiration of the term he was elected to fill out the term ending in 1880. At its expiration he retired to his farm in Saline County, on which he resided until his death. He was an able lawyer and jurist, and a public man of marked

influence and wide popularity. He affiliated with the Democratic party, and during the Civil War he sympathized strongly with the South. He was president of the pro-slavery convention, held at Lexington, Missouri, on the eve of the presidential campaign of 1860. He was the author of the so-called "Jackson resolutions" adopted by the Missouri Legislature in 1847, and was a leading representative of the views therein set forth. He was a member of the Episcopal Church. He married, in 1839, Miss Malinda Williams, daughter of Thomas L. Williams, Chancellor of Tennessee, and at one time judge of the supreme court of that State. They reared a family of nine sons and one daughter. After the death of Judge Napton the Legislature of Missouri appropriated a sum of money for the purchase of a portrait of him, painted by Frank M. Pebbles, the noted portrait painter of Chicago, and this portrait now hangs in the supreme court room at Jefferson City.

**"Nashville," The.**—The United States gunboat "Nashville" had the honor of firing the first shot in the war with Spain. In April, 1899, it was announced that the "Nashville" had been ordered up the Mississippi River to St. Louis "on a tour of inspection and exhibition." She arrived at 1 p. m., Wednesday, May 10th. A reception was given her officers at the Mercantile Club, with an address of welcome from R. H. Kern, and a reply from Captain Maynard. May 11th, there was a street parade of mounted police, carriages containing the officers of the "Nashville," with the mayor and prominent citizens, two troops of United States cavalry from the barracks, and the blue jackets of the gunboat. On the evening of May 12th a banquet was given the officers of the "Nashville" at the Southern Hotel.

**National Americans.**—A secret benefit order established in St. Louis in 1878 and incorporated in 1879 by Roswell D. Grant, Dr. Francis O. Drake, John C. Ralston, Dr. Albert Merrell, Dr. W. S. Wartman, Lorenzo Browning and others. The society admitted native born Americans only, and paid death benefits. It grew rapidly for a time after its establishment, and, at one time, there were more than a dozen lodges in St. Louis, with a membership approximat-

ing 2,000. It became national in character, as well as in name, but in consequence of alleged bad management of its affairs, it failed to become a permanent organization, and passed out of existence in 1886.

**National Balls.**—It was an old-time custom in St. Louis to have two grand balls during the winter season of each year. One was held on the 8th of January, the anniversary of General Jackson's victory over the British at New Orleans, and the other on the 22d of February, the anniversary of Washington's birthday. These were called national balls, and were famous events in social circles.

**National Bank Depository.**—A National Bank, which is designated by the Secretary of the Treasury as a depository for government revenue funds. The bank is required to deposit with the treasury authorities an amount of government bonds of the face value of the amount stipulated to be kept on deposit with it by the government, and surplus collections made from time to time must be turned into the nearest subtreasury of the United States.

**National Building Trades Council.**—An association of those engaged in the building trades, formed in St. Louis, December 20, 1897. The idea of forming a national council originated with the Building Trades Council, of St. Louis, and representatives of these trades from various cities were invited to attend a meeting held in that city for the purpose of effecting such organization. The first officers of the permanent organization were Edward Carroll, of Chicago, president; Theodore Jones, of Kansas City, first vice president; J. Haley, of Washington, second vice president; James Kierney, of Toledo, third vice president, and H. W. Steinbiss, of St. Louis, secretary and treasurer. At its first meeting the council favored united efforts to induce the government to employ only union labor in the erection of public buildings.

**National Cemetery.**—A cemetery established in 1867, three miles southeast of Springfield, the location being approved by Lorenzo Thomas, adjutant general of the United States Army, who made a personal

visit to the site in September of that year. William Goodyear acted as agent for the government in the collection of the remains of Federal soldiers from the battlefield of Wilson's Creek and elsewhere. In 1873 was erected a monument to the memory of the Union soldiers killed in the battle of Springfield, January 8, 1863. The cost of erection, \$5,000, was provided for in the will of Dr. Thomas Jefferson Bailey, of Springfield. The monument stands twenty-six feet four inches in height, and is of marble. Surmounting the shaft is the life size figure of a private soldier in the position of "parade rest," and about the monument are placed six cannons set on end. May 30th of the same year the monument was unveiled in presence of an immense assemblage, when the draperies were drawn by Miss Belle Robertson, and addresses were delivered by ex-Governor Thomas C. Fletcher and Judge W. F. Geiger. There are now five acres of ground enclosed, containing the remains of 1,697 soldiers, 737 of the graves being marked "unknown." The superintendent resides in a brick cottage upon the grounds.

**National Confectioners' Association.**—An association of the confectioners of the United States, organized in 1884 at a convention held in Chicago, Illinois. Its objects are to improve the quality of confectionery in all practicable ways, to prevent hurtful adulterations, to promote the common interests of its members, and to facilitate united action on all matters of importance to the trade in which they are engaged. All manufacturing confectioners who sell to the jobbing trade are eligible to membership. The Missouri confectioners have been prominently identified with the work of this association.

**National Convention of Cattlemen.**—The first national convention of the cattle-raisers of the country was held in St. Louis in November of 1884. Immediately after the adjournment of this convention the National Cattle and Horse-Growers' Association of the United States was organized in that city. The second annual meeting of the last named organization was held in St. Louis in November of 1885. It has done much to promote the interests of stock-raisers throughout the country.

**National Union.**—A distinctively American secret beneficial order, organized at Mansfield, Ohio, May 5, 1881, and incorporated the same month under the laws of that State. The government of the order is purely representative and has three departments; the council, or local body; the assembly, or State body; and the senate, or national body. The association pays benefits at death in sums varying from \$1,000 to \$5,000, as the beneficiary may have selected under the grading system. The principal business of the order is transacted in the city of Toledo, Ohio. There were about 800 councils in the United States at the beginning of the year 1898, and at the same time about 50,000 members were enrolled. The first council in Missouri, St. Louis Council, No. 29, was organized in 1883. At the beginning of the year 1898 there were thirty-four councils in the State, and the total membership was about 2,500.

**National Guard.**—The Missouri National Guard is a military organization of men between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, not more than 3,000 in number, who have voluntarily enlisted therein for whatever military duty may lawfully be required of them. The companies are drilled and trained in tactics and service, and once a year all meet in a common encampment in some suitable place, where they go through the routine of camp duties. The Governor is the commander-in-chief and the adjutant general is the chief staff officer. The State armory is at Jefferson City, and in it are kept the arms, supplies and records. The National Guard is the active efficient organization of the General State Militia, which consists of all able-bodied males between eighteen and forty-five, who are subject to military duty and liable to be called out when the danger is too great for the National Guard alone to cope with.

**Naval Operations at St. Louis, 1861-5.**—See "Gunboats."

**Nave, Abram,** pioneer merchant, and founder of important mercantile houses in St. Joseph, St. Louis, Omaha and other cities, was born June 2, 1815, in Cocke County, Tennessee, and died at St. Joseph, Missouri, June 23, 1898. His parents were Henry and Mary (Brooks) Nave, who

removed from Tennessee to Missouri, then a Territory, in 1816, when Abram was a year old. The elder Nave was descended from Holland ancestry, but was born in Tennessee, where he acquired lands and was a slave-owner. He was a soldier in the war with Great Britain in 1812. He died in Missouri in 1883 at the remarkable age of ninety-six years. Abram Nave was privileged to secure but the most meagre educational advantages, attending only the country schools in the State of his adoption, which, in that day, were poorly equipped and illy taught. Tuition was afforded but four months in the year; the building was a log cabin; there were no text books, but each pupil brought such as his home afforded, so that there were no two alike, and some children were without any; the master held his seat in the corner of the cordstick chimney, and his effort was given to the enforcement of order and the punishment of delinquents rather than to the imparting of knowledge in reading, writing and arithmetic, the latter up to the "Double Rule of Three," which constituted the course of study. Something of that native force of character, which led to his remarkable success in after life, is discerned in the fact that young Nave improved that trifling opportunity so well that shortly after leaving school he himself became a teacher for a time; and that at no period in life, occupied as he was with large financial interests and in widely separated places, involving hundreds of thousands of dollars in various forms of property, was he dependent upon any one to draw his papers or make his calculations. He soon engaged in business, his first venture being in 1841 at Savannah, Missouri with \$1,000, borrowed from his father, as his entire capital. There he opened a general store, establishing himself as the pioneer merchant of the little town. He continued in its management several years, there laying the foundation for the mammoth business enterprises which were destined to grow out of it, for not only was the undertaking profitable immediately and continuously, but in it he developed that rare sagacity and wise judgment of men and affairs which fitted him for greater undertakings, and led up to a career crowned with success and honor, not the least of which was the rearing of a family which, with him and after him, achieved success and honor second only to that which he had won. In 1846 Mr.



*George May  
1871*





Yours Respectfully  
Abram Sauer





Nave opened another store at Oregon, Holt County, Missouri, in connection with his brother-in-law, James McCord. From 1850 to 1857 he was engaged in the cattle business with the same partner and others, buying cattle, mules, etc., in Missouri, driving them across the plains to the Sacramento Valley, California, where they were ranged and finally marketed. The result of this venture was the organization of the firm of Nave, McCord & Co., St. Joseph, Missouri, and the foundation of the wholesale grocery house under that title, which in 1880 was incorporated as the Nave & McCord Mercantile Company. This was at its founding the largest establishment in its line on the Missouri River, and from that day to the present it has been one of the most successful and widely famed business houses in the West. In 1860 the firm had extended its operations over so extensive a territory that it was deemed expedient to open branch houses at convenient points, one at Omaha, Nebraska, under the firm name of Nave, McCord & Company, and another at Kansas City, Missouri, styled the McCord-Nave Company. In 1872 Mr. Nave removed to St. Louis, where he established the wholesale grocery house of Nave, Goddard & Co., later Nave & McCord, to which he devoted his personal attention, at the same time holding financial and advisory relations with the other houses. Other enterprises also claimed the direction of his masterly executive ability. He was a member of the firm of Smith-McCord & Co., Pueblo, Colorado, and a stockholder in the Henry Krug Packing Company, in St. Joseph, Missouri. For many years he was most actively concerned with his mercantile establishments. He was interested in the cattle business in Texas, and this led to the organization, in 1881, of the Nave-McCord Cattle Company, which owns vast herds and 125,000 acres of ranch land in Garza County, Texas. In 1883 he left St. Louis, returning to St. Joseph, where he had made his first large beginning, and from which place he found it convenient to oversee his many and widely dispersed concerns. A few years ago he ceased active connection with the many business interests with which his name had been so long associated, and made a partial but generous division of his ample estate among his children. He then sought a serene and elegant retirement, happy in the knowledge that his own success

in life, gratifying as it had been, was not greater than that which had attended the sons he had reared, who had attained fortune and distinction in business within his own lifetime. Mr. Nave was a lifelong Democrat, earnest in his convictions and ready at all times to advance the interests of the party in all legitimate ways. His prominence was such and he was held in so high esteem that public position was ever within his reach, and he was frequently solicited to accept office, but persistently declined, preferring business pursuits, not only for the reward which came to him, but because in them he conceived that he could be more helpful to his fellow men. In early life he made profession of religion and became a member of the Christian Church, remaining a consistent member until his death. Somewhat earlier he became a Mason, but soon ceased to affiliate with the order. He had no complaint to make of the institution or of its membership; it only failed to attract him. In 1842 he was married to Miss Lucy McCord in Saline County, Missouri. She was a daughter of William McCord, a native of Albermarle County, Virginia, in which State she was also born. Mr. McCord had immigrated to Missouri and engaged in the practice of law at Versailles, where he died. Of this union were born six children, of whom three are living, namely: William H. Nave, of St. Joseph, Missouri; James M. Nave, head of the McCord & Nave Mercantile Company, of Kansas City, Missouri, and Mrs. Emma Nave Ranney, who resides in Europe. The third son, Samuel M. Nave, died at St. Joseph, April 10, 1901. The mother of these children died at Savannah, Missouri, November 9, 1853. Upon the death of Mr. Nave the Commercial Club of St. Joseph adopted resolutions in recognition of his sterling qualities as a man, and his long and honorable record in connection with large and important business concerns which had contributed so greatly to the development of the city and to its permanent prosperity. His funeral was attended by a very large assemblage of people from all walks of life, among whom were nearly all of the public officials and prominent business men of St. Joseph.

**Nave, James McCord**, a most successful merchant, and for many years actively concerned in the management of the affairs of

one of the largest commercial firms in the Missouri Valley, is a native of Missouri, born at Savannah, November 22, 1844. He is descended from a pioneer family, his grandfather having come from Tennessee in 1815, locating in Saline County. His father, Abram Nave, was a pioneer merchant, who began business at Savannah, Missouri, in 1840, and for more than thirty years was associated in business with his brother-in-law, James McCord, at St. Joseph, Omaha, St. Louis and Kansas City, where their firms achieved great successes and established high reputation for mercantile ability and probity. James McCord Nave entered the Masonic College at Lexington when he was twelve years of age, but at the end of the first year was obliged to suspend his studies on account of an eye ailment. Upon recovery he became a student in the Missouri State University, and afterward in Bethany College, West Virginia, then under the presidency of its founder, the Rev. Alexander Campbell. Upon completing his education he entered the wholesale grocery house of Nave, McCord & Co., at St. Joseph, Missouri. The active managers were his father and uncle, from whom he derived the first lessons in a calling in which he himself became distinguished, and whose best traits were reflected in his own life. After a year so occupied he was sent to the Omaha wholesale grocery house owned by the same firm. In 1867 he became a member of the firm of McCord, Nave & Co., and established at Kansas City a wholesale grocery house, of which he was the manager until the house was closed in 1895. During this long period the business carried on by the same partners in St. Joseph, St. Louis and Kansas City was one of the most extensive transacted by any mercantile firm in the country. In the management of the Kansas City house James McCord Nave enjoyed the highest possible reputation for wisdom in discernment, sagacious methods and spotless integrity; particularly during the score of years dating from the establishment of the Kansas City house, a date practically identical with the beginning of the development of Kansas City, his was one of its most conspicuous enterprises, aiding materially in its advancement and in extending its influence into the great region which was peopled in large degree through its effort. A Democrat where great issues are involved,

Mr. Nave preserves, in local affairs, the independence attaching to the conduct of a conservative man of business. Seeking no favors himself, he countenances no preferment of unworthy men for sake of party, and supports only those who are of real service to the community. In 1874 he took an earnest stand in advocacy of a new charter for Kansas City, and as chairman of the committee of thirteen who reported that instrument, his influence was potent in formulating measures which averted imminent municipal bankruptcy and preserved the city from lawlessness. While this subject was under consideration he was frequently called upon to speak in public gatherings and before the board of trade, and his shrewd, incisive utterances were always listened to with deep attention and approbation. For the past few years he has been principally concerned with his personal affairs, among them being properties derived from or connected with the large mercantile interests which commanded his attention during his more active life. Mr. Nave was married November 7, 1867, to Miss Annie M. English, at Alton, Illinois. Their children are James Revel Nave and Ada May Nave. Their son, JAMES REVEL NAVE, was born December 24, 1873, in Kansas City, Missouri. He began his education in schools in his native city and afterward attended the Military School at Peekskill-on-the-Hudson, the Andover (Massachusetts) Preparatory School and Williams College, at Williamstown, Massachusetts. When the plant of the Eagle Manufacturing Company was removed from Davenport, Iowa, to Kansas City, and the company was incorporated under the laws of Missouri, in 1896, he acquired an interest and was made assistant secretary. The year following he was advanced to his present position of treasurer. Methodical in the conduct of business, he is accounted among the most unassuming as well as among the most capable and progressive of the young business men of Kansas City who have contributed so much to its reputation for enterprise and activity. He is among the most active members of the Manufacturers' Association of Kansas City, and is a director in that body. His recreation is principally found with the Country Club and the Commercial Club, of both of which organizations he is a popular member.





*Wm. H. Nave,*

**Nave, Samuel Miller.**

born at Savannah, Missouri, February 1849. His parents were Abram and L. J. McCord Nave. His father was a native of Tennessee, and came to Missouri with his parents when he was but a year old. On growing to manhood he engaged in the mercantile business, devoting himself to it with such intelligence and assiduity that he arose to the management of a large establishment in St. Joseph, Missouri, which became the parent of other important houses founded by him in Kansas City, Missouri; Omaha, Nebraska, and elsewhere. He died in St. Joseph, Missouri, June 23, 1898. Samuel Nave's mother was a sister of James McCord, brother-in-law of Abram Nave, and his associate in many of his most important undertakings. The ancestry on both sides of this family was most honorable. Henry Nave, father of Abram Nave, was engaged in the war with Great Britain in 1812. The wife of Abram Nave was a daughter of William McCord, a practicing lawyer at Versailles, Missouri; he was descended from an English family which settled in Virginia in early colonial days, and which, in some of its members, held position under the crown. Samuel Nave received his rudimentary education in the common schools at Savannah, Missouri, and at St. Joseph, Missouri, to which place his parents removed in 1859. In 1867 he entered Princeton University, from which he was graduated in the classical course in 1871. Immediately thereafter he entered the wholesale grocery house of Nave & McCord, St. Joseph, Missouri, and devoted his entire energies to mastering the details of the business. He was practically a member of the firm, and upon its incorporation under the name of the Nave-McCord Mercantile Company he became the vice president, a position which he retained until his death. He was also treasurer of the Henry Krug Packing Company, St. Joseph, Missouri; vice president of the Townsend Wholesale Grocer Company, of South McAlisterville, Indian Territory, and vice president of the Nave-McCord Cattle Company. He served a term as police commissioner under the administration of Governor Francis. He was married to Miss Minnie, daughter of Mr. John J. Holliday, of St. Louis, March 28, 1877. Two children, Lucile and Samuel Fritz Nave, were born of this marriage. Mr.



*Wm. H. Nave,*







Y<sup>m</sup>, H, c, 1708,

**Nave, Samuel Miller**, merchant, was born at Savannah, Missouri, February 1, 1849. His parents were Abram and Lucy J. McCord Nave. His father was a native of Tennessee, and came to Missouri with his parents when he was but a year old. On growing to manhood he engaged in the mercantile business, devoting himself to it with such intelligence and assiduity that he arose to the management of a large establishment in St. Joseph, Missouri, which became the parent of other important houses founded by him in Kansas City, Missouri; Omaha, Nebraska, and elsewhere. He died in St. Joseph, Missouri, June 23, 1898. Samuel Nave's mother was a sister of James McCord, brother-in-law of Abram Nave, and his associate in many of his most important undertakings. The ancestry on both sides of this family was most honorable. Henry Nave, father of Abram Nave, was engaged in the war with Great Britain in 1812. The wife of Abram Nave was a daughter of William McCord, a practicing lawyer at Versailles, Missouri; he was descended from an English family which settled in Virginia in early colonial days, and which, in some of its members, held position under the crown. Samuel Nave received his rudimentary education in the common schools at Savannah, Missouri, and at St. Joseph, Missouri, to which place his parents removed in 1859. In 1867 he entered Princeton University, from which he was graduated in the classical course in 1871. Immediately thereafter he entered the wholesale grocery house of Nave & McCord, St. Joseph, Missouri, and devoted his entire energies to mastering the details of the business. He was practically a member of the firm, and upon its incorporation under the name of the Nave-McCord Mercantile Company he became the vice president, a position which he retained until his death. He was also treasurer of the Henry Krug Packing Company, St. Joseph, Missouri; vice president of the Townsend Wholesale Grocer Company, of South McAlisterville, Indian Territory, and vice president of the Nave-McCord Cattle Company. He served a term as police commissioner under the administration of Governor Francis. He was married to Miss Minnie, daughter of Mr. John J. Holliday, of St. Louis, March 28, 1877. Two children, Lucile and Samuel Fritz Nave, were born of this marriage. Mr.

Nave died at his home in St. Joseph, April 10, 1901.

**Nave, William H.**, was born February 26, 1843, at Savannah, Missouri, son of Abram and Lucy (McCord) Nave. He lived in the place of his birth until he was fourteen years of age, when he became a student in the Masonic College, at Lexington, Missouri, where he remained for two years, taking an academic course. He then entered Bethany College, in Virginia, and graduated in the classical course July 4, 1863. Afterward he traveled in Europe for some time, then entered the famous Heidelberg University, where he studied and attended lectures for three years. In 1868, after his return from Europe, he entered the law office of Silas Woodson, afterward elected Governor of the State of Missouri, and after reading law was admitted into partnership with that distinguished lawyer, the firm being styled Woodson & Nave, but he only remained two years in the law practice, and then returned to Europe. For some years he was interested in the wholesale grocery house of Nave & McCord, in St. Louis, Missouri, founded by his father and James McCord. For some time afterward he resided in New York. He has been retired from business for some years. He was married June 4, 1890, at Wheeler Station, Lawrence County, Alabama, to Miss Jessica Campbell, daughter of the late Honorable Archibald W. Campbell, of Wheeling, West Virginia, a man of much prominence, who acted in stirring scenes in a day and on a field where high moral courage was demanded. He was editor of the Wheeling "Daily Intelligencer," and an uncompromising Republican and Unionist. He was held in high regard by President Lincoln, and was conspicuous during the administration of that eminent statesman in the political movements which resulted in the erection of the State of West Virginia on its separation from the Old Dominion. His father was a brother of the famous theologian, Alexander Campbell, founder of the Christian Church. Since their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Nave have resided a part of the time abroad. When in this country they have lived either in Brooke County, West Virginia, at Tarrytown on the Hudson River, or at St. Joseph, Missouri. One child, Jessie, a daughter, was born to them December

30, 1892. Mr. Nave has no connection with any church or fraternal organization. Politically he has always held to the Democratic party. He has never sought or held office.

**Naylor.**—A village in Thomas Township, Ripley County, fourteen miles from Doniphan. It has two churches, Methodist and Christian, a public school, a newspaper, the "Recorder," and about half a dozen stores. Population, 1899 (estimated), 350.

**Neal, George A.,** a prominent lawyer, and former United States District Attorney for the Western District of Missouri under President Harrison, was born December 17, 1856, in the historic old St. Cloud Hotel, Louisville, Kentucky. His parents were Moses M. and Letitia A. (King) Neal, both natives of the same State. The father was a tanner by trade, but was best known as proprietor of favorite hotels in Louisville, Kentucky. An intense Unionist, he enlisted in the Thirty-ninth Regiment Indiana Infantry, which was afterward reorganized as the Third Regiment Indiana Cavalry. At muster-in he was elected second lieutenant; he served honorably until July 13, 1862, when he fell in the battle of Murfreesboro, Tennessee, at the head of his company, while resisting a desperate charge. The mother is yet living in Kansas City, Missouri. George A., their oldest son, was two years of age when his parents removed to Hamilton County, Indiana. In 1862 his mother returned with her children to Henry County, Kentucky, where he began his education in the common school, afterward taking an academic course at Smithfield College, Kentucky. Immediately upon leaving college he began the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in March, 1881. He at once entered upon practice at Osceola, Missouri, where he remained for nine years, commanding an excellent practice, considering the limited litigation, and acquiring a broad knowledge of law which sufficed him well in later years. Well read in his profession, and an habitual and diligent student, with a real aptness for his profession, and a fluent, forcible and logical speaker, he has attained a position at the bar which is useful and creditable to a degree far surpassing that to which the great majority of lawyers attain. A strong element in his character, one commanding the respect of

those not in accord with him and adding to his prestige in his profession, is his deep-seated integrity and his vehement condemnation of that which he regards as immoral in purpose or method. A significant instance in point is his conduct with reference to the frauds in the Kansas City election in November, 1894. An investigating committee of citizens having been appointed, Mr. Neal was called to the chairmanship. He concentrated all his energies upon his purpose, and instituted a rigid inquiry which led to the finding of some fifty indictments. In order to further prosecute the case he accepted the appointment of assistant prosecuting attorney to obtain a stronger vantage ground in the prosecution. His deep interest in honesty in government and purity in political methods has never flagged, and his efforts to these ends have been unremitting. For many years past he has been a prominent figure in the Republican councils of the State, and on occasion he has commanded respectful and admiring attention in the national assemblage of the party. He was a delegate to the national Republican convention in Chicago, in 1888, and was a member of the Minneapolis convention in 1892, in which he served on the celebrated "low water-mark committee" having in charge the candidacy of General Harrison. Among his associates upon that committee were Chauncey Depew, Senator Sawyer and ex-Senator Spooner. He is a conspicuous and influential figure in State politics, and is now serving as chairman of the Republican congressional committee of the Fifth District. In 1889, while a resident of Osceola, he was appointed United States District Attorney for the Western District of Missouri, and he removed to Kansas City the following year. He discharged the duties of the position with signal ability and scrupulous fidelity until the expiration of his term in March, 1894. His conduct in office served to add to his prestige, and upon resuming private practice a largely increased and influential clientele gathered about him. Mr. Neal holds membership with the Masonic fraternity, and with the Ancient Order of United Workmen. With his wife, he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was married in December, 1881, to Miss Lily B. High, an intelligent and amiable lady, of Louisville, Kentucky. Born of this marriage were three

children, Maude, Lily B., and Rodi, all of whom have entered upon their education. Mr. Neal is a splendid example of the resourceful, self-respecting citizen and professional man, who discerns in his every relation with his fellows obligations which are imposed by the sternest rule of morals. What is unbecoming an individual, that he regards as a fault, and frequently a crime, when committed by one holding a public position of trust. He would apply no more stringent rule to another than he would to himself. His code of ethics is unwritten in words, but is rather expressed in his own personal conduct, and in the honest indignation which misconduct excites in him. His mental and acquired abilities are of a high order, and with his well recognized sincerity afford him an influence which is enjoyed by comparatively few.

**Needlework Guild of America.**—The St. Louis branch was organized in December, 1892. The Needlework Guild originated in England. The object is to furnish new garments to the poor of the various cities in which branches may be established. These garments are distributed entirely through the missions and institutions, as great discrimination is required. Since the first distribution of the St. Louis branch, in January, 1893, between 5,000 and 6,000 pieces have been annually collected and distributed. The St. Louis branch consists of forty-four sections, each section having its own president, and under her four directors, both president and directors each having ten members, making an aggregate of about twenty-two members.

**Neely, Edward B.**, educator, was born on Christmas Day, 1828, in Accomac County, on the eastern shore of Virginia, at "The Hermitage," which had been for long years the home of his maternal ancestors, who at an early day in the history of the country emigrated from England and settled in that garden spot of America. On his father's side of the house he is of Scotch-Irish descent, his grandparents having been born in the north of Ireland, his grandmother being a Rutherford, a family famous for a long line of eminent and honored Presbyterian clergymen. His grandfather emigrated from Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, and afterward

removed to Washington County in the same State, where his father, John Neely, was born. His mother, Amelia Bayly, was born at "The Hermitage," the old family homestead, in Accomac County, Virginia. His father, John Neely, after completing his collegiate course at Washington College, Pennsylvania, removed to Accomac County, Virginia, where he married Amelia Bayly, a talented and accomplished lady of great beauty and worth, who moved in the best circles of society in eastern Virginia. Eight children were the result of this union, the oldest being the subject of this sketch. Two of his sisters, Mrs. Mary E. Bradley, now deceased, and Mrs. Kate J. Festitits, developed great literary talent at an early age, and have written and published several books of much merit. One of his brothers, a youth of great talent, died shortly after being admitted to the Accomac bar, and another brother, John Neely, of Norfolk, Virginia, who died in 1898, was one of the ablest and most distinguished lawyers in Virginia.

Professor Neely's parents removed, when he was a child, from Accomac, first to Easton, Maryland, afterward to Warrenton, Virginia, then to Rockville, Montgomery County, Maryland, and afterward to Washington City, D. C., where he spent the greater portion of his boyhood, and was prepared for college by his talented and highly educated father, John Neely, A. M. In his seventeenth year he entered the junior class of Washington College, in Pennsylvania, which is now known as Washington and Jefferson College, graduating therefrom with high rank in 1847, being then in his nineteenth year. One month afterward he became assistant teacher in Warfield Academy, in Howard County, Maryland, twenty-five miles from Baltimore. In 1848 he established a private school in his native county, at Onancock, which he conducted for two years, and in that time established his reputation as a successful teacher so well that he was elected, in 1850, by a unanimous vote of the trustees, principal of Margaret Academy, in the same county, one of the oldest institutions of learning in the Old Dominion. The academy flourished greatly under his administration, and students were attracted to it from all parts of the eastern shore and from counties on the opposite side of Chesapeake Bay. On May 5, 1852, Mr. Neely was united in marriage with Charlotte,

youngest daughter of the Hon. Jacob Slagle, of Washington, Pennsylvania, an educated and accomplished lady of sterling worth of character. Of this union were born four children, two of whom survive, Mrs. Charles J. Trowbridge, of Kansas City, Missouri, and Mary E. B., at home with her parents. Annie McConnell, the oldest, born in Virginia November 7, 1853, died in St. Joseph, September 11, 1860, and Louis Poulson, the third child, a bright, handsome boy, died in St. Joseph, September 29, 1860, in the third year of his age.

The position of principal of the Margaret Academy was a very pleasant and lucrative one, and the school increased each year in numbers and popularity, but Mr. Neely, like many other enterprising and energetic young men, thought that he saw possibilities for advancement in the great West that the East could not offer, so in 1855 he resigned his position in the Margaret Academy, and in company with a former fellow student, Mr. R. F. Maxwell, also a graduate of Washington College, Pennsylvania, and his successor in the school at Onancock, removed to St. Joseph, Missouri. That city then had a population of about 3,000 only, and as it was before the days of railroading to any extent in the West, Mr. Neely made the journey with his family, consisting of his wife and daughter and a servant, all the way from Pittsburg by steamboat. Here he and his associate established the St. Joseph Male Academy, which soon grew to be a large and flourishing school. Many of the prominent business and professional men of the city were educated in this school. His associate soon turned his attention to commercial pursuits, leaving Mr. Neely in sole charge of the academy. Upon the organization of the public school system in 1860, he consented to receive into his school those pupils who were found to be too far advanced in their studies for the public schools as then constituted. This arrangement, however, continued only for four months, as on account of the prostration of business and the general upheaval of society on the border occasioned by the Civil War, all the public schools were discontinued, and remained closed till 1864, when they were re-organized and a school board of eleven members was elected.

Mr. Neely, who had conducted his private school uninterruptedly up to this time, was

unanimously elected superintendent of public schools by the school board, August 12, 1864. He was not an applicant, and it was a clear case of the office seeking the man. So ably and wisely did he fill the position that he has held it ever since, a period of thirty-five years. At the date of his last election he was elected for a term of two years by a unanimous vote, and when he has completed that term he will have held the office thirty-six years. From the time of his election as superintendent, the history of the public schools of St. Joseph and that of Mr. Neely are synonymous. In 1866 he was elected president of the Missouri State Teachers' Association, which met in St. Louis. In the same year he was elected county superintendent of the schools of Buchanan County, serving for a term of two years, and being twice re-elected, in each case leading his ticket by several hundred votes. Previously to his first election he had held the office for six months by appointment of the county court. This appointment was entirely without solicitation on his part, the first knowledge he had of it being a notice served on him by the county court to appear before that body and qualify as county superintendent. It was not until after he had qualified that he learned that several persons had applied to the county court for the appointment. After his six and a half years' service, the city schools having increased so greatly and demanding all his attention, he declined renomination as county superintendent. In 1870 Governor McClurg, without solicitation from him or any knowledge that such was his intention, appointed Professor Neely a member of the board of regents of the State normal schools, and at the first meeting of that body, held in Jefferson City, our subject was elected president of the board, and re-elected as such each year during the four years he served on that body. While he served as such the normal school for the northern district was located at Kirksville, and the one for the southern district at Warrensburg. Handsome buildings were erected, excellent teachers secured and the schools thoroughly organized.

