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A Souvenir History
OF
Lincoln County,
Kansas

BY
Elizabeth N. Barr,
(A native and an old settler)

1908



Dedication:

It is to the makers of history that the writers of it can most fittingly dedicate their work. So, here's to the Pioneers of Lincoln County. Some of them builded better than they knew, others worse than they intended; but all things have worked together for good to those who love the right.



ELIZABETH N. BARR.

PREFACE

This book has been compiled from the written and verbal accounts of those who ought to know the history of Lincoln County. Personally I knew nothing of this history when I began gathering the material, and when stories conflicted I was not prejudiced to either opinion but tried in all possible ways to ascertain the actual facts in the case. I have interviewed most of the early settlers and those to whom I am most indebted are: J. J. Peate, Richard Clark, and Chalmer Smith of Beverly; John S. Strange, N. B. Rees, Anna C. Wait, Fred Erhardt, Adolph Roenigk, E. M. Harris, Martin Hendrickson, Daniel Day, Cris. Bernhardt, C. M. Heaton, Tone Bishop, Ogden Green, Myron Green of Lincoln; William Baird of Vesper; Mrs. Morgan and A. R. Buzick of Sylvan Grove.

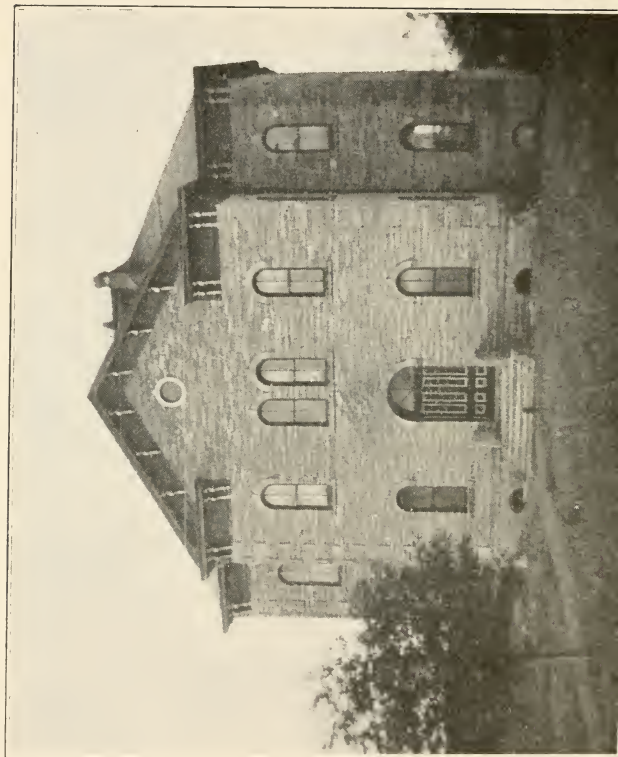
Those from a distance who have contributed letters and articles are: F. A. Schemerhorn, Eli Ziegler, and A. T. Biggs. Others have been kind enough to loan clippings. Among these clippings were articles by J. R. Mead, J. J. Peate, Thomas Strange, Washington Smith, Gen. Geo. A. Forsyth, also several important articles by unknown parties. Besides getting the statements of these people I have read the files of at least one newspaper from '73 down to date and searched the archives of the State Historical Society diligently and gleaned all I could from that source.

A special vote of thanks is due the newspapers and others who have loaned cuts and pictures.

I wish to make special mention of those who have advertised in this book. They are the fellows who are up-to-date and progressive or they wouldn't be here. And it is the man who is public spirited, liberal, and broad minded with whom you want to deal, not simply because he will do the best for the community but because he will do the best by you. As you read this book just notice who these men are.

I have done my best to give a true account of the happenings of Lincoln County. I know there will be some mistakes, and I do not anticipate that everybody will agree with even that part of my story which is correct. If you do not agree with me do not ask me to change it now. If there is anything left out which you think ought to have been put in you should have spoken of it last summer. In case this book meets with your approval I shall be happy. In case it does not I refuse to worry.

ELIZABETH N. BARR.



Geology of Lincoln County

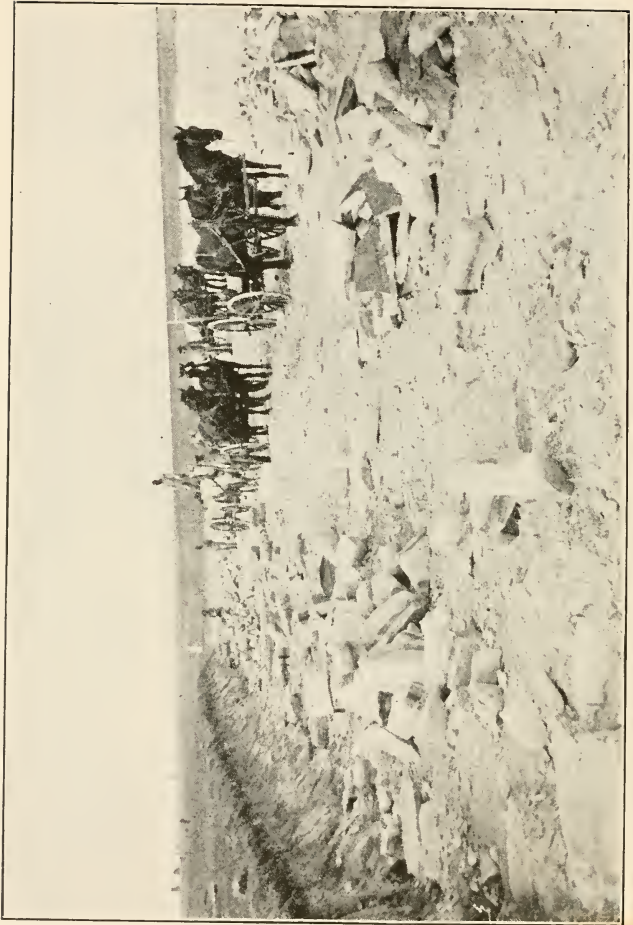
Lincoln County lies directly under the ancient coast line of the Triassic age, along which were deposited enormous beds of salt, ranging from seventy-five to two hundred fifty feet in thickness, at depths ranging from four hundred fifty feet at Hutchinson, Kans., to nine hundred twenty-five feet at Anthony, these depths being the least and greatest which have been found. So much for the salt.

Stone was found in the neighborhood which when polished made a very handsome marble surface. The Lincoln Board of Trade then sent for Robert Hay, a geologist, who reported on the geology of Lincoln County as follows:

"The Geology of Lincoln County, Kansas, is mainly connected with two sub-divisions of the Cretaceous group of formations. These in descending order are Benton series and Dakota series. There is some good building material in the Dakota, formed during the epoch. The marble found in some limited districts may be looked for in other areas. It is quite likely that the Dakota sandstone will yield gas under favorable conditions. These conditions are most likely to be found under the high land forming the divide from Lost Creek around the head of the Prosser and Rattlesnake Creeks. It is possible that similar conditions may be found in the southwest part of the county, and on the west line between Wolf and Spillman. Gas must not be sought near the outcrop of the strata, hence the localities indicated here.

"The lignite at every place we visited was at the same geological horizon, very nearly at the top of the Dakota. It is useless to look for this bed low down in the Saline Valley. The best guide to its position is the lowest layer of Benton limestones. If the boring is begun at some twenty feet below that, the horizon of the lignite will be reached at less than one hundred feet. It will probably pay to test it on the slopes of Lost Creek, Beaver, Rattlesnake, Upper Bullfoot, and West Elkhorn. The Dakota may yet yield another lignite horizon, and if so, it will be better, being farther below the surface."

J. R. Mead gives an account of a legendary tin mine in the



QUARRY ON W. D. MORGAN'S FARM.

vacinity of Elkhorn or Elm Creek. So far it has never been discovered.

Among the valuable materials which have been found and used are coal, which was first discovered in wells; marble, red, brown, and purple, streaked with white; salt and building rock, which is still extensively quarried.



The above is a picture of Table Rock, for which Table Rock Creek was named. For many years it was a great curio to travelers who came through this section, but was destroyed by unknown parties some years ago.

Pre-Historic

Geographically speaking Lincoln County is in the central part of Kansas, and Kansas is in the center of the Universe, hence the importance of what shall follow. It is watered and drained by the Saline River, and by its tributaries, the creeks, Wolf and Spillman, Lost, Beaver, Twelve Mile on the north and Twin, Bull-foot, Spring, Elkhorn, Owl and Table Rock on the south, also by Rattlesnake and Battle Creek, which flow into Salt Creek in the northwestern part of the county. There are seven hundred fifty sections of arable land, most of which is under cultivation. The landscape is just rolling enough to be beautiful, but not to interfere with tillage. The air is so clear that the eye may span many miles, and looking from any high point one may see comfortable and thrifty farm-yards, shaded by beautiful trees and surrounded by fertile well-kept fields. One can trace the streams by their wooded banks, and perhaps see the spires of a village in the distance.

Withdraw these evidences of civilization from the scene, people it instead with occasional herds of buffalo, deer, elk, antelope, towns of prairie-dogs, packs of gray wolves, flocks of wild turkey and prairie-chickens, with perhaps a band of Indians mounted or afoot, and you have the proper scene for the beginning of these chronicles.

Some of these herds of buffalo and deer were surprisingly large sometimes, containing tens of thousands. We have it on good authority that a single herd of buffalo crossing the railroad track some time in the sixties held up a train from nine o'clock in the morning till five in the evening. Mr. Erhardt tells of starting out from his home with a friend to get some tallow and killing ninety-two buffalos in one afternoon. This must have been before the year 1870. In ten years from the time the first settlers came, buffalo began to be very scarce in the county, very few were seen after 1877.

Mr. J. R. Mead, in a letter to Miss Clara Green, speaks of seeing a herd of elk between five hundred and a thousand, in number, coming down the valley from Spillman Creek. They crossed the Saline where the town of Lincoln now stands. A hundred great bucks were in the herd, their immense horns

looking like a forest of dry cottonwood limbs, as they walked through the sunflowers with their bodies partly hidden by the grass and weeds.

Mr. Mead also tells of a great herd of deer which he saw in this county. He has given a complete description of this section of the country in its natural state. We quote in brief:

"In the lowlands along the river the sunflowers grew a dense thicket ten feet high. Along the bluff was a line of drift showing the valley had been covered six feet with water. This line of drift extended far up the river, and the valley above where Lincoln now stands must have been covered, judging from the drift ten to fifteen feet deep, occasioned by the bluffs on either side and the thick timber forming a gorge."

In his letter he says further: "I and my party were nearly drowned on Wolf Creek in 1861. The water rose thirty feet in an hour. Big logs and trees were left at the foot of the bluffs a quarter of a mile from the creek."

Besides the animals above mentioned there were many beavers, ravens, eagles, badgers, squirrels, porcupines, raccoons, foxes, otter, and wildcats.

The famous Pawnee road which extended from Nebraska to the Big Bend of the Arkansas, thence wherever opportunity afforded, came through what is now Lincoln County and crossed the Spillman five or six miles above its mouth. This well-watered, well-wooded country, full of big game, offered a happy hunting-ground, and with its ridges and rocks was a bonanza for primitive warfare.

Of the tribes which frequented this country, the writer has learned very little except that Pottawatomies, Cheyennes, Sioux, Delawares, Kaws, Otoes, and Pawnees were all seen by early hunters in the valleys of the Saline and Spillman. It seems that these Indians were seldom dangerous if they knew a white man was armed and had the will and ability to defend himself. But J. R. Mead has well said: "The timid and weaklings had no business in that country." The Pawnees in particular were capable of being docilized, and the superior keenness which ages of thieving had taught them, made them valuable government scouts in the border warfares. They were excellent horsemen, and had a thorough knowledge of the country over which their raids extended, hundreds of miles in width and from Nebraska to Mexico.

The Pawnee road above mentioned was no defined path, but just a route within a strip of country a mile or so in width. They made semi-annual buffalo hunts with this road as a basis. Next in importance, as a means to wealth and honor was their

thieving expeditions. J. R. Mead describes the equipment of one of these parties: "The Pawnees invariably went on these expeditions afoot in parties of from two to thirty-five, composed mostly of young men. They were lightly armed, all had a very serviceable bow and quiver of arrows, and a knife. Each Indian carried from four to six extra pair of new moccasins, one or more lariats, twenty pounds of dried meat, some pieces of strap to repair their clothing also a pipe and tobacco, an occasional light squaw axe and a few trifles. This was all that was necessary for a thousand mile journey. Although they went afoot they expected to come back mounted for when they raided another tribe they depended on stealing enough horses to get away on. A piece of tanned hide looped around the lower jaw of the horse was bridle enough. They were so successful that they were hated by all other plains tribes. Their hand was against every man and every man's hand against them. All tribes were united in their effort to exterminate the thieving Pawnees."

Mr. Mead says further: "Periodically the Cheyenne warriors spread out like a net, swept over the rolling country of hills and streams and valleys between the Solomon and Saline in eager search of the detested raiding parties."

The Pawnees avoided conflict wherever possible as it interfered with their business, they were out to steal ponies and not to pick quarrels, but once drawn into battle they were among the bravest and most skilled warriors of the plains.

The Pawnees followed the same program after the coming of the whites. They had once occupied all the territory of Kansas and still claimed it, and thought they had a right to gain their living from it. This worked a great hardship on the settlers, which, with other hardships of pioneer life, prompted Wasshington Smith in his history to ask what motives "impelled men to leave the scenes of childhood, the surrounding of youth, the love of kindred and associations of home, the tender ties of friendship and the graves of their ancestors to contend with the inclement skies and inhospitable shores of an unknown country"

Their motives were various, but in any case it was not dangers, hardships, privations, calamity, war and death which filled the minds of those who laid the foundations of our present commonwealth. It was rather the opportunity of a new country, a veritable new heaven and new earth, which attracted them. Here was an opportunity to transfer the best of what existed in older settled places and to build to that something more advanced and better, and economically an opportunity to gain

new and richer estates for themselves, and better advantages for their children.

Those who looked on the right and not the wrong side of the picture had strength, and faith to endure all adversity and were permitted to see with their own eyes all these things come to pass. Such is the reward of the hope that "springs eternal in the human breast."



Coming of the White Men

It is not possible to go very far back in the history of Lincoln County, although our introduction has shown that prehistoric times in this section of the country must have been full of interesting events. We have seen that with its superior advantages for food, war and sport it was the favorite stomping ground of several tribes of Indians. It was claimed by more than one tribe, even after it had become government land by treaty. The Pawnees, especially, still considered it theirs and thought they had a right to gain their living from it by raids.