In 1871 the board of public schools honored themselves and complimented him by naming one of their school buildings erected in that year, the largest and most numerous attended in the city, the "Neely School."





*Mr. Nelson*

In 1847 the city established a free library, and it owes an amount of gratitude to the assistance Mr. Neely afforded in the selection of Mr. Joseph C. Neely, a member of the first board of trustees, who in that capacity for six years, has earned the respect and confidence of the board. His frequent absence from signing is a reason that his duties as superintendent of the city schools required attention, and that he could not have time to discharge promptly the duties of the library board. He is a member of the board for six years more.

Mr. Neely spent the summer of 1871 traveling through England, France, Germany and the continent of Europe, and he crossed the ocean in 1887, taking with him his wife and daughter. In Europe they visited the most important cities, and all the principal places of interest in the continent and also in Great Britain. He spent considerable time in visiting the cities of Germany and other European countries, including some schools in France. On his return to this country he has remained in Europe for a number of years that the daughter has been of advantage of the ablest teachers of English and French in Berlin and Paris. He is thoroughly familiar with the system of education in other countries as our own. There is hardly a country he has not visited, and he is well abreast with the progress of literature, and in his disposition is genial and winsome, and by these means winning and keeping many friends. In the Chicago Inter-Ocean after the death of the great statesman, G. Blaine, was printed a programme of exercises of the graduating class of Washington College, Pennsylvania, September 20, 1847, of which both Blaine and Mr. Neely were members. Many of the classmates have since become famous throughout the land, some for one thing, some for another. On that occasion Mr. Neely was looked for an oration, subject "The American Boy," for which, both for his manner of delivery and the thought betokened in his speech, which was far beyond his years, he received great credit and praise. Mr. Blaine was also one of





*Mr. Nelson*

In 1890 the city established a free public library, which receives an annual support from the general revenue. Mr. Neely was appointed by the mayor of St. Joseph a member of the first board of directors, and served in that capacity for six years. He was earnestly solicited to accept the presidency of the board, but firmly declined the honor, assigning as a reason that his duties as superintendent of the city schools required all his attention, and that he did not have the time to discharge properly the duties of president of the library board. He served as vice president of the board for six years.

Mr. Neely spent the summer of 1887 in traveling through England, Ireland, Scotland and the continent of Europe, and he again crossed the ocean in 1889, taking with him his wife and daughter, Mary. While in Europe they visited the Paris Exposition and all the principal places of interest on the continent and also in Great Britain. Mr. Neely spent considerable time in visiting the schools of Germany and other European countries, including some schools in Ireland. On his return to this country his wife and daughter remained in Europe for a period of over two years that the daughter might have the advantage of the ablest teachers of German and French in Berlin and Paris. Mr. Neely is thoroughly familiar with the systems of education in other countries as well as our own. There is hardly a city of any importance in this country whose schools he has not visited, and he keeps himself fully abreast with the progress of modern education. He is a passionate lover of books and literature, and in his disposition, though modest and retiring, is genial and warm-hearted, by these means winning and keeping many friends. In the Chicago "Inter-Ocean" soon after the death of the great statesman, James G. Blaine, was printed a programme of the exercises of the graduating class of Washington College, Pennsylvania, September 29, 1847, of which both Blaine and Mr. Neely were members. Many of the classmates have since become famous throughout the land, some for one thing, some for another. On that occasion Mr. Neely was booked for an oration, subject "The American Boy," for which, both for his manner of delivery and the thought betokened in his speech, which were far beyond his years, he received great credit and praise. Mr. Blaine was also one of the

class selected to deliver an oration on that commencement occasion.

Mr. Neely's professional and social standing are well attested in the above outline of his career. He is a genial, studious, hard-working, painstaking gentleman, of great administrative ability, who infuses into his teachers much of his own individuality, and makes his home as pleasant and charming as his public life is unblemished, honorable and successful.

**Neeleyville.**—A town in Neeley Township, Butler County, on the Iron Mountain Railroad, fifteen miles south of Poplar Bluff. It was laid out in 1870. It has two churches, a graded school, saw and gristmill and cotton gin, two hotels and about half a dozen stores. Population, 1899 (estimated), 500.

**Nelson.**—A city of the fourth class, in Saline County, on the Jefferson City, Boonville & Lexington division of the Missouri Pacific Railway, twelve miles southeast of Marshall, the county seat. It has a public school, five churches, a Democratic newspaper, the "Time Card;" a bank, a flourmill and a sawmill. In 1899 the population was 700. The town was platted in 1877 by the Bagnell Investment Company.

**Nelson, James Martin**, banker, and one of the distinguished pioneer financiers of Missouri, was born June 12, 1816, in Fauquier County, Virginia, near Warrenton, son of George and Elizabeth (Porter) Nelson, both of whom came of English families. His father served in the United States Army during the War of 1812, and was afterward a planter on an extensive scale in Virginia. As a man of affairs he was very successful, and he was well known locally also as an ardent member of the Whig party, although he never held a political office. He died in Fauquier County, Virginia, in 1860. His wife, the mother of James M. Nelson, died in 1870. Both were members of the Baptist Church for many years, and were devout followers of the Master. Martin Porter, the maternal grandfather of James M. Nelson, was also a native of Fauquier County, Virginia, and died there in 1827. His wife died in 1840, and both are buried in Fauquier County. Ten children were born to George and Elizabeth Nelson, five daughters and five

sons. One of the sons, Benjamin F. Nelson, removed to Copiah County, Mississippi, and died there in 1894. Another son, Louis Nelson, is at the present time (1900) a prominent and wealthy citizen of Culpeper County, Virginia. Arthur Nelson, another son, died in Culpeper County, and the younger son, Dr. George W. Nelson, removed, when a young man, to Boonville, where he married Miss Pauline E. Wyan, now the widow of the late Rev. William M. Rush, D. D. James M. Nelson, the subject of this sketch, was eldest of the ten children of George and Elizabeth Nelson. Until he was sixteen years of age he lived in his native county. He then went to Amissville, Rappahannock County, Virginia, and remained there for three years. At the end of that time he returned to Fauquier County, Virginia, and for several years thereafter was in school completing an education which thoroughly fitted him for the conduct of affairs. In 1838 he went to Copiah County, Mississippi, but not finding the outlook for a successful business career in that region as promising as he had hoped, he came from there to Missouri. After stopping a short time in Howard County, of this State, he established his home in Cooper County, where he has since resided, and where he has achieved unusual distinction. In 1840 he purchased a valuable plantation, two miles west of Boonville, and for twenty years thereafter engaged in agricultural pursuits with great success. During a portion of this time he was president of the Boonville branch of the Bank of St. Louis, filling that position until the Boonville banking house was consolidated with the parent bank. In 1858, in company with Dr. William H. Trigg, he organized the banking house of William H. Trigg & Company, with which he was connected until 1861, when the partnership was dissolved as a result of conditions growing out of the Civil War. Later, when the Central National Bank of Boonville was established, he became vice president of that institution, and filled that position until 1881. He was then made president of the bank and thereafter was its executive head for several years and until he declined another re-election. He was also, for a considerable time, a director of the St. Louis National Bank, and in these different banking houses his excellent judgment, financial ability and sagacious councils were warmly appreciated by his as-

sociates, who gave him credit for much of the success attending their banking operations. At one time he was president of the Osage Valley Railroad Company, and he was also president of the Cooper County Agricultural Association when that institution was in its most flourishing condition. At no time during his long and useful life has he been an aspirant for political honors, but he has always taken a keen interest in public affairs and has made a careful study of them. His life has been one of great activity, regulated by strict rules of integrity, and he belongs to that class of men who have done much to build up the splendid Commonwealth of Missouri. His wife, who was still living in 1900, sharing with her husband the esteem of all who knew them, was Mrs. Margaret Russell prior to her marriage to Mr. Nelson. She was at that time the handsome widowed daughter of the late Jacob F. Wyan, a distinguished pioneer of central Missouri. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Nelson, of whom Arthur Nelson is deceased. Those living are Louis C. Nelson, a prominent business man of St. Louis; Nadine Nelson, now the wife of Captain Charles E. Leonard, president of the Central National Bank of Boonville, and Margaret Nelson, now the wife of Honorable Lon V. Stephens, late Governor of Missouri. Mr. Nelson has dealt generously with his children, and in their old age, he and Mrs. Nelson have the satisfaction of seeing them honored and prosperous, a very large estate yet in store for them as their inheritance. Throughout their lives Mr. and Mrs. Nelson have been regular attendants at the Methodist Church, of Boonville, and both have contributed largely to this and other churches, and to various charitable institutions. Mr. Nelson has three grandchildren, James Nelson, Jr., son of L. C. Nelson; Nelson N. Leonard, son of Nadine N. Leonard, and Arthur W. Nelson, son of Arthur Nelson, deceased.

**Nelson, Lewis C.**, banker and financier, was born in Boonville, Missouri, September 18, 1848, son of James Martin and Margaret (Wynn) Nelson. His father, who has been for many years a conspicuous figure among the bankers of Missouri, is a native of Warrenton, Virginia, and his mother was born at Crab Orchard Springs, Kentucky. In the paternal line he is descended from

Thomas Nelson, a Scotch merchant, who settled in Virginia in 1690, and founded the town of York. One of the sons of this Thomas Nelson, also named Thomas, was the candidate of the "Moderate Party" for first Colonial Governor of Virginia, being defeated for that office by Patrick Henry. Another son, William Nelson, who owned large landed estates in Virginia, was for a time Colonial Governor of the Old Dominion, and also presided over the Supreme Court of law and equity for the province, being recognized as one of the ablest judges of his time. A grandson of the immigrant ancestor, Thomas Nelson, who bore the same name, was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. The home of the first Thomas Nelson, known as Nelson House, at York, Virginia, is still in the possession of the family. In the maternal line Lewis C. Nelson is descended from the noted Scotch-Irish family of Kentucky, bearing the name of Shanks, which traces its ancestry to the royal Scotch family of Long Shanks. Reared in Missouri, Mr. Nelson was fitted for college at Kemper School, of Boonville, and then matriculated at the State University, at Columbia, Missouri. Later he was sent to Yale College, where he completed a classical course of study and graduated with the degree of bachelor of arts. Returning then to his native State, he was given a position in the Central National Bank of Boonville, in the fall of 1867, and retained his connection with that institution for three years, being promoted to the cashiership of the bank under the presidency of the late J. L. Stephens. In 1870 he went to Fort Scott, Kansas, and established there the First National Bank of that city, with which he was identified as cashier and chief executive officer until 1877. In the year last named he entered a broader field of financial operations, removing at that time to St. Louis, and becoming cashier of the Valley National Bank, of that city. Some time later he established the firm of Nelson & Noel, private bankers and brokers, from which he retired in 1888 to seek rest and recreation in travel, to which he devoted two years. In 1891 he accepted the presidency of the St. Louis National Bank, increasing its capital from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000, and remained at the head of that institution until 1896. He married, October 1, 1894, Miss Louise Eleanor Bradford, who is a lineal de-

scendant of Governor William Bradford, first Colonial Governor of Massachusetts.

**Nelson, Nelson O.**, co-operative manufacturer, was born September 11, 1844, in Lillesand, Norway. He grew up in Buchanan County, Missouri, and obtained a fair English education. During the Civil War he served in the Fourth and Tenth Kansas Regiments, and on its close he declined a commission in the Regular Army. He followed various pursuits until 1877, when he opened a plumbers' supplies establishment in St. Louis. He added factory after factory until his employes numbered 400 men. He had gained a knowledge of the profit-sharing systems instituted by Leclair in Paris, and Godin in Guise, France, and reached the conclusion that such an arrangement would be just and equitable in the conduct of manufacturing enterprises and productive of good results. In consequence of this conviction, he adopted the system at once, and prior to 1894 paid dividends on wages and salaries amounting to \$75,000, and during the same time paid out \$7,500 in sick benefits. In 1890 he founded the village of Leclair, adjoining Edwardsville, Illinois, building there factories and employes' dwellings with all modern conveniences, his aim being to make the place a self-owned and self-managed workers' village and co-operative industry. He himself became a resident of the village, and there resides. He was a member of the city council of St. Louis in 1887. He was originally a Republican, but opposed the McKinley tariff law and became a Democrat, taking advanced ground in favor of free trade, the single tax system, and the free coinage of silver. He is a Unitarian in religion. Many practical movements designed to benefit the poor of the city, and to render their lot in life more endurable, have been indebted to him for their origin, and among these have been the fresh air mission and free steamboat excursions for poor children and mothers, which he originated in 1879, and the free river bathhouses. He also aided in founding the Self-Culture Workingmen's Clubs, conducted free lecture courses, and started traveling libraries for country school districts. April 23, 1868, he married Miss Almeria Posegate, of St. Joseph, Missouri. Mrs. Nelson has taken a deep interest in the great problem of bettering the condition of the

laboring classes, ably assisting her husband in his philanthropic work, with which she is in full sympathy.

**Nelson, William Rockhill**, owner and editor of the "Kansas City Star," was born March 7, 1841, at Fort Wayne, Indiana. His father, Isaac de Groff Nelson, a native of New York, who went to Indiana in 1837, held various public trusts, and was identified with the upbuilding of the State during the greater part of a long and busy life which ended in 1891. William Rockhill, maternal grandfather of William Rockhill Nelson, was born in New Jersey and went to Indiana, a region then almost a wilderness, in 1819. He was the first farmer in America to plant a thousand acres of corn, an achievement which would not be notable in modern records of the West, but which was then cause for wonder. He was of recognized service in establishing the new Commonwealth, and was one of the earliest Representatives in Congress from Indiana. William Rockhill Nelson was educated at Notre Dame (Indiana) University. He studied law and was admitted to the bar, but soon entered other and more active fields of employment. He became interested in the Nicholson pavement patents, and introduced that pavement into many cities. For a time he built iron bridges, and for another period he was a cotton-planter in Georgia. In young manhood he gained a comfortable fortune, which was afterward lost, and when he went to Kansas City, Missouri, to establish a newspaper, he was far from wealthy. For several years he had owned an interest in the Fort Wayne (Indiana) "Sentinel," and for a time he personally managed that journal, thereby gaining experience and ideas which enabled him to foresee great opportunities in a larger field. He selected Kansas City for the new venture, and there, on September 18, 1880, in partnership with Samuel E. Morss, issued the first copy of the "Kansas City Star," a two-cent evening newspaper. Some months later Mr. Morss' health gave way, and Mr. Nelson assumed the entire ownership and direction of the paper. The "Star" grew steadily in circulation, influence and revenues, until it has attained a position in the front rank of American newspapers. Some incidents of its growth and development were entirely new in journalism. (See "Newspapers of Kansas

City.") In 1894 the "Star" added a Sunday edition to its six week-day issues, without increasing the subscription price. In 1890 a weekly edition was established, the first weekly newspaper ever sold for twenty-five cents a year. In politics Mr. Nelson was a Democrat until 1880, when Mr. Tilden was set aside by his party. His natural independence and self-reliance had destined him for political freedom, and when he left the Democratic party he did not become a Republican, and his newspaper has always been strictly and vigorously independent in politics. Mr. Nelson has made public improvements and municipal advancement a dominant part of the policy of the "Star," and thus has been most influential in furthering the acquisition by the city of parks, boulevards and other beneficial and desirable institutions. He gave to the city the collection of paintings which is now installed in the Western Gallery of Art (see "Western Gallery of Art") in the Public Library building, and he was the projector and promoter of the free public baths, which are to be established under the direction and authority of the park board.

**Neosho.**—The county seat of Newton County, on the St. Louis & San Francisco, and the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railways, sixteen miles east of the Kansas State line, 175 miles south of Kansas City, and 310 miles southwest of St. Louis. It is on the western slope of the Ozark plateau, 1,041 feet above sea level. The city derives its name from Big Spring, centrally situated within the corporate limits, called by the Indians Neosho, meaning clear cold water. It breaks out from the foot of a rocky cliff and forms a swift power stream. Other springs producing immense volumes of pure water are Beel's Iron, Brock's, Sevier's, Martin's and McElhany's. At Hearrell Springs, on the Hearrell farm, are located the hatcheries of the United States Fish Commission, covering seventeen acres, laid out in the form of a park, including thirteen ponds of various forms and dimensions, stocked with many varieties of fish. The grounds are a delightful pleasure resort. A sulphur artesian well provides water for medicinal bathing. The city has efficient waterworks fed from Elm Springs, five miles distant, and electric light and telephone service. The courthouse is a

substantial edifice erected in 1878 at a cost of \$16,250. There are two banks, two weekly newspapers, the "Neosho Times," Democratic, and the "Miner and Mechanic," Republican; a planing mill, a plow factory, a foundry and machine shop, a steam flourmill, flourmill and woolen factory, water power; a vegetable cannery, nurseries, an elevator, a wholesale grocery occupying a modern four-story building, and numerous extensive stores. In 1900 the population was 2,725. Early interest was taken in educational concerns. L. B. Hearrell, who had previously taught on Hickory Creek, established a school here in 1842, and taught the higher branches. Schools were well sustained until closed on account of the war. In 1866 a board of education was organized, consisting of Lyman Beebe, J. H. Price, Sr., R. V. Keller, E. H. Benham, Hubbard F. Jones and Edwin Ebert. A school site was purchased and the old building repaired. There are three school buildings, valued at \$2,900. In 1898 twelve teachers were employed, and the enrollment of pupils was 800. Scarritt College (which see) is located here. The first religious effort dates to 1836, when Methodist circuit riders visited the region. In 1843 the Rev. Anthony Bewley held services here and at Granby. The records of all churches disappear during the war period. In 1865 the Methodist Episcopal Church was reorganized with the Rev. J. C. H. Hobbs as pastor. In 1872 a new church building was completed at a cost of \$3,300. The Southern branch dates to 1845, growing out of a Barry County organization in 1838. The church was organized after the war by the Rev. J. A. Hening, who preached for several years. In 1871 a church edifice was erected at a cost of nearly \$3,000. The Cumberland Presbyterian Church dates indirectly from 1837, when the Rev. John W. McCord organized a body on the New Salem camp ground, from which descended a congregation organized at Neosho in 1852, with the Rev. T. M. Johnston as pastor. In 1870 a \$3,000 church building was erected. The Baptist Church was instituted in 1847, with the Rev. W. H. Farmer as pastor. In 1866 a reorganization was effected under the ministrations of Rev. Mr. Harris. In 1884 a new church building was erected. August 12, 1866, a Congregational Church was founded, without the presence of a minister. During October the Rev. Heaton Hill ministered

monthly for one year, when the Rev. C. S. Shattuck became pastor. October 27, 1867, the First Presbyterian Church was instituted, with the Rev. John Pinkerton as pastor. In 1886 Mrs. Easterday presented to the church a pipe organ, the first instrument of its kind in this part of the State. In 1868 the Christians formed a congregation, which held infrequent services until 1878, when the Rev. J. M. Lappin became pastor. In 1882 a church building was erected. A Catholic Church was founded by the Rev. Father O'Rielly, of Pierce City, in 1878, and a church building was erected in 1883.

Fraternal societies are numerous and well sustained. The Masonic bodies are a subordinate lodge, a chapter, a commandery and a chapter of the Eastern Star. The Odd Fellows include Neosho Lodge and a Rebekah Degree Lodge; these bodies instituted an Odd Fellows' cemetery, in which the city holds an interest. The United Workmen have a subordinate lodge and a Lodge of Select Knights. Other societies are the Knights of Pythias, the Grand Army of the Republic, the Knights and Ladies of Honor, a Young Men's Christian Association and a Woman's Christian Temperance Union. In 1869 a medical society was organized, with Dr. Woolsey as president, and Dr. Maynard as secretary. A county agricultural society was formed in 1858. The settlement of Neosho dates to 1833, when John W. McCord built a log cabin near the site of the present Masonic Hall. After him came Campbell Price, Levi Lee and John Reed. Dr. Barlow came in 1839, and in 1841 the first store was opened on the present public square by A. B. Anthony, who had previously sold goods at John Reed's place, nearly two miles distant. November 12, 1839, Neosho became the county seat and was platted on public land by James Wilson, as special commissioner. (See "Newton County.") In 1840 John W. McCord laid off an addition to the town. In 1846 a new survey was made and the town was incorporated by the county court on petition of the people, but this was ineffective owing to legal informality. August 20, 1847, legal incorporation was effected, with William C. Jones, Jackson C. McKay, Samuel Rice, William B. Holmes and William B. Mooney as trustees. In 1854 the first newspaper was printed, the "Neosho Chief," of which J. W. Graves was editor. July 2, 1861, the Neosho State

Guards, Captain Henderson Jennings, assisted in the capture of Captain Conrad and a company of Colonel Sigel's Third Missouri Infantry Regiment, which had recently occupied the place, taking quarters in the courthouse. October 21st the Confederate members of the General Assembly who had fled from Jefferson City on the approach of the Union troops, held next to their last session there. They met in the Masonic Hall, and numbered thirty-nine members of the House and ten of the Senate. An ordinance of secession was passed, and the event was celebrated with cannon-firing by General Price's troops, who occupied the adjacent hills. During 1862 various engagements between the hostile forces occurred in the vicinity of Neosho. In 1863 the place was garrisoned by Union troops, a part of the time by loyal Indians, occupying the courthouse, which was loopholed for musketry. In 1863 a portion of the town was burned. October 4th, Confederate General Shelby appeared before the town with 1,100 men, and after shelling the courthouse, received the surrender of Captain McAfee and 200 men. In 1866, when peace was restored, the city was reincorporated, and civil government was restored, with Harvey Conly, George W. Randolph, H. T. Jones, John H. Price and R. V. Keller as trustees. In 1877 organization as a fourth-class city was effected with the following officers: G. W. Bliss, mayor; J. E. Alexander, J. C. Herms, James Robinson and J. T. McElhany, aldermen; M. E. Benton, clerk, and J. M. Boyd, marshal. The city now entered upon a period of unexampled prosperity. Population increased rapidly and many business enterprises were instituted. From these beginnings Neosho has taken a first place among the smaller cities of the State in all that makes a substantial commercial community and a city of beautiful homes, maintained by a cultured and public-spirited people.

**Neosho, Battle of.**—When the Confederate General Jo Shelby made his raid of September, 1863, from Arkansas into Missouri, the first body of Federal troops he encountered was the garrison of about 400 men occupying the important town of Neosho. It was surprised, after a rapid night march by the Confederates, who surrounded the place. Nevertheless it made a spirited fight from the courthouse, until the Confederates

opened on the building with their artillery, whose exploding shells forced it to surrender. The spoils were 400 horses, as many rifles, as many revolvers, and a lot of clothing, which the captors purchased at the cost of seven men killed and twenty-two wounded, Lieutenant James Walton being among the former. The Federal loss was trifling.

**Neosho Legislature.**—See "Secession Legislature."

**Neosho Seminary.**—See "Scarritt College."

**Nettleton, George H.,** a distinguished railway-builder and manager, who aided more than did any other individual in making Kansas City a great railway center, was born November 13, 1831, at Chicopee Falls, Massachusetts. His parents were Alpheus N. and Deborah (Belcher) Nettleton. The father was born of English parents who settled in Vermont about the close of the Revolutionary War, and afterward removed to Massachusetts; he was a Representative in the Massachusetts Legislature in 1837-8, in 1850, and in 1858; he was conspicuous in the State militia, and rose from the ranks to the grade of major general; disqualified by age from taking part in the Civil War he devoted his fine abilities to the support of the national government through his oratorical powers in public meetings, and by his personal influence; he was an earnest Congregationalist, and an active Sunday school worker. The mother was a woman of strong character and a sincere Christian; her father, Benjamin Belcher, was owner of the land upon which the town of Chicopee Falls was laid out, and he laid the foundations of its manufacturing importance by establishing a blast furnace and foundry. Their son, George H. Nettleton, began his education in the common schools. When eighteen years of age he entered Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, at Troy, New York, and acquired a liberal knowledge of the higher mathematics and civil engineering, but retired before the time of graduation, in the conviction that his father could not well afford the expense of his longer remaining. He at once took employment with the engineer corps on the New Haven & New London Railway; he began in the most humble positions, at a

wage of one dollar a day, and rose by regular degree until he had performed labor in every practical capacity. On the completion of this work he was engaged to make estimates on construction work on the Amherst & Belchertown Railway. In 1852 he was appointed a division engineer on the Terre Haute & Alton Railway, and completed this work January 1, 1854. For some months afterward he was engaged in making preliminary surveys and estimates for a railway from Alton to Jacksonville, Illinois. From April, 1854, to January 1, 1857, he was resident engineer of the Great Western Railway (now the Wabash), having charge of the division from Tolono, Illinois, to the Indiana State line. On the completion of this service, his retention at an increased salary was sought without his solicitation, but he had accepted appointment as resident engineer on the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad. In the latter position he had charge of fifty-six miles between St. Catherine and Hamilton, having his office and residence at Chillicothe, Missouri. He was then appointed auditor and purchasing agent for the road, and removed to Hannibal. During the Civil War the entire working force of the road was organized as militia, and at various times performed service under arms in defense of the railway properties. In this organization he had command of a company. In 1860 he made a preliminary survey for the railroad afterward constructed between Cameron and Kansas City. In 1865 he was made assistant superintendent of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, and in addition to these duties, in 1868 he was given charge of the completion of the St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad. From 1869 to 1872 he was general superintendent of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad. To the duties of the latter position were added those of chief engineer, and in that capacity he received the bridge over the Mississippi River at Quincy from the constructing engineer. On retiring from these positions, the president and directors of the company testified their high esteem in suitable resolutions, and presented him with \$5,000 in recognition of his valuable services. He then became general superintendent of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway, and took up his residence at Topeka, Kansas. During the first year of his service he built 300 additional

miles of road, completing the line to the western border of Kansas. In 1874 he removed to Kansas City. From this time until his death he gave his efforts to many important enterprises which were potent factors in the upbuilding of Kansas City as a great commercial and industrial center. He was general manager of the Kansas City Stock Yards Company, president of the Arkansas Valley Elevator Company, president of the Kansas City Union Depot Company, and was the trusted confidential agent of many prominent eastern capitalists. He was also among the incorporators of the First National Bank of Kansas City, and he was one of the founders of the Provident Association of Kansas City, and the first vice president of that body. His death occurred March 26, 1896. General Nettleton was married, in October, 1858, to Miss Sarah J. Taylor, of Chicopee, Massachusetts, who died March 6, 1860. October 7, 1862, he married Miss Julia Augusta Hearne, of Wheeling, West Virginia.

**Neumeister, Anton Ernst**, physician and gynecologist, was born November 22, 1842, in Saxony, Germany. His parents were Frederick and Rosine (Sack) Neumeister, who immigrated to America in 1849, and located about seventeen miles from Milwaukee, Wisconsin. The father was an ironmaster in his native country, who followed farming at his new home. Eight sons accompanied the parents to America. Most of them were mechanics, who became widely dispersed in following their various avocations. Anton Ernst was reared upon the home farm, where he remained until he was twenty-two years of age. The neighborhood was distinctively German, and the only school maintained was taught by Germans, in the tongue of that people. Here young Neumeister acquired an academic education, but was dependent entirely upon his own ambition and resources for all his liberal acquirements in English. From 1864 to 1873 he was engaged in a shoe store in Milwaukee. During this latter period, and for three years afterward, he devoted all his spare time to the study of allopathic medicine. In 1876 he established in the same city a sanitarium, which he conducted successfully and profitably until 1884, when he disposed of it in order to enter upon the study of homeopathy, a department of medical science which



had received his close attention. He afterward entered the Chicago Homeopathic Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1885. In 1886 he located in Kansas City, Missouri, and engaged in general practice. Since 1888 his practice has been almost entirely restricted to gynecology, in which branch of his profession he has attained a high reputation in the Missouri Valley as a discerning diagnostician, a skillful operator and an eminent authority. He is a prolific writer on these lines, and his papers, appearing in the "Medical Arena," of which he is manager and coeditor, in other professional journals, and read before various professional societies, command close attention and implicit confidence. He is the present president of the Hahnemannian Society of the Kansas City Homeopathic Medical College and a member of the Kansas City Homeopathic Society, of the Missouri Valley Institute of Homeopathy, of the Missouri Institute of Homeopathy, which he has served as vice president, and of the American Institute of Homeopathy. He was an active leader in the Kansas City Homeopathic Medical College, and continues to occupy the chair of gynecology, to which he was called at the initial meeting. He is also the present dean of the faculty, and in past years has held the positions of secretary and treasurer. In politics he is a Republican, and in religion a Presbyterian. He was married, March 30, 1891, to Miss Carrie Horning, of Kansas City. Dr. Neumeister, while devotedly attached to the profession in which he occupies so conspicuous a place, is deeply interested in general concerns, and is well informed upon all subjects affecting the welfare of society and humanity.

**Nevada.**—The county seat of Vernon County, on the main line of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway and on the Lexington Southern and the Nevada & Minden divisions of the Missouri Pacific Railway, 107 miles south of Kansas City and 280 miles west and south of St. Louis. It lies in the heart of an exceedingly rich agricultural, stock and fruit region, and overlies extensive beds of bituminous coal. The city derives abundant water supply from two artesian wells 1,000 feet deep; one is eight inches and one is thirteen inches in diameter. The water is healthful and palatable, and holds

appreciable quantities of chloride of sodium and magnesium. It is distributed by the Nevada Water Company, incorporated in 1884, with a capital of \$200,000. The source of supply is ninety feet below the surface, whence it is raised by compressed air pressure. The capacity of the works is 2,500,000 gallons per diem, and the mains aggregate twenty-nine miles in length. The pressure is ample for fire purposes. The fire department consists of seven men, and the annual cost of maintenance is \$1,500. The gas and electric light is provided by the Missouri Water, Light & Traction Company, incorporated in 1899, with \$100,000 capital, increased to \$200,000. The company was to institute street railway and power service in 1900. A police department comprises four men, and costs \$2,520 annually. The only building owned by the city is an inferior jail. The municipal indebtedness is \$31,000, for sewers and other improvements. The post office employs six office men and six carriers. March 31, 1900, the postal revenues exceeded \$40,000, entitling the office to be raised to the first class. The increase of revenue over 1899 was \$16,000. The money order transactions amounted to \$270,000. The courthouse is an unsuitable building, erected in 1868. (See "Vernon County.") Moore's Opera House was erected in 1882, at a cost of \$30,000. Its seating capacity is 1,000. There are several hotels. Three banks transact the financial business. The Thornton Banking Company is successor to the private bank established in 1869 by Paul F. Thornton, of Nevada, and Salmon & Co., of Clinton. The present name was adopted at incorporation, in 1889. Its capital is \$100,000, its deposits \$190,000, and its loans \$185,000. The First National Bank was organized January 12, 1889. Its capital is \$100,000, its circulation is \$22,500, its loans are \$238,423.29, and its deposits are \$285,493.27. The Bank of Nevada was organized in 1889, with \$50,000 capital. Its deposits are \$130,000, and its loans are \$125,000. The Farm and Home Savings and Loan Association of Missouri was incorporated October 30, 1893. Its resources are \$228,958.37, and its surplus is \$19,458.08. Within the city are the extensive smelters of the Cherokee-Lanyon Spelter Company, with offices in St. Louis, and of the Nevada Spelter Company, with sixteen furnaces, a capacity of nearly two

carloads of spelter per diem, and employing 250 men. Other business interests are a flourmill, with a capacity of 300 barrels per diem; a foundry and machine shops, a machine works, two wagon and buggy factories, two cornice manufactories, a planing mill, a soap factory, an ice factory, a soda water factory, a brewery, two brick yards, and several nurseries. The railroad interests add largely to the population of the city. The division offices and "roundhouse" of the Missouri Pacific Railway are located here, and the shipments of coal from contiguous mines aggregated 32,000 cars in 1899. The newspapers are the "Daily Mail" and its weekly edition, the "Southwest Mail," Democratic; the "Evening Post," daily, Democratic; the "Vernon County Republican," Republican, and the "Nevada Director," Populist. The educational institutions include six schools for white children and one school for colored children, valued at \$70,000. The high school occupies the old Central building, built in 1871. The Bryan School is one of the best of modern six-room buildings, and was erected in 1896, at a cost of \$10,000. Thirty-five teachers are employed, and the enrollment of pupils at the close of 1899 was 1,922. There were 100 promotions to the high school during the year. The high school affords classical, Latin and English courses, and graduation admits to the University of Missouri. There is ample equipment for work in physics and chemistry, and a library of 1,588 volumes is accessible to students. For the school year ending June 30, 1899, the cost of maintaining the schools was \$22,613.71, and the outstanding indebtedness was \$46,500. Other schools are Cottey College and St. Francis Academy (which see). There are churches of the following denominations: Seventh Day Adventists, three white and one colored Baptist, Christian, Protestant Episcopal, Holiness, Methodist Episcopal, three Methodist Episcopal, South, African Methodist, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic and United Brethren. A lodge, a chapter and a commandery of Masons occupy rooms in the Masonic Hall, erected at a cost of \$30,000. Other fraternal bodies are two lodges, an encampment and a Rebekah Lodge of Odd Fellows, two lodges of Woodmen of the World, two lodges of Modern Woodmen, a post and a Woman's Relief Corps of the

Grand Army of the Republic, the Order of the Pyramids, the Knights and Ladies of Security, and the Royal Knights of the Golden Chalice. There are five organizations of railroad employes. The Commercial Club was organized September 19, 1899. Its membership now numbers 300. Its purpose is to encourage industrial enterprises and social enjoyment. Nevada is the headquarters of the Second Regiment, National Guard of Missouri. The local company (H) of that regiment was organized January 6, 1891, and is known as the Mitchell Light Infantry, named for Harry Mitchell, the first captain, and lieutenant colonel of the regiment during its service in the Spanish-American War. The company recruited to 106 men, was mustered into the service of the United States May 12, 1898, at Jefferson Barracks, and was encamped at Chickamauga Park, Lexington, Kentucky, and Albany, Georgia. It was discharged at the latter place March 3, 1899, reduced its numbers to fifty men and resumed its place in the National Guard of Missouri. The city is sought by many invalids, who come to the American School of Magnetic Healing and the Stanhope Sanitarium and School of Magnetic Healing (see "Stanhope, L. E.") for treatment. Nevada City was platted in October, 1855, upon land belonging to Thomas H. Austin and Benjamin Baugh, for which Vernon County paid \$250. Its name was given it by Dewitt C. Hunter, the county and circuit clerk, after that of Nevada, California, where he had been a gold miner. Hunter erected the first dwelling and A. G. Anderson the first store building upon the town site proper. Dewitt C. Hunter was the first postmaster, and D. B. McDonald built the first tavern, a double log building, in 1856. The same year came William H. Blanton and D. C. Boone, the first lawyers after Hunter, and J. L. D. Blevins, the first physician. The merchants brought their goods in ox wagons from Independence, Lexington and Kansas City, and pine lumber was hauled from near Fayetteville, Arkansas. At the beginning of the Civil War the population did not exceed 400. There was no church building, and religious meetings were held in the courthouse. In 1863 the town was burned by the State militia. The schoolhouse was among the few buildings which were not destroyed. After peace was restored the first new building of moment was a store, with

hall above, built by Dr. J. N. B. Dodson. In June, 1866, R. C. Brown began the publication of the "Nevada City Times." A. A. Pitcher was the first postmaster. H. L. Tilotson served as his deputy, and succeeded him in 1868. The railroad from Fort Scott was completed in 1870, the gas works were built in 1882 and the waterworks in 1885. Nevada was first incorporated as a town March 3, 1869, the last part of the original name, "Nevada City," being dropped. J. N. B. Dodson was appointed chairman of the board and John T. Birdseye was clerk. These officers were continued at the ensuing election. March 16, 1880, incorporation as a fourth-class city was effected, with J. E. Harding as first mayor. March 18, 1884, it became a city of the third class, with C. B. Ingels as mayor. Lake Springs Park (which see) adjoins the city on the southwest, at the terminus of the street railway. Lunatic Asylum, No. 3 (which see), is one and one-half miles north of the city. Adjoining the city on the north are the grounds of the Vernon County Fair Association. The population in 1900 was 7,461.

**Neville, James Tifford**, lawyer and jurist, was born in Pleasant Mount, Miller County, Missouri, and was the son of Carroll Neville. His father came to Missouri from Kentucky in 1852. He was a Baptist minister, and located in Miller County. He enlisted at the opening of the Civil War and was an officer in the Union Army. After the war closed he was elected to represent his county in the Legislature. James T. Neville, while yet a youth, moved to Ozark, Missouri. He received his early education in the public schools at that place, and later attended the Marionville College, and completed his education at Warrensburg. He then taught school in Christian County, and was later assistant local agent for the Frisco line of railway at Billings. He was ambitious to become a lawyer, and outside of office hours he occupied himself with Blackstone. After a thorough course of reading he went to Bolivar, Missouri, where he was admitted to the bar and served as prosecuting attorney of Polk County one term. Seeking a more extended field for practice, he moved to Springfield and formed a law partnership with A. S. Cowden. The firm soon built up an extensive practice. In

politics Judge Neville is a Republican, and has always been active in the support of his party. In 1892 he was elected judge of the Twenty-first Judicial Circuit, and was re-elected in 1898. He is a Mason, and a member of the Christian Church.

**New, Alexander**, lawyer, was born in Wabash County, Indiana. His parents were natives of Germany and removed to this country during childhood days. In 1860 they located in Indiana. The son received his early education in the public schools of his native State, but having been obliged to give up his studies before he had advanced far along the path of learning, set himself to the task of learning the saddler's trade. In that work he was employed several years, and then entered Washington and Jefferson College, at Washington, Pennsylvania, from which institution he graduated in the early eighties, having availed himself of a thorough literary course. He then read law at Wabash and at Indianapolis, Indiana, in the office of McDonald & Butler, and at the close of his required readings was admitted to the bar before Judge Walter Q. Gresham, of the United States Court. For a short time Mr. New practiced law in Indiana, but removed to Kansas City, Missouri, in 1888, where his home has since been continuously. For about nine years he was associated in the practice with Henry Wollman, of Kansas City. He then organized the legal firm of New & Palmer, which was succeeded by New & Krauthoff, the junior member of the latter being E. A. Krauthoff, of the existing firm of Karnes, New & Krauthoff. The latter was organized in 1899, and is one of the strongest legal associations in the State, the senior member of the firm being J. V. C. Karnes. For about ten years Mr. New was a particularly active trial lawyer, and his face was one of the most familiar in the circuit, appellate, Federal and supreme courts of Missouri. He was admirably qualified for work before judge and jury, built a great reputation as a strong advocate and speaker, and probably tried as many cases as any lawyer in the State. Gradually, however, the affairs of large corporations and Eastern clients have come to claim his time and talents, and the burden of his labors is now of this dignified kind. He is still an active counsel at the bar, in addition to his heavy office



*Alexander*





*Alexander New.*



practice, and has won many notable victories in the courts of Missouri and other States. Mr. New is primarily devoted to the law. He lives in it and finds his chief enjoyment in its limitless possibilities. Nevertheless, he finds many hours for devotion to municipal affairs, a fact attested by his fruitful work in behalf of Kansas City's best interests as chairman of the Commercial Club's committee on municipal legislation. This committee makes a careful study of municipal needs and shortcomings. Its members visit places of public importance, investigate matters and movements in which the people are interested, examine the merits of the franchises, and keep a watchful eye upon the requirements of the city. As chairman of this committee, Mr. New is obliged to devote a great deal of energy to an unremunerated task, but he does it with the same painstaking care and methodical system which marks his management of more lucrative affairs. The result has been that during the year in which this is written the municipal legislation committee has been a wholesome and effective means for good in Kansas City, increasing its usefulness of the past. Mr. New is a member of the local, State and American Bar Associations, and is a member of the State Council of the second named. In politics he is a Democrat.

**Newark.**—An incorporated village in Knox County, twenty-two miles southeast of Edina. It has three churches, Baptist, Methodist Episcopal, South, and Presbyterian, a public school, bank and about fifteen other business places, including a brickyard and stores and shops. Population, 1899 (estimated), 300.

**Newbill, John Glenn,** was born March 16, 1848, in Greene County, Missouri. His parents were Tyree Glenn and Nancy A. (Johnson) Newbill. The father was descended from English ancestors who emigrated to Virginia in Colonial days, and performed military service during the Revolutionary War. On his mother's side, was Dr. John Glenn, professor of therapeutics in King's College, London, England, whose name has descended to the fourth generation in the Newbill family. Tyree Glenn Newbill was born in Virginia, where he received a common school education, and became a clerk in his father's

store. In 1847 he removed with his wife to southwest Missouri, and located near Springfield. He was a successful farmer and stock-breeder, and was the first to bring Durham cattle, Cotswold sheep and Chester hogs into Greene County. He was twice elected president of the Southwest District Agricultural and Mechanical Association. He was a Douglas Democrat, but when the Civil War began gave his sympathies to the Confederacy and went to Texas. While visiting in St. Louis he was arrested as a Confederate emissary, and was imprisoned for a time. On being released he engaged in cotton dealing in the South, where he died in 1864. The son, John Glenn Newbill, was educated in the common schools and the academy of Charles Carleton, in Springfield, and he afterward studied for three years under the tutorship of Dr. William V. Allen, formerly of Bates County, and in other schools. While pursuing his studies he worked on the home farm and at intervals taught in the public schools of Greene and Bates Counties. In 1874 he went to California, where he spent two years, and then returned to Missouri to engage in newspaper work. April 1, 1881, he founded the "Springfield Express," which he has edited and published to the present time. In editorial ability the "Express" occupies a leading place in Missouri journalism, and has ever exercised a potent influence in political and public affairs. Mr. Newbill is an active and aggressive Democrat, and as writer, public speaker and leader, has contributed largely to the success of his party. For many years he was continuously secretary of the Democratic central committee of Greene County. From 1893 to 1897 he was register of the Springfield land office under President Cleveland. He has long added to his labors as a newspaper manager those of correspondent of leading metropolitan journals, and of agent of the Associated Press. He is an active member of the order of United Workmen, and has attained to high positions in that fraternity. He was married January 4, 1881, to Miss Carrie L. Rhoades, of Montgomery County, Illinois.

**Newburg.**—An incorporated village on the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad, eight miles west of Rolla, in Arlington Township, Phelps County. It has a good school, two churches, two hotels, a flouring mill, five gen-



eral stores and shops in different lines of business. Population, 1899 (estimated), 568.

**New Cambria.**—An incorporated town in Macon County, on the Hannibal & St. Joseph branch of the Burlington Railroad, sixteen miles west of Macon. It was settled in 1864 by a number of Welsh colonists, and was laid out by Cyrus O. Godfrey. It is pleasantly situated on elevated land. It has four churches, an operahouse, a graded school, bank, hoop factory, flouring mill, two hotels and a weekly newspaper, the "Independent," a lumber yard and a few stores. Population in 1899 (estimated), 750.

**New Church, The.**—Emanuel Swedenborg was the son of a Lutheran bishop, a scholar, a practical engineer, intrusted with high official position, a man of science, a philosopher, a theologian and a seer, who was born in Stockholm in 1688, and died in London, England, in 1772.

At the age of fifty-six, in the full maturity of his powers, he was called, as he declares, "to a holy office by the Lord, who most graciously manifested Himself to me in person, and opened my sight to a view of the spiritual world, and granted me the privilege of conversing with spirits and angels. From that day forth," he says, "I gave up all worldly learning and labored only in spiritual things according to what the Lord commanded me to write." The writings which contain the doctrines of the word revealed for the New Church, he published between the years 1749 and 1771.

The first class of these doctrinal writings embraces those in which the spiritual sense of the word is disclosed. The "Arcana Caelestia" is the largest work of this class, in which the books of Genesis and Exodus are explained according to their spiritual sense. Another work of the same class is the "Apocalypse Revealed," in which it is shown that the Book of Revelations, from beginning to end, in its spiritual sense, treats of the consummation of the Christian Church, the coming of the Lord, the last judgment in the spiritual world, the formation of a new heaven, and the establishment of a new church.

Those doctrines of divine truth which are brought to light by the unfolding of the spiritual sense of the word, are expounded, doctrinal treatises constituting the second

class of the writings. The first of this class is the work entitled "The New Jerusalem and Its Heavenly Doctrines." The four cardinal doctrines are treated separately at greater length, namely, "The Doctrine of the Lord, the Sacred Scripture, Life and Faith." The most extensive and comprehensive work of this class is "The True Christian Religion," containing the Universal Theology of the New Church.

The third class of the writings contain an account of the things heard and seen by Swedenborg in the spiritual world. To this class belongs the treatise on "Heaven and Hell," treating in full of heaven, the intermediate world and hell.

The "Memorabilia" scattered among the chapters in the expository and doctrinal writings belong to this class; as also the works on the "Earths in the Universe," and "The Last Judgment." The latter describes the judgment which took place in the spiritual world in 1757, "showing that all which is foretold in the Book of Revelations is fulfilled."

A fourth class of the writings may perhaps be called philosophical, for the sake of distinction. The first of these is the "Divine Love and Wisdom," treating of degrees and correspondences, and of creation. A second work in which reference is frequently made to the "Divine Love and Wisdom" is the "Divine Providence," a work nevertheless full of practical wisdom by which the simplest minds may see the "path of life." To this class, also, belongs the work on "Conjugal Love," which treats of marriage love between one man and one wife, as it comes from the Lord and is implanted in those who approach Him, love the truths of the church, and live them. It is essentially holy, pure and clean above every other love; and is the storehouse of all the virtues, graces and joys of the Christian religion.

There are two essentials of the New Church; the acknowledgment of the Lord, and a life according to the precepts of the decalogue. The New Church is formed of those who so believe and live, and no others are really of the New Jerusalem.

Rev. T. O. Prescott, of Cincinnati, Ohio, organized the first New Church society in St. Louis on November 20, 1842, at the residence of Mr. Charles Barnard, on Morgan Street, between Tenth and Eleventh Streets. The original members were: Joseph Barnard,

F. B. Murdock, Timothy Heath, Charles R. Anderson, Eliza B. Anderson, Susan Barnard, Margaretta Barnard and John H. Barnard. Meetings were held once a week at the different homes. The society seems to have continued this way for a number of years, with Mr. Joseph Barnard as the first reader.

On March 27, 1843, an association was formed which had for its special object the purchase of the writings of the New Church, and to establish a library. The name of the society was "The Society for the Examination of the Writings of the Honorable Emanuel Swedenborg." The books were kept at the corner of Fifth and Washington Avenues, in the office of Mr. F. B. Murdock, who was secretary of the society. Weekly meetings were held there, and it seems that Professor Thomas Hobart Perry was recognized as the leader in this movement. Some time later he was made a licentiate in the New Church, and on August 20, 1848, was ordained by the Rev. J. R. Hibbard, in the New Church temple at Peoria, Illinois. After Rev. T. H. Perry served the society for two years Rev. George Field was invited to become the pastor, and on October 27, 1850, he was formally acknowledged as such in the hall in which the society was worshipping, corner St. Charles and Sixth Streets. The society continued to hold services in this hall until about 1878, having been ministered unto by Rev. George Field until the beginning of the sixties, its membership increasing in numbers from year to year. The Rev. George Field was succeeded by Rev. J. P. Stuart, Rev. C. A. Dunham and Rev. Charles Hardon.

In 1878 Rev. J. P. Stuart was again called to the pastorate of the society, and at this time Mr. and Mrs. Helfenstein gave a piece of land to the society on Lucas Avenue, between Leffingwell and Ewing Avenues, where a house of worship was erected. Rev. J. P. Stuart was succeeded by Rev. E. A. Beaman, of Cincinnati, Ohio, who preached for the society twice a month. In 1883 Rev. Samuel C. Eby was called to the pastorate, serving until 1887. Rev. F. L. Higgins was then called, remaining several years, after which Rev. T. F. Houts, of Olney, Illinois, preached for the society occasionally. In 1890 the services of Rev. J. B. Parmelee were engaged, whose pastorate continued until 1894. Between the latter date and until the fall of 1896 the society was served at various times by the

ministers of the Illinois Association, excepting several months when Rev. George Nelson Smith preached for them. During the time when the society had no pastor Dr. Albert Merrill acted as leader. He must have served the society in this capacity at least eighteen years.

The society has again called its former pastor, Rev. Samuel C. Eby, who went to England in 1893 to preach for the Camden Road Society. Mr. Eby began his work in October, 1896. The society was now worshipping in its newly purchased temple on the corner of Delmar and Spring Avenues. During Rev. J. B. Parmelee's pastorate, the society having been offered a good price for the lot on which the chapel on Lucas Avenue was located, effected the sale, and purchased the beautiful stone temple above referred to.

The beginning of the New Church among the English in St. Louis was due to the earnestness of a number of New Church families, but the establishment of the New Church among the Germans was the result of the zeal and devotion of a shoemaker. Mr. Dickhoener was born October 14, 1796. That he was of a studious nature is evident from the fact that he was acquainted with the writings of Jacob Boehme. How deeply he became interested in the work is evinced by the fact that he copied it, making a book, after it was bound, of 431 pages. In 1848 he came to St. Louis, where he plied his trade of making boots, and instructing those that gathered around him while at work. He began to hold meetings in his house. The works of Swedenborg translated into the German by Dr. Tafel, of Tubingen, were sent for, a school-house was rented and Sunday school held. The interest continued to grow, and in 1854 he organized a society, of which he was chosen the leader. He finally felt the need of consecrating himself wholly to the work, and on the 30th of June, 1857, was ordained into the ministry of the New Church. A structure was erected at Howard and Fourteenth Streets, of which the upper part was used for the services of the church, and the lower part for a school. This building was dedicated the 4th of September, 1859, by the Revs. A. O. Brickman and Gerhard Busmann. The Rev. H. H. Dickhoener served the society until the close of his earth's life, which was on November 7, 1867.

He was succeeded by Dr. C. L. Carriere;

under whose ministrations the society continued to grow. In 1878 Mr. and Mrs. Caspari gave \$4,000 to the society, and as they were in need of a better church building, they undertook to raise a sufficient sum in addition to the gift to purchase a Presbyterian Church, located on the corner of Twelfth and Tyler Streets, the building which the first German society of the New Church still occupies. The building was dedicated April 21, 1878. Dr. C. L. Carriere served the society until 1879. In the same year the Rev. P. J. Faber was called to the pastorate of the society and was duly installed on July 20, 1879. During the time when they had no pastor Mr. Fred Bemis conducted the services. Mr. Faber was pastor of the society until 1883, when the Rev. Gerhard Busmann was called, who remained with them for twelve years, during which time the membership increased and the society built a brick parsonage adjoining the church. In December, 1894, the Rev. Chas. Aug. Nussbaum was invited to become the pastor of the society, and continues to minister unto them. The building occupied by this, the first German New Church society, on the corner of Twelfth and Tyler Streets, is a large brick structure with a spacious auditorium above and Sunday school and library rooms below. They have a very valuable library, the greater part of it, 2,000 volumes, having been presented to the society some years ago by Mr. G. A. Morgan. One of the large old Bibles dates back to 1563. German Sunday school is held in the morning, and has a membership of eighty. Mr. Nussbaum began, in 1897, an English Sunday school, which meets in the afternoon, and through the efficient co-operation of Mrs. Nussbaum the number on the roll has reached ninety. Instruction is given in the German on Saturdays at 9 a. m.. The membership of the society is about 100, and among the organizations are the Ladies' Aid Society, the Benevolence Society and the choir. Mr. Nussbaum is editor of the "Bote der Neuen Kirche," a paper published every two weeks, 600 copies of which are gratuitously distributed in the city every month.

The second society of the German New Church had its beginning in 1879. When Dr. C. L. Carriere resigned the pastorate of the Twelfth and Tyler Street society he began to hold meetings in a hall at the corner of Broadway and Le Baume Street. A Sunday

school was also formed. Four years later the society erected a brick church at the corner of St. Louis and Rauschenbach Avenues, and which they continue to use to this day. This church is nicely located, and is well suited to the needs of the society. It has a seating capacity of about 200, a membership of 131, and a Sunday school of 145. The library contains about 175 volumes; the society has its Ladies' Society and choir.

**Newcombe, Carman A.**, lawyer, member of Congress and United States marshal, was born in Mercer County, Pennsylvania, July 1, 1830, and after receiving an academic education took up the study of law. He then removed to Iowa, where he was elected judge, and served five years. Afterward he came to Missouri and settled in Jefferson County. In 1866 he was elected from the Second Missouri District as a radical Republican to the Fortieth Congress, and served to the end of the term. In 1869 he was appointed United States marshal, and took the census of 1870 in St. Louis.

**New Conception.**—A town in Nodaway County, located on the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railroad, two miles northeast from Conception. It is known in the post office guide as Clyde. It is a brisk, thriving village of 300 inhabitants, and has a bank, called the Bank of Conception, with a capital and surplus of \$15,500 and deposits of \$40,520, an elevator, good schoolhouse and eight business houses. The "Clyde Times" furnishes the local news of the neighborhood.

**New England Society of St. Louis.** A society organized at the Southern Hotel, in St. Louis, in September, 1885. The first officers were: Henry M. Pollard, president; Elmer B. Adams, first vice president; Alvah Mansur, second vice president; Oscar L. Whitelaw, treasurer, and W. B. Homer, secretary. The objects of the society are purely social. Any person of good moral character, of New England birth or rearing, or descended from a New England ancestor, is eligible to become a member of the society. An annual meeting is held in February of each year for the election of officers for the ensuing year. A festival and dinner are given in December of each year in celebration of the landing of the Pilgrims.

**New Florence.**—A city of the third class, in Montgomery County, on the Wabash Railroad, five miles east of Danville, the county seat, and seventy-seven miles from St. Louis. It has a graded school, three churches, a bank, hotel, broom factory, a paper, the "Leader," published by Howard Ellis, and about twenty stores in different lines of trade, and miscellaneous shops. Population, 1899 (estimated), 600.

**New Frankfort.**—A village on the Missouri River, in Saline County, twenty-four miles northeast of Marshall, the county seat. It has a public school, churches of the Baptist, Catholic, Cumberland Presbyterian and German Methodist Episcopal denominations. In 1899 the population was 400. The town was settled by a German colony in 1838. It was incorporated in 1862, and was reincorporated in 1872.

**New Franklin.**—A city of the fourth class, in Howard County, about two and a half miles from Franklin Junction, on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad. It has a good public school, Catholic, Baptist, Christian and Methodist Episcopal Churches, two banks, two hotels, and about twenty-five miscellaneous business places. The town is an old settled point, and was founded early in the thirties by persons who were forced to abandon their residences in the old town of Franklin on account of the inroads made into the town by the Missouri River. The town is located on high land, and is noted for its healthfulness. Franklin is a division terminal of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, and many of the employes make their homes at New Franklin. The population of the town in 1890 was 132; 1899 (estimated), 1,000.

**New Hamburg.**—A German town in Moreland Township, Scott County, three miles northwest of Benton, formerly called St. Lawrence. Here is a Catholic Church considered the finest in southeast Missouri. It was built about 1870, at a cost of \$30,000. There is also a large Catholic select school, which has an attendance of about 250. The town has a creamery and a general store. It is surrounded by a rich farming country. Population, 1899 (estimated), 150.

**New Hampton.**—An incorporated village in Harrison County, on the St. Joseph & Iowa division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, nine miles west of Bethany. It has a bank, a flouring mill, two hotels and a weekly newspaper, the "Herald." There are about twenty-five miscellaneous stores and shops in the town. Population, 1899 (estimated), 200.

**New Haven.**—A town in Franklin County, on the Missouri River and the Missouri Pacific Railway, sixty-seven miles west of St. Louis. In early days it was known as Miller's Landing, named for Philip Miller, a pioneer. In 1856 it was laid out as a town by William Ming and others, and the name changed to New Haven. It was incorporated in 1881, and became a city of the fourth class in 1882. It has Baptist, Catholic, Christian, Methodist and Lutheran Churches, a public school, bank, flouring mill, elevator, and a stock medicine manufactory. It is one of the most important shipping points in the county. There are two papers, the "New Haven Notes," independent, and the "Leader," Republican. A steamboat plies between the town and adjacent points. In 1890 the population was 767; 1899 (estimated), 1,000.

**New Lebanon.**—A town founded in 1819, six miles north of the site of Otterville, Boone County, by Kentuckians, among whom was the Rev. Finis Ewing, one of the earliest ministers of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. The town was abandoned about the year 1837, a portion of its inhabitants founding the town of Elkton, which later became Otterville.

**Newlin, John,** merchant and mine-owner, was born in Mercer County, Missouri, April 10, 1840. His father was Henry E. Newlin, a prominent pioneer of Decatur County, Iowa. Mr. Newlin was educated in the public schools of Woodland Township, Decatur County, Iowa, where his boyhood was passed. After attaining his majority he was engaged for twelve years in a general merchandising business with his brother, James F. Newlin. September 15, 1896, he removed to Joplin, Missouri, and engaged in mining. Mr. Newlin has been

one of the phenomenally successful men among those who have wrested from mother earth great fortunes in the Joplin district within the last few years. He located and opened up the famous Eagle mine, at Zincite, Missouri, which at the present time (1900) has produced over \$200,000 worth of ore. He is superintendent and general manager of this mine. Before coming to the mining district of Missouri Mr. Newlin was for ten years postmaster at Woodland, Iowa. This is the only office he has ever held. He is a Democrat of the "simon pure" variety. In religion he is a Second Adventist. Mr. Newlin was married, in 1867, to Miss Parmelia Newlin, daughter of Benjamin F. Newlin, of Mercer County, Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Newlin are the parents of nine children, all living—Edson B., Olds, Abel, Augustus, Lydia Bell, Carrie Ellen, Attie Ethel, Stephen Elmer, Evert Franklin, Lenny G., and Sarah E. Newlin.

**New London.**—The judicial seat of Ralls County, a city of the fourth class, located on the St. Louis & Hannibal Railroad, ten miles south of Hannibal. It is nicely situated, about a mile from Salt River. It was settled in 1819, became the county seat in 1821, and was first incorporated in 1869. It has a graded public school, Catholic, Baptist, Methodist, Episcopal and Christian Churches, a good substantial courthouse and jail, two banks, flouring mill, grain warehouse, large canning factory, two weekly newspapers, the "Record" and the "Times," two hotels, and about thirty stores, shops, etc. The different leading fraternal orders have lodges in the city. Population, 1899 (estimated), 1,200.

**New Madrid.**—A city of the fourth class and the seat of justice of New Madrid County. It is situated on the Mississippi River, 275 miles by water from St. Louis. The town was laid out in 1788, by Colonel George Morgan, of New Jersey, and a year later was replatted by Pierre Forcher, the first commandant of the Post of New Madrid. In the original town the lots were one arpent each, and the town covered about 200 acres, lying between Bayou St. John and Bayou Desroche, or Coulee Cypriere. North of the town was a branch of Bayou St. John, called Bayou St.

Thomas. Fort Felicite was on the river front and joined the town. The present city of New Madrid is more than one mile and a half from the original site, which is now across the river, in the State of Kentucky. Every vestige of the old town has disappeared. The constant changing of the channel of the river has wrought this. Addition after addition to the original town were washed away, the convent, the old school, the cemetery and every landmark, and the new city has connection with the old only in name, tradition and the people. Prominent among the residents who were pioneers of the town were Richard Jones Waters and his two sons, John and Richard. They were among the first merchants of the town, and became speculators in land. Joseph Michel, from Bonne Terre, Louisiana, settled in the town about 1792 and opened a store, which he conducted until his death, in 1811, when he was succeeded by his nephew, Matteo Bogliolo, a native of Marseilles, France, who was one of the leading merchants of the town for many years. In 1793 Louis Vandebenden, Pierre Audrain, Baptiste Tardiveau and a few others organized a mercantile company to do business on an extensive scale. Two mills were built north of the town on Bayou St. Thomas, but within a few years the company became insolvent, and there was much litigation over its affairs. About 1804 Robert G. Watson, a native of Scotland, arrived and opened up a store, and continued in business in the town for more than half a century. In 1808 the town was incorporated. In 1811 it was described by a writer as a plain of 200 or 300 acres and a few straggling houses and two stores. At the time of the earthquake it was nearly deserted, and remained a comparatively dead town until 1821, when it was made the county seat. Among the first settlers was Dr. Chrisholm, though he was not an active practitioner, and devoted his energies to farming. Dr. Samuel Dorsey was the first of his profession to practice there. In 1837 the population of the town was 450, and, according to a gazetteer published that year, there was a Catholic school for girls under the nuns and a school for boys, which was "not very good" at that time. There was also a nunnery, a Catholic Church and a frame courthouse. The writer concludes by saying "the buildings are all of wood on

account of the continual shaking of the earth." New Madrid was reincorporated in 1834, and in 1878 was chartered as a city of the fourth class. The first mayor of the city was John W. Brownell, and the first board of aldermen consisted of H. C. Latham, John E. Powell and F. Kopp. The first newspaper was established in 1846, by John T. Scott, and called the "Gazette." In 1854 it became known as the "Times." It was discontinued when the war broke out in 1861. Right after the close of the war the "Record" was started by Albert O. Allen. It is now published by Edward A. Wright. The other paper of the city is the "Southeast Missourian," edited by W. W. Waters. The city of late years has been prosperous, and is increasing in population. It has Catholic, Presbyterian and Methodist Churches, a graded public school, an academy, a private school, two banks, two hotels, a large flouring mill, two sawmills, two cotton gins, and about thirty stores. The town has electric lights. It is one of the most important river shipping points in southeast Missouri. A branch of the St. Louis Southwestern Railroad terminates there. Population, 1899 (estimated), 2,000.