The first white man on record to visit what is now Lincoln County was Bourgmont and his party in 1724. His line of march has been traced through the county going from east to west. Pike and his party came through in 1806. His line of march extended from the north, and the two routes intersected about the place where Lincoln Center now stands.

In the fifties hunting parties going up the Saline and Solomon Rivers operated in the territory which is now Lincoln County. Few of them left any record of their findings or their experiences.

Some of Mr. Mead's adventures appeared in Vol. IX of the State Historical collections from which the following quotations are taken:

"There was a battle fought on the plains north of the Spillman Creek in June, 1861. The Otoe tribe from the north, with their families and a letter from their agent, came down for a big hunt. They camped in the valley along the creek. The Cheyennes found them and sent three or four hundred warriors to drive them out. The Cheyennes were afraid to charge the camp as the Otoes had guns. Both sides fought on horseback with bows and arrows and after the battle arrows could be picked up everywhere. In one instance two young men rushed together at full speed, seized each other with their left hands, stabbing with their right till both fell dead without releasing their hold. The Otoes finally retreated down the river to my ranch with scalps, ears, fingers and toes of their enemies, trophies of the fight, tied on poles.

"Once I left a young fellow at a camp I had established while

I went over to Wolf Creek to hunt a few days. On returning I found my man hidden out in the brush nearly frozen, with nothing to wear but his under clothes. Two Indians came along with some stolen horses, saw he was scared, made him cook all they could eat then took off his clothes or whatever else they wanted and leisurely packed their ponies. Back of the camp shelter was my young man with two loaded guns hid under some skins. He was too badly scared to use them. He could easily have gotten away with both Indians, but he lacked grit.

"On another occasion (December, 1861), I established a camp on Spillman Creek and after collecting a quantity of furs left one man in the camp and went to hunt with my other man and team. It was very cold and snow deep. In a day or two the man I had left came to my camp; said he heard shooting around, was scared and skipped in the night. I drove back and found my camp plundered and a big trail in the snow leading down to the river. Directing my men to follow I started after them on my pony. In a few miles I saw them ahead on foot. Each one had a big wolf skin of mine hanging down his back, a slit in the neck going over his head. There were thirty-three of the party. I followed them unseen for some distance and saw I could not possibly get around them as my pony could hardly stand, her feet were so smooth; but I had to get to my ranch ahead of them, so I rode into them and was surrounded and captured. I found they were a party of Sioux on marauding expedition, some of them, the most villainous-looking beings I ever saw. I gave them a good talk, let on I was glad to see them, proposed we all travel together to which they agreed, had a jolly time for half a day, by which time I had so ingratiated myself with the chief who was a fine fellow, that I was allowed to go on alone. Our conversation was carried on in sign language. I had two men at the ranch and my men with the team got in that night. The Indians came to my place the next morning and built a fortified camp in the timber back of the house. I treated them nicely, gave them tobacco and got all my furs back except an otter skin."

"Uncle Mike" Sterns, as he is familiarly known here, used to hunt in this country with Uncle Tom Boyle, Ade Spahn, and a man by the name of Dean, in fifty-eight and fifty-nine. He says that the Moffit ranch house was located about 150 yards down the Saline River from Rocky Hill bridge on the north bank. The evacuation may be seen there at this time.

On one of these hunting trips the party camped near the mouth of Beaver Creek under a large oak tree that is familiar

to all of the old settlers and on going to the creek for water found it dry. Spahn, being an old hunter, led the party up the creek very cautiously and when near where the Dan Day's barn now stands, they came upon a beaver dam where several hundred beavers were busily engaged in enlarging it. Uncle Mike says that it was one of the most beautiful sights he has ever seen.

On another of these hunting expeditions they pitched their camp on the Elkhorn bottom south of Rocky Hill. One of them carelessly threw a quarter of buffalo meat on the picket pins. That night when they staked the horses out with the pins the wolves were so ravenous that they gnawed the pins to pieces, the horses escaped and they never recovered them. One of the number walked to their home in Salina and brought up a team of oxen with which they continued the hunt. On this trip they saw some wolves surround a cast off buffalo and make a circle around him with relays and after chasing him till he was exhausted they hamstringed him and devoured him. This took place around the bluff near where Sam Weigert now lives, southeast of Lincoln.

At one time when camped on the J. W. McReynolds farm in what is now Franklin township, the others of the party went away for the day, as was their usual custom, and left Mr. Sterns in charge of the camp. A party of Indians came up and asked for coffee. He refused to get it for them and after repeatedly asking for it they grew angry and one of them picked up a loaded musket, cocked it and placed the muzzle at his breast. He then pointed to the bucket and to the spring up the hill and told them to go. He did so, and upon returning found the Indians gone and all of the camp supplies stolen.

The accompanying illustration is the scene of a battle-ground of the Pottawatomie and Pawnee Indians, on Bullfoot. Indian bones were found in the cave shown in the picture and various opinions have been advanced as to how they came there. Mr. F. A. Schemerhorn says in a letter: "As to the battle between two Indian tribes on Bullfoot, I went over there in 1867 and gathered up a sack full of skulls and gave them to Dr. T. B. Fryer then post surgeon at Fort Harker, and nearly every skull had a bullet hole in it, showing that they were killed by bullets and not with arrows. It was generally believed then that those Indians were killed in a fight with some buffalo-hunters in 1865, I think on Beaver Creek. I think Dan Day now owns the place where the fight occurred. As it was the custom of the Indians to bury their dead by placing them upon scaffolds in some out-of-the-way place and on some high point gen-

erally, we supposed they carried their dead from the fight on Beaver Creek over to the point of the rocks on Bullfoot, which was at that time an out-of-the-way place, as the hunters and trappers going up the river generally traveled up the north



Indian Battleground.

side of the stream. There was no travel to amount to anything on the south side of the river when I went there in 1867."

Mr. Ferdinand Erhardt, who came to live on Bullfoot in 1867, found a number of skeletons in the cave before mentioned but gives a different explanation.

One day in 1868 Mr. Erhardt was walking along the ridge on the south side of Bullfoot when his dog, prowling among the rocks, came up with a skull. Mr. Erhardt followed the dog back and found an open cave filled with Indian skeletons. He reported his find to Fort Harker, and the soldiers sent a conveyance to remove the skeletons to that place. There were sixteen whole skeletons in the cave, and they were sufficiently preserved to be moved without going to pieces. Mr. Erhardt at that time shared the belief spoken of by Mr. Schemerhorn, namely, that these were the remains of Indians killed by the Moffit boys on Beaver Creek.

But about the year 1880 a band of Pottawatomie Indians camped on Bullfoot and laid out the battle-ground for Mr. Erhardt, and also left the story of the affray in characters on the wall of the cave. It seems that the Pottawatomies and Pawnees had been quarreling about their hunting-ground. The Pot-

tawatomies drove this band of Pawnees in from the west, who, being hard pressed, took refuge in this cave and were massacred by the Pottawatomies. A Pottawatomie was killed by a Pawnee who shot up from the cave. Those who do not believe that such a battle occurred, and that this was a burying-ground instead of a battle-ground, base their opinion on three things.

First, that the Indians were killed by bullets and not by arrows.

Second, that there were no remains of horses found near the place, and that Pawnee ingenuity would scarcely permit them to take refuge in such a death-trap as this cave proved to be.

Third, that both the Pottawatomie and the Pawnee Indians were peaceful and never had any fights.

The writer is inclined to credit the story of the battle. It was learned by Mr. Erhardt direct from the Pottawatomie Indians themselves. Mr. J. R. Mead is authority for the statement that in the year 1861 a large band of Otoes who camped on the Spillman were armed with guns. So the Pawnees and Pottawatomies might have had them two years later.

Indians were often, but by no means always, mounted on horses. According to the record left on the rocks the pursuing party was mounted. Mr. Sol. Humbarger says the Pawnees were likely on one of their thieving expeditions on foot. They were driven in to the rocks from the north or northwest.

The fact that their enemies were mounted and they were not will probably account for the Pawnees taking refuge in the first stronghold which presented itself instead of choosing a better place to defend.

The Pottawatomies that camped near the battle-ground in 1880 had an interpreter with them, who talked with Mr. Erhardt.

Authorities do not agree on the peaceful qualities of these Indians, and Mr. Mead says in a letter: "I left in the spring of 1863, so I know nothing personally of the battle between the Pottawatomies and Pawnees. Usually the Pawnees did not wish to fight." He says in another place: "These raiding parties of Pawnees were the especial objects of hatred of all the tribes of the plains both north and south, who fought and if possible killed them wherever found."

THE MOFFIT BOYS.

In spite of the fact that the country up the Saline River was not considered safe, a settlement was attempted in 1864 which ended disastrously. In March six persons, Charlie Chase, William Chase, Marion Chase, and John Moffit, Flave Moody and an

unknown party, who wrote the story for the "Salina Journal," started westward from their camp near where the Saline bridge now stands, to start a settlement on Spillman Creek. They halted and pitched their camp between Beaver Creek and the Saline River, in the second bend below the mouth of the Beaver. This camp was blown up by the explosion of a keg of powder. The boys then built a log-house and stable. Charles Chase and John Moffit went to Salina for provisions. During their absence the rest of the party had to live on parched corn. After three days of this exclusive cereal diet Flave Moody and Marion Chase started to walk east and the other two stayed by the goods. When the provisions arrived they baked biscuits and bachelor-like forgot to put either soda or baking powder in them. The next move was to buy three cows. They had four horses and one yoke of oxen. Although they had not filed on land they fenced in and planted twenty acres of corn. About the last of May they were driven off by an Indian outbreak. They all arrived in safety at their former camp near the Saline bridge.

About July 1, against all protests, John Moffit and his brother Thomas, with a Mr. Hueston and Mr. Taylor, came back to the ranch. In August, while out on a buffalo hunt, they were surprised by the Indians. Settlers who lived about Salina fail to agree in regard to the particulars of this incident. The following is a part of an official report to the Government from the headquarters of the Eleventh Volunteer Cavalry at Salina by Capt. Henry Booth, of Company L:

"Saturday evening, August 6, 1864, four men, two men (brothers) Moffit, one Taylor, and one Heuston, started from their ranch to kill a buffalo for meat, taking a two-horse team with them. Upon reaching the top of the hill about three-quarters of a mile from the house, the Indians were discovered rushing down upon them. The horses were turned and run toward a ledge of rock where the men took position. They appear to have fought desperately and must have killed several Indians, but one of the scalps was left on a rock close by. The horses were both shot through the head. This was probably done by the ranchmen to prevent them from falling into the hands of the Indians. The wagon was burned. The Indians made a descent upon the house in which were an old man and a woman. The man shot one of the Indians through a hole in the wall whereupon they all fled. They judge the number of the Indians to be about one hundred. The Indians retreated up the Saline River."

There is a letter written to Robert Nichol Moffit, of Illinois, by his brother John, dated May 13, 1864, which says: "We came here March 16. We are twenty-five to thirty miles from Salina

up the Saline River. We are now thirteen miles from the nearest house. We put up a stable thirty-five feet in length and a house twenty-two feet of logs."

This ought to prove that the Moffit boys really had a house and not merely a dugout. The writer to whom we are indebted for the account of the trip in the early spring, says they built a log house and stable. He also says that the woman in the house was Mrs. Hueston, and that she had her two children with her at the time.

They stayed all night in the house, and all the next day watched for Indians. The second night they dug a hole under the back of the house and escaped without coming out at the door. They wandered all night on the Elkhorn and the next morning found their way to the settlements.

A party of twelve men went to look for the bodies and found them in the place described. There was sixteen arrows in John Moffit and fourteen in Tom. The bodies were temporarily buried on the scene of the battle.



Scene of the Battle Between the Moffit Boys and the Indians.

The place of the tragedy is described as being the rocky ledge upon the northeast quarter section nine, township twelve, range seven in Elkhorn township of what is now Lincoln County.

Robert Nichol Moffit came from Illinois to recover the remains of his two brothers. He is said to have left Salina September 20, with an escort of soldiers and gone up the Saline to where his brothers were buried, to have disinterred the remains and taken them to Wetherfield, Ill., where they were laid to rest.

Settlements

The first permanent abode of white men was built in the bend of the river, not far from where Beverly now stands, by the Colorado boys. The "Colorado boys" belonged to the First Colorado Cavalry, and while stopping at Salina in 1865 came up the Saline and filed on nearly all the river lands from the mouth of the Beaver, east to where the county line now is. Six of them returned between Christmas and New Years the same year, with government cattle to occupy their claims. They were Richard B. Clark, of Indiana, who is now the only survivor, and still lives at Beverly; Jas. M. Adams, of the British Isles, Isaac De Graff, of New York, nicknamed General De Graff on account of his good judgment, Edward E. Johnson, of Massachusetts, Wm. E. Thompson, of Maine, who had been educated for a Catholic priest, and who was killed by Indians in the Black Hills in 1876, and Darius C. Skinner, of Ohio, whose family is prominent in Lincoln County. These men had crossed the plains prior to the war, and had been in turn miners, and soldiers until they got tired and settled down. They lived in the one dugout for mutual protection until it was safe for each one to live on his claim.

The next spring a number of settlers were added to this nucleus. As many names as could be collected are here given without any attempt at giving the order of their coming.

Geo. Green and wife, of Massachusetts, whose daughter Lizzie, born October 18, 1866, was the first white child born in this county. She married David Parker. W. T. Wild, of England, and John Dart, of Connecticut, with their families, J. J. Peate, Wm. Gaskill, the Haleys, M. D. Green, Michael Ziegler, John S. Strange, Washington Smith, Martin Hendrickson, David G. Bacon, Volney Ball, J. C. Parks, Thomas Moon, Chalmer Smith, Marseilles Smith, Caning Smith, Nicholas Whalen, Thomas E. Skinner and wife, Mary M. Skinner. These people all came in 1866. It has been impossible to find out all the people who came the next year, but Louis Farley Andrew, DeGraff, and Ferdinand Erhardt, M. S. Green were among the number.

The first year the settlers had to buy all their provisions at the following rates: Sugar, 18 to 20 cents per pound; coffee,

50 cents per pound; bacon, 25 to 30 cents per pound; flour, \$7.00 to \$11.00 per hundredweight; corn, \$1.00 to \$2.00 per bushel.

They killed buffalo and other game for meat, and might have lived pretty high for pioneers if it had not been for the difficulty of getting these provisions to the settlements. One party would go east after bread-stuffs and other necessities, while another would go west after meat. Sometimes these expeditions were delayed on account of the weather and the people ran out of bread. At such times they would supplement their diet of prairie chicken or fish with their precious seed corn. This corn was often ground in a coffee mill or prepared in an old fashioned hominy mortar. This was made of a log about



A Pioneer Home.

three feet long stood on end, and a hole hewed in the top to hold the corn. A wedge was fastened in the end of a stick about the size of a pick handle. The corn was cracked with this wedge. The finest was used for bread and the coarse for hominy.

The old fashioned whip saw was used to saw the first lumber. A scaffold was built and the logs rolled on it. One man stood on top to pull the saw up and one stood under to pull it down.

But in spite of these things the lot of the pioneer in this section of the country was not so hard and his sufferings were not so severe as in many of the earlier communities of the State. It is true that they were in danger of Indian raids and

were often driven from their homes, but they never faced actual starvation, and there are no records of anyone dying from want. They got their mail with comparative frequency and were obliged to haul provisions only forty miles instead of from a hundred to two hundred as some other communities did.

And above all this section offered its adopted children plenty of wholesome water, pure air and a healthful climate generally.

Sometimes money was earned by hauling buffalo bones to market or by killing wolves and buffalo for their hides. F. A. Schemerhorn has the honor of being the first bone-picker. Several other honors are due this gentleman, which will be spoken of as occasion permits. The first postoffice was at his ranch.

The Medicine Man

Among the tribes of the plains the medicine man has always been next in importance to the chief. He is usually the best educated man in the tribe and his wisdom is consulted on all occasions, not only in things pertaining to his profession, but in affairs of war and diplomacy.

In our civilized life the medical man (who is often a woman), is even more important. He is a specialist and has his work down to a fine point. He plays such worthy role in the affairs of men that no history can leave him out of account. No story of the human race is complete without giving due credit to those who help us in and out of the world—these toll collectors who stand at both the front and the back doors of life.

It is all right for one who is not sick to joke about the doctor, for he that is well needeth not a physician; but anyone who is suffering wants a doctor at once, and there is no greater blessing to a community than a sufficient number of physicians, who understand their business. There is hardly a person who gives up more personal pleasure and works harder in his profession. The pioneer doctor in Lincoln Center was Dr. Vernon. Dr. Gilpin came soon afterwards.

Dr. Sarah Goff was the pioneer lady doctor. She began practicing in Lincoln in 1885 and was successful from the start. Her medical instruction began under Dr. Holloway, of Lincoln, and in 1886 she graduated from Hanneman Medical College of Chicago.

Pard

DR. H. M. HALL

Is the oldest practitioner in Lincoln at present. He was born near London, England, in 1835, and came with the family to Illinois the next year and lived in Toulson.

His education was received in the schools of Illinois and the Knox Seminary in Galesburg. He graduated from the medical department of the Iowa University, receiving his degree in 1858. After practicing medicine in Stark County, Illinois, for a number of years he entered the Chicago Medical College, which is

now the medical department of the Northwestern University, and graduated in 1881.

He came to Lincoln in 1885 and has practiced here ever since. Ten years ago he went into the drug business in connection with his practice.

Doctor Hall was made a Mason in 1862 and is now one of the oldest Masons in the State.

*Paed***DR. JAMES LOUGHRIDGE.**

Dr. James Loughridge was born and raised in Appanoose County, Iowa. He received his common school education in a little school house with a red door. He went to Amity College, at College Springs, Iowa. His medical education was in the University Medical College, at Kansas City, Mo., where he took his degree in 1889. He has had a great deal of hospital and clinical work.

Ever since his graduation Doctor Loughridge has practiced in Lincoln, where he has a large and lucrative practice. He has a large, well-equipped office, containing among other things an operating table and ex-ray room. He is especially prepared for eye work.



DR. ALFRED HULTNER.

This remarkable man was born in Sweden, in the Province of Osterysthland, city of Lindkoping. His early education was in the government schools of his native city. He attended college at the University of Upsala, and studied medicine first at the Karolinska Medicuska institution in Stockholm, later at the University of Heidelberg in Germany, spending five years in the study of medicine in these two schools. Doctor Hultner practiced medicine first in Spanish Honduras in the city of Puerto Cortez, in the

year 1893. The next year he was registered to practice medicine in Iowa. The next year he came to Kansas and practiced at Wellsford. In 1896 he attended the University Medical College at Kansas City and took his degree.

In 1897 there was a private hospital of considerable size at Lawrence owned by Bunn & Hultner, in which our friend was a full partner.

Doctor Hultner has been practicing in Lincoln since 1898. His specialties are surgery and diseases of women and children. Among his other accomplishments he speaks five languages, Danish, Swedish, German, Spanish, and English.

*Paid***DR. PAUL NEWLON.**

The youngest member of the medical fraternity in Lincoln, is a home product. He was born here and received his common and high school education in the home schools.

He attended the University Medical College in Kansas City, Mo., and while in Kansas City he had considerable hospital work. He was eight months at the University Hospital, at the City Hospital two years, and has a diploma from that institution. He was an Inturn for several months. For four months he was on the police ambulance staff.

Last May he graduated and came to Lincoln to practice. He has been busy ever since.



DR. SARAH A. COLE.



Dr. Sarah A. Cole is the second lady physician to locate in Lincoln County, and the only practitioner of the Homeopathic school in Lincoln.

She was born on the Atlantic Ocean, and received her early education in the schools of West Virginia. She came to Lincoln County in 1882, and taught school here for a number of years. Her medical education began under the preceptorship of Dr. Sarah A. Goff, with whom she studied two years. She graduated from the Iowa University in 1889, and lo-

located at Port Austin, Mich. During her eight years practice there, she was city health officer for three years, and medical examiner for the Ladies of the Macabees.



Dr. Cole's Sanitarium.

In 1898 she went to the Hanneman Medical College in Chicago, took a full year's course and graduated. Having friends in Lincoln, she decided to locate here. Eight years ago Doctor Cole began building a sanitarium for the accommodation of emergency cases. At the present time it has a capacity of ten patients with hospital facilities and all modern improvements. A new bath house annex is nearly completed. It will contain the apparatus for all kinds of water, electric, vapor, and sun baths.



MISS HANNAH R. COLE.

Miss Hannah R. Cole is a sister of Doctor Cole. She is the trained nurse of the sanitarium, and also gives Osteopathic massage.

Examiner for National Address,
and Degree of Honor and
Royal Neighbors,

Handled all the cases of surgery

Chronic Cases especially Women
and girls,

Indian Troubles of 1868

The Saline and Solomon Valleys were often visited by marauding bands of Indians who killed or carried away the settlers, and destroyed property. The territory which is now Lincoln County was considered unsafe and the settlers lived in constant alertness for their red foes. While the primary object of these raids was to get food and plunder, the savage nature of the Indian would not let him stop merely with compelling settlers to cook for them and to give up their valuables.

During the raids of August, 1868, the neighbors were gathered at Wm. Hendrickson's place on account of the Indians. Word came that the Indians had hoisted a black flag on Bullfoot. They were badly in need of food. But the women that had charge of the citadel would not allow them to go out while the danger lasted.

Among the people were Martin Hendrickson, John Strange, Tom Alderidge, Fred Erhardt, Phil Lantz, and a Mr. Shaw. The married men had their families there. Finally Martin Hendrickson and Fred Erhardt managed to get away and they rode around to see what they could find. They went south, crossed the river at the Thieman place, went on till they crossed Bullfoot and found the black flag on the south side of the creek a mile from Erhardt's place. It proved to be a piece of calico put up by some white man for a joke. They then dismounted, and, leading their horses, began to look for Indian tracks. They came up the river to the mouth of the Spillman, crossed to the north side, and came toward home. They saw two people with handkerchiefs on their heads and thought at first they were Indians, but on coming nearer found them to be two little girls, aged six and eight. The elder said, "The Indians have had us." The younger said, "I wish I had a piece of bread and some water."

These children were captured on the Solomon in Beloit and carried away by the Indians who, when surprised by the soldiers, dropped them on the heights northwest of Lincoln. They had spent the night in a deserted house and when found thought they were still on the Solomon. The circumstance was reported to Fort Harker. A rumor was out that two children had

been taken from Beloit. A telegram was sent from Fort Harker and their father, Allen Bell, came and took them home. They remained a week at Wm. Hendrickson's.

A few days before this, about August 8, three women, Mrs. Shaw, Mrs. David G. Bacon, and Miss Foster, were captured in a raid on the Spillman. Mrs. Bacon had her baby with her. The women were abused terribly and bound with ropes. Mrs. Bacon became insensible by a blow on the head which cut to the bone, and was left on the prairie for dead. Later in the day she was picked up again by the Indians. At night they placed the women on ponies and told them to go to their wigwams. Mrs. Bacon was so nearly exhausted that she fell off her horse and the other women were obliged to go on with out her. She was found the next morning by Martin Hendrickson, who was the advance guard in the searching party. She still had her baby, but both were suffering intensely.

In connection with this raid Mr. F. A. Schemerhorn says: "Our first child was born August 8, 1868. The Indians made a raid in there that day."

The timely arrival of Colonel Benteen with his troops of the Seventh Cavalry, which was Custer's regiment, no doubt saved a general massacre. It is the opinion of many of the old settlers that Colonel Benteen just happened to be coming through here. We quote from Mr. Schemerhorn on this point:

"About three p. m., August 8, 1868, Colonel Benteen with his troops, A and G of the Seventh Cavalry, came to my ranch. The Colonel, being an old acquaintance, came in to call on me, and asked if there were any Indians to shoot. I said I thought not, as they had made a raid a few days ago, and I believed had left the vicinity as usual. He said the Government scouts reported quite a large body of Indians in our vicinity and that he had made a forced march from Fort Zarah, seventy-three miles, since two p. m. the day before. The horses had not been unsaddled since starting. He mounted his horse and said he was going over to the river about a mile and a half to await supplies which were coming to him from the fort. In about a half hour I heard a lot of shooting and yelling and knew it was the soldiers.

"Pretty soon a young man, Insley, I think was his name, came running his horse, and yelling at every jump that the Indians and soldiers were fighting. 'Give me your revolvers,' he cried. He repeated the request several times but I told him under the circumstances I thought I had better keep them myself. I asked him where he was going and he said down the river after more men to fight the Indians. In about an hour a sergeant and

four men came saying Colonel Benteen sent them to tell me that everything was O. K., that they had driven the Indians across the Saline and there was no further danger at present."

It seems hardly possible that this engagement was on the John Hendrickson place. The Indians are known to have attacked his house which was near Lincoln, and which was afterward occupied by soldiers, and now forms the corner of the Pioneer House.



The Pioneer House of Lincoln, which contains some historic logs.

It is known that during this attack some soldiers appeared on the scene and drove them away.

It is hard to reconcile dates given by different people. Mr. Schemerhorn says the raid on the outskirts of the settlement occurred on 2d and 3d, of August, and that the troops came on the 8th, but if the soldiers drove the Indians out on the 8th, how did they become bold enough to come back and raid again between the 1th and 13th, as we shall note later in E. E. Johnson's diary? We leave the question for a later historian.

It seems probable that some of Black Kettle's men were on the Spillman about this time and may have been the party to attack the Hendrickson place.

Black Kettle's territory was invaded by Custer a short time

afterward, and his whole village was destroyed. One hundred thirty warriors were killed, and the squaws taken captive.

Mr. Schemerhorn says further: "General Sully came a few days after and established his headquarters and it was then that the blockhouse was built."

General Sheridan, who was in command of this department, came to the headquarters from Missouri. He met Mr. J. J. Peate (August, 1868) at Schemerhorn's store on the Elkhorn. As Mr. Peate was a Government scout for Sheridan, and a good Indian fighter, the General selected him to help gather together and organize a company of volunteers from among the settlers and hunters to protect the frontier. Sixty men were enlisted, of which number twenty-three were from the Saline Valley. These were J. J. Peate, Chalmer Smith, E. E. Johnson, commander of the volunteers, D. C. Skinner, Fletcher Vilott, Louis Farley and his son Hutchison, Thomas Alderdice, Thomas Boyle, Eli Ziegler, Geo. Green, John Lyden, and John Haley, of the section which is now Lincoln County, and G. W. Culver, Frank Herington, Howard Morton, G. H. Tucker, G. B. Clark, A. J. Eutsler, E. E. Tozier, R. R. Tozier, Wm. Stubbs, and J. E. Green, from Ottawa and Saline Counties.

The operations of this body of scouts were not in Lincoln County, and it may seem far fetched to include an account of their campaign in this history, but the writer believes that it belongs here for various reasons.

The campaign ended with one of the greatest Indian battles ever fought on American soil, and the most important part in this battle was taken by Saline Valley men. The battle accomplished results important to Lincoln County, which was scarcely habitable and at least not attractive for settlement so long as the "dog soldiers" remained unchecked.

The battle of Beechers Island, on the Arickaree River, was the salvation of a large section of the country which included Lincoln County, and it is only right to acknowledge the debt we owe to those who made the future development of our county possible and drove out the enemy that we might possess the land.

E. E. Johnson had the fortunate habit in those days of keeping a diary. The following are some of the entries:

"Tuesday, August 11.—Went on an Indian scout up to the head of Spillman Creek, rode about sixty miles. Got back at eleven o'clock at night, pretty well used up. The Indians had ravished two women and tried to burn one house."

"Thursday, August, 13th.—Had another Indian scare. The Indians came in eleven miles above here and commenced firing

on the settlers, but luckily enough just then there was a party of soldiers coming over from Fort Harker and happened on the ground just as the Indians commenced firing, and gave chase."

Some authorities say this firing was done at the home of John Hendrickson, the blacksmith, who lived near Lincoln, where the soldiers were quartered, if so, they did not attack the place on the 8th.

"Friday, August 14th.—Went up as far as Mr. Berry's last night and stayed till morning. The settlers kept coming in all night. Got breakfast and struck out on the trail and followed it about eight miles. Met some of the soldiers coming back; learned from them that they ran the Indians fifteen miles, and it came dark on them and they had to quit."

"Saturday, August 15th.—Went up the Spillman Creek to where the command was camped. The Colonel sent back to Fort Harker to know what he should do. Sent out scouts to find the Indians. They came back at night, having found nothing of note. Boys elected me captain to take command of the citizens."

The scouts were soon on their way west, but eight of them were delayed at Fort Hays, by a mistaken order until it was too late to meet General Forsyth at Fort Wallace, who, with fifty-one men besides himself, was soon pushing ahead into the heart of the enemy's country. Forsyth left Fort Wallace September 5, and followed the Indians trail till the afternoon of September 16, when he camped, expecting to meet the Indians the next day.