**New Madrid County.**—A county in the southeastern part of the State, bounded on the north by Stoddard and Scott, east by Mississippi County and the Mississippi River, south by the Mississippi River and Pemiscot, and west by Dunklin and Stoddard Counties; area, 422,000 acres. It has a frontage of about thirty miles on the Mississippi River. Its surface is level, in many places low and swampy, yet there is sufficient declination from north to south and east to west to afford fair drainage. Through the western part the Castor River flows from north to south, and along the northwestern border and through the center of the southern half the Little River, with its many bends and bayous, winds its way, in some places reaching the magnitude of lakes. There are numerous large ponds and sluggish small streams that empty into the Little and Castor Rivers. The Little River bottoms, which are covered with a dense forest of oak, red gum, elm, etc., became much overflowed by the annual floods of White Water and Castor Creeks a few years after the noted earthquakes in 1811-12, and for many years

portions were reported to have been sunk at that time, but later investigation by careful levels and surveys show no such "fault" in the general formation as to justify this opinion, but do show that the original channels were much clogged with timber drift and sand bars which were sufficient to produce this result. In the northern and central parts are tracts of prairie land, covering large areas. The soil is a sandy alluvial deposit of wonderful fertility. Only about 33 per cent of the arable land is under cultivation, about 60 per cent of the remainder is still in timber, principally oak, hickory, elm, gum, ash and cottonwood. The chief agricultural products are cotton, corn, wheat and potatoes, of which the land has enormous crops. These, together with cattle and hogs, form the principle staples of the farmer. Among other articles exported from the county are hay, cottonseed products, flour, poultry, eggs, fish, game, furs, vegetables, fruit and lumber. Stock raising is one of the most profitable pursuits, as native wild grasses grow abundantly, and the mild climate and canebrakes that afford shelter during winter months allow stock to be raised with the least possible care. There are no minerals in the county, with the exception of some bog iron ore in the northern part. About New Madrid there are traces of numerous Indian mounds. These were noted and described by La Vago, the historian of DeSoto. One mound, four miles south of New Madrid village, on a small lake, was about 1,200 feet in circumference, forty feet in height, level on the top, and surrounded by a ditch several feet in depth. In this neighborhood, near the banks of ponds and swamps, bones of mammoths have been found. The first settlement by white men in the region now comprising New Madrid County was made in the autumn of 1786, by Francis and Joseph Lesieur, two Canadian Frenchmen, brothers, who, the year previous, reached St. Louis from Three Rivers, Canada. They were employed by Gabriel Cerre, a St. Louis merchant and fur trader, to make a trip down the Mississippi and find a suitable point at which to open a trading post. After many stops they reached a village of the Delaware Indians, near where is now located the town of New Madrid. Here, the following winter, they opened a trading post, and were highly successful in their dealings with the Delawares. Rumors

of their remunerative trading reached other points, numerous other traders from Vincennes and Ste. Genevieve followed in their trail, and the country about New Madrid became known as "L'Anse de la graisse." Soon the Lesieurs opened another post farther down the river, near where Gayoso is now built. About 1787 Colonel George Morgan, an American army officer, a native of New Jersey, passing down the Mississippi River, was impressed by the richness of the country, and conceived a plan to build a large city on the Mississippi below the mouth of the Ohio. His scheme was approved by officers of the Spanish government, and he succeeded in gaining a conditional grant of land covering several hundred thousand arpens. He published a prospectus of his proposed city, and in 1789, with about sixty colonists, he came down the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers to a point one mile below the present site of New Madrid. Here he had surveyed and laid out a town which he named New Madrid in honor of the Spanish capital. The city was intended to be magnificent. It extended forty arpens along the river and twenty arpens back from the same. The streets paralleled the river and eighteen crossed them at right angles. The former were sixty feet in width and the latter forty feet. Six squares of two arpens each were laid out for public parks, and a street 120 feet wide extended along the bank of the river. Morgan's undoing was brought about by General James Wilkinson, who was an intimate friend of Governor Miro, of Louisiana. Wilkinson became jealous of Morgan's success, and in a letter to the Spanish Governor represented him as a schemer, who had twice failed in business and whose intentions were not good. This had the result of causing the privileges granted Morgan to be rescinded, and he abandoned his cherished city, and, with a number of his colonists, returned to the East. Among the emigrants who had accompanied Morgan to New Madrid, most of whom were from Pennsylvania and Maryland, were David Gray, Alexander Sampson, Joseph Story, Richard Jones Water, John Hemphill, Elisha Winson, Andrew Wilson, Samuel Dorsey, Benjamin Harrison, Jacob Meyers, Benjamin Meyers, James Dorm, Joseph McCourtenay, John McCormick, and many others. Nearly all whose names are here

given remained in the country. Upon Morgan's return to the East, Governor Miro sent to New Madrid Lieutenant Pierre Forcher, with two sergeants, two corporals and thirty soldiers, to establish a post at New Madrid. Forcher laid out a town between the Bayous St. John and de Cypriere (Cypress Bayou), and built a fort, which he named Celeste, in honor of the wife of Governor Miro. In eighteen months Forcher was recalled, and Don Thomas Portell was made commandant, and held the office for five years. He was a man lacking in social qualities, did not understand the ways of the Indians, and they abandoned New Madrid as a trading post and carried their furs and peltries elsewhere, much to the loss of the place. Grants of land had been made to many Creoles. They cared little for work, and failed to grow crops, and otherwise neglected their grants until, stirred by actual want, and envious of the success of the American settlers, they started to clear and cultivate their lands. Corn was one of the principal crops grown at that time. In 1794 in the district there were produced 6,000 bushels; in 1795, 10,000 bushels, and in 1796, 17,000 bushels. According to a census taken the latter year, there were 159 heads of families in the district and a total population of 457. At this time prominent among the residents of the district were Dr. H. M. Chrisholm, Moise Langsford, Jacob Beauguard, Elisha Jackson, John and Louis Vandebenden, Joseph McCourtenay, Jacob Meyers and Dr. Samuel Dorsey. Richard Jones Waters, a native of Maryland, ran a store and built the first water mill in the district. He engaged in the purchasing of land grants, and acquired considerable wealth. He had two sons, John and Richard Jones Waters, both of whom became prominent in the affairs of this region. Dr. Samuel Dorsey was a Marylander. For some time he resided in Cape Girardeau, and after the earthquake of 1811 moved to Mississippi. James Story was a native of Massachusetts, and was one of the men who assisted in laying out the town of New Madrid for Morgan. Andrew Wilson and John Summers were natives of Scotland. The former was at one time a minister of the Presbyterian Church, and his father was the first sheriff of the District of New Madrid. The Vandebendens were Pennsylvania Dutchmen, and were among the early

merchants in New Madrid. Jacob and Benjamin Meyers were natives of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. Jacob McCourtenay was from Ireland. David Gray's native place was Massachusetts, and his wife secured a legal separation from him, the first divorce granted west of the Mississippi River. The French settlers were mostly from Canada, Vincennes, Kaskaskia and Ste. Genevieve. Prominent among them were Joseph Hunot and his sons, and Etienne St. Marie. Pierre Antonie LaForge was a native of France, and settled in New Madrid in 1794. He was a man of liberal education, and was employed as a writer and translator. In 1804 he was appointed commandant of the post at New Madrid by Captain Stoddard, and later became judge of the court of common pleas. He was sick at the time of the earthquake in 1811, and suffered exposure that resulted in his death. Colonel Delassus succeeded Thomas Portell as commandant of the post, and served until 1799, when he became Lieutenant Governor of Upper Louisiana, and was succeeded by Henry Peyroux, who had been commandant at Ste. Genevieve. He served until 1803, when he returned to France, where he had large interests, separating from his wife, whom he left at New Madrid and to whom he transferred all of his property in America. John Lavalee succeeded Peyroux as commandant, and served until the transfer of the Territory to the United States. When the whites settled in the county the Delaware Indians had many villages, some of them near the Mississippi. These were soon abandoned, and they moved further back toward the St. Francis. About 1808 members of the tribe began to accuse one another of witchcraft, and within a year more than half a hundred were burned at the stake. All that was necessary to have one executed was to make a charge that the intended victim was seen as a fox, a panther, or some other beast, and, with no opportunity for defense, the accused would be tried before three selected criminal judges, and "nine out of ten were doomed to suffer death by fire." The mania of these tribes had reached its highest pitch, when the noted Shawnee chief, Tecumseh, appeared and put an end to it. The Delawares were on friendly terms with the whites. The only murder in the district by Indians, of which there is any record, was the killing of David

Trotter, in 1802, by a renegade Creek Indian, known as Tewanaye. He, with four of his companions, was captured and taken to New Orleans and the sentence of death passed upon him. The galley that conveyed the Indians was commanded by Robert McCoy. On the return trip below Natchez the condemned Indian attacked and permanently crippled McCoy and attempted to escape. He was placed in irons, and on January 3, 1803, was executed at New Madrid. Upon this occasion the militia from St. Louis, Ste. Genevieve, Cape Girardeau and that of New Madrid, in all nearly a regiment, was summoned, and martial rule prevailed in the town. Historians have criticised Colonel Delassus for this seemingly unnecessary display on account of the execution of one poor Indian, but it is evident he considered the moral effect of such a demonstration of power upon the Indians in the district more than he did the showing of his power of office. When the Indians were removed by the government to their reservations white hunters took the place of the red men in the rich hunting fields of the New Madrid district. In Wetmore's "Gazetteer of Missouri," published in 1837, in the description of New Madrid County, the writer says: "In those sunken lands which are on both sides of what is called the Little River, on the east branch of the St. Francis River, varying in width from ten to eighteen miles, large quantities of muskrat, otter, mink, raccoon, some beaver, bear, deer, elk and wild cattle are taken annually by hunters, who devote their whole time to trapping, hunting, etc. The value of the above named furs and peltries per annum to those engaged in this sort of life varies from fifteen to twenty thousand dollars." The District of New Madrid was organized March, 1805. Richard Jones Waters, Elisha Winsor, Henry Masters, Jean Baptiste Olive and Michael Amoreaux were the first justices, Joshua Humphrey, clerk, and George Wilson, sheriff. The records of the proceedings of the court of the district have been lost. The Legislature, December 31, 1813, established the County of New Madrid, and defined its limits as follows: Bounded on the north by the south line of Cape Girardeau, on the east by the main channel of the Mississippi River, on the south by a line commencing in the Mississippi River opposite the island



known in navigation as No. 19, and thence in a direct line to strike White River at the mouth of the Little Red River to the western boundary of the Osage purchase, thence northwardly on said line to the south line of Cape Girardeau County. The vast tract included about one-eighth of the present State of Missouri. Samuel Cooper, Thomas Windsor, Daniel Sparks, John Guething and John Tucker were appointed commissioners to locate a permanent seat of justice. A court of common pleas was organized, with Thomas Neale, William Winchester, William Gray and John Lavallee as justices. The first meeting of the court was held at the house of Samuel Philips in Big Prairie and the county was divided into townships. The second meeting of the court was held at the house of Jesse Bartlett, in the same neighborhood. The commissioners appointed to locate the seat of justice accepted fifty acres of land donated by Stephen Moss and Moses Hurley, about one-fourth mile from the present town of Sikeston, in Scott County. The tract was surveyed and laid out as a town by Joseph Story, county surveyor, and was called Winchester. Public sales of lots were held on November 28, 1814, and again on December 21 of the same year. The money realized from the sales was used for the building of a jail, which was also used for the meeting place of the courts. This jail was completed in 1817 and was used until December, 1821, when Scott County was organized, at which time the seat of justice was removed to New Madrid. Upon the removal of the county seat a commission composed of Mark H. Stallcup, John Ruddell, Francis Lesieur, Thomas Bartlett and John Shanks was appointed to select a site for and superintend the building of a courthouse and jail. The latter was constructed of logs and the courthouse was a frame, the first frame building in the county. It was used until 1854 when a new courthouse was built. In 1822, when several new counties were organized, the reconstruction of townships became necessary, and further changes were made in 1829, when Stoddard County was formed. The county was reduced to its present limits in 1851, when Pemiscot County was formed out of the southern part. The first circuit court for the county was organized December, 1815, at the house of William Montgomery, in Big Prairie, Richard S. Thomas presiding judge.

The first trial for a capital offense was that of William Gordon, charged with murder. He was tried in 1819, found guilty, sentenced to be hanged, and was executed a short distance below the town of Winchester. Col. J. H. Walker was sheriff at the time. For sixty years there was no other conviction necessitating exaction of the death penalty. December 12, 1855, Robert G. Watson, a prominent farmer, was shot and killed by Sullivan Phillips, another wealthy farmer. Young Phillips had been hauling timber through the fields of Watson. The latter's protests against this were unheeded and he proceeded to repair a fence torn down by Phillips. While he was thus engaged, young Phillips, accompanied by his father and an uncle, John L. Ross, approached, and without a word of warning young Phillips raised a gun he carried and shot Watson dead. With his father and uncle he escaped to swamps near by. A posse of citizens succeeded in capturing the three of them. Owing to the strong prejudice against them they were granted a change of venue to Madison County and tried at the September term of court, 1858. Young Phillips was acquitted, and his father and uncle were found guilty of murder in the second degree and sentenced to two years each in the penitentiary. A new trial was granted and the case came up before the different courts, its trial being postponed from time to time until 1863 when it was dismissed for lack of prosecution. In 1881 a band of desperadoes terrorized citizens in the vicinity of Mill Springs, in Wayne County, in parts of Stoddard and in the western part of New Madrid. They had a rendezvous north of Bayne's store. Fearing an attack from them, William Knox, who had gained the enmity of the gang, left his house May 9, 1881. George Williams, a youth in the employ of Knox, as he was leaving the Knox house, was fired upon and wounded in the thigh, the gang mistaking him for Knox. Next day Knox had warrants issued for the arrest of Jesse Meyers, James Hamilton and Robert Rhodes. The sheriff with a posse located the gang fortified behind logs at their rendezvous. Upon the approach of the officer and his aides the outlaws fired, killing Robert LaForge and wounding others of the sheriff's force. One of the outlaws was wounded and died soon after. A few days later a member of the gang, Lincoln Mitchell,

was captured and placed in jail. On the evening of May 19th, two of the gang were located in the house of James Lee, near Greenville, in Wayne County. Officers surprised them while they were eating supper, but the men were too quick and fired their revolvers, striking Sheriff J. T. Davis under the right eye and Deputy Sheriff J. T. Hatton over the right ear. They then escaped. Neither of the officers was seriously wounded. A posse was formed by Captain W. T. Leeper and men were stationed along the railroad tracks. Early next morning Meyers and Hamilton were captured while passing the depot at Mill Springs. Both drew their revolvers, but were shot, Hamilton dying later from his wound. A few days later Frank Brown was arrested. Mitchell, Brown and Meyers were removed to St. Louis, because it was believed that if they were kept in New Madrid County they would be lynched. In June, 1881, they were tried at New Madrid for the murder of La Forge. Mitchell pleaded guilty in the second degree and was sentenced to thirty years in the penitentiary, and Brown and Meyers were found guilty in the first degree and were hanged July 15, 1881. Before they were executed they confessed that the band, consisting of five members, was organized at Mill Springs in March, for the purpose of emulating the Jesse James gang. The members were ignorant farmer lads, and their acts were the result of the reading of cheap novels. At the outbreak of the Civil War General Pillow, of the Confederate forces, took possession of New Madrid, and erected extensive earthworks there and at Point Pleasant, six miles below. February 28, 1862, the Federal troops under General Pope captured, after some lively fighting, the fortifications at both points. This event is known in history as the "Battle of New Madrid." Early in the history of the New Madrid district, a Catholic Church was organized. In 1837, according to Wetmore's "Gazetteer of Missouri," there was a Catholic Church, a convent and female school under the direction of the nuns, and a school for boys taught by the priest in the village of New Madrid. In 1810 the New Madrid circuit of the Methodist Episcopal Church was formed by Rev. Jesse Walker and in 1811 had thirty members. The early schools of the district were private, and the first ones taught by sisters. The present school popu-

lation of the county is 3,694, with thirty-one public schools and forty-seven teachers. The first newspaper in the county was established in 1846 by John T. Scott and was called the "Gazette." In 1854 it changed hands and became known as the "Times." It was discontinued at the outbreak of the Civil War. The present papers of the county are the "Record" and "Southeast Missourian," both published at the county seat and Democratic in politics. The county is divided into seven townships, named respectively Big Prairie, East, Lesieur, New Madrid, Portage, St. John and West. The chief towns are New Madrid, Lotta and Point Pleasant. The Cairo branch of the Iron Mountain Railroad passes through the extreme northwestern part of the county, the St. Louis Southwestern through the center of the county from northeast to southwest, with a branch running east from the center to the city of New Madrid. The total assessed valuation of all taxable property in the county in 1897 was \$1,624,176; the estimated full value, \$3,936,555. The population of the county in 1900 was 15,280.

**New Madrid Land Certificates.**—See "Land Grants and Titles."

**New Madrid Mounds.**—In many parts of New Madrid County are remnants of the work of a race of people prehistoric to the Indians. The most interesting mounds are on the west side of Bayou St. John, about eighteen miles from the city of New Madrid. Here are a vast number of mounds, large and small, conical and truncated in form, which are well outlined after nearly a century of constant cultivation of the land. These, when they were first discovered more than a century ago, had the appearance of being "residence" mounds. In them have been found numerous pottery cooking utensils, stone pipes, stone implements of various kinds and trinkets. It is advanced by some excellent authorities that at a remote period these mounds comprised a village on the banks of the Mississippi. Estimating that the river recedes one mile in seventy years, it is concluded that more than fifteen centuries have passed since these mounds were constructed. As to this, authorities differ, some maintaining that the mound builders lived long before the Christian era.

**New Madrid, Siege of.**—When the capture of Fort Henry on the Tennessee River and Fort Donelson on the Cumberland, by the Union forces, compelled the Confederates to withdraw from Columbus, Kentucky, where their batteries commanded the Mississippi River, they took possession at Island Number 10, and New Madrid, Missouri. These places were strongly fortified, particularly Island Number 10, which was eight miles above New Madrid, and whose guns commanded the river so completely as to prohibit navigation. Commodore Foote led a flotilla of gun and mortar boats against the island and made an elaborate, and what was intended to be a formidable attack on it, but after maintaining the attack for a day and throwing a prodigious amount of iron at the place without perceptibly weakening the fire of the Confederates, the flotilla drew off, and the position was regarded as impregnable to attack by the river from above, and, as the country on both sides of the river in the vicinity was swamp, it was impracticable to assail it by land. But General Halleck, commanding at St. Louis, determined to move on it from below and accordingly, in February, 1862, General Pope was sent with a force of 9,000 men by boats to Commerce, whence he marched to New Madrid, which was defended by a redoubt called Fort Thompson, a Confederate garrison under General McCown, and a few unarmored boats under Commodore Hollins. On reaching a position in the rear of New Madrid, March 3rd, and observing the strength of the position, General Pope sent to Cairo for siege guns, with which he opened a fierce fire on Ft. Thompson, the Confederates answering with great spirit. General Pope managed to secure possession of a point on the river, from which he vigorously assailed the right of the Confederate line and made their position untenable. Taking advantage of a furious storm, they evacuated it at midnight and transferred their forces to Island No. 10, leaving their guns and nearly everything else behind. The Union loss in the siege was fifty-one killed and wounded, that of the Confederates unknown. The loss of New Madrid, with the loss of Island No. 10, which followed a month later, was a serious blow to the Confederate cause. While they held these positions all the Mississippi River below was in their control, and when the Secession "Legislature" of

Missouri adjourned at Cassville in the fall of 1861, it agreed to reassemble at New Madrid in March following. When the day arrived Pope's army was in front of the place, and the meeting was never held. The capture of New Madrid and Island No. 10 gave the United States government control of the Mississippi down to Vicksburg.

**New Market.**—A town in Green Township, Platte County, about twelve miles north of Platte City, the county seat, and on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway. It was laid off in 1843 by Jacob Adamson. It was incorporated in 1852 with Eph. Hill, James Dobson, W. Singleton, T. Allen and J. Adamson as trustees, and was re-incorporated in 1892. It has several stores, a Christian Church and a population of 150.

**New Melle.**—A hamlet in St. Charles County, twenty-six miles southwest of St. Charles. It has a mill, several stores and Congregational, Methodist, Lutheran and Evangelical Churches. In 1890 the population was 225. Callaway Township, in which the village is located, was named for Captain James Callaway, a famous pioneer and Indian fighter. On its north boundary is Peruque Creek, so named on account of a French voyager losing his wig in the stream.

**New Orleans, Republic of.**—When it became known at New Orleans that France had ceded the Province of Louisiana to Spain under the treaty of Paris, signed in 1763, the French colonists, who loved the land of their ancestry and its government, protested against the transfer of their allegiance. Their protests met with the response from the French court that "France could no longer bear the charge of supporting the colony's precarious existence." Still they refused to be reconciled to the new order of things, and Don Antonio de Ulloa's attempt to establish the Spanish authority, in 1766, proved abortive. When Ulloa retired, it was proposed to make New Orleans a republic, like Amsterdam or Venice, with a legislative body of forty men and a single executive. In pursuance of this plan an assembly was formed, in which Lafreniere, John Milhet, Joseph Milhet and Doucet were conspicuous figures. October 25, 1768, an address was adopted by the assembly, setting forth their grievances,

demanding freedom of commerce with the ports of France and America, and declaring that Ulloa should be expelled from the colony. The French flag was raised, there were shouts of "Long live the King of France," and the people declared, "We will have no king but him." The colonists then memorialized the king to stand as an intercessor between them and the king of Spain, and expressed their determination to establish a free commonwealth if they could not remain a colony of France. Ulloa withdrew to Havana and made a report of the condition of affairs in Louisiana to Spain, the result being that, in 1769, Count Alexander O'Reilly arrived at New Orleans with a force sufficient to suppress the uprising, abolish the embryonic republic, and establish Spanish domination.

**New Philadelphia.**—See "Arrow Rock."

**New Santa Fe.**—A town in Jackson County, on the State line, laid out in 1851. It notably suffered the greatest outrages during the border troubles and the Civil War. It has stores, churches, a school, and a population of 400.

**Newspapers of Kansas City.**—The history of journalism in Kansas City is a record of heroic effort, noble achievement, and ignominious failures. The strife for supremacy between the free-soilers and the advocates of slavery began soon after the town obtained a legal existence, and presses were established in the interest of each element. Without reference to the merits of the controversy, it is to be said that the newspapers of the day advocated their respective causes with ability and spirit, and in some instances in face of a bitterness of feeling which threatened personal violence, necessitating a high degree of moral courage. The narrative may be properly divided into two periods, that ending with the close of the Civil War, and that following it. The first newspaper was "The Kansas City Ledger," in 1851, by R. V. Kennedy, but it was unsuccessful, and the material was soon sold and used on "The Western Reporter," at Independence, publication of which immediately followed the suspension of "The Ledger." Kansas City was without a journal for about eighteen

months, when "The Kansas City Enterprise" was founded, its first issue being dated September 23, 1854. The venture was an effort by various citizens, chief among whom was M. J. Payne, who went to St. Louis and purchased the material. D. K. Abeel was publisher, and W. A. Strong was editor. October 1, 1855, R. T. Van Horn bought the paper and became the manager. In 1857 Mr. Abeel purchased a half interest, and the paper was enlarged and its name changed to "The Western Journal of Commerce." In 1858 the name was changed to the "Kansas City Journal," and a daily issue was begun, the first in the city. It appeared six times a week, including Sunday, but omitting Monday. The Sunday issue was viewed with indignation by many clergymen and citizens. On one occasion Colonel Van Horn assembled at his office a number of the critics, to whom he showed conclusively that the publication of a Sunday morning newspaper involved no Sabbath-breaking, inasmuch as all the editorial and mechanical work upon it was performed on Saturday, and that the omission of a Monday issue, which would need to be the product of Sunday work, should allay their resentment, its omission serving the twofold purpose of affording the workmen a weekly day of rest, and assuring the preservation of the sanctity of the Sabbath. By this time the passions of the people were at white heat, the border troubles being then at their height, and the opening of the Civil War already imminent. Colonel Van Horn, the editor, was a Douglas Democrat and an earnest Unionist; at the very beginning of hostilities his paper declared unhesitatingly for the maintenance of the government, and became the leader and exponent of the loyal element. He entered the army, and sold the paper to D. K. Abeel, by whom it was soon transferred to T. Dwight Thacher, who continued it in the same channel until the restoration of peace. Contemporary with this journal were various short-lived publications. About 1856 H. Clay Pete began the publication of "The Border Star," a strong pro-slavery paper, at Westport. The publisher led a party of thirty Missourians to Black Jack, Kansas, where they were captured and paroled by John Brown. The paper suspended shortly afterward. The journals hereafter referred to were all printed in Kansas City. In June, 1858, John M. Bates and George W. Gilson began the publication

of "The Western Metropolitan," an exponent of Breckinridge Democracy, in opposition to Colonel Van Horn's "Journal." In 1859 Mr. Gilson was succeeded by T. H. Sypberd. In 1860 Hodgson & McReynolds became the owners, and the name was changed to "The Kansas City Enquirer," at first an independent paper, and afterward Democratic. From the same office was issued another Democratic paper, "The Evening Star," conducted by H. M. McCarty. In 1860 "The Free State Republican" appeared, published by Noble T. Doane, and edited by H. M. Vaile and Theodore S. Case; it was issued from the office of "The Enquirer," and was Republican in politics. All named except "The Journal" disappeared during the war period. January 1, 1859, August Wuerz began the publication of "The Missouri Post," a German newspaper, advocating extreme abolition views. In 1860 it was removed to Wyandotte, Kansas, returning to Kansas City the following year.

The second period begins with the cessation of hostilities. Of English papers, "The Journal" alone had survived, and came under the management of Colonel Van Horn, just released from army service, and A. H. Hallowell. Republican in politics, it was moderate in the expression of political sentiment, and was devoted primarily to local interests, seeking the restoration of amicable feeling among the people, and the advancement of the material interests of the city. Referring to its course during a period of many years given to such effort, W. H. Miller subsequently said, in his "History of Kansas City": "The Kansas City Journal' did more at this particular time to arouse the people than did all other agencies combined, and it remarshaled them for the struggle for commercial development as potently as ever trumpet or drumbeat marshaled soldiers to the fray." In March, 1867, Colonel Van Horn, being re-elected to Congress, retired from the paper, and in April Mr. Hallowell sold to Foster, Wilder & Co. March 9, 1870, Mr. Wilder was shot and killed by James Hutchinson, in a personal difficulty. In May Colonel Van Horn's congressional service ended, and he returned to the paper, which was conducted under the firm name of R. T. Van Horn & Co., with C. G. Foster and D. K. Abeel as partners. In 1871 Colonel Van Horn bought the Foster interest. February 15, 1872, the

Journal Company was incorporated, several of the employes being privileged to become stockholders. Colonel Van Horn remained in the editorial management, and Mr. Abeel was business manager until August of the same year, when he was succeeded by Isaac P. Moore, to whom he sold his interest. In August, 1877, W. A. Bunker, M. H. Stevens and Charles M. Brooks became stockholders. Colonel Van Horn was made president and editor-in-chief, with M. H. Stevens as managing editor, and Mr. Abeel as vice president and business manager. That year a double-cylinder Hoe press was set up, the first of its kind brought to Kansas City. The publication of a Monday issue was also begun. The history of the "Journal" continued to be a record of enterprise and intelligent innovation. In 1879 it occupied the largest and most commodious newspaper offices in the Missouri Valley, at Sixth and Delaware Streets, and in 1881 it set in operation a Scott perfecting press, the first of its kind in the region. January 10, 1881, A. J. Blethen and J. B. Lawrence bought the Abeel and Brooks interests; Mr. Blethen became business manager, no change occurring in editorial management. Colonel Van Horn having been re-elected to Congress, during his absence John L. Bittinger was leading editorial writer, and during a part of the time managing editor, and was succeeded in the latter position by Mr. Lawrence, in 1885. Colonel Van Horn, his son, R. C. Van Horn, James A. Mann, F. N. Wood and J. B. Lawrence constituted the directory at this time. In 1887 the paper was removed to a building on the site occupied by the present National Bank of Commerce. In June, 1896, Colonel Van Horn and Mr. Bunker, who had become practically sole owners, sold to other parties, who effected the present organization, viz.: C. S. Gleed, president; Hal Gaylord, secretary and treasurer; Harvey Fleming, managing editor, and W. F. Craig, editorial writer. This transaction marked the retirement of Colonel Van Horn, after forty years of almost continuous newspaper work. He laid the foundations of the "Journal" when the village numbered less than five hundred people, and the history of the city which grew out of it can not be written except out of the paper which he conducted, which reflected his influence at every step. It was, at all times and under all circumstances, an all-important

factor in the work of development, wise in suggestion, unselfishly earnest in seconding laudable effort, no matter what its origin, and unflinching in its advocacy of what appeared as of advantage to the community. His effort was scarcely less discernible when he was in military service and in Congress, than when he was in his office, for even during these times he kept in close touch with local concerns, and the columns of his paper always reflected his views, and usually from under his own pen. The high prestige of the "Journal" has been fully maintained under the new management, and in enterprise, editorial ability and mechanical perfection it is accorded the rank of a really metropolitan newspaper. Its business methods are entirely frank and honorable. The books of the Kansas City post office show that it pays 28 per cent of the entire second-class postage payments made, and the postmaster is authorized to inform any inquirer at any time as to the exact figures, while the circulation records in the newspaper office are always open to inspection. In 1897 "The Journal" removed to its present offices in the Rialto Building. Its mechanical equipment is complete and entirely modern; in 1893 it set up a chromatic press, the first in the Missouri Valley, and the most perfect in the West, not excluding Chicago and St. Louis; it was also among the very first in the West to put in use the linotype method of newspaper composition. To the "Journal" belongs the credit of printing the first newspaper articles calling attention to the mineral resources of Colorado, and of arousing the country to the possibilities of that region. In September, 1858, John Cantrell and other trappers and traders came to Kansas City for supplies, bringing with them in goose quills a small quantity of gold dust, which they had washed from the sand of Cherry Creek, where Denver now stands. Colonel Van Horn wrote and printed a lengthy account of the discovery, under the head "Gold at Pike's Peak," using the latter name for the reason that it was the only popularly known point in that region, although sixty miles from the point of gold discovery. He repeated the matter in various forms for several weeks before the press of the country took it seriously; in fact, it was only when the gold-hunters began to come up the Missouri River, stopping at Kansas City to buy outfits for their journey to "the Peak," that

the press of rival cities abandoned ridicule, and began to bid for business. It was then a question as to the best point from which to travel, and Kansas City, Leavenworth, St. Joseph and Omaha all contributed to the great migration which led to the mining development of Colorado.

"The Missouri Post," German, previously mentioned, became a daily about 1865. In 1872 it was consolidated with the "Daily Tribune," established the preceding year by Edward Haren, Jr., and became the "Post and Tribune." Mr. Wuerz, founder of the original paper, died the same year, leaving his journal in excellent condition, with a large subscription list. "The Presse" was founded in 1883 by a corporation, of which Henry Zurn and Henry Stubenrauch were the most active stockholders. Curt Thiersch was editor. In 1896 the company bought at receiver's sale, the subscription list and good will of the "Post and Tribune," which had been continued with little success by Henry J. Lampe, who had been associated with Mr. Wuerz during his latter days. This extinguished the latter named paper. "The Presse" is now conducted by a company, with Philip Dietzgen as president and manager. Mr. M. C. Wuerz, a son of the elder Wuerz, who learned his trade with his father, and has been continuously associated with one or the other of these journals, is connected with the management.

"The Kansas City Times," the first Democratic paper in Kansas City, made its appearance September 8, 1868. It was an eight-column folio sheet, published by R. B. Drury & Co. Three months later it was bought by the Kansas City Times Publishing Company, of which William E. Dunscombe, Charles Durfee, J. D. Williams and R. B. Drury were directors, with Mr. Williams as business manager, and John C. Moore and John N. Edwards as editors. In April, 1869, James E. McHenry became business manager, and was succeeded in June by C. E. Chichester. September 29th the "Times" was moved to the corner of Main and Fifth Streets. In February, 1870, the company was dissolved, and the paper went to public sale, the purchasers being Charles Dougherty, John C. Moore and John N. Edwards. August 20, 1871, it was bought by a new company, of which Amos Green was president, with Thomas H. Mastin as treasurer, and Dr. Morrison Mun-

ford as secretary and manager. Under the new management it prospered greatly, and became the leading Democratic newspaper of the West. In September, 1871, it was removed to larger offices on Fourth Street, between Main and Delaware Streets. January 3, 1872, it appeared in a new dress and enlarged to a nine-column folio, and this issue contained an exhaustive review of Kansas City in supplemental form. In April Mr. Mastin transferred his interest to Messrs. Green and Munford, and later J. E. Munford acquired an interest. The "Times" weathered the financial storm of 1873, and lent its energies to re-establishing business enterprises and infusing confidence in the commercial resources and possibilities of the city. In May, 1875, Mr. Green sold his interest to the Messrs. Munford. In November the company was dissolved, and the property was transferred to the Kansas City Times Company, which Dr. Munford had organized in connection with Samuel Williams. In 1878 the paper was removed to Fifth Street, between Main and Delaware Streets, where it remained until 1885, growing rapidly in influence and financial value. In 1886 Dr. Munford purchased the interest of James E. Munford, and became president and general manager, with Charles E. Hasbrook as secretary and business manager. During this period the success of the "Times" was one of the remarkable achievements of Western journalism. In a brief time it was transformed from a struggling sheet to a newspaper which ranked high among metropolitan journals. Its boldness and enterprise gave it a national prominence accorded to few newspapers. Its wonderful growth was due to the fact that it was a journal that "did things" long before the term "new journalism" had any significance. It originated the great Oklahoma movement for the opening up of the Indian Territory, and it has been identified with every step in the development of the great Southwest. As early as 1876 it controlled a special train between Kansas City and Topeka, carrying its issues containing the proceedings of the Kansas Legislature. Its special edition of October 15, 1887, the day following President Cleveland's visit to Kansas City, was complimented as a remarkable feat of journalism, and would have done credit to any newspaper in the country. The "Times" led in every effort for the ad-

vancement of Kansas City. It became one of the most prosperous and remunerative newspaper plants in the West. Its success was due to the masterly management of Dr. Morrison Munford, a journalist of pre-eminent ability. Perhaps a sadder fate than his is not recorded in the annals of the newspaper world. The "Times" prospered, its annual profits amounting to thousands of dollars. With many others, Dr. Munford had unbounded faith in the great Kansas City "boom" of 1886-7, and he engaged in real estate deals on a mammoth scale. When the collapse came he found himself embarrassed with large holdings of high-priced real estate and investments in other enterprises. The bonds of his paper were hypothecated to secure loans on his realty. A man of resolute determination and tireless energy, he concentrated all his effort to discharge his obligations and recover his losses. The creditors enforced their claim in June, 1891. Dr. Munford had previously established the "Evening Times," which existed from October 9, 1890, to December 12, 1891. In June, 1891, Hal Gaylord became business manager, and Joseph A. Graham became editor. Mr. Gaylord conducted the business department until August, 1892. Witten McDonald became owner of the property and president of the "Times" company, and directed the business until September 18, 1895, when a receiver was appointed. Frank Hart was business manager from October, 1892, until January, 1894, when he was succeeded by William McDonald. J. M. Nuckols was managing editor until August, 1895, when he was succeeded by A. F. Philips. February 25, 1896, the "Times" was sold, the purchaser being W. O. Cox, the receiver. R. H. Lindsay became managing editor, with Frank P. Fuoss as business manager. December 9, 1899, the paper was purchased by the present company, with G. L. Chrisman as president, and A. A. Lesueur as editor and general manager. The management inaugurated new methods, and "The Times" is recognized as unsurpassable in editorial ability, and in healthful enterprise unsmirched by sensationalism.

"The Kansas City Star" was founded September 18, 1880, by William R. Nelson and Samuel E. Morss, who had been publishing the "Sentinel," at Fort Wayne, Indiana, but sought a field of larger possibilities and decided that Kansas City held forth that

promise. It was at first called "The Evening Star," and was a five-column folio. In 1882 it absorbed "The Mail," thereby gaining an Associated Press news franchise. The same year, ill health compelled Mr. Morss to retire from the partnership, and Mr. Nelson became sole owner of the paper. Mr. Morss is now owner and editor of "The Indianapolis Sentinel." In April, 1894, "The Star" added a Sunday morning edition to its six afternoon issues, without increase of subscription price, and was the first newspaper to sell a full week's issues for ten cents. In March, 1890, a weekly edition was established at a subscription price of twenty-five cents a year. It was the first weekly newspaper ever published at so low a price, and attained an immense circulation. "The Star" is independent in politics. It has been exceedingly active in devising and urging measures for the improvement of Kansas City. It was the earliest and most persistent advocate of parks and boulevards; it suggested and planned the great Convention Hall; it originated the free baths fund; and it has given attention and aid to every plan for "making Kansas City a good place to live in." Mr. Nelson, the owner of "The Star," gave to Kansas City a valuable collection of fac-similes of great paintings by the old masters, to which he makes frequent additions. This collection, with the title of the "Western Gallery of Art," is installed in the Public Library Building. "The Star" occupies a building designed and built expressly for it, at the corner of Grand Avenue and Eleventh Street.

"The World" first appeared January 11, 1894, published by The World Publishing Company, incorporated under the laws of Missouri. Hal K. Taylor, a well known Ohio capitalist, was the controlling spirit in the organization; he selected L. V. Ashbaugh, now manager of the "St. Paul News," as business manager, and Nain Grute, now with the "New York Herald," as managing editor. The paper was published solely as a business enterprise, and two editions were printed daily, except Sunday. The management believed that there was an open field for an independent newspaper without encroaching upon that of any other publication, and results have vindicated the wisdom of the judgment. From the first the sole policy of "The World" has been to avoid partnership. In this it has not assumed to be neutral, but affords

its aid to any cause where the public interests are at stake. Its purpose is to print the news, not to suppress them; to tell the truth, and not to distort it. It respects the honest views of honest men, regardless of their judgments and convictions, and holds its columns open to those of all political parties or religious creeds. The success of the paper, and its independent policy, attracted the attention of the Scripps-McRae League, and January 5, 1897, it became the property of that company. Under the new organization, E. W. Scripps, of San Diego, California, became editor-in-chief; Milton A. McRae, of Cincinnati, Ohio, secretary and general manager, and George H. Scripps, of Cleveland, Ohio, treasurer. The change in no way affected the policy of the paper, which continued to be a Kansas City enterprise, conducted in the interests of Kansas City and the surrounding territory. In September, 1900, the "World" passed into the hands of Messrs. Kellogg and Ashbaugh, retaining an advantageous connection with the Scripps-McRae League.

In addition to journals named above, are numerous weekly and monthly publications representing various interests, including religion, education, medicine, the law, insurance, commerce, finance, real estate, agriculture, and special lines in manufactures and trade. The stock interests are represented by several publications, chief among which is the "Daily Drovers' Telegram," founded in 1886. A paper is published in the Italian language, and another in the Bohemian language.

The history of journalism in Kansas City would be needlessly cumbered to record all of the many short-lived publications which have appeared from time to time. A few, however, must be named. In 1865 Mr. Simpson, formerly of Boonville, began the publication of "The Advertiser," which existed for four years. In 1868 G. W. Householder and J. D. Williams founded "The Kansas City Evening Bulletin," Republican, which suspended during the panic of 1873. "The Kansas City News," an independent evening paper, published by a co-operative body of printers, existed from 1870 to 1874; it was first managed by Frank Barnum, who was succeeded by E. A. Siceluff. "The Kansas City Evening Mail" was first issued in May, 1875, its founding being primarily to oppose what it termed "the water works clique."



E. L. Martin was president of the company, and John C. Gage was treasurer. In January, 1882, it was absorbed by "The Star." "The Evening News," an independent newspaper, was founded in 1885 by an association of which J. S. Reber was president, and J. F. Guiwitz was secretary; Willis J. Abbott was editor-in-chief; the publication was discontinued in 1891. Among miscellaneous journals, the most conspicuous was "The Kansas City Review of Science and Industry," founded, in 1877, by Colonel Theodore S. Case, who conducted it with a degree of ability which commanded the attention of scientists and *litterateurs* all over the country. Eight years later, it passed into the hands of Warren Watson, and was soon discontinued.

**Newspapers of St. Louis.**—With the history of the newspaper press of St. Louis is associated all the territorial and State history of Missouri and the annals of the whole country from near the beginning of the nineteenth century. Its development embraces the most wonderful inventions of the age in a mechanical view, and intellectually marks an astonishing era in the progress of civilization. Steam, electricity, the telephone, and various triumphs of art, as well as of science, have been harnessed to its uses. From being the merest "brief abstract and chronicle of the times," it is now, indeed, a "map of busy life, its fluctuations and vast concerns." It more than fulfills the promise of "Puck" to "put a girdle about the earth in forty minutes." It records in a single dash the simultaneous events of its own neighborhood and of the antipodes. It catches the words spoken in the parliaments of the world and spreads them before one's vision on the same sheet that contains the utterances of the town council at the same hour. Battles of the bourses and of the fields of war, incidents of flood and flame, pestilence and famine, disasters of wave and wind, conflicts of diplomacy, entanglements of law, tragedies of human passion, and every phase of life, religious or criminal, social or educational, elevating or depressing, find in this great mirror, this marvelous vitascope, a ready presentation. The resources of the press of the present day command the talents of eminent divines, statesmen, philosophers, scientists and men of letters. No expense is too heavy in furnishing the reading public with the pabulum

it requires, nor are the possessors of the brightest minds averse to the use of this medium for the promulgation of their thoughts. It is an evolution in which the conductors of the press may well take pride, and in which their exultation is shared by their wondering observers and beneficiaries.

The oldest newspaper in St. Louis was published in the beginning at an expense of about \$20 per week. It was called "The Missouri Gazette," and was a small weekly paper edited and owned by Joseph Charless, the first number appearing July 12, 1808. The printing office was on Main Street, south of the present Elm Street. The subscription price was \$3 per annum. In those days a fortnight frequently intervened in the receipt of the Eastern mail, which was about six weeks in transit. The paper was printed on a "Ramage" press, a wooden concern with a stone bed and iron framed platen. Ink was applied to the type by balls, after taking it from a stand near by, and going over the printing surface in a series of "pats." In this way it required fully half a day to print the small edition, or rather the two inside pages, for only one side could be printed at a time. The newspaper machine of to-day, as it stands in many offices of the country, is a very different thing. One of the latest achievements is a sextuple perfecting press, with nine double-width printing cylinders, by which it is possible to add three colors to the outside page without decreasing the output. This enormous machine is capable of printing on both sides 48,000 eight, ten, or twelve-page papers per hour, folded and counted. Attached to this press is a wire stitching device. In at least one office in the country there are at the present time in daily use two of these sextuple presses, run by electric motors. But this is only one branch of mechanical evolution in printing. With the rotary press and the accumulating demands for rapidity of production came the stereotype plates, whereby the printing surface can be multiplied indefinitely, and thus several machines put to work on the edition. Mr. Charless could, by dint of persistence, probably "set up" (in printers' parlance) a column and a half or two columns per day of his diminutive "Gazette," whilst by the Mergenthaler linotype machine, now generally in use, a man may do fully ten times as much. A printer in a Leadville office is reported as having set

105,300 ems in seven hours and ten minutes. The steamship "St. Louis" can make half a dozen round trips from New York to the British coast in the time it would have taken the "Gazette" to get intelligence from the Atlantic seaboard.

It was upward of thirty years after the "Gazette" was started before there was any practical telegraphing, and even forty years after that event it required two nights and a day to transmit President Polk's annual message as far west as Vincennes. Three hundred words per minute is the speed achieved by a new system of telegraphy invented by Professor Crehore, of Dartmouth College. The year 1849 is the date of the advent of the telegraph to St. Louis, and for a considerable period following the news feature was very meager. In this connection it is worth while to review the wonderful results of enterprise in the way of telegraphic news-gathering, as shown at the present day. The telegraph companies originated the idea of supplying the Western press with such dispatches as were collected by a combination of New York papers, manifolded the same to customers in the different cities and assessing them generally at first what they could afford to pay, as, for instance, in St. Louis less than twenty dollars per week each, which sum gradually grew as the service expanded. Afterward the newspapers themselves organized associations and conducted the business, contracting with the telegraph companies for the use of their wires, etc. Until a short time ago the St. Louis newspapers for many years patronized two principal press associations—the "Associated Press" and the "United Associated Presses." The reader will be surprised at the annual cost of these institutions, which, according to the statement of May, 1897, was \$2,147,000. The items of this enormous outlay relate to payments to news agencies, correspondents and reporters, salaries of regular staff employes in the principal American and European cities, rental of telegraph wires, cable messages, etc. But independently of all this expense for Associated Press telegraphic matter, metropolitan newspapers disburse many thousand dollars annually for special dispatches from their own correspondents at the National and State capitals, conventions, and so forth. In the year referred to, upward of twenty thousand miles of leased wires were in use at stipulated hours

of the day and night. On one Sunday, in July, 1897, a St. Louis paper—the "Globe-Democrat"—printed 65,172 words of special telegraphic matter and 35,000 words of Associated Press reports, making the great total of 100,172 words. Of these twenty thousand were cable telegrams.

It has been remarked above that the first newspaper in St. Louis cost, in its weekly production, about \$20. But it was made by one man and a boy. The assistant editor was a pair of shears, an institution that cuts but little figure in the editorial rooms of today. To be sure, in those times there were few events to record, and brevity rather than expansion was the governing rule. To keep up with the evolution of ninety years would require an equipment which would have struck the publisher of even half a century ago with consternation and dismay. In addition to the printing and stereotyping plant, the telegraph franchise and the telegraph bills, there are the demands of the paper mills, editors, reporters, correspondents, compositors, clerks, solicitors—lawyers, too, sometimes—and other expenses, too many to particularize. From this list, however, should not be omitted the item of illustrations, which has come to be a feature of modern journalism. Whatever may be thought of this in its recent development as an invasion of the magazine and comic weekly fields, it is deserving of notice as a school of art. Whether, instead of the vaunt, "I studied in Paris," it may come to be the artist's boast that he graduated on the "Daily Excoriator," rests in the future; but assuredly the great metropolitan newspapers of our times are educating a bright set of young men and women in the work of making attractive pictures. What was once the black art of printing is now becoming the black-and-white art, and even more, if we add the achievements of the colored photo.

The Sunday newspaper made its appearance in St. Louis September 8, 1854, and was received with "mingled cheers and hisses," so to speak. It was a great shock to the religious community, and was freely denounced from the pulpit. At that time and for a considerable while afterward, the "Republican," which was the pioneer in this enterprise, carried over the principal contents of the Sunday issue to Monday, including even the editorials, adding only the telegraph matter and important local news of Sunday. There were

no pictures in the blanket-sheet of those days, except the uniform ones of steamboats and houses, with an occasional cut of a runaway negro, in the advertising columns. But there were some pretensions of a literary character, shown in original stories, poetry, sketches, local skits, etc. Many of the contributors, such as John Phoenix (Lieutenant Derby) and Mark Twain (Samuel L. Clemens), afterward became well known in the world of letters. In the course of a little time Sunday became a "day of rest" from the political editorial. The articles took on an historical, or a moral, or a literary, or a social character, and subjects of particular zest not of immediate importance were marked for Sunday, as patrons were supposed to have more time for reading then than on business days. Soon after the Civil War began the publication of Sunday editions of morning papers became almost universal.

"Jenkins" was a rather unwelcome newcomer. Some social functions—say, a high-life wedding—demanded attention occasionally, but when the social developed into the society reporter, with the attendant transmutation of gender, the change came with a sort of shock. Following this was the seismic perturbation in the breasts of the older ladies, when descriptions of millinery and dress-making stocks of goods as carried to balls and parties by the Flora McFlimseys of those days, came into vogue, and the society columns flamed upon the town. The sporting editor is a creation of comparatively recent years, as is the game of baseball, and that "merry-go-round," the bicycle. Horse racing is not new, but the poolrooms' genealogy is modern. Back in the fifties there were some pugilistic matches, as for instance, among the coal miners of the Gravois, but they got no such newspaper mention as the encounters of Mike McCooole, Tom Allen and other professors of the "manly art of self-defense," to say nothing of the columns devoted later to Messrs. Corbett and Fitzsimmons. Theatricals, even in the days of Macready, Forrest, the Booths, Murdock, Julia Dean, Eliza Logan, etc., received but scant notice, and then such generally as furnished by the box-office; but the idea of employing a regular dramatic critic was unheard of. All these features have been growing on the press and adding enormously to the cost of newspaper production. The ac-

quisition of a shorthand reporter to the editorial staff was another expensive luxury. He made his appearance along in the fifties, and served a useful purpose in the exciting political campaigns of that period. Before then reporting consisted of amplifying rough notes without pretending to give the language of the speaker. But it was astonishing what an expert hand with a good memory could do in that line.

Until the year 1888 the price of St. Louis morning dailies was five cents per copy. At the East, Chicago and some other points, there had been reductions, but here the introduction of the one-cent coin was slow of growth, the "nickel" being generally the minimum of money in circulation. Competition, however, and the gradual adoption of smaller fractions of the purchasing agent forced the St. Louis papers to recognize the inevitable, and the price came down to three, two, and finally one cent. Improved methods of making print paper, and particularly the use of wood pulp, had made a wonderful reduction in this great item of expense, while machine composition worked a revolution in the economy of type-setting. The Sunday paper, which still calls for five cents, grew in size correspondingly, and extra pages of the week-day editions became less frequent. At the date of this record all of the daily morning and evening newspapers of the city, except one, have Sunday editions. In the way of pictorial advertising there has been a considerable evolution from the old stock type fonts, of steamboats, dwellings and runaway negroes. It is said that the present style of attracting attention to advertisements was introduced by a New York furrier, who illustrated his "ad" with the picture of a female clad in full winter attire. The advertising agent dates his birth in the year 1846. The first newspaper directory was issued in 1869, with a list of 5,219 papers. The last one publishes the names of more than 24,000. From these the patent medicine man, the bicycle manufacturer, the soap vender, the sewing and typewriting machine makers, and all those advertisers who wish to reach the general public, make their selections according to the extent or character of their circulation. It is estimated that \$200,000,000 are annually expended in advertising. Several St. Louis business houses incur every year an outlay represented in dollars by five figures, and em-

ploy persons especially to write and arrange their advertisements. The paragrapher and the "interviewer" have been comparative newcomers in the field of journalism. Editorials of the old newspapers were elaborated, and of a more dignified, philosophical and educational turn, showing less polish, but greater research, if not greater learning, than at present. The late editor of the "Globe-Democrat," Mr. Joseph B. McCullagh, was a combined interviewer and paragrapher. While a correspondent, and before ascending the "tripod," he may be said, if not to have invented interviewing, to have invented the process of obtaining and promulgating the views on public questions of men who before then had not taken newspapers into their confidence. Formerly there was great reticence manifested by people of high position regarding this mode of communicating with the shallow world; but President Johnson was not averse to publishing his opinions through the mediumship of Mr. McCullagh, and since then cabinet ministers and Senators find the interview a very convenient method of reaching readers. In his editorial work Mr. McCullagh exhibited a forceful ingenuity, accompanied often with superb wit in the line of paragraphing, and this feature of American newspapers is now one of the brightest of their varied excellencies.

In September, 1820, Joseph Charless transferred the "Gazette" to James C. Cummins. He, in March, 1822, sold to Edward Charless & Co., who changed the name to "The Missouri Republican." Edward Charless was a son of Joseph Charless. Josiah Spalding was the "Co.," and was editor, continuing until February, 1826, when he sold out to his partner. On the 8th of January, 1827, George Knapp entered as an apprentice in the office, his apprenticeship ending in 1834. As office boy, "devil," carrier and compositor he was a model youth. After serving at the case as "jour" for two years, during which time a bookbinding and job work department was added to the office, he became one of the firm of Chambers, Harris & Knapp, to which the "Republican" was transferred in 1837. Harris dropping out, the firm became Chambers & Knapp, and so remained until after the death of Colonel A. B. Chambers, the senior proprietor, which occurred in 1854.

The following year George and John Knapp, associated with Nathaniel Paschall,

established the firm of George Knapp & Co., each of the three partners having an equal interest. The new firm purchased the "Republican" from George Knapp and Mrs. Chambers. This copartnership remained unchanged until 1864, when it was incorporated, the name and division of interests continuing exactly as before. Mr. Paschall died December 12, 1866, and Mr. William Hyde became managing editor. Colonel George Knapp died September 18, 1883, and Colonel John Knapp, under whose direction the business department had been conducted for thirty years, died November 12, 1888. Gerard B. Allen was president of the company in 1884, but, his health failing, retired a year later. Mr. Hyde was appointed postmaster in 1885, on his return from an absence of some months, during which Mr. Frank R. O'Neill was appointed editor. Mr. O'Neill was succeeded, in 1887, by Mr. Charles W. Knapp, eldest son of Colonel John Knapp. Mr. Knapp continued the editor of the paper and president of the company until May, 1888, when he surrendered the editorial management to Colonel Charles H. Jones. At this time the name of the paper was changed to "The St. Louis Republic." In May, 1893, Colonel Jones retired, and Mr. Knapp resumed charge as editor as well as general manager.

In the great fire of 1849, the office of the "Republican," on the east side of Main Street, near Pine, and all its contents were destroyed, and again, May 24, 1870, its five-story building, on Chestnut Street met the same fate, with a loss estimated at about \$170,000, but insured for upward of \$100,000. Luckily one of its presses, a Hoe four-cylinder, was in a fire-proof annex, and with this machine saved, the paper suffered an omission in publication of but one single day. Very soon after this last event a lot was purchased at the southeast corner of Third and Chestnut Streets, upon which was erected a magnificent iron edifice of great architectural beauty, and the occasion of removal thereto was celebrated by a grand reception, in which hundreds of the most prominent citizens participated. The politics of the "Republican" were Republican (Jeffersonian), until 1829, and along the same line till the Whig party appeared, to which latter party it adhered until 1856. It refused to follow Fillmore, denounced the American or "Know-Nothing"

cause, and supported Buchanan for President. It, however, took no part in the latter's Kansas policy, but on the other hand, warmly supported Douglas, and carried Missouri for him in 1860. It opposed the secession movement, required Claib. Jackson to take sides for the regular Democratic national nominee, and throughout the war was conservative and pacificatory. During the greater part of its career it has exercised an unquestionable influence in the political course of the people of Missouri.

"The Western Journal" was the name of the second St. Louis newspaper, which originated in 1815, in opposition to the course of the "Gazette." It was founded by a number of citizens, with William Christy at their head, and was edited by Joshua Norvell. A year later it changed hands and name, and was called "The Emigrant," with Sergeant Hall at the editorial helm. In 1817 Colonel Thomas H. Benton, being in need of an organ, associated with himself Isaac N. Henry and E. Maury, and the name was changed to the more professional one of "The Enquirer," wherein the future Senator ventilated his views with the vigor for which he was distinguished. Mr. Henry died in 1820, and Benton, being now absorbed in active politics before the people, placed the paper in the hands of Patrick H. Ford, who retired in 1824, and was succeeded by Duff Green. Green remained about a year. The "Enquirer" underwent other changes till 1827, when the paper was purchased by Charles Keemle and Charles Orr, who changed the name to "The Beacon." The "Beacon's" light went out in 1832.

"The St. Louis Herald" comes next in chronological order, a paper of that name being started in 1820, but which had a short life. Another of the same name was the first "daily" in St. Louis, and issued its initial number in 1834, and still another in 1852, published by Russell S. Higgins and Philip G. Ferguson. Higgins was a man of some literary ability, and a writer of pungent editorials; Ferguson was a wooer of the muse of poesy, and did the local reporting. During the first year of the "Herald's" existence the editorials on banking, real estate and financial questions were written by Dr. Nicolas N. De Menil. (See "De Menil, Nicolas N.") In 1853 James L. Faucette bought Higgins' interest in the paper. He was a printer on

the "Herald," and aspired to be a local politician. For some years after Higgins' retirement the principal editorial writer was W. S. Allen, who also furnished financial reports three times a week for the "Republican." Ferguson sold to Faucette in 1857, and afterward joined the "Democrat" force of reporters, and became known as "Jenks," and through his Sunday reports of "Postoffice Corners." During the Civil War the "Herald," being avowedly Southern in its tone, was suppressed by the national government.

Rev. E. P. Lovejoy, the abolition martyr, who was killed by a mob in Alton, in 1836, was attached to the first St. Louis "Times" as an editorial writer, but withdrew in 1831, and two or three years later had a religious (Presbyterian) paper called "The Observer." (See "Lovejoy.") This "Times," started in 1829 by Stone & Miller, lasted till 1832. In 1850 yet another "Times" made its appearance, edited by Judge Walker, formerly of the New Orleans "Delta." A. H. Buckner, Walter B. Foster and John Loughborough, at different short periods, occupied the editorial chair. Finally it was absorbed by the "Union." July, 1866, a fifth "Times" was founded by D. A. Mahoney, Stilson Hutchins and John Hodnett, who came here from Dubuque. After undergoing various changes it was absorbed, in 1879, by the "Republican." During this period there were associated with the "Times" Major Henry Ewing, Charles A. Mantz, C. C. Rainwater, Frank J. Bowman, Celsus Price, Estill McHenry, John T. Crisp, R. H. Sylvester, John N. Edwards, Walter B. Stevens ("W. B. S."), George Alfred Townsend, J. H. R. Cundiff, and others, in the effort to hold it up.

The "People's Organ" was begun January 31, 1842, by Russell S. Higgins and George Mead. It was a four-column, four-page daily, afterward increased to five, and finally to seven columns. In 1845 or 1846 it was sold to the "Reveille," edited by James M. Field, the father of Kate Field. "The People's Organ and Reveille" expired in 1851.

"The Globe-Democrat," which is one of the great representative journals of the country, had its genesis from the "Union" (1848), formerly the "Argus," which dated back to 1831. The first editor of the "Argus" was Judge J. B. Bowlin, who long afterward became United States minister to Colombia. In 1839, William Gilpin, afterward Governor of

Colorado, was editor. In 1841 the office passed into the hands of Abel Rathbone Corbin, thence to Shadrach Penn, a contemporary in Louisville of George D. Prentice, and who called it the "Missouri Reporter." With Penn was associated Samuel Treat, who is still living (1899) in St. Louis, having a few years since retired from the Federal bench, after serving more than a quarter of a century. In 1848 the paper was sold to Lorenzo Pickering, who changed the name to the "Union." The "Union" was absorbed by the "Missouri Democrat," which was established in the interest of the "Bentonites," August, 1852. William S. McKee, a cousin of William McKee, one of the proprietors, was the editor of the "Democrat," his editorial associates being B. Gratz Brown, Frank P. Blair, Jr., and Peter L. Foy, under whose control the "Free Democratic Party," as it was called, came to be a power in St. Louis politics. W. S. McKee died in 1854, and B. Gratz Brown became editor-in-chief, being succeeded by Peter L. Foy, in 1859. All of these men, McKee, Blair, Brown and Foy, original anti-slavery men, were leaders in the formation of the Liberal Republican party. By changes of ownership the property of the "Democrat" passed into the hands of William McKee, George W. Fishback, and Daniel M. Houser, with John F. Hume and William M. Grosvenor, successively, as editors. Mr. Fishback for many years had charge of the commercial columns. Differences having arisen between the proprietors, the paper was sold under a court order, March, 1872, to Mr. Fishback, the price being \$456,100. A stock company was then formed, consisting of Fishback, his brother, W. P. Fishback, Otto H. Hasselman (the last two coming from an Indianapolis paper), Joseph B. McCullagh and others, with McCullagh and G. W. Fishback as editors. But Messrs. McKee and Houser, five months afterward, established another paper, the "Globe," with Charles R. Davis, who had been connected for ten or twelve years with the "Democrat," as principal editor. In the autumn of the following year McCullagh succeeded Davis, who died July 20, 1873. The "Globe," being without the Associated Press dispatches, purchased from Joseph Pulitzer the franchise of the "Staats-Zeitung," German daily. In 1875 the "Democrat" was bought out, at a reduction of more than

\$125,000 in price from the amount of the former sale, McKee & Houser purchasing, and the "Globe" and "Democrat" consolidated, some of the stock being assigned to McCullagh and Henry McKee, William McKee's brother. William McKee died December 20, 1879, and Joseph B. McCullagh December 30, 1896. Since the death of McKee the general management has been entirely under the supervision of Mr. Houser, who early developed consummate ability in the counting-room. (See "Houser, D. M.") Mr. McCullagh was succeeded in the editorial chair by Captain Henry King, an accomplished, versatile and able writer. Among the editorial writers is Charles M. Harvey, a political historian and statistician of wide fame.

"The St. Louis Leader" was the original "great religious daily" of St. Louis, though it flavored its religion largely with Democratic politics. Its putative head and founder was Charles L. Hunt. Dr. J. V. Huntington, then conducting "The Metropolitan," a Catholic magazine, in Baltimore, was secured as editor-in-chief, and the paper started March 10, 1855, as a weekly, and became a daily on October 13, 1856, with a "long, long purse," as was announced, and, for those days, a large staff, including Donald McLeod, William A. Seay, and Edward W. Johnston. The aim was to make it the organ of the Democracy, and as the "Republican" was now supporting Buchanan for President, the rivalry became quite pronounced. Mr. Johnston, who had been associated with the "Washington Intelligencer," "Richmond Whig" and "New Orleans Crescent," became editor in 1858, Dr. Huntington retiring, and soon afterward purchased Mr. Hunt's interest; but as the contest for supremacy with the "Republican" had been won by the latter, the "Leader" became independent in politics, and in a few months was discontinued. Mr. Johnston became librarian of the Mercantile Library, a post for which he was eminently fitted, and died in 1867. McLeod became involved in a social scandal, and retired for life to a monastic institution. Seay went south and disappeared. Mr. Hunt was prominently identified with business interests.

The "Post-Dispatch" dates its genesis back to July 3, 1838, when the "St. Louis Evening Gazette" made its appearance. The genealogy can be said to be somewhat tangled, but

in this record its own biography may be properly adopted. In 1847 the name "Evening Gazette" was changed to the "Evening Mirror." In 1848 Messrs. Paschall & Ramsey purchased the plant and established the "New Era," which, in time, was sold to Thomas Yeatman and J. B. Crockett, in 1849. They called the paper "The Intelligencer," and in three months sold it to George K. Budd, who conducted it successfully for three years. In the meantime the "Evening News" had been started, and proved so successful that the "Intelligencer" lost ground. Both papers were combined, however, in 1857. Ten years later the "News" was sold to the "Dispatch," which had been established in 1864, by Messrs. Coburn, Johnson & Packham, the Johnson being Governor Charles P. Johnson. The "Dispatch" had grown out of the "Union." After a short career the paper reverted to the original owners of the "Union," but in 1868 was purchased by Peter L. Foy and William H. McHenry. D. Robert Barclay also became a proprietor and sank fortunes, as the paper was never profitable. In 1873 Mr. Barclay sold the paper to Stilson Hutchins, who made Major John N. Edwards editor. In 1875 Mr. Hutchins took charge of the "Times" and ran both papers together, afterward disposing of it to Mr. Allison. He turned it over to Wolcott & Hume, who were publishers of the "Journal." The next metamorphosis of its career was a receivership and public sale on December 10, 1878, when it was bought by Mr. Joseph Pulitzer for \$2,500. He combined it with the "Evening Post," which was established in January, 1878, by John A. Dillon. The paper was first issued as the "St. Louis Post and Dispatch," but after two weeks assumed the present title. In May, 1879, Mr. Pulitzer bought out the "Evening Star," his only rival, and in the fall of the same year he became sole manager of the paper. In 1883 the "Post-Dispatch" was a prosperous newspaper. In May of that year Mr. Pulitzer went to New York to take possession of a wider field. Among the editors after that period have been John A. Cockerill, John A. Dillon, Samuel Williams, Charles H. Jones and Florence D. White. Prominent in the business department for many years has been William Steigers. October 2, 1887, the "Sunday Post-Dispatch" was established.

The "Evening Chronicle" was established

July 31, 1880, by the Chronicle Publishing Company, controlled by J. E. Scripps, of the Detroit "Tribune," who was then forming a chain or circuit of afternoon papers, now known as the Scripps-McRae League, consisting of the Detroit "Tribune," St. Louis "Chronicle," Cincinnati "Post," Covington "Post," Cleveland "Press," and Kansas City "World." The "Chronicle" was started as a six-column, two-cent paper, made up of short, pithy articles and "scare" headlines. Stanley Waterloo, since distinguished as a novelist, was the first managing editor, assisted by W. V. Byars, a well known *litterateur* and journalist. Dr. John B. Wood, the "great American condenser," came from the New York "Sun," in 1882, to take charge. W. H. Little was editor for a time, but the personality of its editorial force has always been kept in the background. The "Chronicle" was the first paper in St. Louis to adopt the one-cent selling scale, and thereby attained a very large circulation. It is independent in politics, and publishes no Sunday edition.