The Indians who were gathered in this region and had been retreating to get the scouts where they could easily annihilate them, planned a daylight surprise. They were in the beautiful valley of the Arickaree and not far away was an island in the river. The attack was made the next morning before the light was clear.

This little band of fifty-two men were surrounded by over a thousand warriors, who were armed with Springfield breech-loaders, Spencer and Henry rifles. Their successful campaign and ultimate victory over these skilled warriors, their breaking of the brilliant charge of Roman Nose, and their endurance and courage during the terrible days and nights which followed form a chapter scarcely excelled in the annals of warfare the world over.

Their first move was to retreat mounted to the little island where, after the first charge was repulsed, they threw up sand heaps and dug little trenches for defense. Charge after charge was made upon them, but coolness and discipline battered the

ranks of the enemy, and won the day. The most notable charge was the one lead by Roman Nose, the dog chief, who planned to ride right over the island, protected by the Indian sharpshooters, who were to engage the fire of the scouts. In this he was unsuccessful, as the scouts paid no attention to anything but the charging cavalry. Roman Nose was killed and his ranks badly shattered. Colonel Beecher, the man for whom the island was named, received his death wound during this charge.

This was the last charge which amounted to anything. Eight days of the most intense suffering from wounds, from day's heat and night's cold, from the stench of the dead horses and the lack of food and attention followed before the rescue.

Scouts sent out the first night succeeded in getting to Fort Wallace. Colonel Carpenter, who was in camp on Goose Creek, near the Kansas line, and with whose command the remaining scouts were at this time, was ordered to the relief.

They reached Beecher's Island the morning of the ninth day. J. J. Peate, of Beverly, was the first one to reach his wounded companions. Half the men were either killed or wounded. If there was anyone who deserved special praise it was Louis Farley, who saved the day by lying with two others near the edge of the island and killing Indians who were trying to creep up unseen and gain the island. He died of his wounds shortly afterward in a temporary hospital.

Now for the results to the border country. Louis A. McLouthlin, who was in the battle, and afterwards discussed the situation with the Indians, says:

"The Indians told me they were concentrating for a grand raid, and at the full of the moon they intended to be in the settlements. They expected to have two thousand warriors, and they intended to spread out on both sides of the Republican and go east until troops drove them out." Spreading out as they do and covering a large territory, they would have come into the Saline Valley, but this defeat at Beecher's Island settled the question of a raid. Besides seventy-five killed, there were a larger number wounded, and they were thrown into confusion and disheartened.

The raid of May in which they had not lost a man had encouraged them and prompted them to plan this large expedition, but now they were completely crushed.

The Mulberry Scrap

This is the name of an encounter which occurred the 2d of February, 1869, on the Mulberry between the Indians on one side, and some Lincoln County settlers and soldiers on the other. Of course, the Indians got the worst of it as usual, and this is how it happened:

The Kaws from Council Bluffs, and the Pawnees from Nebraska, used to pass back and forth and steal horses from each other. Sometimes they annoyed the settlers too much, to their everlasting undoing. On the occasion of which we are speaking, a band of about a score of Pawnees were coming through the neighborhood, and stopping at Tom Skinner's home, compelled Mrs. Skinner to cook for them.

When the settlers heard of this they gathered together to see what had best be done. Several suggestions were made, but it was decided to go for the troops that were camped not far from the present site of Lincoln. John Alverson, Eli Ziegler, and Chal. Smith went. The captain told them to have the settlers ready by daybreak and he would have some soldiers there at that time.

Accordingly, a lieutenant with about a dozen soldiers, took up the trail with the settlers the next morning. They followed the Indians to Table Rock Creek, where they found their camp fire, and from there to Mulberry, where they overtook them. The Indians had stopped at the home of Chas. Martin to get food and tobacco, but the advance scouts did not succeed in holding them until the main body of men came up.

The red men scattered and the settlers began hunting them up and down the creek. Some of them went south across the stream to a high bluff. As they stood looking four Indians raised up side by side. They had discharges from the army, and one of them handed his discharge to the whites. It was passed from one to another. While this was going on Alverson, who was in the crowd, slipped off his horse and shot the Indian leader dead. The Indians began firing, and the troops soon appeared on the scene. There were two or three more Indians killed.

The lieutenant wanted to take them to Fort Harker and civi-

lize them. Gen. Isaac DeGraff sat down on the ground and also on the lieutenant's proposition, saying they could make good Indian's of them right there. The men dismounted, and, leading their horses, followed the Indians down a ravine. The redskins were shooting arrows, and one of them hit the lieutenant's horse, causing the animal to jerk loose and get away. The lieutenant then said he would kill every Indian. They followed the red men to a rocky gorge where sixteen of them took refuge in a cave.

One of the soldiers who was not careful to keep out of range was shot by an Indian and died at Martin's house two hours later. Eli Ziegler sustained a slight wound.

Finding no other way to get the Indians it was decided to throw hay into the mouth of the cave and fire it. Seeing what was about to be done the Indians dashed out of the cave under a rain of shot. All but three were killed before they got out of range. The men quickly mounted and persued the remnant. Richard Clark and Vollany Ball shot two of them at one hundred fifty yards range. The other was captured and the lieutenant took him to Fort Harker.

Raid of 1869

The battle of the Arickaree, or Beecher's Island stopped at least one great raid and relieved the people of the Saline and Spillman Valleys from the menace of the Dog Soldiers. Custer had settled Black Kettle and his tribe forever. Troops were stationed at different points within the present bounds of the county, yet for the settlers the worst was yet to come.

Referring to the soldiers it might be mentioned that a body of them were stationed at Schemerhorn's ranch south of Rocky Hill in 1868. The first Battalion of State troops under Captain Baker was stationed near the present site of Lincoln, some of them at the home of M. D. Green.

State troops were encamped in the same place in 1869. This was part of Company C of the 2d Battalion under Lieutenant H. H. Tucker. The headquarters of this encampment was at the mouth of Lost Creek, west of where Christian College now stands. This was the place where John Hendrickson lived, and was attacked by the Indians in 1868. The place where the log building stood can be found yet. The old pioneer house, a picture of which has been given, contains the logs of the main

building. There were some dugouts and a corral. About fifty-six men were quartered here in 1869.

There was a third encampment near Pottersburg. Company A of the 2d Battalion, under Sapt. H. A. Philey, occupied the blockhouse, which was built in the bend of the creek on the north side of Spillman, just below the mouth of Bacon Creek. It was built after the raid of 1868, and was occupied by the troops that year and the next. It was burned in 1871 or 1872 while unoccupied.

It happened that in May of 1869 there were no troops at any of the above mentioned quarters and the Indians saw an opportunity for a raid. This raid was probably the most horrible thing which ever happened to the settlers of this section of the country.

It has been impossible to ascertain what tribe of Indians made the raid. The Cheyennes get the blame for it, but it seems probable that the Dog Soldiers and Sioux were there also, as the captives were held by the Sioux and were in the tent of the Sioux chief Tall Bull when rescued. Although Tall Bull was a Sioux, his band was in part made up of outlaw Cheyennes.

This raid occurred on Sunday, May 31st. The Indians came without warning, and caught the settlers off their guard.

Eli Ziegler and John Alverson, going up Spillman Creek to a claim, saw what they thought to be a body of soldiers, which really was Indians in blue blouses, marching four abreast. They escaped by driving to the nearest timber and gaining the shelter of the banks of the stream. The Indians attacked the settlement of Danes, near the mouth of Trail Creek, killing Lawritzen and his wife. A young man named Peterson, who was staking off a claim, was killed and his face mutilated with a hatchet. Mr. and Mrs. Wichel and their friend Mayershoff were walking over their claim about 3 p. m. when they were attacked by the Indians. The men defended Mrs. Wichel until their powder was all gone, when they were killed and she was captured.

During the fight they advanced considerable distance down the valley and were a mile and a half west of Lincoln when the tragedy occurred. They were Germans of Hanover. They were buried where they met death.

On the same evening Mrs. Alderdice was visiting Mrs. Kline, a mile and a half west of Lincoln. The two women, Mrs. Alderdice with four children, and Mrs. Kline, with one, started down the river to seek safety. In crossing a strip of prairie two Indians were seen. Mrs. Kline crossed the river, which was up

to her shoulders, with her child. Mrs. Alderdice, overcome with terror, sat down on the ground, as she could not escape with her children. The Indians shot the three little boys, killing two and leaving the third wounded in the back. They took Mrs. Alderdice and her child and camped that night on Bullfoot Creek, where they choked the child to death, and hung it to a tree.

The same evening Harrison Strange, aged fourteen, and a thirteen-year-old boy named Schmutz, who were about a thousand yards southeast of Lincoln, saw two Indians riding toward them. The old Indian made friends with them by saying "Good Pawnee," and calmed their fears by tapping them gently with a spear. The young stripling rode up, raising himself high in his stirrups and hit young Strange a blow with a club. The lad saw the blow coming and with the words "Oh, Lord," half expressed he fell dead.

The club was broken. Schmutz ran, but was shot with an arrow. It lodged in his side. He pulled it out, but the barbed end remained. Young Strange's two brothers came to the relief and Schmutz was taken to Fort Harker, where ten weeks later he died in a hospital.

The next day a posse found the dead and wounded of Mrs. Alderdice's boys. The live child had an arrow in his back. The arrow was drawn by Phil Lance and Washington Smith with a large pair of bullet moulds, and he recovered at the home of Wm. Hendrickson. The two captured women, Mrs. Wichel and Mrs. Alderdice, were unable to plan an escape because one talked German, the other English.

Mrs. Wichel was about 20 and Mrs. Alderdice about 28. Both were beautiful, refined women.

The Wichels were brewers of Hanover, and were quite wealthy. It is reported that Mrs. Wichel had forty silk dresses. They had quantities of fine linen and other elegant household goods. They were both well educated and refined people. Wichel was about thirty. All the Germans were killed, and only three Danes survived. They also plundered and stole among others things, \$1,500 in money from Wichels, belonging to Mrs. Wichel's father.

The escape of Mrs. Kline was almost miraculous. She hid for a time in a clump of dogwood. The Indians, in their search, walked around and around her so near that she could have put out her hand and touched them. She could see their moccasins, but fortunately they did not see her. Her baby was awake but kept very quiet, though it smiled, as it was unaware of the

danger. This child grew up and lives at the present time in Lincoln. Her name is Mrs. Linker.

The next day (Monday, June 1), Mr. Alderdice, with a few neighbors, including Myron Green and Martin Hendrickson, were searching for Mrs. Alderdice. After dark they came upon Wm. Earl and learned that a party of Saline Valley men had been surprised by the Indians at their hunter's camp beyond Wolf Creek the Saturday before. It was a rainy day, and the men were at the camp when the Indians came. They all jumped into the brush for shelter. Sol Humbarger was wounded. They kept in the brush and made their way to the third branch of Wolf Creek, where Earl left Humbarger with Dick Alley and Harry Trask, while he came on for help. He had not eaten anything for two days.

Myron Green started at once for Salina, and the next day came back with a number of volunteers to the rescue. About five that evening a party of twenty started out to find Humbarger. They camped on the Spillman that night. Wednesday noon they met a crowd from the Colorado neighborhood who had already rescued the hunting party. "Jack" Peate and Dayhoff were among the number. Humbarger had been wounded in the hip with an arrow.

For some days after the raid the settlers kept indoors, as they were afraid to go abroad even to get food. When Harrison Strange was buried the whole funeral procession was armed. The funeral was at Wm. Hendrickson's, and the cemetery was on the Schemerhorn place, south of the river. When the body was lowered into the grave and the ceremony over, a buffalo was seen coming from the south. Those who had guns gave chase, killed the animal, and divided the meat among the settlers. The neighborhood was found to be short of ammunition, and Phil Lantz rode to Salina and back seventy-two miles in one day, bringing with him six Spencer carbines and a large amount of ammunition.

After the raid the Indians retreated with their captives and plunder to their village on the sand hills between the Platte and Frenchman Creek, whither they were followed by General Carr, the same summer.

While on the Republican River General Carr struck a large Indian trail which had been freshly traveled. At each recent camping place there was the print of a woman's shoe. An article entitled "The Adventure of Maj. Frank North," by Alfred Sorenson, in the Nebraska Historical Collections, gives an account of the recapture of the women.

It is from his article and from letters by Hercules H. Price,

who was with General Carr that this account of the recapture is compiled.

As General Carr, with Major North and his Pawnee scouts were pushing on north they came across a bit of torn dress, and later found a note saying, "For God's sake, come and rescue us."

Detachments of the best mounted men from the five companies were selected for a forced march. The wagon trains were left to follow. The next morning, July 11, an Indian village was sighted near the valley of the South Platte. After a careful survey it was decided to attack from the north. However, while making the circuit described by Major North, the command keeping a mile and a half from the village, and swinging around the east side, General Carr became afraid that they had been observed by the Indians, and ordered a charge.

The Indians, lazy with feasting, and satisfied with booty, were resting in the shade of their tents, and were taken completely by surprise. The charge of the cavalry threw everything into instant confusion. The village was admirably situated for a defense had it not been too late.

As the cavalry came riding down the streets of the village, firing volley after volley, the Indians fled in all directions to ravines and rocks. Their ponies were grazing on the prairie, but very few succeeded in reaching them. The soldiers began hunting them down in their hiding places and slaughtering them on every hand. Tall Bull, with his squaw and child and eighteen warriors were surrounded in a narrow ravine. He and his followers were all killed and the squaw and child was taken captive.

Meanwhile an active search for the white captives under Captain Cushing had resulted in finding Mrs. Alderdice and Mrs. Wichel, both badly wounded, in the tent of Tall Bull, who had taken them as wives. Seeing it was impossible to keep them longer he had shot them. Mrs. Alderdice was lying on the ground unconscious, and just as Major North came in with the captive squaw and child of Tall Bull, Mrs. Alderdice drew one or two long breaths and died.

Mrs. Wichel was sitting on a mat conscious and suffering intensely from her wound. She wept for joy at the sight of the white men. After soldiers and Pawnees had finished with the Sioux her wounds were tended and she was made comfortable as possible. Nine hundred dollars of the money was recovered and returned to Mrs. Wichel. Her gold watch and some other things were also recovered. The village, which was rich in Indian property and booty taken from the whites, was plun-

dered and burned. The place was called Susannah, which was the Christian name of Mrs. Alderdice. She was buried on the battleground.

The suffering of these two women and their cruel treatment is a pathetic and shameful story which we will not go into in detail. During the absence of Tall Bull they were beaten by his squaw through jealousy. The women were not allowed to see each other above half a dozen times during their captivity.

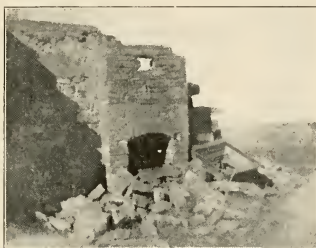
Mrs. Wichel married later, but it is not definitely known at this time whether it was a soldier, a blacksmith, or an army surgeon.

This was the end of the Indian troubles so far as this section of the country was concerned. The Sioux were crippled as the Dog Soldiers and Black Kettle's followers had been the year before. Indians were seldom seen in Lincoln County after that, although it is plain from the attitude of the early newspaper that the people took a keen interest in the warfare against them in other places, and favored the extermination of the Modocs.

In 1873 a party of Indians with their squaws, were seen on the Elkhorn. They were advised to move on, and did so. The last Indian seen in bands in this vicinity was in 1879 or 1880.

County Organization

The second epoch of Lincoln County history begins with its organization into a county in 1870. In spite of the drawbacks and dangers of pioneer life, in spite of the fact that Kansas had not yet out-grown her reputation for being a desert place with hot winds, and the fact that our county was at that time open frontier, exposed to hostile Indians, in spite of famine, flame,



Ruins of John S. Strange's House Showing Fireplace by Which the First Commissioners Sat.

malaria and fever, people came, and kept coming. The valleys filled with settlers, and the hills with herds, till four years after the first claim was staked, there were five hundred and sixteen people here.

The Legislature defined the boundaries of Lincoln County in 1867, and it was first a township of Ottawa and later of Saline County. A petition headed by Tom Boyle, Martin Hendrickson, Geo. Green, H. J. Wisner, and Isaac DeGraff, asking for separate county organization, was sent to Topeka.

Governor Jas. M. Harvey proclaimed separate county organization and established a temporary county seat on the north-west quarter of section 35, township 11, range 8, about where Lincoln Center now stands. He appointed temporary officers as follows: Isaac DeGraff, Washington Smith, and John S.

Strange, County Commissioners, and F. A. Schermerhorn county clerk, on October 4, 1870, and on October 6, the Commissioners met at the house of Jno. S. Strange.

They named the county Lincoln in honor of Abraham Lincoln, and divided it into four townships, Colorado, Elkhorn, Salt Creek, Indiana. They also turned down a petition to have the county seat moved three miles east and one-half mile south of where it was. This was near the place which afterwards became the Abram townsite. The petition was headed by M. D. Green, Dick Clark, Jacob Harshbarger, and Harmon Kingsley.

County Seat Contest

Few counties have managed to get along without a county seat contest, and this was the beginning of the one in Lincoln. The election in November resulted as follows: Representative, I. C. Buzick; Commissioners, Cornelious Dietz, Jas. Wild, John S. Strange; County Clerk, A. S. Potter; Treasurer, Vollany Ball; Probate Judge, D. C. Skinner; Register of Deeds, T. A. Walls; Sheriff, R. B. Clark; Coroner, Francis Seiber; County Attorney, Myron Green; District Clerk, J. A. Cook; Surveyor, P. Lowe. This was a victory for those in favor of changing the county seat, so it was picked up bodily and taken over the hill, where, in order to make business legal, the county officers met and organized court on the bare and bleak townsite of Abram one cold January day in 1871. They then adjourned to the house of Ezra Hubbard, where the new County Commissioners met in February, 1871. A license to sell liquor was granted, Mr. Strange casting his vote against it. Three petitions for county roads were accepted. The first was to run from section 12, on the east line of the county, to the county seat, the second from Pottersburg to the county seat, and the third was to begin between section 24 and 25, on the east line of the county, and go to Elkhorn Creek, and thence to a point about a half mile west of Twin Groves, corner of section 28. The clerk was instructed to procure seals for the Probate Judge and Register of Deeds, and advertise for proposals to build a court house. The bids were to be filed in the clerk's office up to 12 m. on Saturday, April 1, and the court house was to be completed by July 1. In March, 1871, the Legislature provided for court in Lincoln County. Jas. H. Canfield, of Junction City, judge of the

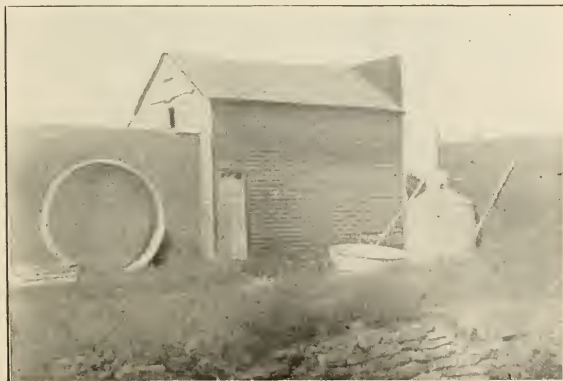
Eighth district, presided over court on November 6th of the same year.

The buildings were put up the next summer. The county effects were housed in the upstairs of Myron Green's store. A frame building 25x60 feet. County Clerk A. S. Potter had to issue the license to sell liquor which had been granted to Fred Buckner and John Cleary, and is mad yet because he had to.

Two petitions were filed with the Commissioners that year to hold another election on the county seat proposition. Both were rejected in June. There was considerable agitation at this time about this question, and a tragic affair occurred which really settled the county seat fight.

Ezra Hubbard was building a mill at Rocky Hill. Bad blood had come to exist between him and the Haleys, who wanted to drive him off his claim. They annoyed him a great deal, sometimes coming at night and tearing down the building. At one time John Haley burned one of Hubbard's freight wagons. The latter suspected Haley of stealing logs from his timber land, so on one occasion, when he and his son-in-law, John Cook, went with their teams to haul logs, Hubbard took his carbine with him to stop Haley from trespassing.

Haley was on the Hubbard property, and when the men were about to hitch to a certain log he claimed it, saying that it had floated onto Hubbard's place from his. A quarrel arose and Hubbard shot Haley.



House in Which Hubbard Was Mobbed.

After the shooting Hubbard managed to get away from Haley's friends and gave himself up. He was at first put in the store building at Abram, and later confined in a building used for a boarding house. Cook was arrested and kept with him.

This building has since been moved to Lincoln, and is now occupied by John Kyle's tin shop. Sheriff Medcalf appointed four of Hubbard's worst enemies to guard the prisoners, refusing all other help that was offered. As no two persons exactly agree



The Hubbard Mill.

on the names of these guards, we are not sure that we are absolutely correct in the matter, but it seems most likely that they were John Lyden, Chas. Wilson, John Ryan, and Tim Murphy.

John Lyden did his best to protect the two prisoners, but to no avail. A mob of forty men, in all degrees of intoxication, took the place. They first shot at Hubbard through the window and later entered the building and shot again. Suffering from nine wounds the old man crept up the cleats on the wall to the loft. Later in the night some members of the mob beat out his brains with a carpenter's mallet. Cook escaped.

Several parties, including all of the guards, were arrested, but none were brought to trial except Ira Buzick. He was ac-

quitted. This trial cost the county \$10,000, and, of course, people grumbled and blamed the officers for not keeping such disturbances down.

Hubbard's body was taken to Salina for burial. Those who escorted the body were well armed, but then, nobody was considered dressed in those days unless he was sufficiently armed to take care of himself. Thomas Bennett bought the mill. This is the way it looked in process of building.

Mob violence was used as an argument for changing the location of the county seat. On February 19, 1872, an election was held at which 408 votes were cast. Lincoln Center received 232 and Abram 176.

The triumphant Lincolmites then loaded Abram on wheels and brought it along with the county's archives to Lincoln. All the buildings were moved. Abram was not allowed to die a natural death, but was given the distinguishing honor of being translated while yet in the body.

A building was erected for a newspaper by a deaf and dumb man, but only two issues of the paper came out.

This building, which was 10x22 feet, was later moved to Lincoln, and became the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Anna C. Wait. Mrs. Wait taught Lincoln's first school in it, and it is now used for a shoeshop.



BUILDING THE COURT HOUSE.

In 1873 the county headquarters was in the upstairs of the Webster building. The rent on this upper room was \$300 per year.

April 1st of this year bonds to the amount of \$4,000 were voted for building a court house. There was much opposition to these bonds, and after the blanks for the bonds had been ordered, County Clerk A. S. Potter was warned that an injunction would be served on him to prevent his signing them. Accordingly the blanks were taken from the express office at Salina by another man so that County Attorney Beatty would not know they had come. They were privately handed to Mr. Potter, who, with John S. Strange, retired after night to the lonely habitation of Tom Malone, northwest of Lincoln, where they each signed their names one hundred and seventy-six times to bonds and coupons. The bonds were not sold for face value, but the balance of three hundred dollars was made up by private subscription. The court house, which was built at that time, was burned in 1898. The present fine building shown in the picture was then built, and dedicated in 1900.



THE GRASSHOPPERS.

This brings us down to a famous period in the annals of Kansas—1874—"grasshopper year." In the diary of E. E. Johnson is an account of the grasshoppers in August, 1868. They came from the north, commenced at the edge of his corn field and cleaned it as they went. But in 1874 they made their big raid through Kansas and did not slight Lincoln County. It made times extremely hard everywhere, especially for the new settlers who had nothing but their crops.

The Government sent out some blankets and army overcoats and for many years afterward the grasshopper sufferer could be picked out of a crowd by his coat. Relief was also sent out by private parties in the East. Many people were left absolutely destitute and the township trustees spent the winter distributing supplies. Not a green leaf was left. Everything was eaten up but castor beans. The grasshoppers drew the line here as does the small boy.

THE LYDEN MURDER.

The next year a very mysterious murder occurred. A well educated and cultured Irishman, John Lyden by name, who had been one of the armed guards placed over Ezra Hubbard, was the victim of foul play, the full secret of which will probably never be unearthed. The facts so far as they developed at the time are as follows: John Lyden, a wealthy stock owner of the Elkhorn was shot as he sat at breakfast one morning, by an unknown party, the shot being fired from under the table. The body was hid under the bed all day and at night taken in a wagon to the vacated home of Dr. Seiber, who had built one of the finest houses in the county and later left it. Here the body was thrown into the well, the house was burned down and some of the charred timbers thrown into the well. The body remained in the well about a month before it was discovered. In the meantime a young man by the name of Millard Eaton who was working for Lyden at the time rounded up his cattle, drove them to Ellsworth and shipped them to John Lyden at Kansas City. Eaton went to Kansas City and returned by way of Salina, leaving \$1,000 in a box with a certain doctor there. He went out home and had a big party and seemed to have plenty of money to spend. By this time people began to wonder what had become of Lyden. Eaton then came to Lincoln Center on Sunday.

A certain already notoriously bad character attracted suspicion to himself by driving from Salina to Lincoln in two and

a half hours, and taking Millard Eaton away with him, after which Eaton was seen no more in Lincoln, but rumor had it that he was seen in Kentucky by the Lincoln County sheriff who went there ostensibly to bring him back, which he did not do. All sorts of surmises and rumors were current but the incident was closed without any one being brought to trial.

After Eaton disappeared a searching party comprised of F. A. Schermerhorn, Tone Bishop, Wells, and Grubb found the body in the well. Mr. Bishop climbed into the well and saw blood on the side of it. The body was under water. Some of the citizens employed a private attorney to look into the matter. Several parties were suspected of being implicated. It was not supposed that Eaton did the shooting himself but seems probable that he was there when it was done.

GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT.

It is a relief to turn from the above tragic facts to something more agreeable. Lincoln County was enjoying continual growth and prosperity. In 1873 there were five hundred families or about 2,500 people. Stone buildings, bridges, mills, and other improvements were being built. A fine new school house the best this side of Junction City was put up in 1872.

The next year the Rees Mill was built. It is still one of the most beautiful spots around Lincoln Center.



It was built by Elias Rees and after his death was operated by his son, L. J. Rees, who is the present owner. At present Mr. T. F. Braun and Mr. Howard Rees operate it.

In this same year a six foot vein of coal was found a mile from Lincoln Center. There were also coal mines in the Elkhorn and Spillman, the vein being $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet thick. A vein 3 feet thick was discovered underlying the whole Danish settlement. Twenty-five men were employed in the Spillman mines and more were being put in as fast as room could be made. This coal was worth \$3.50 to \$3.75 per ton at the mines. Lincoln had great prospects for a mining country. For further discussion read the article on "Geology" in another part of the book.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

Lincoln County has had prairie fires, cyclones, and floods which brought more or less disaster with each visitation.

The first big fire on record was in 1871. The fire originated on the railroad track near Fort Harker, and came into Lincoln County from the south. it burned up ranges and destroyed many thousand head of cattle. No lives were lost| The most disastrous fire was in March, 1879, when the northwestern townships were burned over. Three deaths occurred about a mile north of where Prairie Grove Church now stands. The victims were Robt. Montgomery and his fourteen-year-old son, Robert, and Isaac Pfaff. These men were caught out on the prairie and overtaken by the flames. The Montgomery home was also destroyed.

RAILROAD HISTORY.

The population in 1880 was 8,572. The work of organizing townships which had been in progress since 1875 was finished about this time and the county was redistricted as follows:

First District, Indiana, Valley, Franklin, Colorado, and Madison; Second District, Marion, Beaver, Salt Creek, Logan, Scott, and Battle Creek; Third District, Orange, Cedron, Grant, Pleasant, Highland, and Golden Belt.

It was about this time that railroad agitation began. The Topeka, Salina and Great Western organized in 1880, and secured a right of way in Lincoln County in 1881, without opposition. Then the Kansas Central put up a good talk and wanted \$60,000 for a narrow guage. Later the Kansas Central was absorbed into the Union Pacific.

The Union Pacific had surveyed a Saline Valley route in 1866, when Junction City was the terminus of the Kansas Pacific, but when the Union Pacific became a candidate for Government subsidies its projects naturally took the route along

the Smoky Hill, which was the old "Pikes Peak" trail and along which were the military posts of Fort Harker, Fort Hays, and Fort Wallace. Not until compelled to do so for fear of other roads did the Union Pacific build the Saline Valley branch. In spite of five years of daily expectation of a railroad, in 1885 the people of Lincoln County were still hauling their grains to Salina and Ellsworth and hauling back their goods in wagons. In October of that year aid was voted by the county and in 1886 a branch of the Union Pacific, called the Salina, Lincoln and Western reached Lincoln Center. The road is now called Salina and Oakley.