The "Evening Star" of 1898 had its genesis in the "Sunday Sayings," which was started as a weekly May 10, 1884, by C. E. Meade, Charles A. Gitchell and James E. Munford. The paper was a financial success, having attained, at the end of three years, a circulation of 30,000, with a liberal advertising patronage. A new plant costing \$33,000 was nearly destroyed by fire in November, 1887. In April, 1888, Mr. Meade sold his interest to C. A. Gitchell, who then associated with him John Gilbert, and soon afterward was launched the "Evening Star-Sayings." Gilbert became city commissioner of supplies by appointment of Mayor Noonan, and Tobias Mitchell assumed the editorial management. In 1889 Honorable Nathan Frank obtained a large interest in the "Sayings" Company, Gitchell retiring. The publication office removed, in 1894, from Sixth Street to the southwest corner of Ninth and Olive Streets, and January 1, 1896, the name was abbreviated to the "St. Louis Star." Since Mr. Frank gained control the paper has been Republican in politics. In 1892 M. J. Lowenstein, at that time of the New York "World," but for many years of the "Republic," was appointed manager, succeeding George W. Fishback, and has ever since held that position. Among those in control of the editorial department at various

times were John Gilbert, John Whitman, George E. Garrett, William M. Reedy, Tobias Mitchell and George H. Apperson, all well known and able newspaper men. In 1893 John F. Magner, for many years identified with the "Post-Dispatch," was chosen from the staff of the "Globe-Democrat" and made managing editor. His work in that capacity has contributed materially to the success of the paper and enabled it to reach the position it has attained. The "Star" is published every day in the week. Since Mr. Frank obtained complete control, in 1891, it has been invariably Republican in politics, forcibly supporting the policies and nominees of that party.

German newspaper journalism in St. Louis dates as far back as 1835, on the 31st of October, in which year the first number of the "Anzeiger des Westens" appeared as a weekly, founded by Christian Bimpage, who, early in 1836, associated with him William Weber as editor. Weber was a vigorous young writer, and soon drew about him the leading German minds of the city and vicinity. Dr. George Engelmann, Gustave Koerner, Fred. Muench and others of such stamp contributed to its columns. During the native American excitements of that period the "Anzeiger" voiced the sentiments of the more liberal element in no uncertain tone. From 1842 to 1846 the paper was issued triweekly, and in the latter year as a daily. In 1844 Arthur Olshausen secured an interest, and three years later became sole proprietor, Weber continuing as editor until 1850, when he was succeeded by Henry Boernstein. Boernstein was for years a conspicuous figure in St. Louis. In Austrian Poland he had studied medicine, served as a soldier, written editorials for newspapers, composed plays, and been a stage manager and actor. In Paris he hailed with delight the fall of Louis Philippe, but when Napoleon III came into power he fled the country, and was next heard from in Highland, Illinois. Soon after taking charge of the "Anzeiger" he employed, in 1851, Mr. Carl Daenzer, who had drifted to St. Louis, as a general writer. Daenzer, himself, had made himself obnoxious to the German government, and particularly so as a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1849 at Frankfort-on-the-Main, in the effort to bring about German unity by force of arms. For his rebellious course he was condemned to

ten years imprisonment with a heavy indemnity, but escaped to Switzerland, and thence to the United States. Boernstein was a hard taskmaster, and was wont to squeeze out of his employes the maximum of labor with the minimum of pay. He not only undertook to rule the then rising emancipation movement, but he had a number of other irons in the fire. He wrote a scandalous book called "The Mysteries of St. Louis," and he undertook the management of a German theater. As a political boss, with his arrogance and dictatorial spirit, he quickly got into disrepute among his partisans. His influence waned and subscriptions began to fall off as forest leaves in autumn. Boernstein turned the entire conduct and responsibility of the "Anzeiger" over to Daenzer, whose name was put up over the editorial columns, and who continued to edit the paper until 1857. Differences of various kinds arising between Boernstein and Daenzer, the latter withdrew, and, with the aid of friends, started the "Westliche Post." Although the fund raised for this enterprise was but \$1,275, which would not clear a week's salary bill now, the paper paid expenses from the start, though with very close management. Dr. Wenzell was associated in the editorial department, though the burden of the editorial work naturally fell upon Mr. Daenzer. But it broke down his health, so that in 1860 he sold out to Arthur Olshausen and associates and went abroad, visiting his native place in the Duchy of Baden. Restored to health, Daenzer returned in 1862. Meanwhile Boernstein had installed as editor of the "Anzeiger" Dr. Charles L. Bernays, with whom he had been connected in literary ways in Germany and France, and who preceded him to Highland, Illinois. On Daenzer's return to St. Louis he found that the "Anzeiger" had gone out of business, and not long afterward he resuscitated the old concern under the name of the "Neue Anzeiger des Westens," for the publication of which a company was incorporated, including William Palm, Charles Speck and others. After a time the word "Neue" (New) was dropped. Although in the main supporting Democratic measures, the "Anzeiger" can hardly be said to be an "organ," its chief quality being complete independence. During the agitation of the money question it was always a strong advocate of the gold standard. Since 1894 Mr. Daenzer had an



able assistant in Carl Albrecht, a clear and forceful writer, particularly upon European and economic topics.

On April, 1864, the "Westliche Post" (founded August 5, 1857) secured Theodore Plate as business manager, and at the same time Dr. Emil Preetorius joined the staff as editor, acquiring also a pecuniary interest. Three years later Carl Schurz, who had already attained a national celebrity, was associated by Dr. Preetorius with himself in the editorial department. It was in this establishment also that Joseph Pulitzer learned his first lessons in journalism, being engaged as a reporter. Mr. Schurz, still holding a pecuniary interest, retired in 1881, and took up his residence in New York. Under the constant political control of Dr. Preetorius, the "Westliche Post" has remained the leading German organ of the Republican party in the West. The paper took a very conspicuous part in the liberal Republican movement of 1872, if, indeed, it was not the creator of the Liberal Republican party of that period. It espoused the cause of B. Gratz Brown for Governor, and led the fight for the overthrow of the disfranchising features of the "Drake Constitution." Mr. Schurz was president of the National Republican Convention that nominated Greeley and Brown. (See "Schurz, Carl.") June 1, 1898, the properties of the "Westliche Post" and "Anzeiger des Westens" were consolidated, that of the "Tribune" having previously been absorbed by the "Anzeiger," Dr. Preetorius and Mr. Daenzer both retiring. Under the consolidation both papers, the "Morning Westliche Post" and the "Evening Anzeiger," are issued by the German-American Press Association, the stockholders being Emil Preetorius, Carl Daenzer, Edwin C. Kehr, Charles Nagel and Paul F. Coste, John Schroers, business manager. The Sunday issue is called "The Mississippi Blaetter." The "Post" remains Republican in politics; the "Anzeiger" independent. Mr. Edward L. Preetorius is prominent in the management, and the editorial corps includes Carl Albrecht.

The "Amerika" is the latest of the existing daily morning German newspapers to have been established. It is published by an association known as the German Literary Society, embracing several hundred persons, and was started October 17, 1872. Its first officers were Henry J. Spaunhorst, president;

John H. Grefenkamp, vice president, and Anthony Roestein, secretary. Anthony Hellmich was the first editor, Dr. Edward Preuss, assistant. Mr. Hellmich remained in editorial charge until 1878, when he was succeeded by Dr. Preuss, who has remained at the head of the department to the present time, 1898. The "Amerika's" politics have always been Democratic, but it opposed the free silver plank of the Chicago platform of 1896. The present president of the publishing company is William Druhe.

A number of German papers have been published in St. Louis under the name of "Tribune," the first appearing July 11, 1838, edited by Frederick Kretschmar. The next was the "Deutsche Tribune," edited by Charles Jucksh, and afterward by Oswald Benckendorf, which continued from July 15, 1844, until merged in the "Democratic Tribune," conducted by J. G. Woerner, and subsequently by Christian Kribben. In 1852 it suspended. The late "St. Louis Tribune" was established September 6, 1880, by William Kaufman, Emil Paetow and Otto Hilpert. It was incorporated August 14, 1882, and published every evening, Sunday morning, and weekly. Mr. Hilpert was the business manager from the beginning. Its politics were Republican. Among its editors have been F. Harnsen, F. Glogauer, Dr. Otto Guenther, Dr. Richard Bartholdt (now a member of Congress), C. Thiersch and Carl Fabricius. Among the German newspapers of St. Louis, which have fretted their brief time upon the stage, are the "Missouri Demokrat," 1843-5; "Tages-Cronik," 1851-63; "Volkszeitung," "Die Neue Welt," "Staatszeitung," "Courier," "Volksblatt" and others.

The plains of St. Louis journalism are strewn with the bones of struggling enterprises which "came to stay," but which succumbed to the cruelty of deficient appreciation. Many of these have been already noted, but the necrology is a long one, and includes some so deeply buried in oblivion that even their names are forgotten. Others are remembered, and not without regret, at their untimely fate. The second "News" was one of these, which was born in November, 1868, and died four months later. It was published by a company of which Edwin Harrison was president, and George Mills the editor. At first it gave promise of a successful career, but soon was "sicklied o'er with the pale cast

of thought." Mr. Harrison withdrew, resources became exhausted and the "News" collapsed, and was absorbed in the "Post-Dispatch." Mills was a good writer and an excellent art critic. He met an accidental death, in 1870, at Excelsior Springs.

"The Courier" (1828), "Commercial Bulletin" (1834), "Evening Gazette" (1838), "Pennant" (1839), "Sun," (1845), "Magnet" (1846), "Fountain" (1848), "Ledger" (1851), "American" (1854), "Repudiator" (1868), "Mail" (1870), all had an ephemeral existence. "The Reveille," afterward "People's Organ and Reveille," was one of the most noted papers of its time, 1845-51. Colonel Charles Keemle and Matthew and Joseph M. Field were associated in its publication. Field was an actor, as well as a versatile writer, and was the first manager of the Varieties Theater. Keemle, in his later days, was recorder of deeds, and in the "fifties" was, with his natty dress, a well known figure about town. "The Bulletin," conducted by James Peckham and John L. Bittinger, in 1861, fell into the hands of two zealous secessionists, Eugene Longuemare and Thomas L. Snead. Peckham published "General Lyon and Missouri in 1861," and Snead a history of Price's campaign. Longuemare wrote another man's name on a note or check, and did time at Jefferson City. "The St. Louis Law Record" was a paper published by Morris Neidner, under a State franchise giving him the exclusive right to print the legal advertisements. "The Journal" was a Southern sheet, edited by J. L. Tucker, nicknamed "Deacon" Tucker, and was suppressed early in the war by the military authorities, as was the "Bulletin," mentioned above. In 1860 Richard Edwards published the "People's Press," daily. He was also for several years publisher of the "St. Louis Directory," and, in connection with M. Hopewell, was editor of "Edwards' Great West." "The Express" was published in 1860 by William Cuddy.

It is not designed, under the title of "Newspapers," to record the publications relating to commerce, the trades, art, sciences or specialties, of which there have been a large number in St. Louis. Under "Religious Press" is given a roster of denominational papers. Magazines are treated under "Magazine Literature"; literary, commercial, humorous, educational, social, juvenile and general papers, under "Miscellaneous Journals."

Medical periodicals, under "Medical Journals," and papers printed in French, under "French Newspapers."

**New Tennessee.**—A settlement made in the first part of the century, in what is now Saline township, Ste. Genevieve County. It was comprised of American settlers, nearly all of whom were of the Protestant faith. For many years it was the gathering place of nearly all professed Christians, outside the Catholic Church, in Ste. Genevieve District. One of the prominent residents of the settlement was Thomas Madden, notable as a man of wealth. He was one of the early judges of the court of Ste. Genevieve, and a deputy surveyor under Soulard. He owned one of the first mills in the district, on River Auxvasse. John Coffman, a native of Virginia, was also one of the most prominent of the pioneers who lived at New Tennessee.

**Newton.**—An incorporated village in Sullivan County, on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, twenty-five miles northwest of Milan. It was founded in 1887. It contains Baptist, Methodist and Christian churches, a school, bank, rake factory, saw and gristmill, a newspaper, the "Chronicle," and about twenty other business places, including stores, shops, etc. Population, 1899 (estimated) 800.

**Newton County.**—A county in the southwest part of the State, occupying a portion of the foothills of the Ozark Range. It is bounded on the north by Jasper County, on the east by Lawrence and Barry Counties, on the south by McDonald County, and on the west by Kansas and the Indian Territory. It contains an area of 648 square miles, about equally divided between broken timber and mineral lands, and prairie and tillable bottom lands. The soil is a somewhat sandy loam, rich and productive, especially in the valleys. The county abounds in clear water courses, many originating in springs. The principal streams, fed by numerous tributaries, are Shoal, Hickory, Lost, Indian, Capps' and Jones' Creeks, nearly all affording excellent water power. Shoal Creek, in the northwestern part, breaks into a descent known as Grand Falls, which are noted for their beauty, and attract many pleasure-seekers. Near Neosho are springs of known medicinal

value. The native woods are hickory, oak, walnut and maple. In the county is contained the southeastern prolongation of the great mineral belt which passes through Joplin, and extends into Kansas, abounding in lead and zinc ore, which have been worked to great profit in the famous Granby Mines, the first opened in Southwest Missouri. In 1899 the mineral product of the county amounted in value to \$434,935. (See "Zinc and Lead Mining in Southwest Missouri.") Coal exists in good veins, but remains undeveloped. Limestone and sandstone, of excellent building quality, are abundant, and there are beds of unsurpassable tripoli. (See "Tripoli.") The most profitable pursuits after mining are stock-raising and fruit-growing. The principal surplus products marketed in 1898 were: Wheat, 270,301 bushels; flax and flax seed, 5,896 bushels; hogs, 11,395 head; poultry, 117,825 pounds; hides, 31,273 pounds; strawberries, 3,986 crates; canned goods, 149,600 pounds; lumber 2,709,800 feet; tripoli, 147 cars. The railways traversing the county are the St. Louis & San Francisco, and the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf. The principal towns are Neosho, the county seat; Granby, a large mining center, and Seneca. The first settler was Lunsford Oliver, who came from Tennessee, in 1829, and located near Shoal Creek, giving his name to the adjacent prairie. His nearest neighbors were at Springfield, sixty miles distant. Two years later, came Nathaniel Turner, John Smith, Joseph Ross, Campbell Pure, Blake Wilson, Levi Lee, Carmac Ratcliffe and George McInturf, the latter of whom built the first mill of any description, one for grinding corn. Soon afterward came Mathew H. Ritchie and John McCord; the first named founded Newtonia, and the latter founded Neosho. For some time the settlers were annoyed by the Indians, recently transported from Georgia to the Indian Territory, who came into Newton County on hunting expeditions; but no serious difficulties ensued, and the intruders soon withdrew to their own domain. Newton County was originally contained in Crawford County, and afterward in Barry County. It was separated from the latter December 31, 1838, and made a county under its present name, given in honor of Sergeant Newton, the comrade of Sergeant Jasper, of Fort Moultrie fame, in Revolutionary times. It then included the present counties of Jasper,

McDonald and Barton, successively created from it. In 1846 a strip two miles wide was detached from Newton and attached to Jasper County; and, in 1849, McDonald County was created from the southern portion of Newton County, reducing it to its present dimensions. The organic act named John Williams, of Taney County; James Williams, of Barry County, and Chesley Cannifex, of Greene County, as commissioners to locate the seat of justice within five miles of the geographical center of the county, and made the temporary seat at the home of John Reed, one and one-half miles east of the present site at Neosho. The first county court session was held at the latter place April 13, 1839, John Reed, Hugh Shannon and Jacob Testament sitting as judges, under appointment by the Governor. John Reed was made presiding judge, Thomas Mosely, Jr., clerk, John Haskins assessor, and Isaac Gibson sheriff. Townships were established, and roads laid out by this body. November 12th, the commissioners reported Neosho as the permanent seat of justice, and James Wilson was appointed a special commissioner to lay it off. Milton Sexton, as superintendent, built a log court house, which was occupied in March, 1841, and later, the same year, a log jail was built. In 1850 a new courthouse was built, at a cost of \$3,000, which was occupied by troops of both sides during the Civil War, and was destroyed about 1862. In 1867 a small two-story building was erected for courthouse purposes, and the county officers were provided for there, and in private buildings, until 1878, when a substantial stone and brick edifice was completed, at a cost of \$16,250. In 1887 a jail was built. The first circuit court session was held at the house of Judge John Reed, July 22, 1839, Judge Foster P. Wright presiding. In 1841 Charles S. Yancey became circuit judge of the Thirteenth Judicial District, to which Newton County was attached. The county now belongs to the Twenty-fourth Judicial Circuit.

The first elected county judges were Edward V. Warren, Larkin Newton and Samuel M. Cooley, with Milton Sexton as clerk, in 1840. The first representative was John Wilson. During the entire Civil War, the county was overrun by both hostile armies. Severe engagements were fought at Neosho, Newtonia, Granby, and at some of these places repeatedly, while frequent skirmishes oc-

carred between small bodies, and raids by predatory parties were of frequent occurrence. During this reign of terror there was no semblance of law or order. There was no court after May 22, 1861, until June 19, 1865, when Tipton O. Wood, Frederick Gallimore and James R. Pearson sat as a county court, with W. I. I. Morrow as clerk, and Harvey Conly as sheriff, all commissioned by the Governor temporarily. The county records were found, intact, in a cell in the jail, where they were concealed by R. W. Ellis, county clerk, in 1861, before he departed to join the Confederate army. In 1866 elections were held, and order was established. Education received early attention in the county. In 1835 there were three schools along Shoal Creek, and a Mr. Billingsley taught near Neosho. In 1840 L. B. Hearrell conducted a school on Hickory Creek, which at times numbered forty pupils. In 1842 he opened the first school in Neosho, and taught Latin and the higher mathematics. The schools were all closed during the war, and most of the school buildings were destroyed. Since 1866 the work of re-establishment has been rapid and thorough, schools are numerous and well sustained, and teachers' institutes are frequently held. In 1898 there were 101 schools, with 139 teachers, and 7,618, pupils. The permanent school fund was \$23,260.28. The earliest religious effort dates to 1836, when Methodist circuit riders visited the people, holding meetings, in log cabins. In 1843 the Rev. Anthony Bewley was appointed to the Neosho and Granby circuit, and the churches in these places had their beginnings in his effort. The Rev. John W. McCord organized a Cumberland Presbyterian congregation at New Salem Campground, May 15, 1837. The records fail in 1849, but a part of the membership reappears in 1852, under the Rev. T. M. Johnston, and again disappear in war times. The Southern Methodists date to 1845. A Baptist congregation was organized at Neosho in 1847, with the Rev. W. H. Farmer as pastor, who served until 1859. Other denominations are of more recent establishment. The first newspaper printed in the county was the "Neosho Chief," founded in 1854, by J. Webb Graves. It afterward became the "Neosho Herald," and was removed, in 1861, to Arkansas, where the material was captured by the

Union Army. The population of the county in 1900 was 28,001.

**Newtonia.**—A village in Newton County, eleven miles east of Neosho, the county seat. It has a public school; Baptist, Christian and Methodist Churches; lodges of Masons and Odd Fellows; a weekly newspaper, the "Newton County News," and numerous stores. In 1899 the population was 500. It was long known as Prairie City, being located on Oliver's Prairie, named for the first white inhabitant of the county, Lunsford Oliver, who came in 1830. It was platted in 1857, when M. H. Ritchie donated thirteen lots to the Oliver Prairie Male and Female Academy, a school now extinct. The town was practically obliterated during the war. In 1868 it was incorporated, and the same year was almost entirely destroyed by fire, but was afterward rebuilt.

**Newtonia, Battles of.**—In the fall of 1862, there was a gradual concentration of Federal and Confederate forces in southwest Missouri, with occasional fights between detachments. The Federal headquarters were at Springfield, and the Confederates, under Cooper, Shelby and Cockrell encamped near Newtonia, with a detachment from Shelby's command stationed in that place to protect the mill from which they obtained their supplies of flour. On the morning of September 30th, Newtonia was attacked by a strong Federal force composed of Kansas, Wisconsin, Missouri and Indian troops, the advance being led by Colonel F. Salomon, of Missouri. The attack was intended to be a surprise and was made at daylight, but it found the whole Confederate Army in southwest Missouri, under Cooper and Shelby, drawn up in line of battle, and prepared for work. The engagement opened with a sharp artillery fire from Salomon's guns, answered by Bledsoe's battery, and this artillery duel was maintained for an hour. Then followed an advance by the Wisconsin troops, which drove the Texas Confederates from the outskirts into the town. Shelby's regiment of Confederate Missourians was sent to the support of the Texans, and the fight became stubborn and deadly, the Indians on both sides taking part, with their wild war cries. The battle lasted nearly all day, and was

decided late in the afternoon by a general charge by the Confederates on the Federal line, breaking it and forcing Colonel Salomon to retreat in disorder. The retreating army was pursued for twelve miles to Sarcoxie, and suffered severely. The Confederates lost in this battle Captain J. A. Boarman, Lieutenant Henry Wolfenbarger, and Captain C. C. Jones. The forces engaged are stated at 5,000 on the Federal side, and 8,000 Confederates. Four days later, October 4th, General Schofield advanced upon the Confederates' position and drew up in front of Newtonia, opening with his batteries upon the town; but the Confederates declined to accept the challenge, and leaving Shelby's command behind to protect their retreat, marched away from Newtonia toward the Arkansas line. Two years afterward, Newtonia was the scene of another battle. It was after the Confederate raid of 1864, under General Sterling Price, had been turned back on itself by one defeat after another, and forced to retreat toward the Arkansas border. At Mine Creek, on this retreat, the Federal Army in pursuit, had overtaken the Confederates and inflicted another defeat, capturing a large number of prisoners, among them General John S. Marmaduke, General Cabell, Colonel Jeffers and Colonel Slemmons; and a few days afterward, on the 29th of October, the Confederate Army, now nearly disorganized, was again overtaken near Newtonia, by General Blunt, and was only saved from utter ruin by the desperate fighting of General Shelby's command, which maintained its discipline, and which, itself, was half destroyed in protecting the retreating army with its train. How desperate the fighting was may be gathered from the fact that in one body of two hundred of Shelby's men stationed in advance to bear the brunt of the Federal attack, one hundred and twenty were killed and wounded, and of Colonel Slayback's command, three hundred and twenty men, forty-nine were killed, besides a large number wounded.

**Niangua.**—A village in Webster County, on the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad, six miles northeast of Marshfield. It had its origin as a town when the railroad was built to that point. It has a flouring mill,

four stores, a church and a school. Population, 1899 (estimated), 260.

**Niangua County.**—See "Dallas County."

**Niangua River, Big,** rises in Webster County and flows north a hundred miles through Dallas and Camden Counties into the Osage at Linn Creek.

**Niangua River, Little,** rises in Dallas County and flows forty miles into Big Niangua in Camden County.

**Niccolls, Samuel Jack, D. D., LL. D.,** was born on Greenfield Farm, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, August 3, 1839. His parents were William Todd Niccolls and Elizabeth (Jack) Niccolls. Dr. Niccolls' ancestors were of Revolutionary stock, his maternal grandfather having served as an officer in the War of Independence, and his father in the War of 1812.

At an early age Dr. Niccolls entered Eldersridge Academy, an institution in which so many who have become distinguished in the ministry, and in other pursuits, received their preparatory training, and which was then under the direction of Rev. Alexander Donaldson, D. D. After finishing his course in the Academy he entered Jefferson College, from which he was graduated in 1857, at the age of nineteen years. While in college he was the successful contestant for the honor of essayist in the contest between the Philo and Franklin Societies. In the autumn of 1857 he entered the Western Theological Seminary, at Allegheny; was licensed to preach the gospel in 1859, and completed the curriculum of study in the Seminary in the spring of 1860. Immediately after his graduation Dr. Niccolls accepted a call to the pastorate of the Falling Springs Church, in Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, which was one of the most influential churches in the interior of the State.

During his pastorate in this important church the Civil War broke out, and the young pastor, true to his ancestry and his own convictions of duty, took an active part in the defense of his country. Through the press, and upon the rostrum, he diligently sought to awaken his countrymen to a sense

of their duty in those perilous times. Having been elected chaplain of the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, he secured leave of absence from his church and entered the army. On account, however, of the exposed condition of the people of his charge, subject to all perils and alarms of the border, he resigned his chaplaincy and resumed the work of his pastorate.

In November, 1864, he was called to the pastorate of the Second Presbyterian Church of St. Louis, then located at Broadway and Walnut Streets. He entered upon his work in that city in January, 1865—a pastorate in which he continues in ever-widening influence and power to this day. During this pastorate his church moved from Broadway and Walnut Street, and erected, in 1868, the elegant building (for its time) at Seventeenth and Locust Streets, thinking that would be the center of the residence district for at least fifty years. But in less than half that time they have found it necessary to remove to Westminster and Taylor Avenue, nearly two miles further west, and there his congregation has erected a fine chapel at a cost of about \$30,000, and are proceeding to the erection of a magnificent modern church building at a cost of more than \$100,000 additional.

In 1860 Dr. Niccolls was married to Miss Margaret A. Sherrick, of Mt. Pleasant, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, by whom he has had three children, daughters, the eldest of whom died in infancy.

At a meeting of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Detroit, 1872, Dr. Niccolls was chosen moderator, the youngest man who has ever occupied that responsible position. During all these years Dr. Niccolls has filled a large place, especially in the Presbyterian Church. Time and again he has represented his Presbytery in the General Assembly, where he has always been conspicuous, serving upon its most prominent committees, notably the committee on reunion of the Presbyterian Church, North and South; the revision of the confession of faith several years ago, and later as a prominent member of the committee on reorganization of the work of the board of home missions, whose report was adopted by the General Assembly in 1898. During this year he was elected a member of the board

of home missions, whose headquarters are in New York. He was a member of the Pan-Presbyterian Council, which met in Edinburgh in 1877, and delivered an address on "The Religious Training of the Young."

In local affairs of the city of his home, where he has so long lived and labored, he exerts a wide influence. This is due to the universal conviction that he is a man of great practical sense and wisdom. His counsel is sought on all moral and reformatory movements. Their success is largely due to his excellent judgment and wise direction. He was one of the company of gentlemen who inaugurated the St. Louis Exposition, and he prepared the address to the public in behalf of that enterprise. He was the chairman of the relief committee appointed to receive and distribute the gifts of the citizens in behalf of the unemployed in the year 1893. It was under the direction of this committee, and largely under his personal supervision, that the lake in Forest Park was constructed, thus giving employment to thousands of men. He was also chairman of one of the relief committees for the distribution of the funds to the sufferers from the tornado which wrought such havoc in the city on the 27th of May, 1896. He has been for ten years the chaplain of the Missouri Commandery of the Loyal Legion.

The organization of the Young Men's Christian Association, and the purchase of the property at Eleventh and Locust Streets (which has advanced so rapidly in value), owe their success largely to his influence and perseverance. He was identified from the beginning as one of the stockholders and directors of the Presbyterian Newspaper Company, which for more than twenty years published "The Mid-Continent." To the columns of this periodical he contributed editorially and with great regularity. He is the president of the board of trustees of Lindenwood College, to which institution he has given much time and attention. He has taken an active interest in most of the philanthropic institutions of the city.

Dr. Niccolls was one of the number of gentlemen of high literary and professional standing selected to receive special honors by Princeton University in its Sesquicentennial Celebration in 1896. But an honor greatly prized, and one of the most significant conferred on him, was his selection by the

ministers of St. Louis of all denominations to take charge of a general revival movement conducted in the winter of 1892-3. In all the activity which has characterized his career, and with all the honors which have come to him, he has always maintained his spirituality of heart and conduct. He seems never to be forgetful of the fact that he is the servant of the King whose "kingdom is not of this world."

All inducements to Dr. Niccolls to leave the pastorate, in which he has served so long with such distinguished ability and success, have failed. At different times calls have come to him from the most influential churches in the Middle and Atlantic States; professional chairs in our theological seminaries have been offered to him; the secretarial positions in connection with church boards have been tendered him, but to all these overtures he has turned a deaf ear. He is married to his present charge, and the prospect is that nothing but death will separate him from the people whom he has now served for more than a generation, and who so warmly reciprocate his affection for them.

Dr. Niccolls is a preacher of singular power and effectiveness. He prepares his sermons with great care, but never uses the manuscript, not even a scrap of paper in the pulpit. His language, like that of all the great preachers, is simple and plain. The common people have no difficulty in understanding him. He speaks directly to the heart and conscience. His preaching is always characterized by intense spirituality, and is therefore utterly devoid of what is usually styled sensationalism.

His time and thoughts have been so occupied with the multifarious cares and responsibilities which have devolved upon him in connection with pastoral and general denominational work, that, beyond the publication of his sermons and addresses in the papers, and sometimes in pamphlet form, he has done comparatively little in the way of publishing books and treatises. He has really had no time for such work. His administrative and executive gifts have created such a demand upon his time as to preclude attention to authorship—a line of work in which he would have been equally successful.

**Nichols, George Bacon**, theatrical manager, was born June 14, 1860, in Gal-

veston, Texas, and died in Joplin, Missouri, in July, 1900. His parents were E. B. and Margaret C. (Stone) Nichols. The father was a native of the State of New York, descended from ancestors who rendered military service during the war for independence; during the Civil War, he held a commission as brigadier general in the Confederate Army, under General J. B. Magruder, and his house was for a time the headquarters of that officer. The mother was a Virginian. The son, George Bacon Nichols, attended the Galveston public schools, and afterward took a course under a tutor, in preparation for college. Subsequently he abandoned the idea of higher education, his attainments being then equivalent to those derived from a thorough academical training. For many years he was engaged in railway occupations, and always in the higher lines in that calling. He was at first, a district passenger and ticket agent of the International & Great Northern Railway, and afterward of the Colorado & Santa Fe Railway, in the Galveston offices; subsequently he was located at Houston, acting in a similar capacity for the Southern Pacific Railway. Abandoning this work, he became manager of the Capital Theatre, at Little Rock, Arkansas, and conducted it successfully for three years. The following year, he managed the Baldwin Theatre at Springfield, Missouri. In 1897 he removed to Joplin, where he became lessee of the Club Theatre, occupying a building erected at a cost of \$70,000. He at once renovated and improved the property, and made it one of the most commodious and attractive play-houses in the State. In reseating it, he increased the capacity from 900 to 1,400, the work involving a personal expenditure of nearly \$4,000. His plans for the season of 1899-1900 contemplated new scenery and stage accessories adapted to the production of scenic and mechanical effects as complete and modern as afforded by any metropolitan theatre. In politics, he was a Democrat, but he took no active part in party management, and never held an office. His religious preferences were for the Episcopal Church. He was a popular member of the Order of Elks, and was a charter member of the lodge at Little Rock, Arkansas. He was also a member of the Joplin Club, and the Order of Modern

Woodmen. He was married July 22, 1891, at Montgomery, Alabama, to Miss Sophia Hallonquist, daughter of L. B. Hallonquist, a journalist of the State named. Two children were born of this marriage, Caralisa and Nichols-Stewart. Mr. Nichols was accomplished in the profession to which he devoted his energies in later life, and enjoyed the highest standing in the estimation of the dramatic profession. He courted the best of talent, and the most popular of high-class dramatic performances. In this effort he found cordial response on the part of the people for whose amusement his effort was directed, and the Club Theatre audiences, in culture and intelligence, ranked with those of the first cities in the land.