The Cleary Case

In the morning of January 3, 1888, the community was thrown into great excitement over the killing of Jesse Turner by a neighbor Pat Cleary. The two men had quarreled over a drinking place where both wished to water stock, and as Turner was driving his stock to water Cleary shot him. He then came to town, gave himself up and claimed he did it in self defense. Coroner De Armond summoned a jury and repaired with the sheriff to the scene of the shooting. The facts as they appeared to this jury did not support Cleary's plea of self defense. He was tried, found guilty of murder in the second degree, and sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment. After serving a few months of this term a new trial was granted by the supreme court. Accordingly Pat was brought back to Lincoln. A jury was impaneled and the trial begun May 16, 1889. The State made out even a better case than it had before but from some words which were let drop from time to time, the public was not sure that Cleary would be convicted. The jury was sent out Wednesday, May 30. They were able to come to no agreement and by Friday the citizens began to think that some one or two men were persistently voting for acquittal. Saturday night the jury was sent out until the judge should ask for their report. The people had now become convinced that the jury was "spiked." Sunday night there were open threats of lynching, and an extra guard was placed over the jury room. Monday morning the jury was still unable to agree and they were discharged.

Cleary might have gone free now for anything the State

could have done for a change of venue can not be taken in criminal cases, and another lawful jury could not have been secured in the county.

But as soon as the jury was discharged the prisoner through his attorney, Ira C. Buzick, entered a plea of manslaughter in the third degree and was sentenced by the judge to three years imprisonment, which is the maximum punishment for that degree of crime.

As soon as it became known that one man had persistently voted for acquittal the wrath of the citizens burned higher and higher. J. P. Harmon, who voted for acquittal, was intercepted by an unorganized mob on the street, who demanded to know why he hung the jury. He placed himself under the protection of the sheriff and was taken to the court house for safety. All day long hundreds of men from all over Ellsworth and Lincoln Counties, who knew Cleary and believed the ends of justice had been defeated and the law made a travesty, poured into Lincoln. It is believed that Cleary had attempted to kill John Lyden and that he killed his brother-in-law, Cornelius Deits. Other stories of his vengeful and bloodthirsty nature were afloat. The jurors and those who had testified against him in the two trials were especially alarmed lest when he would finally be released he would get his revenge.

The mob filled the court house square and demanded that J. P. Harmon show himself and be catechised. He came to the window and gave his reasons but his answer failed to satisfy the crowd.

There was nothing to do now but wait for night. It was said that a guard was stationed every fifty feet in Lincoln to prevent any possible escape of the prisoner. Toward night the excitement was so tense as to be felt in the atmosphere. Comparatively few people were seen on the streets at dark and shortly afterward Harmon escaped by the back of the court house. Sheriff Boyle placed guards over the prisoner and about nine o'clock went home leaving the door unlocked. Soon after the sheriff was gone Cleary took a hatchet from the stove and made a desperate attempt to escape. Several shots rang out as he ran across the court house yard. He was captured in the wire fence at the northwest corner of the square. One shot had taken effect in his left side. In course of the short trial given him before his execution he is said to have confessed to killing three men and trying to kill two more but said it was in self defense. He was taken down to the Fourth Street bridge. A new rope provided for the occasion was tied around his neck

and he was dropped off the bridge and fell fifteen and a half feet.

There were some three or four hundred men in the crowd and it was the verdict of ninety-five per cent of the people that it was the only thing to do under the circumstances. It looks like a brutal thing to drag a fatally wounded man to the bridge and hang him, but once into the business the lynchers could not afford to quit till the job was finished.

The sequel to the Cleary case was a libel suit for \$10,000 damages brought against Anna C. and W. S. Wait, proprietors of the Beacon, by Jeary Moler, of Salina, one of Cleary's attorneys. This gentleman came near being lynched with his client, and he was warned never to come to Lincoln County again. The Beacon had remarked concerning Moler's conduct of the Cleary case that he was an all round villain. Mr. Wait charged him with "fixing" the jury. A short time afterward, on complaint of Moler, Wait was secretly arrested and conveyed to Salina at once. It was feared that if the news of his arrest became public it would be impossible to take Mr. Wait from Lincoln as the people would demand that he be tried in his own county.

On learning of the arrest the people were very indignant. When the train came in that evening Mr. Wait was met by hundreds of citizens in buggies, in wagons, and afoot. Business was suspended for the time being. A subscription had been already started to pay the costs of the trial. Mr. Wait was taken to the center of the town and asked to make a speech telling the public all about the day's experience in Salina. The trial had been set for October.

The Republican of Sunday, October 27, 1889, contains an account of the trial in which it is spoken of as the most noted trial ever held in Saline County. The affair stirred up Lincoln to the depths as nothing had for years and the people stood by Mr. Wait, regardless of party or personal affairs.

The case was widely commented on by the press over the State and in other States, these comments all favoring the defense. Had he been tried at home he would have undoubtedly been acquitted in the first trial. But Saline County was divided. The jurors were all farmers and at the end of seventeen hours they stood equally divided. On being told that they absolutely must agree they returned a verdict of guilty with a recommendation of nominal punishment. Mr. Moler made a speech recommending light punishment and Mr. Wait was fined \$10, and court costs amounting to \$600. An appeal was taken and granted.

The supreme court reversed the decision of the lower court and Mr. Wait was acquitted. The General Statutes of Kansas for 1897 contained the following decision concerning this case:

"A part of an alleged libelous article was that the person alleged to be libeled who was an attorney-at-law assisting in the defense in a criminal prosecution for murder, had at the time no possible hope of being able to clear his client with a fair jury but his only hope lay in a packed jury and that his manner of conducting the trial showed that he relied upon hanging the jury by a 'fixed man,' or in other word by a bribed juror and after evidence has been introduced tending to prove these matters the defendant has the right to show that one of the jurors was 'fixed' or bribed; that he did in fact hang the jury; and the defendant has a right to show the conduct of said juror in the jury room, while the jury was deliberating on their verdict, and what said juror then and there did, and what he omitted to say and do, how he voted and how the other members of the jury voted." (State vs. Wait, 44 K. 310.)

In beginning this work it was not the intention to lay stress on the criminal history of Lincoln County, but since three murders have already been extensively written up it seems best since one man's life is as important as another's to at least mention the other murders.

In 1882 a farmer by the name of Wheeler was shot from the back of his wagon as he was driving home from town one night. A stranger was arrested for the murder but later broke jail and escaped.

Wesley Faulk, a single man, was killed at night by unknown parties. No arrests were made.

Mike Haley, brother to the Haley killed by Ezra Hubbard, killed his nephew, a young man by the name of Barrett. He was tried and acquitted on the grounds of self-defense. The killing was done in Haley's house.

"Jack" Peate says that if you are going to point out the places in Lincoln County where people have been killed that it will be a long job, as violent deaths have occurred on nearly every acre of it.

So I think we will stop here and discuss something else.

On the Roll of Honor

The following men represented Lincoln County in the State Legislature in the years indicated:

1872, F. A. Schemerhorn; 1873, Geo. Green; 1874, Vollany Ball; 1875, Jas. B. Goff; 1876, E. S. Pierce; 1877, Reuben Williams; 1879, W. S. Wait; 1883 to 1886, R. F. Bryant; 1887, also 1889, J. D. Miller; 1891 and 1893, A. N. Whittington; 1895 and 1897, J. J. Lambert; 1899, Arthur J. Stanley; 1901, F. G. Dunham; 1903, J. D. Miller on resignation of D. E. Books; 1905 to present time, E. T. Skinner.

Ira C. Buzick was the first Representative, also State Senator in 1881. Geo. W. Anderson was also a representative from Lincoln County. In 1895 A. P. Gilpin was Journal Clerk at the State House. He held this office two terms. William Baker, of Lincon, was a Congressman and repreesented the Sixth District in Washington, D. C.



HON. E. T. SKINNER,

**Representative from
Lincoln County,**

Who secured an appropriation for the Beecher's Island monument. He belongs to one of the oldest and best families in the county, his people having moved here in 1866. His mother was the first school teacher in Lincoln County and his uncle, D. C. Skinner, was one of the Forsyth scouts.



A. J. STANLEY,

**County Superintendent
of Schools,**

The man who made Lincoln County famous. Born and raised here. Went to the Legislature and helped make laws while still in knee pants.

Paid

As County Superintendent of Schools he introduced the study of agriculture. Helped revise the school laws. The fact that he once lived at Colbert could not keep a good man down.

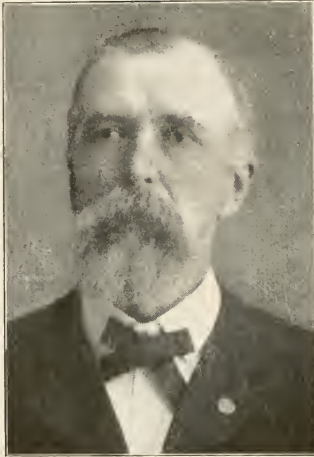
ARTHUR ARTMAN,

Probate Judge.

His title should be "The Marrying Judge," or "The Lightning Knot-Tier." He was born and raised in New York State at Hunter. Came to Kansas in 1879. Taught school for a number of years. Elected to his present office in 1902. He has married a great many people and everybody that he married voted for him, so he will probably be there as long as he wants to stay.



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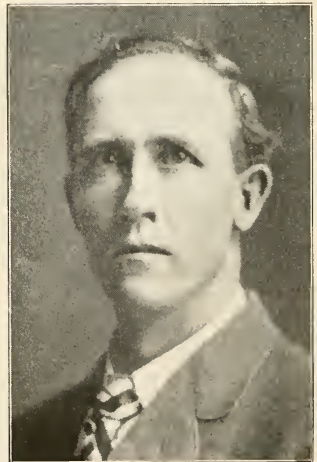


J. W. MEEK,
Clerk of the District
Court.

Here is a man with some real history. Born in Meigs County, Ohio, November 2, 1841. Enlisted in Company E, 75th Ohio Volunteers in 1862. Taken prisoner at the Battle of Gainesville, Florida, August 17, 1864, and was in Andersonville and Florence prisons until February 26, 1865. Came to Lincoln County, Kansas, in 1879, and took a homestead. Elected County Clerk in 1889, and served four years.

GEO. E. HUTCHISON,
Register of Deeds.

He was born in Missouri, but please don't hold that against him, for he has been in Lincoln County long enough to be an old settler, and has lived it down. Came to Kansas at the age of eight and his home was at Beloit till he came here. Mr. Hutchison is one of the jolly men of the court house crowd, and has plenty of friends.





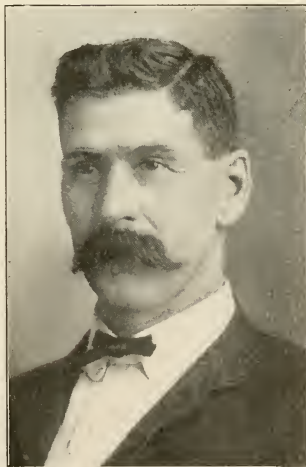
S. H. BRUNT,
County Surveyor.

Born and raised in Iowa. Took a special course in surveying at Grand Island, Neb. Became a government surveyor and surveyed through Wyoming, Colorado, and New Mexico. Came to Lincoln County and served a number of terms as deputy County Surveyor, and was appointed to fill a vacancy. Has been elected four times since. As there is not much surveying to do Mr. Brunt makes abstracting his main business.

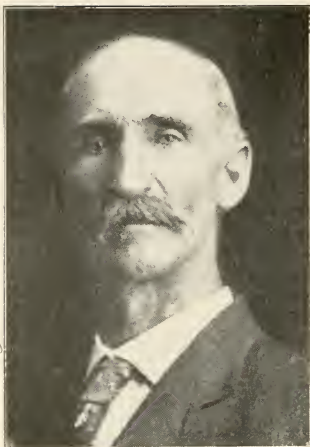
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W. H. TAYLOR,
County Commissioner.

One of the Barons of the Spillman. He lives in one of the finest homes of the county. He is giving eminent satisfaction in his office as the people of the west side consider he has done more for them than any other man they have had. He is the good looker among the county officers. This picture does not do him justice.



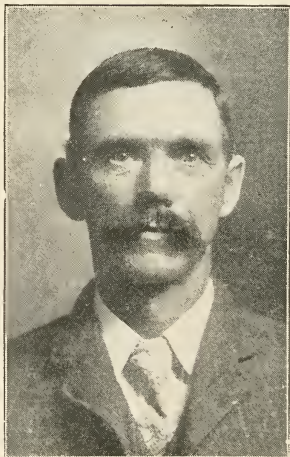
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**S. H. LONG,****County Commissioner.**

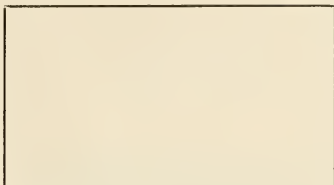
He is a Democrat, but the Democrats are a majority on the Board of Commissioners, so it is all right. He was born in Pennsylvania in 1850, and came to Lincoln County, Kansas, in 1878, and engaged in farming. His home is on his fine farm not far from Lincoln. He was elected to office four years ago.

Paid **C. H. BERRY,**
County Commissioner.

Born in England in 1859. Came to Lincoln County, Kansas, in 1872. His business and official career is as follows: Farmer thirteen years, merchant ten years, auctioneer a number of years, city councilman, deputy sheriff and county commissioner. He is smaller than the other two commissioners, but he can hold his own and ably represents the First District.



Here is where the other county officers disappeared when they saw us coming after their pictures for this book. They'll never come back any more; they're dead ones.



Some Old Settlers

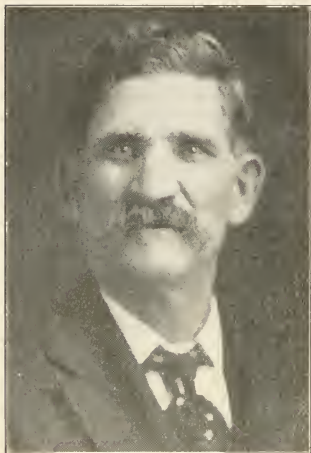


MR. N. B. REES.

Mr. Rees is one of our old settlers, having come to Lincoln County in 1872, and lived here ever since, except for a short time when he was in Oklahoma. He has the honor of having

made the first picture made in the county, and was in the photograph and jewelry business for ten years. He is now in the laundry business.

Mr. Rees is a civil war veteran, and his native home was Bloomington, Ill.



ADOLPH ROENIGK.

This is one of the old timers who was born in "Der Vaterland" in 1847. His birthplace was Prussia, and he is the son of Gotlob and Marie Roenigk, who were honest thrifty farmers in good circumstances. He received a common school education, attending school until the age of thirteen, when he came to America, leaving his parents in the old country.

He settled first in Wisconsin and later went to St. Louis, where he learned the trade of saddler and

harness making, attending night school.

In 1866 he made a tour of Kansas, visiting Lawrence, Topeka, and Manhattan, returning by way of Leavenworth.

In 1868 he came to Kansas to make his home, working for the Government during the Indian troubles of the year. These pioneer days were the most enjoyable of his life, although he saw the usual hardships and sometimes came near losing his life, being shot through the lungs once. But judging from his writings he appreciated the freedom of the plains.

He and some of his companions were in a fight with the Indians in 1868. Two of them were killed. Mr. Roenigk came back the next year and put up headstones of limestone and cut their names and the inscription "Killed by the Indians May 28, 1868."

He was one of the first white men in what is now Russell County, having come there at the time the first railroad was

built from Kansas City to Denver. He settled in Clay County in 1870, and the next year his parents from Germany joined him. He engaged in the saddle and harness business in Clifton, Washington County, and was worth \$20,000 at this time.

He came to Lincoln County and engaged quite extensively in manufacturing, and has always done a prosperous business. He built several business blocks, but was burned out in 1897 without insurance, and met with other losses. He is still engaged in the harness business, as much for pleasure as profit. He received the white ribbon on manufactured leather goods at the Kansas State Fair in 1890.

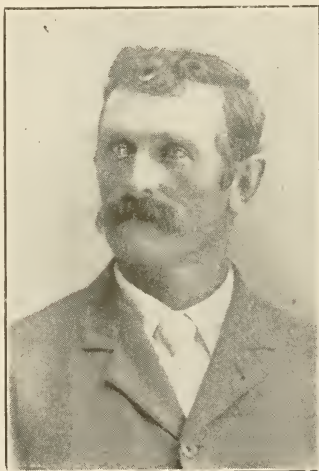
Mr. Roenigk once went to California for his health, and is now on a tour around the world. He is a bachelor, an Odd Fellow, and a Royal Arch Mason, also a valuable member of the Kansas State Historical Society, for which he has written many articles, of his own and others experiences.

GEORGE SNAPP.

George Snapp is one of the younger old settlers. He was born in West Virginia in 1859. Came to Kansas with his parents in 1873, being nearly 14 years old. His parents located in Salt Creek Township, and George's first work in Kansas was herding cattle. The Snapp family came just in time to be "at home" when the grasshoppers came on the fourth of July, 1874.

George put in most of his time farming, and what time he could spare from the farm he devoted to carpentering and plastering.

He was married in 1885 to a Mitchell County girl then living near Coursen's Grove, named Winnifred Wines. To this union have been born six children, five of them still living. Their first child, a girl, died fourteen years ago.



About the year 1885 Mr. Snapp bought the farm he now lives on four miles and a half northeast of Barnard. There are 240 acres in the place, and it is choice land. One hundred acres is under cultivation, the balance being used for pasture. The place is well improved, there being a fine double-gabled six-room house and many other conveniences. He turns off a car-load of cattle every year.

For the past twenty years Mr. Snapp has found time to do a great deal of carpentering and plastering. In later years the demand for his work in these lines has been greater than he could accommodate. He has built five houses since the middle of last October, and has several contracts waiting for him. It is a pretty good record, considering that he only devotes to his trade what time he can spare from the farm.

That he is a past-master in his line of work is evident from the fact that he can't take all the work that is offered him.

[The above is copied from the **Barnard Bee**. Since it was written Mr. Snapp has become owner of a section of land in Ellis County, south of Natoma.]

T. J. M'CURRY.

T. J. McCurry was born in North Carolina in 1841. Was married to Miss Mary Bowen in Georgia in 1866, and three years later he brought his family to Kansas, locating on what is now the Adams place. He farmed this place about fifteen years and then bought of David Swank the place he is now on near Milo, which consist of 880 acres in all, about 350 of it under cultivation.

Mr. McCurry commenced buying grain at Milo in 1889, and in 1891 he built the elevator now being operated by his son Thomas. After conducting the grain business with profit for several years he this spring turned the business over to his son, who we feel confident possesses the elements necessary to make a success of the undertaking.

Mr. McCurry's success furnishes another example of what Kansas will do for a hard worker. When he landed in this country he had a team and wagon, but no money. That was in 1869. He gained a little on adversity during the next three or four years, but along came the grasshoppers in 1874 and set him back—'way back. They cleaned up everything and left him as bad off or worse than he was when he came. But he stayed with the proposition, and to-day he is one of our solid men. He is a stockholder in the Barnard mill, lumber yard,

investment company, a director of the Bank of Barnard, and president of the Barnard Telephone Company.

Mr. McCurry tells us that the chief industry in Kansas in the early days was cattle raising, which greatly held back the farming industry. But the herd law of 1874 came to the relief of the farmers, although it was at first feared that it would be a detriment to them on account of having a tendency to drive the cattle out of the State, but such was not the case. Cattlemen were compelled to herd their cattle, and the farming industry took on a boom, and it has been booming ever since.

Another red letter day for Kansas was when the agricultural department introduced Russian hard wheat. It is a good thing and a money maker for the farmers, and has stayed with them ever since.

Mr. and Mrs. McCurry have raised a family of five daughters and one son. Three of the daughters are married: Mrs. Ella Borgan, Mrs. Ida Richardson, and Mrs. Esther Lenhart. The first two live not far from Barnard, the last one at Plymouth, Kans.



RESIDENCE OF T. J. M'CURRY. NEAR MILO.

Lincoln

This is a city, beautiful for situation. One can see it for miles nestled down between the hills and among its beautiful trees, with the town pot the only natural curio in the vicinity, towering like a big black watch-tower that guards from harm.

The streets of this city are not paved with gold owing to the fact that there is but one man in town who can fit crutches to lame eyes, but they are lined up and down with delightful shade trees.

Lincoln has city waterworks, electric lights, excellent public schools, a college, fine residences, two blocks of flourishing business houses, a sanitarium, and a lot of automobiles. It is in the center of a large and prosperous farming territory, without a rival for many miles on either side, and the largest town on this branch of the Union Pacific between Salina and the State line. Nearly all the business houses in Lincoln are built of native rock, and except for the few frame structures brought over from Abram, they have always been.

We get the early beginnings of Lincoln in the county seat fight, so it is not necessary to dwell on it here. The town was plotted May 9, 1871, and included the northwest quarter section 6, town 12, range 7. The town company were W. L. Gillmore, D. W. Henderson, J. S. Strange, Washington Smith, Thomas Boyle, S. M. Babellette, and James Askey.

Judge Prescott ordered a city election which resulted as follows: Mayor, Geo. M. Lutes; police judge, Mortimer Gragg; clerk, Lon A. Minx; councilmen, D. E. Coolbaugh, Geo. Green, Luther Stewart, H. Holcomb, Jos. E. Cheney.

September 23, 1879, Lincoln became a city of the third class. So much of the history of Lincoln Center has been given under special articles that there is not much left to say here. Being the county seat it was the scene of many remarkable and exciting incidents during the days when it was customary to make strenuous remarks and punctuate them with bullets. Some of these incidents might prove interesting if told.

But there is another side to the picture and another spirit which stood in sharp contrast to lawlessness. Lincoln from the very first was a hot-bed of progress and reform. Never was

liquor legally sold in the town except in the year 1879. The State-wide suffrage campaign which had lain dormant after the defeat of 1876 was renewed by Lincoln women. Some of the most earnest and successful exponents of new reformatory measures, in politics, religion, and social life, have been Lincoln people.

It is evident from the outcome, most people were of the right, sort, so it is hardly worth while to elaborate on the sneak-thief, cowardly acts of a few adventurers when there was real work being done.

There is a list of the business people in Lincoln in 1879 which we wish to mention in passing: H. Holcomb and E. B. Bishop, hardware; C. W. Perkins, grocer; Mr. Z. Burton, drugs; Frank Cogswell, M. D.; J. P. Cunnings and G. M. Lutes, partners in banking business; E. S. Pierce, furniture and undertaking; Hayden & Greer, tin and hardware; Joseph Cheney, harness and saddles; M. M. George, harness and saddles; Otto Olson, shoemaker; Luther Stewart, merchandise; Mrs. L. Stewart, millinery; R. H. Thompson, restaurant; Legett Bros., grocers. The early postmasters were, in their order, John S. Strange, Dr. Ballard, D. W. Henderson, J. M. Wellman, editor of the Register, and J. Z. Springer. There was a joint stock company formed in Lincoln in 1881 to tunnel the Saline River south of town. At another time bonds amounting to \$3,000 were carried by a vote of sixty-one to six, to be used in prospecting for valuable minerals under the auspices of the Lincoln Mining and Prospecting Company.

The town had a slow growth until the College was built and the railroad came through. Then new buildings sprung up like mushrooms in a single night. From March to May one hundred twenty-five buildings were erected. During the year (1886) Lincoln doubled in population and trebled in wealth on account of these two new institutions.

Some time in the eighties a library was founded by the Lincoln women. They went on from year to year building it up, aided only by the dog-tax generously donated by the city dads. Until the year 1897 it was owned by stockholders but at that time the books together with all property belonging to the association was given to the city. In 1899 it was made a public city library. January 1, 1908, there were 1,407 volumes in the library. The recently added books bring the total up to 1,526 volumes.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STORE.



FALL OPENING "THE BEST of EVERYTHING."

THE PENNSYLVANIA STORE.

The Pennsylvania store was established in Lincoln by Jas. R. Logan and John C. Patton, of Indiana, Pennsylvania, and named by them in honor of their native State. The store was first opened for business on the 29th day of March, 1886, in the Swinburn block, the room now occupied by the Lincoln Fire Department. This room soon becoming too small, the stock was moved in January, 1887, to the room now occupied by the Skandia Furniture Company. Mr. Logan acquired Mr. Patton's interest in July, 1888, after which he added several departments, including men's clothing.

Several men, now in business for themselves in Lincoln County, have been connected with the store in capacity of salesmen at different times, among them Dan B. Day, H. D. Hall, and Harry U. Porter, the latter having been with Mr. Logan for nearly fifteen years, and is still connected with the store as part owner and manager.

A great many amusing things have happened in this store, a great many of which Dan Day was mixed up in. One of these being a supper given in the store on the evening of July 4, 1891. There was an extraordinary large crowd in town and a hard rainstorm coming up about the time people were ready to start home, had swollen the waterways to the extent that they were impassable. Dan conceived the idea and soon had two long counters the full length of the store filled with bread and

butter, cheese, crackers, pickles, hot coffee, etc. As soon as the crowd had surrounded the tables Dan went to the gun store, and, taking out a couple of Colt's six shooters, and mounting a stool with one in each hand, he informed the crowd that he did not care to hear any slighting remarks concerning any part of the spread or he would be obliged to call the offender to account. It is needless to say that every remark was very complementary.

Mr. Logan was a Bryan elector in 1896 and always took an active interest in anything that was "For Lincoln." He moved the store to its present location in July, 1901, and after selling the stock to Porter & Sons in June, 1904, he removed to Kansas City, Mo., where he still lives, being engaged in the wholesale notion business.

The picture here shown is of the store in its present location, having a frontage of twenty-five feet on Lincoln Avenue and sixty feet on Fourth street. The furniture and fixtures are all finished in very light oak, including the show-windows, which are all enclosed and electric lighted, making them the finest windows in the city.

The departments, or lines of goods carried, embrace general dry goods, ladies' ready-to-wear, ladies' furnishings, hats, gents' furnishings, and groceries. The motto of the store, "The Best of Everything," aptly represents the character of merchandise handled, and it has been said that this store has more "satisfied customers" than any store in Lincoln County. This is probably largely due to the fact that it is the only store in the county that has always insisted that "Every man's dollar is the same size," in other words, to have only one price—that in plain figures, and RIGHT. It has taken considerable nerve at times to maintain this idea in the face of pressure for a concession—not of price alone, but principle, but the management has never weakened and have a good business and the confidence of the community as their reward.

The twenty-two years since its establishment has seen other stores spring into existence, flourish for a time and pass into history, others have changed hands, sold out and left, some to come back and leave again, but in the face of all this, the Pennsylvania store has been making a steady gain and a substantial growth.

The firm consists of John E. Porter and his two sons, Harry U., Fred L., and Oscar V. Stewart, a son-in-law. The senior Mr. Porter settled on a farm on upper Spillman Creek in Lincoln County in February, 1874, Harry being a boy of 7 years. Fred was born on the same farm about three years later.



Boating on the Saline River.



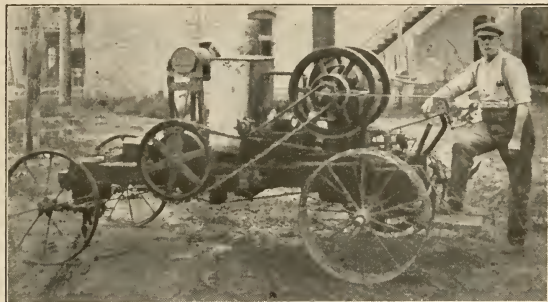
THE WINDSOR HOTEL

ESTABLISHED 18 YEARS

RATES, \$2.00 PER DAY.

ELECTRIC LIGHTS

MRS. H. ALLEN, Proprietor.



Paid

THE MASTERWORKMAN MOUNTED.

**N. FRYE,
FEED, GRAINS, OILS.**

Agent for the Masterworkman. Easiest Gas Engine
Mounted for Farm Uses.



C. F. Shimeall

Paid

The Clothiers



LINCOLN, - KANSAS

A Matter of Interest to Those who Wish to Sell Lands or to Buy Lands.

Paid Mr. N. J. Davidson, of Lincoln, Kansas, has secured a membership, with the Cental Real Estate Dealers' Association, which has headquarters at Topeka, Kansas. By this membership Mr. Davidson has 1,000 Real Estate firms representing him in different parts of the United States, and he is likewise representative for the same number. Farmes desiring to sell or buy lands should call on Mr. Davidson.

THE HALL DRUG CO.,

Drugs, Books, Stationery, Paints and Oils.

LARGE LINE OF TOILET ARTICLES.

Paid **celebrated Nyals Remedies.** Every bottle Guaranteed to give absolute satisfaction or money refunded.

LINCOLN, KANSAS.



Don't neglect your most

Important Sense

For neglect often causes diseases of the eye which cannot be cured. Symptoms of eye trouble are of such diversity that a thorough discussion of the effects of eye strain would necessitate a volume.

Eye Sight a Specialty. Full line of Electric Instruments for Defective hearing.

B. F. SPENCER, Optician.
Lincoln, Kans.

Sewing Machine Perfection

Paid Is recognized the world over in THE SINGER SEWING MACHINE. For Sale by

SCANDIA FURNITURE CO.

Lincoln, Kansas

Also the Wheeler & Wilson and the White.