**Nichols, William**, banker, was born in Jefferson County, Indiana, in 1833. He was reared on a farm and educated at country schools. In 1850 he came to St. Louis, and from there went to Sedalia, Missouri, where he obtained a position in a country store, and until 1860 he was a prosperous merchant at that place. During the Civil War he was engaged to a considerable extent in the purchase of supplies for the Federal Army, and later he traded extensively in cotton in the Southern States. In 1867 he came from Vicksburg to St. Louis, and became interested in the Commercial Bank of that city, of which he was made cashier. After he had been cashier for a number of years he succeeded William J. Lewis as president of the institution, and retained that position until the beginning of the year 1899, when the Commercial Bank was consolidated with the State Bank of St. Louis.

**Nicholson, David**, merchant, was born in Fowles Wester, in the County of Perth, Scotland, December 9, 1814, and died in St. Louis, November 26, 1880. In early life he served as a grocer's clerk in Glasgow, Scotland. Later he went to Canada and learned the carpenter's trade. He afterward came to the United States, and to St. Louis in 1838. Here he continued to work as carpenter until 1843, and was recognized by his fellow-workmen as a skillful craftsman, some of the finest ornamental woodwork done in St. Xavier's Church, which has attracted much attention and admiration, having been done

by him. In 1843, he embarked in the grocery business as junior member of the firm of Strachan & Nicholson. It grew during the years which followed, and after several removals found a permanent home, in 1870, in a building erected by Mr. Nicholson himself, on Sixth Street, between Chestnut and Market Streets. The commercial institution thus founded and built up developed ultimately into one of the largest wholesale grocery houses of the West. As his wealth increased he became a large owner of real estate, and interested himself actively in improving and building up the city of St. Louis. He built the Temple Building, at the corner of Walnut Street and Broadway; laid out and adorned "Nicholson Place," which he stipulated should be occupied only by dwellings of "elegant design and substantial character," and in many other ways helped to add to the attractiveness of St. Louis as a place of residence, and to encourage the erection of handsome and commodious business blocks. From 1861 to 1865 he stood with the unswerving Unionists of St. Louis. His charities were many. He was early schooled in the tenets of Presbyterianism, and for nearly forty years was an efficient, esteemed and highly respected member of the Second Presbyterian Church of St. Louis.

**Nickel**.—One of the iron group of minerals, highly useful in the arts and used in combination with other metals for minor coins of the United States, and some of the other countries. The largest nickel deposits in the United States are in Madison County, Missouri, and from there is shipped nearly all the nickel used for coinage in the United States mints. The shipments of nickel ore from the county in 1898 amounted to 2,000 tons.

**Nickey, Leander Franklin**, was born March 29, 1848, in Covington, Kentucky, son of Isaac B. and Hannah (Thomly) Nickey. Both his parents came of good old Pennsylvania Dutch stock, and both were born in the Keystone State. In early life they emigrated from Pennsylvania to Kentucky, and later went from there to Indiana, where they settled in Johnson County, in that State. The son grew up on a farm and obtained his education in the public schools at Edinburg, Indiana. Two weeks before he was fifteen



years of age, and on the 15th of March, 1863, he left school to join the Union Army for service in the War of the Rebellion. For two years thereafter, he was in active service, and returned home at the end of that time with the record of having performed faithfully every duty incumbent upon him as a soldier. After his return to Indiana, he was engaged in farming for some time, and in the meantime became interested also in the butchering business. He was successful in the conduct of his business enterprises, but unfortunate in the matter of extending favors to a friend, and as a result of obligations incurred as an indorser of commercial paper, he came to Poplar Bluff, Missouri, in the autumn of 1878, some three thousand dollars in debt. He had, however, the courage and industry which wins success in the business world, and soon after his arrival in Missouri, he rented a farm and started anew in his effort to build up a comfortable fortune. Inside of two years, he was able to purchase a farm of his own, and thereafter he made various profitable trades in real estate, and also in the sale of sawmills and timber lands. As a result of his earnest and intelligent effort, he has become a man of comfortable means, and meantime has gained the respect and esteem of the community in which he lives, and with which he has been identified for more than twenty years as an enterprising and useful citizen. He is identified with the merchandising interests of Poplar Bluff as the owner of two grocery stores, but devotes the larger share of his time to his farming interests. The habits of industry which he formed in boyhood have clung to him through life, and he is still noted for his activity and close application to business. What he has accomplished has been the result of painstaking effort, and is evidence of the fact that such labors reward with a competency the later years of life. The regiment with which Mr. Nickey served during the latter part of the Civil War, was the Ninety-third Indiana Infantry Regiment, which had an admirable record for gallantry and good conduct. In politics, he is a Republican, but he has had no political ambition, and has never held any important offices. Mr. Nickey has been three times married—first, in 1873, to Miss Nannie Marker, who died leaving one child, now Mrs. McGlaughtner, who lives in Illinois. In

1877 he married Miss Annie Clark, to whom three children were born, two of whom are now living. His third wife was Lizzie M. Hull, of Butler County, Missouri, and three children born of this marriage are living.

**Niedringhaus, Frederick G.**, manufacturer and Congressman, was born in Luebbecke, in the Province of Westphalia, Germany, October 21, 1837. When he was eighteen years old he immigrated to the United States, and arrived at St. Louis in 1855, and began work at the tinner's bench. At the end of six months his brother, William, joined him in St. Louis, and they worked together for two years thereafter. They then started a business of their own, which was a success from the beginning. Turning their attention particularly to manufacturing, they began the stamping of tinware in 1862. In 1866 their enterprise was incorporated as the St. Louis Stamping Company, of which Frederick G. Niedringhaus has since been president. In 1874 they invented what is called "granite ironware," and in 1881 they established extensive rolling mills, and became the employers of about twelve hundred people in all. Frederick G. Niedringhaus was elected to the Fifty-first Congress, as a Republican, from the Eighth District of Missouri. He is a Republican in politics, and member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

**Niemann, Gustave William**, one of the most prominent of the younger financiers and operators in real estate in St. Louis, was born in that city July 27, 1857, son of William and Minna (Trauernicht) Niemann. His father, who is still living, was engaged for many years in merchandising in St. Louis. The son attended the public schools and Wertz's German private institute, and completed his academic studies at the Christian Brothers' College, and then took a course of study at the St. Louis Law School. He entered the office of August Gehner, and under his tutorage learned all the details of the real estate and brokerage business. In 1886, he became a partner in the business, and for a dozen years he has been conspicuous as a representative of large business interests, and a sagacious and successful man of affairs. He has become a recognized authority on matters pertaining to the examination of

land titles, and devotes a large share of his time to this branch of the business in which he is engaged. He is connected with the German-American Bank as a director, is a member of the leading social clubs of the city, and is widely known in fraternal circles as a Mason of high rank. Mr. Niemann is unmarried, but some years since built a beautiful home on Lindell Boulevard, where his aged father now resides with him.

**Nipher, Francis E.**, scientist, was born December 10, 1847, at Fort Byron, New York. With his father he came west to Iowa City in 1864, where he entered the University of Iowa two years later, graduating in 1870, when he was called to a tutorship in that institution, remaining as an educator in scientific branches for four years. He was then offered a professorship in Washington University, at St. Louis, and took the chair of physics. While attending to his duties at the University, he wrote and published a number of valuable papers on "Animal Mechanics." He also contributed to the St. Louis Academy of Science, and to the "American Journal of Science" articles on the distribution of errors in numbers written from memory, "A New Form of Lantern Galvanometer," etc. With private means he conducted a magnetic survey of Missouri from 1878 to 1882. In 1877 he organized the Missouri Weather Service on the same system then prevailing in Iowa, and which was afterward adopted by most of the other States. Meantime the United States Signal Service was extended, and in 1891 Professor Nipher discontinued his corps of observers, together with the reports. He was for several years president of the Academy of Science, and also president of the Engineers' Club, writing the reports of the transactions of the former for five consecutive years. He has contributed to the literature on the determination of rainfall, and his work has been published in this country and in Germany. He has also contributed numerous papers to scientific journals, American and European, on "Electricity," "The Steam Engine," etc. His "Theory of Magnetic Measurements," published by Van Nostrand in 1886, and "Electricity and Magnetism," 1895, are standard works on these subjects. He has written instructively on "Our Conceptions of Physical Law," on "The

Evolution of the American Trotting Horse," on "Choice and Chance," on "The Appreciation of Gold," "The Determination of Wind Pressures on Structures," and many other topics showing the philosophical and trained bent of his mind.

**Nishnabotna.**—A hamlet on the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad in Atchison County, laid out by F. Volker in 1877.

**Nishnabotna River.**—Is the most western river in Missouri. It rises in southern Iowa and runs south for fifty miles into the Missouri in Atchison County.

**Nix, Evett Dumas**, president of Rogers & Nix Grocer Company, was born September 19, 1861, in Calloway County, Kentucky. His parents were Secratus and Elizabeth (Holland) Nix, the former a native of Tennessee, and the latter of Kentucky. The father was a Baptist minister and a successful business man; during the Civil War he held a commission as second lieutenant in a Kentucky regiment in the Confederate service, and was severely wounded in the battle of Shiloh. The son attended school at Murray, in his native State, for a few winters previous to his twelfth year of age. He was engaged in labor upon the home farm until he was sixteen, when he secured a position in a general store at Coldwater, in which he remained about one year, when he entered the employ of Louis Gross, a wholesale confectioner at Paducah. His employer disposing of his business, he worked in the same line for Julius Weil & Levey, his engagements extending to a period of three years. During this time, he was intent upon mental improvement, and applied himself closely to books during his spare hours, thus succeeding in acquiring a fair education, entirely through his own effort. At the same time he gained a practical knowledge of business concerns, at the desk, as well as over the counter, qualifying him to enter upon commercial and financial pursuits creditably and successfully. He then entered the wholesale grocery house of J. K. Bondurant & Co., in the same city, and was employed in this house until 1890, applying himself so closely that he did not lose a single day's salary during his entire service. In January of that

year, he removed to Guthrie, Oklahoma, and opened a retail grocery store, which he closed out in December following to establish a wholesale house in the same line, the first in the Territory, in association with O. D. Halsell, under the firm name of Nix & Halsell. In 1897 he sold his interest to his partner, and removed to Joplin, Missouri, where he and A. H. Rogers established the Rogers & Nix Wholesale Grocery Company, April 15, 1898. The success of the firm has been phenomenal. Beginning with sales the first month amounting to \$13,000, their business is now \$60,000 a month, and their trade extends through southwest Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, Arkansas and the Indian Territory. They occupy a commodious and well arranged brick block which they erected at a cost of \$15,000, with adjoining warehouses on the railway track. Mr. Nix is the president and manager. The secretary and treasurer is Mr. A. H. Rogers, president of the South West Missouri Electric Railway Company. Mr. Nix is also largely interested in valuable mineral lands, as a directing stockholder, and secretary and treasurer, of the Kansas City Mining and Milling Company, operating mills and leasing mine rights, on the Jackson tract near Central City. While he has never ceased active connection with mercantile concerns since he first entered business, he has during the same time occupied positions of honor and trust which imposed upon him great labor and weighty responsibility. In November, 1891, Judge E. B. Green, chief justice of Oklahoma, appointed him receiver for the Commercial Bank of Guthrie. His official bond under this appointment was much larger than ever before made in the Territory, amounting to \$250,000, and the work of liquidation required three years' time. In 1893, he was appointed United States Marshal for Oklahoma, by President Cleveland, over a score of competitors. His services in this highly responsible position were of the greatest advantage to the people, and were performed with tireless vigilance, fearless courage, and strict fidelity. When he was appointed, the Territory was overrun by outlaws who committed with impunity all manner of crimes and depredations. Train and bank robberies were of frequent occurrence, and property and human life were in constant jeopardy. It was the determination of Marshal Nix to rid

the country of these desperadoes, and within three years he had accomplished his purpose. The most notable of his successes was the breaking up of the notorious "Bill Doolan band," the perpetrators of the great South West City robbery, in 1893, and of other startling crimes. The chase occupied one and one-half years, and at one time or other nearly one hundred and fifty deputies were engaged; of this number, three were killed while acting in the line of duty at Ingalls, Indian Territory, in September, 1893. This affair was equivalent to many of the skirmishes of war times. One of the outlaws was wounded, and one captured. "Arkansas Tom" and William Raidler were subsequently captured; the two last named were brought to trial, and sentenced to the penitentiary for fifty and ten years, respectively. Several bystanders were wounded, and a number of horses were killed in the above fight. Those of the outlaws who escaped, five in number, Bill Doolan, George Newcomb, ——— Pierce, alias "Dynamite Dick," Buck Weightman and Tulsey Jack, subsequently came to death in resisting arrest, and this marked the extermination of the robber band. Marshal Nix's jurisdiction extended over five judicial districts, and his disbursements during his official term, for salaries of court officers, court expenses, and the pursuit of evildoers, of whom there were scores convicted of every form of felony and misdemeanor, amount to nearly one and a half million dollars. He was bitterly assailed at times by the friends of outlaws, or by those not conversant with the circumstances, for the severe treatment he visited upon law-breakers, but he was also accorded the highest commendation by those who honored the law, and craved its protection; while the department of justice ascribed to him the credit for ending the reign of disorder, and establishing security of person and property. The inspectors of that branch of the government reported upon his conduct in terms of the highest praise, and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway paid to him its offered reward of five thousand dollars for the breaking up of the Doolan band, which sum he distributed among the deputies engaged under him in the dangerous mission. In July, 1896, having accomplished the greatest undertaking of the day in the restoration of law and order, he resigned in

order to give his attention to long neglected personal concerns, and his accounts, covering the enormous amount before mentioned, were audited satisfactorily and finally within the year. When appointed, he was but thirty-three years of age, the youngest United States Marshal in the service, and his district was the most difficult and perilous in the country. He has always been a Democrat, and until recent years has been active in party affairs. In Oklahoma he was a member of the first convention of his party, and of all similar bodies afterward until his removal to Missouri. In 1894 he was urgently called upon to become a congressional candidate, but declined. He is a member of the Joplin Club. Mr. Nix was married at Fulton, Kentucky, in 1884, to Miss Ellen F., daughter of Isaac and Betty (Stone) Felts. Born of this marriage have been two children, Mabel, aged ten years, and Edward Daniel, aged five years. He is a careful yet progressive business man, master of every detail, and wholly devoted to its prosecution. In a personal way, he is genial and unassuming. To meet him in business relations or in a social way, no one would perceive indications of that great self-assertion and determination which served him so well in seasons of peril. His undertakings in more congenial occupation have opened most auspiciously, and the future is bright before him.

**Noble, John Willock**, who has achieved distinction as soldier, lawyer and cabinet minister, was born October 26, 1831, in Lancaster, Ohio. He was graduated from Yale in 1851, with college honors, having taken a prize for composition in his junior year, and having served, also, as one of the editors of the "Yale Literary Magazine." Immediately after, he began the study of law, and was admitted to the bar at Columbus, Ohio. In 1855 he came to St. Louis, Missouri, and began practice, but soon removed to Keokuk, Iowa. In 1861 he enlisted as a private soldier in the Third Regiment Iowa Cavalry, and was promoted through the various grades to colonel and brevet brigadier general. He served in campaigns in Missouri, the siege of Vicksburg, and the campaigns in Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia. For a time he was judge advocate of the Army of the Southwest, and

of the department of Missouri. In 1864 he married Miss Elizabeth Halsted, daughter of Dr. Hatfield Halsted, of Northampton, Massachusetts, and immediately after the war they established their home in St. Louis, where he engaged in the practice of his profession. In 1867 he was appointed United States district attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, and held that office for three years. In 1870 he resigned, although urged by President Grant to continue his service. In 1872 he declined appointment as solicitor general of the United States. In 1889 he was again called into public life, President Harrison appointing him at that time Secretary of the Interior. During his term of office the Interior Department reached its highest degree of efficiency in the conduct of the affairs of the bureau of pensions, the land bureau and the Indian bureau, and the practical and systematic way in which its business was conducted in every branch has caused General Noble's administration to be regarded as in every respect a model one. He superintended the opening of Oklahoma Territory and its settlement, with so much regard for the welfare of the people that his name there is greatly respected. In his last message President Harrison paid a very marked tribute to the capacity and fidelity of General Noble as Secretary of the Interior, which has been generally acknowledged to be well deserved. At the close of his term of service as a cabinet minister he returned to St. Louis and resumed practice, which has covered some of the most important litigation in the Mississippi Valley and the West. General Noble's earliest political affiliations were with the Whig party. When slavery became the dominant issue in politics he became a Free Soiler, and after that a Republican, in the councils of which party he has been influential for a full third of a century.

**Nodaway County.**—A county in the northwestern part of the State, bounded on the north by the Iowa line; south by Andrew and Holt Counties; east by Worth and Gentry Counties; and west by Atchison and Holt Counties. It takes its name from the River Nodaway, which runs through the county north and south, and whose Indian meaning is "tranquil." The area of the county is 460,800 acres. The surface is undulating prairie, with belts of beautiful tim-

ber along the water courses. On the Platte River the table lands are thirty to fifty feet above the water level. On One Hundred and Two River, near Howard's Mill, there are bluffs ninety feet in height, and the land on the White Cloud is somewhat rugged. East of the Platte the surface is rolling with gentle slopes. There is little marsh land, and nearly the whole county is admirably adapted to cultivation. It is well watered by the Platte, Nodaway and One Hundred and Two Rivers, which flow from north to south into the Missouri, and the White Cloud, Florida, Mill, Mozingo, Clear, Honey, Sand, Long and Mowery Creeks, and good springs are found at Guilford, Prather's, Martins and Shalers. The timber along the water courses furnished an abundant supply of material for their log houses, and greatly facilitated the settlement of the county. The first settlers were mostly from Kentucky, Tennessee and Virginia, where forests abounded and prairies were unknown, and they were prompted to locate in the wooded belts, not only by the house-building material which they afforded and the protection from winter blasts which they gave, but by the erroneous idea, which it took nearly a generation to dissipate, that prairie land was not good for farming. This notion finally yielded before the logic of facts, and the Nodaway prairies came to present some of the finest farms to be seen anywhere in the West. The original timber was chiefly black walnut, red, white and black oak, ash, maple and cottonwood. The greater portion of it was consumed in the building of the log houses of the first settlers, but much has been done to replace it with artificial groves. The average rainfall is about 36 inches; 9.25 inches for the spring, 14.10 inches for the summer, 7.32 inches for the fall, and 5.25 inches for the winter. Water for domestic use is obtained from springs and wells, twenty to thirty feet deep. The conditions are favorable to health, there being no endemics peculiar to the section. The limited swamp districts are nearly all drained, and the malaria which was common in the early days of the county has greatly abated. While the Platte Purchase was, down to its settlement by white men and for many years after, one of the noblest hunting grounds in the world, what is now Nodaway County was probably the choicest hunting spot in the

Purchase. When Wilson P. Hunt, in 1810, led his expedition from St. Louis to Astoria on the Pacific Coast, the party spent their first winter in the Nodaway country because of the abundance of game found there, and all through the cold weather feasted sumptuously upon deer, elk and turkeys. Joseph Hutson, who was the first settler in Lincoln Township and the first west of Nodaway River in the county, stated that after he built his cabin on Mill Creek, two miles west of where Dawson now stands, the Indians, who still lingered in that neighborhood, killed three elk within a half mile of his house, one of them not a hundred yards from his door. He himself often shot turkeys from his door. One morning he went out to kill a turkey, and killed five and saw at least five hundred. The tops of trees that had fallen down were full of them. One fall he killed sixty-two deer, and one of his sons killed one hundred and twenty-three. One of his neighbors, Henry Owens, killed one hundred and thirty in a fall and winter, and another named Daniel Sears killed a hundred and twenty-six. Another old settler counted seventy-six deer in herds of six to ten in going a distance of six miles in the year 1841. Bear were not so abundant, but were frequently met with, and even buffalo were to be found in herds of five hundred, ten miles north of Hutson's cabin on the east side of the Missouri River. The forests abounded in bee trees, and honey was to be had for the taking. Wade H. Davis, writing to the Maryville "Democrat" in 1871 an account of a trip he made with a party through the country in 1839, stated that he camped for three days on Clear Creek and found bee trees enough to give them nearly a barrel of honey. On the trip his party encountered several camps of Indians who were after bee trees, and when they found one the squaws would chop it down and the sweet treasure would be appropriated. In February, 1841, when the act creating Holt County was passed, it was given the name of Nodaway, but a subsequent act passed at the same session changed this to Holt, and the name Nodaway was reserved for the present county, whose organization was perfected four years later in 1845; and on the 7th of April, in that year, the county court, composed of Honorable Thomas A. Brown, James M. Fulkerson and John Lowe, jus-

tices, met at the house of I. N. Prather. John Lowe was chosen president of the court and Amos Graham appointed clerk to hold office until the next general election. Green McCafferty was appointed county surveyor; and Bartlett Curl came into court and gave bond as sheriff. Of these three first judges of the Nodaway County Court, Thomas A. Brown afterward moved to Buchanan County and was elected judge of the Buchanan County Court; James M. Fulkerson removed to Oregon in 1852; and John Lowe removed to Taylor County, Iowa. At the next meeting of the court, April 8, 1845, Daniel M. Carty was appointed assessor; and Stephen Jones was appointed to locate the seat of justice. On the 26th of October, 1846, the Circuit Court of Nodaway County met, with Honorable S. L. Leonard, judge; I. N. Jones, circuit attorney; B. Curl, sheriff; and Amos Graham, clerk. The sheriff returned as grand jurors the following persons: Sylvester Lanham, William Davis, Francis Conlon, Benjamin Sims, A. G. Lowe, William Campbell, John V. Fletcher, Thomas Pistole, Jesse James, Timothy Nash, Isaac N. Prather, John McClain, Harvey Kincaid, Vardaman Fletcher, James Ingles and Jonathan Lavering. The first case on the docket was State vs. Archibald Prather for cutting timber on State land; and the next was State of Missouri vs. Abraham Fletcher for selling liquor to an Indian. Both with other similar cases were continued. The first trial was State of Missouri vs. Cornelius Brackney for some offense not named. The jurors constituting the first petit jury in the county were Henry Swearingen, Sr., Andrew Shepherd, Guilford Richards, Thomas Harris, J. M. Cottrell, William Nash, Jacob Ross, Bennett Robertson, William Young, H. Langley, Daniel Swearingen, Jr., and John Dawson, and they found the defendant guilty and assessed his punishment at a fine of two hundred and fifty dollars. The honor of being the first settler in the county belongs to Isaac Hogan. He came from Tennessee, and with his brother Daniel Hogan, Richard Taylor and Robert M. Stewart, left Platte County in the spring of 1839 to explore the northwest corner of the State. The Nodaway Valley was a most inviting region, and all four of them located tracts, but only Isaac Hogan built a cabin and made his permanent home there, the others returning to Platte

County to await a better day. One of the party, Robert M. Stewart, afterward became distinguished as Governor of Missouri. Hogan's house was built near Brown's Spring, a few miles south of where the town of Graham now stands, and there he lived for eleven years—long enough to see the county organized, and filling up with immigrants from other States and other parts of Missouri. He met with an unhappy fate in 1850, when he joined a small party of emigrants going across the plains to California, and one day while on the trail wantonly and without provocation shot and killed an Indian squaw. Her tribe, exasperated by the deed, gathered in force and surrounded the little party of emigrants, threatening to attack and destroy them all if the murderer was not delivered up to them. It was a bitter choice, but the emigrants were forced to yield. Hogan was given up, and the Indians tied him to a stake and tortured him to death, stripping his skin in pieces from his body, until death came to release him from his sufferings. The year after Hogan built his cabin, Hiram Hall came in and settled, building a house on a tract eight miles south of where Maryville now stands. The place was afterward known as Prather Place, taking its name from I. N. Prather, a wealthy Mercer County Kentuckian, who the same year came in and at first settled in White Cloud Township. This was in 1840 and there was then living in the neighborhood a man named James Bryant, selling goods, chiefly whisky, to the few Indians still lingering in Northwest Missouri. He did not become a permanent resident, but soon moved off. Colonel Prather being a man of means, built a log house larger than those of the other settlers, and in this the first county court held its sessions for a time after the county was organized. A number of persons came and went into and through the region the same year that Colonel Prather settled, but at the end of twelve months from Isaac Hogan's settlement, there were probably only six permanent residents—Isaac Hogan, Hiram Hall, Joseph Hutson, Thomas Heady, I. N. Prather and Harvey White, whose houses were located in what are now Hughes, Lincoln and White Cloud Townships. The first mill was built in 1840 on One Hundred and Two River, eight miles south of Maryville, by William A. Cock, from

Ohio. It was a saw and gristmill, run by water, a brush dam being built across the river, with rock on top and earth on top of the rock. There was a good fall and the rock bottom of the river gave the dam a good foundation. This pioneer mill, which cost \$1,500, was a frame building one story high, and had a capacity of one hundred and fifty bushels a day. At first it ground corn only, but was the busiest spot in the county for many years, and it was a common sight to see horses hitched in the neighboring bottoms, belonging to settlers who had come from far and near to get their supply of meal. The first courthouse was built in 1846. It was a log edifice of two rooms, one twelve by twenty feet and the other twenty feet square, and cost \$250. It did good service until 1854, when a brick edifice erected at a cost of \$3,500 took its place. This lasted till the trial of the Talbott boys in 1881, when the walls were deemed unsafe, and that famous trial was conducted in Union Hall, in Maryville. In 1883 the present building of pressed brick with stone facings was erected, at a cost of \$55,000. There are fifteen townships in the county, Lincoln, Atchison, Hopkins, Independence, Nodaway, Polk, Jackson, Greene, Monroe, Hughes, White Cloud, Grant, Union, Jefferson and Washington, and the county is under township organization. The taxable property of the county on the 1st of June, 1897, as assessed for taxes of 1898 was as follows; acres of land, 553,952, valued at \$6,007,561; town lots, 8,113, valued at \$1,083,677, total real estate, \$7,091,238; horses, 16,364, valued at \$236,313; mules, 2,285, valued at \$33,812; asses and jennets, 59, valued at \$2,030; neat cattle, 45,248, valued at \$529,495; sheep, 2,228, valued at \$2,255; hogs, 58,061, valued at \$97,239; all other live stock 16 head, valued at \$130; money, bonds and notes, \$1,094,881; corporate companies, \$233,446; all other personal property, \$388,589; total personal property, \$2,645,190; railroad, bridge and telegraph property, \$1,107,200; total taxable property of all kinds in the county, \$10,843,628. It ranks eighth in the State in this respect, those that exceed it in taxable valuation being Greene, Jackson, Jasper, Pettis, Saline, St. Louis and Buchanan. The chief products shipped from the county in the year 1898 were; 38,202 head of cattle; 126,459

head of hogs; 3,242 head of sheep; 1,893 head of horses and mules; 129,662 bushels of wheat; 67,034 bushels of oats; 759,947 bushels of corn; 197 tons of hay; 325,335 pounds of flour; 10,970 pounds of corn meal; 8,100 pounds of ship stuff; 720 pounds of clover seed; 197,680 pounds of timothy seed; 87,700 feet of lumber; 20 tons of coal; 61,500 brick; three cars sewer and tile pipe; 10 cars of ice; 34,849 pounds of wool; 2,360 pounds of tobacco; 1,443,489 pounds of poultry; 331,379 dozen eggs; 221,488 pounds of butter; 2,936 pounds of cheese; 29,637 pounds of dressed meat; 63,825 pounds of tallow; 145,862 pounds of hides; 5,889 barrels of apples; 3,682 pounds of fresh fruit; 3,655 pounds of honey; 1,540 pounds of canned goods; 32,100 pounds of nursery; 319 pounds of furs; and 4,562 pounds of feathers. The taxes assessed for 1898 were, for State revenue, \$14,377; State interest, \$9,585; county purposes, \$99,521, total \$123,483. In value of farm lands, it is surpassed by only two counties, Jackson and St. Louis; in horses, it is surpassed by only three counties, Bates, Greene, and Jackson; and in hogs it is the first county in the State. The population of the county in 1900, was 32,568. There are four railroads in the county, the Chicago Great Western, the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs, the Nodaway Valley Branch, and the Omaha & St. Louis, having a total mileage of one hundred miles and assessed at a valuation of \$1,057,195, and paying taxes of all kinds of \$14,671. There are 150 miles of telegraph assessed at \$22,301 and paying \$252 a year in taxes. Sixteen newspapers in Nodaway County give it the largest number, according to population, of any county in the United States, and the way they are patronized shows the people to be a reading community.

**Nodaway River.**—Rises in southern Iowa and flows a distance of seventy miles through Nodaway and Andrew Counties into the Missouri, twenty miles above St. Joseph.

**Nodaway Station.**—A station on the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad, in Andrew County. It was never laid out as a town, and the population is small, but it is an important shipping point for fruit and wood.







*Rev. L. E. Nollau.*





*Handwritten text, possibly a name or signature, in cursive script.*

**Noell, John W.**, lawyer and Congressman, was born in Bedford County, Virginia, February 22, 1816, and died in Washington City, March 14, 1863. His education was limited, for, at the age of seventeen, he came to Missouri with his father, and did not study law until after he was married, and then on the suggestion and counsel of his wife. In 1843 he was appointed clerk of the Perry County circuit court, and held the position until 1850, when he was elected to the State Senate. In 1858 he was elected to Congress, and re-elected twice in succession, serving in the Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth Congresses, dying in Washington City in the first session of his third term. He was a man of plain manners, upright and honorable, and very popular in his district. He was succeeded by his son, Thomas E. Noell, in the following term.

**Noell, Thomas E.**, lawyer and Congressman, was born in Perry County, Missouri, April 3, 1839, and died in St. Louis, Missouri, October 3, 1869. His father, John W. Noell, was a member of Congress, and the son inherited his virtues and popularity. He was educated at St. Mary's Seminary. After studying law in his father's office, he established himself in practice at Dubuque, Iowa, but later returned to Perryville. His father was a Union man in the Civil War and so was he, and at the beginning of the war he entered the service and was made major of militia, and afterward captain in the United States regular army. His father died in Washington, in 1863, in the midst of his third term, and he resigned his position in the army and in 1864 was elected to Congress to succeed him in the Third District. He was re-elected in 1866 and, like his father, died in the midst of his term, in the bloom and vigor of his manhood and at the opening of a public career of unusual promise.

**Nolker, William F.**, manufacturer, was born December 6, 1840, at Osna-brueck, Germany. He received a good education in private schools, and, when a little more than sixteen years of age, came to this country, landing in Baltimore, Maryland, in the year 1857. He then came to Cincinnati, Ohio, and obtained employment at the Western Hotel, which was then under the management of one of his brothers. He be-

came messenger in the banking house of Fallis, Young & Co., now the Merchants' National Bank, of Cincinnati, and remained until 1863. He then became cashier in the wholesale hardware store of E. G. Leonard & Co., and during the time saw three months' service in the Civil War as a volunteer soldier in the One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Regiment of Ohio Infantry. In 1865 he was made general manager of the Vulcan Manufacturing Company, and occupied that position until 1867, when Mr. Shoenberger retired, leaving him in full control of the business. In 1873 he disposed of his interest, and established his home and business in St. Louis, where he became interested as a partner in the brewery plant operated by Brinckwirth & Griesedieck. The reorganized firm became known as Brinckwirth, Griesedieck & Nolker, which continued to be its style until after the death of Mr. Griesedieck, when it became Brinckwirth & Nolker. In 1882 this partnership was succeeded by the Brinckwirth-Nolker Brewing Company, with Mr. Nolker as its president. In 1889, in connection with other St. Louis breweries, it was merged into the St. Louis Brewing Association, the largest corporation of its kind in the world. Retaining, after the consolidation, a large interest in the business, Mr. Nolker has since been officially identified with it as treasurer. In addition to his connection with this enterprise, he is a director of the German-American Bank, a director and member of the executive committee of the Mississippi Valley Trust Company, president of the Gilsonite Roofing & Paving Company, vice president of the Gilson Asphaltum Company, vice president of the Lithosite Manufacturing Company, and is also an officer and director in something like twenty other corporations. Mr. Nolker married, June 5, 1873, Miss Louisa Brinckwirth, daughter of Theodore Brinckwirth. Mrs. Nolker died in 1883.

**Nollau, Louis E.**, clergyman and philanthropist, was born July 1, 1810, in Reich-enbach, Prussia, and died in St. Louis, February 10, 1869. At three years of age he was left a half-orphan by the death of his mother, but in later childhood his father's second wife gave to him all of a mother's tender care and consideration, and her deep piety had much to do with forming his

character and inclining him to enter the ministry. When seventeen years of age he entered the Prussian Army as a regular soldier, and after serving three years he was retained by his former commander, who gave him the secretaryship of the general's office. Having become in his twentieth year a devout Christian and follower of the Master, he became convinced that it was his duty to enter the Christian ministry, and his desire was that he might be permitted to spread the gospel among the heathen. With this object in view, he pursued a course of study in theology at Barmen, and was ordained to missionary work, to find the first field of labor to which he was assigned among the Indians of North America. This brought him to the United States, and to St. Louis in 1837. Here his missionary colleague was stricken with an illness, and Mr. Nollau attended him tenderly and lovingly for nearly a year, when his brother missionary was called to his reward in heaven. During this time Mr. Nollau had gathered together a congregation of his countrymen living in St. Louis County, to whom he preached at regular intervals. Thus it came about that he found his field of labor not among the heathen, but among Christians who needed a leader and shepherd. In 1849, feeling that he was under obligations to enter the missionary work for which he had been educated, he returned to Germany and offered his services to the society under which he had studied. He was then sent to South Africa, but as he found there all the missionaries needed in that field, and his heart was still with his people in America, he returned to this country before the close of the year, and took charge of his former congregation in the Gravois settlement, in St. Louis County. Here he labored until 1852, when he accepted a call from the Evangelical St. Peter's Church of St. Louis, located at Fourteenth and Carr Streets. Here he had a broad field, and that it was well cultivated is evidenced by the fact that in a single year he baptized into the church upward of 600 persons. He was a believer in practical Christianity and in the theory that the pastor should care in a measure for the bodies as well as for the souls of those who came under his charge. Accordingly, in 1857, he founded the Good Samaritan Hospital, which was the first homeopathic hos-

pital established west of the Mississippi River. Having established a reputation as a public benefactor, his appeals to the generosity of men of means in St. Louis met a hearty response, and in laying the foundations of the hospital he was greatly aided by Francis Whittaker, Adolphus Meier, Samuel Plant, Frederick Bolte, Sr., Franz Hackemeier and others. Two years after the founding of the Good Samaritan Hospital Mr. Nollau took the initiatory step which resulted in the building up of that noble charity known as the German Protestant Orphans' Home. Always solicitous for the fatherless and motherless little ones of his congregation, on one occasion, when he made inquiry at an orphans' home for some children whom he had placed there, he was told that they had been supplied with homes in different families, the result being that children belonging to the same family had been widely separated. This, he said to himself upon returning home, was all wrong, and that an institution should be provided for the care of such children, in which they should be kept together and which would be a home in the real sense of the word until they were able to go out into the world and take care of themselves. This was the basic idea upon which the German Protestant Orphans' Home was founded, and orphans admitted to that institution were not to be taken from it for purposes of adoption with the result that children of the same parentage should be separated and lose all knowledge of each other. Henry Sam was the first inmate of the orphans' home, which was established in the rear of the Good Samaritan Hospital, and the next inmates were four children entirely orphaned by the death of their mother on a Mississippi River steamer. In 1860 Mr. Nollau resigned his pastorship of St. Peter's Church, and from that year until his death devoted all his time to the charitable institutions which he had founded. During the years of the Civil War the Good Samaritan Hospital was leased to the government as a military hospital, and the old hospital quarters, at Sixteenth and Carr Streets, were again occupied by its patients, while the orphans, having to vacate the building on the site of the hospital, found temporary quarters at Sixteenth and Carr Streets, opposite the building occupied as a hospital. An epidemic of smallpox visited the home in 1863,

and on July 8th of that year the roof of the building caught fire, and the loss of clothing, bedding and provisions occasioned thereby seriously interfered with the up-building of the institution. It was no small task to find immediate shelter for the fifty-three orphans thus deprived of their home, but Mr. Nollau went forward, trusting in the giver of all good, and renewing his appeals to the charitable people of St. Louis. In 1861 the institution was regularly incorporated as the German Protestant Orphans' Home, and in 1866 the board of directors purchased the La Beaume farm, situated on the St. Charles Rock Road, nine miles west of the St. Louis courthouse, for its occupancy. The same year sixty wards of the institution were transferred to this new location, which was in every way admirably adapted to the purpose for which it had been selected. The farm comprised sixty-five acres, on which was a large main building and suitable outhouses, and an orchard of about 1,000 fruit trees. The price paid for this property was \$23,000, divided into four installments. Mr. Nollau set about collecting the necessary funds to meet this obligation, and his earnestness, coupled with superior executive ability, enabled him to realize his expectations. Among those who co-operated with him most actively in this work were Mr. Franz Hackemeier, who succeeded Mr. Nollau as superintendent of the home, and has occupied that position for more than thirty years past, and Mr. Fred Bolte, who was always tenderly solicitous for the welfare of the institution. The rapid increase of the number of orphans to be cared for has made it necessary to add to the main building, and it is now in all respects an ideal institution of its kind. Mr. Nollau died in his fifty-ninth year, and was mourned by all classes of people in St. Louis, every one who knew him appreciating his usefulness and the value of the services which he had rendered to the public. A leading St. Louis newspaper said of him: "Pastor Nollau was indeed a good man, and has set an example which should never be forgotten. A strictly conscientious man, he was one who gave proof of his faith in his deeds. Personally he was amiable and agreeable, and his departure will bring grief not only to those who knew and honored him for his work, but to thousands of poor and home-

less who, through his self-denial and untiring energy, have been cared for in the institution which he founded."

**Non-Sectarian Church.**—A church maintained, as its name signifies, independent of any religious denomination. The church which bears this name in St. Louis was established January 1, 1890, and among its founders were Dr. J. J. Lawrence, Dr. R. M. King, Joseph Maxwell, S. T. McCormick, C. A. Battle, J. M. Battle and T. T. Ruby. Its members subscribe to no creed, and submit to no doctrinal tests as a condition precedent to being admitted to church fellowship. To every individual is conceded the right to think for himself, so far as matters of doctrine are concerned, and all that is required of members is that they shall earnestly endeavor to learn and do what is right. Three hundred members were enrolled in this church in 1898, and the congregation worshiped in a handsome edifice located at the corner of Lindell Boulevard and Vandeventer Avenue, with Rev. R. C. Cave as pastor in charge.

**Noonday Club.**—This club was organized January 1, 1893, with the following gentlemen as incorporators: Edward C. Simmons, J. Clifford Richardson, Rolla Wells, Pierce P. Fruber, Joseph L. Lawrence, Lewis D. Dozier, John R. Lionberger, Robert McK. Jones, John F. Lee. It was incorporated for a period of fifty years for the purpose of advancing by social intercourse the bodily and mental health of the members, of obtaining and enjoying a place for friendly intercourse with each other, and for the advancement of the commercial and business interests of the city of St. Louis by the discussion of any questions concerning such interests, and for advancing the information and scientific education of its members by maintaining a library. All discussions at any meeting are limited to matters affecting the commercial interests of the city or club, in no case allowing any religious or political questions to be debated. The club is now one of the strongest commercial and social organizations in the city, and has richly furnished apartments in the Security Building, corner of Locust and Fourth Streets. The club now has a membership of some 350.

**Norborne.**—A city of the fourth class, in Carroll County, ten miles west of Carrollton

and five miles north of the Missouri River, on the Wabash and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroads. It was laid out in 1868 and was incorporated in 1874. It has a fine graded school, Baptist, Catholic, Christian, Lutheran and Methodist Episcopal Churches, an operahouse, two banks, a flouring mill, two grain elevators, a tile and brick works, an electric lighting plant, two newspapers, the "Leader" and the "Jeffersonian," and about fifty other business enterprises, including stores in the different branches of trade, shops, etc. The different leading fraternal orders have lodges in the city. It is surrounded by an exceedingly fertile farming country. Population, 1899 (estimated), 1,500.

**Normal Schools.**—There are three normal schools for the education of teachers in Missouri, one for the First District at Kirksville, and one for the Second District at Warrensburg, these two established in 1871, and one for the Third District at Cape Girardeau established in 1873, all of them supported mainly by the State. Each is controlled by a board of regents, the State superintendent of public schools being a member of the board ex officio. The school at Kirksville had, in 1898, 739 students enrolled, 363 males and 374 females, with twenty-two graduates at four years and thirty-five graduates at two years. In the schools of practice there were forty-five males and sixty-three females, making a total enrollment of 845. The receipts of the school for the year 1897 were, from the State, \$15,400; from students, \$8,167; total, \$23,567. The expenditures were for ten teachers' pay rolls, \$15,400; for twelve incidental pay rolls, \$6,412; total, \$21,812. The report of the school at Warrensburg for 1898 showed 1,050 students enrolled, 410 young men and 524 young women, with 116 in the summer school. There were enrolled in the training department sixty-nine males and eighty-four females, total 153. The age of pupils in the training department is between six and sixteen years. The graduates in the two years' course in 1898 were thirty-nine young men and sixty-five young women, total 104. In the four years' course there were twenty-one young men and twenty-eight young women graduates, total forty-nine. The receipts for 1898 were: From the State, \$14,505; from students, \$13,024; from incidental fund by transfers, \$5,045; borrowed

at bank, teachers' fund, \$2,000; from text book fund, \$794; from State library fund, \$500; from science building, \$354; from painting fund, \$209; total, \$36,433. The total disbursements were \$34,768, of which sum \$21,464 was paid to teachers.

The Cape Girardeau school had enrolled in 1898, 332 students, 188 males and 144 females, with forty-four in the practice school. The receipts for the year were: From the State, \$12,151; from incidental fees, \$2,739. The expenditures were \$24,975, of which \$10,900 was for teachers' salaries.

**Normile, James C.,** lawyer, was born in 1848, was reared in the East, graduated from Georgetown College, in the District of Columbia, and studied law in Columbia Law School of Washington, D. C. While in Washington he enjoyed the advantage of an intimate association with the elder Thomas Ewing. During this time he was witness to some of the most stirring scenes in American history, and also had the experience of serving for a time in the Union Army. He came to St. Louis in 1869, and first attracted the attention of the public as counsel for the defense in a murder trial, which gave him immediate renown as an advocate. He was soon afterward elected circuit attorney, and bent all his splendid energies to the task of making the best possible record in that office. Later he was elected judge of the criminal court, and proved himself an able and conscientious judicial officer. He had a sensitive nature, however, and attacks made upon him by one of the city papers caused him to commit suicide on the 9th of August, 1892.

**Northeast Missouri Press Association.**—This association, composed, as its name indicates, of newspapers published in northeast Missouri, was organized at Hannibal in 1889, Honorable John A. Knott being the first president. The object is to bring together in convention the newspaper fraternity of that quarter of the State in order to form a better acquaintance and promote mutual interests by free discussion of live practical subjects.

**North Missouri Railroad.**—The North Missouri Railroad Company was incorporated March 3, 1851, to build a railroad from St. Charles, Missouri, to the Iowa State

line. The incorporators were residents of the counties on the line of the proposed route. In 1852 the charter was amended so as to allow the road to be extended to St. Louis, and at a meeting of the stockholders held in St. Louis June 11, 1853, Frederick Schulenberg, Lewis Bissell, Gerard B. Allen, Thos. L. Sturgeon, Francis Yosti, Charles D. Drake, Arnold Kregel, James T. Sweringen, James S. Rollins, Calvin Case and William G. Moore were chosen directors. John O'Fallon was made president, E. C. Willis secretary and treasurer, and C. D. Drake counselor. At the next election Colonel O'Fallon declined a re-election, and Isaac H. Sturgeon was chosen in his stead. In 1855 the company received from the State a loan of \$1,000,000 in bonds for the purchase of iron and rolling stock for the line south of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, with which it made connection, and it reached Warrenton in 1855, Mexico in 1858 and Macon February 1, 1859. Under the charter ferriage across the Missouri River at St. Charles was necessary, requiring unloading cars on one side and reloading upon the other side. In 1864 the loaded cars were first ferried across the river, and this method was maintained until the St. Charles bridge was built. In 1865 first mortgage bonds were issued to the amount of \$6,000,000, and the northern branch and the main line to Kansas City were completed, and the proposed bridge was built. The name of the road was afterward changed to the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern, and subsequently it passed into the hands of the "Wabash Railroad Company." (See "Wabash Railroad.")

**North St. Louis.**—A town site then adjacent to St. Louis, laid out by William T. Christy, William Chambers, and Thomas Wright in 1816. This town extended from the river to Twelfth Street, and embraced the territory which is now between Madison and Montgomery Streets. In the dedication by Messrs. Chambers, Christy and Wright, they gave a market square, school park and church sites. This territory was made a part of the city by an expansion of the limits in 1841.

**Northwestern Medical College.**—A medical college founded at St. Joseph in 1881. In 1895 a portion of its faculty withdrew and founded Central Medical College,

with the result that the Northwestern Medical College was subsequently discontinued.

**Norris, Jewett**, pioneer and public benefactor, was born at Dorchester, Grafton County, New Hampshire, June 11, 1809, and died at St. Paul, Minnesota, May 12, 1891. The early years of his life were passed on a farm, and his educational advantages were such as were afforded by country schools. When he was fifteen years old he entered a country store and there gained his earliest experience in merchandising. Afterward he was employed in commercial establishments in Boston, three years, and in New York seven years. In 1835 he came West and located on unsurveyed land near where the city of Trenton, Missouri, was afterward located. He married in 1837, Sarah E. Peery, daughter of George Peery, who was one of the first settlers in Grundy County. With his young wife he moved into the log cabin which he had built on government land, and for twenty years thereafter he was engaged in farming and stock-raising, and was very successful in these enterprises. He participated in the organization of Grundy County, and was one of the first judges of the county court. Later he was elected a member of the Missouri State Senate. By instinct and training he was an uncompromising opponent of human slavery, and when it became evident that there was to be an armed conflict between the North and the South, he unhesitatingly espoused the Union cause. When a convention was called in 1861 to consider the relations of Missouri to the Federal government, he canvassed most of northern Missouri in favor of the Union candidates for members of the convention, and electrified that region by his eloquence and earnestness. In 1862 he was again elected State Senator for the district then composed of Grundy, Mercer, Harrison and Daviess counties, and served during the following four eventful years with marked credit and ability. He was one of the leading members of the Legislature in devising ways and means for maintaining the provisional or Union Government, and keeping the militia in the field. In 1863 he introduced in the Senate strong resolutions taking advanced grounds in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war, the punishment of the enemies of the Federal Government, and the abolition of slavery. In support of these



propositions, he made a bold, clear and able speech, which was published throughout the State and did much to revive the hope and courage of the loyal people. He was captain and quartermaster of the Grundy County Battalion of Missouri Militia during the years 1861-2, and with his private means furnished supplies to this and the Mercer County Battalion. During the years 1863, 1864 and 1865 he was lieutenant colonel of the Thirtieth Regiment, Enrolled Missouri Militia. In that capacity he was detailed as mustering officer for many counties in northern Missouri, and contributed largely toward maintaining the organization and efficiency of the Union militia. After the expiration of his term as Senator, in 1866, he took no further part in public affairs, but devoted himself to his personal business interests. Impaired health caused him to seek change of climate, and he removed to St. Paul, Minnesota, where he passed the remainder of his life. His investments at St. Paul yielded him rich returns, and in 1890 he gave to Trenton practically all the money which he had accumulated and which he took with him when he left there, in the form of a \$50,000 gift to the board of education of that city, such gift to be used for the founding and maintenance of a free public library. This generous benefaction was thankfully accepted and judiciously used for the purpose to which it was appropriated by Judge Norris, and the Jewett Norris Free Public Library is now one of the notable educational institutions of northern Missouri.

**Norton, Elijah Hise**, eminent as a jurist and statesman, was born November 21, 1821, in Russellville, Kentucky. His parents were William F. and Mary (Hise) Norton, both natives of Pennsylvania, who reared a numerous family of children, all of whom filled useful and honorable positions in life. Elijah Hise Norton, the fifth of their children, acquired his literary education in Russellville, and at Centre College, Danville, Kentucky. He engaged in the study of law in the law department of the Transylvania University at Lexington, Kentucky, graduating in 1842. January 8, 1845, he located in Platte City, Missouri, and in April following he was admitted to the bar, and entered upon practice in association with S. P. S. McCurdy, who was his partner for four years afterward.

He was soon called into public life, and entered upon a career which was at once conspicuous, useful and highly honorable. In 1850 he was appointed county attorney, and in that position displayed an aptitude for his profession, which led to his election to the office of circuit judge in 1852, and to his reelection in 1856 as judge of the Twelfth Judicial Circuit, on both occasions without opposition. In 1860 he was elected to Congress as a Democrat, and in the sessions held during the exciting days of the beginning of the Civil War, he attracted national attention by his fearless and determined assertion of constitutional governmental powers, as opposed to military and star-chamber rule. He was a candidate for re-election in 1864, but was defeated through the disfranchisement of a large body of his constituents. At the beginning of the Civil War he was a Unionist, and as a member of the State convention in 1861 elected with General Alexander W. Doniphan and Colonel James H. Moss as his associates, he vigorously opposed secession. During the war period he was opposed at once to bayonet rule and to mob violence; he fearlessly denounced lawlessness, by whomsoever committed, and used his strenuous endeavor to establish and maintain a lawful, responsible militia force for the protection of life and property. In 1875 he was elected a delegate to the State Constitutional Convention and bore a forward part in securing the restoration of political rights to the large native population whose voice had been silenced at the polls, and who were denied positions of honor and trust under the State government. In 1876 he was appointed by Governor Hardin to the seat on the supreme court bench rendered vacant by the death of Judge Vories. In 1878 he was elected to the same position for a full term, receiving a plurality of nearly 100,000 votes, probably the largest ever cast for a candidate in the State, having become a candidate at the earnest personal solicitation of the profession, led by the bar of Kansas City. In this high position he proved his great worth as a jurist, and contributed largely to the history of State jurisprudence through decisions which he prepared at an important period when grave questions originating during the reconstruction era were at issue. In recognition of his great ability, in 1882, William Jewell College conferred upon him the degree of doctor of

laws. While on the supreme bench, and following his retirement therefrom, various efforts were made to induce him to accept other important positions. In 1884, again in 1887 and in 1891, he was solicited to become a candidate for the gubernatorial nomination, but persistently declined, and he also refused to be considered a candidate for the United States Senate. In 1889, having completed his term as supreme court judge, he returned to his home and busied himself with his personal law practice and the care of his estate. In 1891 he was appointed by Governor David R. Francis as a member of the State school book commission, and gave intelligent assistance to the selection of a uniform series of text books for use in the public schools. For several months in 1893 he was obliged to abandon all professional work and restrict himself to his home on account of a serious ailment which necessitated a grave surgical operation. On recovering he resumed his active pursuits and regained so much of his accustomed vitality and energy that in 1896 he took the stump in advocacy of a sound money system as opposed to a debased coinage, but the effort threatened his immediate and permanent collapse, and he was constrained to desist. Since that time he has been living in pleasant home retirement, in entire possession of his mental powers, busying his mind with his books and the society of his friends. While necessarily deprived of the pleasure of travel to scenes of his former activity he finds partial recompense in the admiring affection in which he is held by those with whom he was formerly intimately associated, and he is frequently the recipient of cordial messages from many of the foremost men of the State and nation. Judge Norton was married in 1850 to Miss Malinda Wilson, daughter of Honorable John and Elizabeth (Clark) Wilson. Her father was a prominent lawyer and legislator of Howard County, and her mother was a descendant of General Stephen Trigg. Children born of the marriage of Judge Norton and Miss Wilson were Presley M., a successful stock-breeder of Platte County; Maggie C., wife of Ben F. Woodson, an attorney of St. Joseph; John W., a lawyer of Kansas City; William F., a banker at Missouri City; Charles W., a farmer in Platte County; George E., a banker at Missouri City, and Anna, wife of Henry W. Huiskamp, of Keo-

kuk, Iowa. Mrs. Norton died May 15, 1873. September 17, 1877, Judge Norton married Mrs. Missouri A. Marshall, widow of Dr. Fred Marshall, a prominent physician of Platte County, and a daughter of Elisha Green, a native of Tennessee, an early settler in Missouri and long an enterprising citizen of Platte County. Mrs. Norton was a lady of culture and refinement and endeared to many for her liberal benevolences. No children were born of the latter marriage. Mrs. Norton's children by her former marriage were Mary Clemmie, who married William H. Field, both now deceased; Amos G., deceased; and Virginia, wife of Senator Norton B. Anderson, of Platte City.

**Norton, Richard H.**, lawyer and member of Congress, was born at Troy, Missouri, November 6, 1849. He was educated at St. Louis University and afterward graduated at Washington University, St. Louis, in 1870. In 1888 he was elected from the Seventh Missouri District to the Fifty-first Congress as a Democrat, and in 1890 he was re-elected to the Fifty-second by a vote of 17,926 to 12,946 for W. O. Barrett, Republican.

**Norwine, Conrad**, farmer and merchant, was born December 25, 1821, on a farm near Fourche a Renault, in the central part of St. Francois County, Missouri. Both his parents were born in Germany. He grew up in St. Francois County and there married Elender Christopher, who was born in the northern part of the county November 26, 1821, of Irish parentage. In 1842, soon after their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Norwine settled on a farm five miles west of the now famous Bonne Terre mines. That portion of the State was then practically a wilderness, and it was ten miles from Mr. Norwine's home to that of his nearest neighbor. During the first ten years of his married life he was employed mainly at hauling lead ore with ox teams from Selma, Missouri, to a boat landing on the Mississippi River near Ste. Genevieve, carrying on his return trips such goods as were to be hauled from the river to the mines. He made this trip twice a week, and much of the time had to camp out at night in passing back and forth. With the money thus earned he began after a few years the improvement of a farm, and in the course of time his farming operations grew to

large proportions. In 1862, while the Civil War was in progress, he began trading in horses and mules, which he drove on foot to the St. Louis market. In 1866 he invested a portion of his capital in the mercantile business at Big River Mills, in St. Francois County, and at Victoria, in Jefferson County, and also in Des Arc, Iron County, placing his three sons, W. H. Norwine, C. A. Norwine and A. J. Norwine, respectively, in charge of these business ventures. They each returned good profits on the investment and added steadily to Mr. Norwine's fortune. Prominent as a business man, Mr. Norwine has been an active and useful citizen in all respects, and enjoys the esteem of the people among whom he has passed his life. He has always been a Democrat in politics, and he and his wife have been members of the Baptist Church since 1851. Of ten children born to them, three died in infancy and seven were living in 1900. Their eldest son, W. H. Norwine, and their second son, C. A. Norwine, with their sons, constitute the Norwine Mercantile Company, of Bonne Terre. A. J. Norwine, their third son, is a merchant at Flat River, Missouri. Sam C. Norwine, another son, is a ranch owner at Sweet Water, Texas. Dr. J. J. Norwine is a physician at Bismarck, Missouri, and their youngest son, W. C. Norwine, is a successful merchant at Flat River, Missouri. Their only daughter is the wife of William Tillson, a farmer, merchant and miller at Fourche a Renault. Mr. and Mrs. Norwine removed from their old farm home in St. Francois County in 1876 and have since resided at their present home in Washington County. Mr. Norwine was made a Freemason in 1866, and during the troubles following the Civil War his life was saved by members of this brotherhood. Having lived a useful and honorable life, he enjoys a serene old age, rendered pleasurable by the fact that his children have followed in his footsteps, and are worthy members of society.

**Norwine, James J.**, was born December 20, 1857, in St. Francois County, Missouri, son of Conrad and Elender (Christopher) Norwine. He was reared on his father's farm, and until he was thirteen years of age attended the public schools of that region. He was then sent to Victoria, in Jefferson County, where he attended school

and was employed a portion of the time in the store conducted by his father and brothers at that place. Three years later he went to Big River to work in another store owned by his father and another brother. He remained there two years, and then in response to his father's inquiries as to his choice of a vocation in life, declared that he intended to be a doctor. The elder Norwine wisely concluding that the son should be allowed to follow his inclinations in this respect, took him from the store and sent him to Arcadia College, then under the management of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. He completed his academic education at that institution, and on the 28th of September, 1878, began the study of medicine at Fredericktown, Madison County, in the office of Dr. William Goff, who had been a close friend of his father since their boyhood days. In September of 1879 he matriculated in the Missouri Medical College, where he attended lectures during the following five months. After a vacation of a month he returned to St. Louis and passed some time in St. John's Hospital, in regular attendance at the clinics held there. In September of 1880 he again entered college, and was graduated in the class of 1881, in which he stood fifth, having passed seventeen examinations in which his average grade was ninety-nine. After receiving his doctor's degree, he returned to Fredericktown and engaged in the general practice of medicine at that place. He remained there until August of 1885, when he was offered a rare opportunity to see something of the world, and for the time being closed his promising practice. For fifteen months thereafter he traveled almost constantly throughout the West, covering in all nearly 200,000 miles in the United States and Territories and Old Mexico. Returning then to Missouri, he located at Bismarck, in St. Francois County, and resumed the practice of his profession. Since that time all his talents and energies have been devoted to professional labors, and he has been rewarded by large patronage and the high regard of his profession and the public. He has been president of the Southeast Missouri Medical Association, and fourth vice president of the Missouri State Medical Society, and is a member of the Alumni Medical Association of Missouri and the National Association of Railway Surgeons. For sixteen years he has been the

local surgeon of the Iron Mountain Railway Company, and both as a physician and surgeon has given evidence of his superior attainments. Affiliating with the order of Knights of Pythias, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and the Court of Honor, he has filled the chairs in these orders and at the present time (1900) is serving his third term as special deputy grand chancellor for the first named order. In 1896 he established the City Drug Store at Bismarck, which has since been conducted under his supervision and is a prosperous commercial house. In politics Dr. Norwine is a Democrat of the old school. In January, 1882, he married Miss Carrie Goff, and their union has been blessed with five children, three of whom, two sons and a daughter, were living in 1900.

**Nunning, August**, manufacturer, of St. Joseph, was born October 8, 1854, at LaPorte, Indiana, son of Henry and Johanna (Arndt) Nunning. He was educated in the public schools of St. Joseph, Missouri, and after completing the course prescribed in the study of the common branches he went to Germany and acquired a knowledge of business methods and practice in one of the best institutions of the kind. He left the school room in 1871, and returning to St. Joseph, entered his father's office. In 1880 the young man united in partnership with his father in the brewing business, and the firm was known as Henry Nunning & Son. Soon after the death of the founder of the extensive establishment it passed into the hands of the son, and was continued under the name of the A. Nunning Brewing Company, and up to this day is counted among the leading breweries of the western country. In addition to the business which he first engaged in after leaving school, and which grew at so profitable a rate under his management, Mr. Nunning has been connected with a large number of other enterprises, and is looked upon as one of the most public-spirited men of St. Joseph. His capital has been wisely invested in several of the substantial institutions of the city, and his name has for many years been prominent in the commercial affairs of the city in which he lives. Mr. Nunning was a director in the State National Bank of St. Joseph up to the time the stockholders decided to quit business. He was

one of those who took the initiative in making St. Joseph a live stock center, and this industry, which he helped to establish, has grown to be one of the foundation stones of St. Joseph's business life. When the project of having the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company extend its lines westward from St. Joseph was in its first stages Mr. Nunning was one of several men of means and enterprise who assisted very materially in pushing the plans to a successful end. He was a stockholder in the tobacco industry, is a stockholder in a large brick manufacturing plant, is one of the owners of the Commercial Block, and is connected with many other companies and corporations that have helped to advance the city where his interests are located. Mr. Nunning has been a life-long Republican, and takes more than ordinary interest in politics, although office-seeking has never entered into his experience. He is a Catholic in religious belief, and supports all worthy causes with a liberal hand. He is a member of the order of Red Men and the Turnverein. His intimate friends know him best as a lover of books, birds and the beautiful in art, and his elegant home would be a feasting place for the eye that has not had the privilege of exploring its beauties. There is probably not a more tastefully arranged home in St. Joseph, and probably not a library containing choicer books in Missouri, and there is certainly not a more extensive collection of birds of gaudy plumage in the State than those of August Nunning. He loves the society of books, revels in artistic association, and possesses a hobby for birds. Near his home in St. Joseph he has a large pheasantry that numbers in its collection some of the rarest specimens, as well as the more familiar types of native birds, wild ducks, animals of the woods and fields, and numerous pets of many families. Mr. Nunning was married, in 1876, to Miss Mary Blair, of St. Joseph, Missouri, whose father was a prominent contractor of that city.

**Nunning, Henry**, manufacturer, of St. Joseph, was born near Warendorf, Westphalia, Germany, March 16, 1821, and died March 26, 1884, at his home in St. Joseph. His father and mother belonged to two of the oldest families in Germany, and their ancestors were distinguished in business life,

in the social circles of the time, and on the battlefield struggling in the defense of the dictates of their consciences. For many generations back the families were residents of that portion of Germany. The Nunning home was a fixture in the province. It stood through the varying changes of centuries, and the homestead still stands and is inhabited by descendants of its founders. Mr. Nunning received a common school education in the town near which he was reared, and was known as a young man of receptive mind and retentive memory. He mastered the rudimentary branches so thoroughly that at an early age he was competent to engage in business and to begin the life struggle on his own account. The desire to broaden the horizon of his experience proved overweening, and in 1851 Mr. Nunning came to America. He had learned the trade of brewer at Munster, in Westphalia, and it was his fixed intention to follow that business in this country. The landing at New York was followed by an early departure for Buffalo, where a brief sojourn was indulged in. From Buffalo he went to Fort Wayne, Indiana, and at that place likewise his stay was of short duration. The young man decided upon a location at LaPorte, Indiana, and it was there that he settled in 1851 and engaged in the brewing business. His field was more limited at that place than he desired, and in 1854 he widened his scope of operations by moving to St. Joseph, Missouri. There he established the Henry Nunning Brewery, in 1855, after spending several months in prospecting for a desirable location, and in satisfying himself that he had found it. Under the name first given the business was continued until 1880, when Mr.

Nunning's son, August Nunning, was admitted to a partnership with the father, and the firm name of Henry Nunning & Son was settled upon. Up to the death of Henry Nunning, and since the responsibilities were assumed by the son, the brewery established so many years ago has continued to be one of the leading establishments of its kind. The products of the brewery are familiar throughout a wide stretch of country which St. Joseph claims as her territory, and the practical acquirement of knowledge relating to the business and the mastery of the trade from the rudiments to the minor facts that are possessed only by the expert brewer, by the founder of the concern and owner through long years, resulted in putting the Nunning brewery in the position it occupies to-day. Mr. Nunning's military career was marked by faithful service in the German Army, including participation in the Baden Revolution. In politics he was an active Republican, although he possessed no desire for public life, and never asked the people for an office within the gift of their franchises. He was married to Miss Johanna Arndt, of Michigan City, Indiana, and to them eight children were born. August Nunning succeeded the father in the management of the business. Mrs. William C. Byrne, a daughter, resides in St. Joseph, Missouri, and Mrs. James T. Carbry, whose husband was counted among the leading capitalists of St. Joseph, is another daughter. Miss Louise Nunning died some years ago, and her remains were interred at St. Blasien, in the historical Black Forest, Germany. The other four children died in infancy. Mr. Nunning died March 26, 1884, at his home in St. Joseph.





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