Do You Want

To get the best of everything in the Meats, Fancy and Staple Groceries. There is no better place where you can get

Good Things to Eat

than at our store; cleanliness and good quality is paramount with us. Remember the place

The Star Grocery & Meat Market.

"GOOD THINGS TO EAT"

Two Phones Nos. 45
Quick Service.

LINCOLN, KANSAS.

LISTEN TO THE BIG RACKET—

Combs and brushes, pocket books; pictures, wash-tubs, buttonhooks; jewelry, cut glass, silverware; sunbonnets, beads and puffs of hair; work baskets made of Ratan; hand-painted china from Japan; collars, cuffs, ties, dolls and toys—school supplies for girls and boys; fancy yarn of every hue; hats and thread and lanterns too. Christmas goods for all our callers; ten cents up to fifty dollars.

THE RACKET, Lincoln, Kan.

The Chicago Lumber Co.,

Highest grade of building Material, American Field Fence of all Sizes, Iowa Patent Gate, Building Hardware.

J. D. BROCKETT, Agent

Lincoln, Kansas

Paid

Paid

Paid

“Buy It Ready to Wear”

We have added to our stock a department of **LADIES' READY-MADE GARMENTS.** Why fuss around getting sewing done when you can buy your

Pair
**CLOTHES READY
 TO PUT ON.**



The Only One Priced Store in Lincoln County.

The Pennsylvania Store,

“The Best of Everything.”

LINCOLN, KANS.



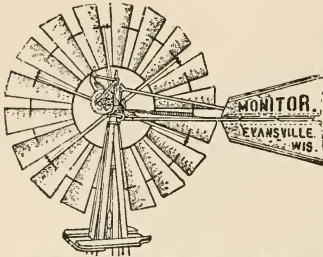
The above is a picture of the White elevator of Lincoln owned and operated by Mr. F. W. Herman who has been in the grain business since 1886. Mr. Herman built an elevator in Sylvan Grove which he operated for several years and later sold. The elevator in the picture was built by Mr. Herman ten years ago.

TELEPHONE

Mr. Herman is also the Lincoln telephone man. A number of years ago he bought the telephone system from the Rees Telephone Co., who had just put in the equipment. The business started with less than sixty subscribers but now it has over six hundred and is growing so fast it can't be stopped. The system has country lines all over the county and connects with all other lines.

The Saline Valley Bank

Was chartered July 1881. Commenced business August 1881, and has been open for business every day since, except Sundays and Legal Holidays—receiving deposits, loaning money, buying notes, School Dist., Township and County warrants—buying and selling both Foreign and Domestic Exchange. Trying to to serve its patrons courteously and with fidelity; and advance the interests of Lincoln County.



WATERMAN & SMITH

Windmills, Pumps,
Tanks and Supplies

Phone 27

LINCOLN, KANSAS

C. M. HEATON

-Dealer in-

BUGGIES, WAGONS AND FARM IMPLE-
MENTS

Lincoln,

Kansas

Hardware Stoves and Ranges,

PAINTS, WINDOW GLASS AND KODAKS

--at--

Lincoln, Kansas

Smith & Browning's

ARCHIE HAZEN,

The Leading Tinner and Plumber.

LINCOLN,

- KANSAS.

PIANOS:



Chickering Bros.

Baldwin

Howard

Story & Clark

Ellington

Packard

Smith & Barnes

Shuman

Williard

Hamilton

Strohber

Paed

All Pianos sold on Easy Payments,
get our Catalogue and Price List.

A. R. HALL,

Lincoln, Kansas.

Farmers National Bank

LINCOLN, KANSAS.

E. T. SKINNER, President

W. B. McBRIDE, Vice President

D. C. STELSON, Cashier

BERNICE Mc CURDY, Asst. Cashier.

We do a strictly Banking Business and ask for
a share of your patronage.

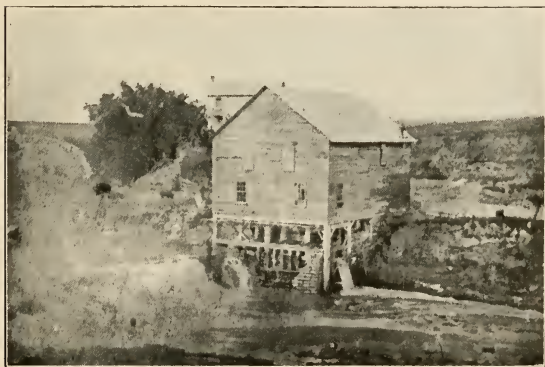
Sylvan Grove

One of the things which this little city has to be proud of, is her annual carnival and fair. Live stock and farm produce are shown and a three-days' good time is enjoyed by the people of the surrounding country. There is always a large showing of thoroughbred stock of all kinds which would do credit to any county fair in Kansas. The following is a brief history of Sylvan.

The first settlers to come into this neighborhood were Louis Farley and son Hutchison about 1867. The Farley homestead was called Twin Groves. It is now owned by Charles Whittey.

The Buzicks, who came in 1870, were the next family to move in. They have always been prominent in the county. Ira Buzick was the first representative to be elected from Lincoln County. W. C. Buzick has been county clerk and editor of a Lincoln paper. A. R. Buzick, who is at present a resident of Sylvan Grove, is one of the wealthiest men in the county. C. M. Heaton and the Meyers boys came in 1871.

A postoffice was established at an early date which was called



The Sylvan Grove Mill.

Sylvan Grove. The name was suggested by William Buzick. C. M. Heaton was postmaster, and the office was at his home two miles south of the present Sylvan Grove until about the year 1877, when it was moved to the home of H. S. Merriman near where the town now stands. About this time E. B. Cross and W. F. Morgan built a small store. The next year Merriman put up a stone building into which the goods were moved. When the railroad came through the business was sold to Berger Bros. & Wilson. Later an interest was bought by Schemerhorn & Co. This was the only store before the coming of the railroads, and people came thirty miles to do their shopping and to get their grain ground at the mill, which had been built by Merriman & Mesterson in 1875. The mill went down in the flood of 1886. The old stone store is still standing.

The town was platted in 1887 by the Sylvan Grove Town Company. The land belonged to Wm. Bender and H. S. Merriman. A new store was built by John Hoover. Sylvan has had a steady growth ever since, and has been especially prosperous during the last three years.

There is an excellent telephone system owned by resident stockholders, three elevators, two large lumber yards, and about forty other flourishing business houses in Sylvan Grove.



Old Stone Store at Sylvan.

The Sylvan State Bank, *Paif*

SYLVAN GROVE, KANSAS.

Capital and Surplus, - \$30,000

A Bank that during the sixteen years of its existence has always been in position to care for all legitimate needs of its customers, extending every accommodation consistent with conservative, safe banking.

We solicit the accounts of farmers, treasurers, merchants, business men or any one wishing to become connected with a good, strong bank.

Total resources \$225,000; Individual responsibility of Stockholders over half million dollars.

A. R. BUZICK,

President.

H. S. BUZICK, Jr.,

Cashier.

Calene & Berger

-DEALERS IN-

Paid
Dry Goods, Ladies' Furnishing
Goods, Notions, Clothing, Hats
and Caps, Shoes, Queenswares,
Groceries.

SYLVAN GROVE,

-

KANSAS.

Barnard

The Barnard territory, namely Salt Creek and Scott Townships, was settled by cattlemen about 1868. In 1880 the lands were opened by the government to settlers. Houston & Son, of Concordia, acted as agents. These were the days of sod shanties, dugouts and lonesome bachelors, poor and homesick.

The Barnard Bee gives a history of the town and we quote verbatim from that paper as it is hard to change history, and our write-ups would have to be the same at all events:

"In the spring of 1887, when what is now called the Barnard branch of the Santa Fe was being graded, it was first thought that a town would be started near the center of Salt Creek Township, as that township voted bonds and this one did not. No one thought for a minute that the road would plant a depot just across the line in Scott, a bondless township. So those interested located the probable site for the new town on the land where the late Dan Saunders farm is located, in Salt Creek Township, about three and one-half miles east and one south of the present site of Barnard.

"The Baker Bros. came over from Asherville and started a lumber yard just across the road from the Saunders residence. W. D. Snapp and G. A. King were engaged to build an office for the company. A man named Ross Wilcox was the lumber company's manager.

"But the railroad people had other views, and it became evident that their depot would be located in Scott Township. Immediately two townsites were plotted, one on the west edge of Salt Creek Township, the other just across the township line in Scott Township.

"The town plat in Salt Creek Township was on land belonging to Mrs. Kate Nealeigh; the one in Scott Township on land belonging to A. A. Ballard.

"An interesting rivalry sprung up between the promoters of the two townsites, and the township line dividing them was soon dubbed the neutral strip. The Nealeigh site was facetiously styled "Slabtown." In this article we will distinguish between the two places by using the terms now in general use—

East Barnard referring to the Nealeigh site, and Barnard, meaning the Ballard site.

"The first business enterprise secured by either of the two rival sites was the Baker Bros. lumber yard, which was moved from the Saunders place to Barnard on its present site.

"The first general store was opened in East Barnard by W. D. Snapp and his son-in-law, Marion Loy. Lew and Lee Morse had been running a store in Old Milo, two and one-half miles northeast of Barnard. Marion Loy and Geo. Snapp bought out the Morse boys at Old Milo when they found there would be no town started on the Saunders place. Five months later (summer of 1887) W. D. Snapp bought out his son George in the store at Old Milo and he and Marion Loy moved the stock of goods to East Barnard where Geo. Saine's house now stands. In a short time W. D. Snapp sold out to Lee Morse, and eventually Mr. Loy retired, which once more left the Morse boys in possession of the business. They failed in business soon after.

"The first residence built in East Barnard was the one now occupied by S. A. Duree, and was built by W. D. Snapp.

"The first building built in Barnard was the one now occupied by Geo. Hiserote and family. It was built by Mr. Snapp as a residence for Ross Wilcox, manager of the lumber company.

"In the summer and fall of 1887 East Barnard seemed to hold the edge over its neighbor across the way. Buildings were moved in from Old Milo and some new ones were put up. A man by the name of Gleason opened a general store; a livery stable was also started, operated by John Clark and his father.

"David Metzgar ran first store in Barnard; kept a small stock of flour and feed in building now occupied by J. J. Preo's barber shop. The building then stood about where E. V. Wine's residence is located. Doc Ballard opened up a small stock of groceries in the building now occupied by W. F. Burns and family. Barnard's first postoffice was established in the Ballard store, a man with the unusual name of Smith being the first postmaster.

"Wm. Gill, father of Mell Gill, built the corner store now occupied by C. Coffman. For a while he ran a restaurant and boarded the men who were building the railroad. He later put in a large stock of groceries and general merchandise. This was the first stock of goods of any importance that was put on sale in the new town. Wm. Gill is now located in Holly, Colo., and is still engaged in the same line of business.

"A man named Jim Hoffman built and operated the first hotel, the one now known as the Barnard hotel.

"J. T. Crowl built one of the first residences and still lives in the same building. Mr. Crowl's house and the hotel were built at about the same time, and by the same crew of men.

"All this time the railroad graders were hurrying toward Barnard as fast as they could, and on or about the fourth day of December, 1887, the track was completed. On January 15, 1888, the road was turned over to the operating department, and it is presumed that regular train service went into effect that day.

"But the Barnard of to-day is a busy, bustling reality, and once again we invite you to come and visit our little city, look over the beautiful, prolific Salt Creek Valley, and if you know a good thing when you see it you'll camp right here indefinitely."



The Barnard School.

FARMERS STATE BANK

CAPITAL, - \$15,000

OFFICERS

JAMES WILD, Pres.

FRANK COLE, Vice Pres.

J. A. LOUNSBURY, Cashier

W. S. SWANK, Asst. Cashier

DIRECTORS

H. L. HINCKLEY

JOHN VENARD

JOHN JOHNSON

WILLIAM WEST

ORGANIZED, 1904

The Business of Merchants and Farmers
Solicited.

THE FARMERS STATE BANK,

BARNARD, KANSAS.

Barnard Lumber Co.

DEALERS IN

Lumber, Coal, Lime, Cement,

Windows, Doors, Building Paper, Mixed
Paints, White Lead, Linseed Oil, Alabastine,
Wood Water Tanks and Smithing Coal

Come in and have us
figure your bills.

Our motto is
THE GOLDEN RULE.

A. M. GRIFFETH, Manager.

The above concern is made up strictly of home people—business men and farmers of Barnard. They wish to thank their many friends for the good business they have enjoyed since buying out the Barker Bros. Lumber Co., in 1892.

JOHNSON BROS.,

BARNARD, KANSAS

Dealers in

General Merchandise.

Paid

Our Motto: Honest Goods, Honest Dealings.

Messrs. Stephen J. and John W. Johnson of this firm were born in Hawkins County, Tennessee, in the foothills of the Cumberland mountains. They moved with their parents to Appanoose county, Iowa, in the year 1868, and in the spring of 1874 removed from there to Mitchell county, Kansas, and located with their parents on a homestead about twelve miles west of Barnard. They started in the mercantile business in Barnard about seven years ago, and have enjoyed a splendid business and made many warm friends in and around town. They are well known throughout Lincoln and Mitchell counties through their long residence in both.

THE MODEL DRUG STORE,

GEO. W. HOLLAND, Proprietor.

Pure Drugs and Medicines

Toilet Articles, Wall Paper and Paint.

Barnard, - - - Kansas.

Paid

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

BARNARD, KANSAS

Capital, \$25,000

Surplus, \$12,500.

M. S. ATWOOD, Pres.

J. W. BRIDENSTINE, Vice Pres.

F. F. BRACKEN, Cashier,

M. I. STAUFFEN, Asst. Cashier.

Beverly

Beverly is the successor and sole heir of the promising burg (in embryo) of Colorado, which gracefully gave up the ghost in 1886. The postoffice was moved in this year, and the town platted. The land belonged to Volany Ball. The railroad came through about this time, and stores began to be built.

D. R. Kernohan, who built the first general merchandise establishment, was succeeded by his son and daughter, who are still in business. A hotel was built and run by Mr. Tusset. The hardware store was owned by Welsh Bros.

C. M. Adamson, who was a doctor and was postmaster at Colorado, kept a drug store in Beverly in the same building with the postoffice.

The first people to settle on or near the site of Beverly was the Colorado boys, in the bend of the river. They have already been mentioned in the county write-up. Anyway, they baffle description, so we will pass on. The next settlers were Smiths and Greens. Mrs. Skinner taught the first school which has been mentioned in the "School History." The next school near this place was taught in a dugout by Mattie Seger.

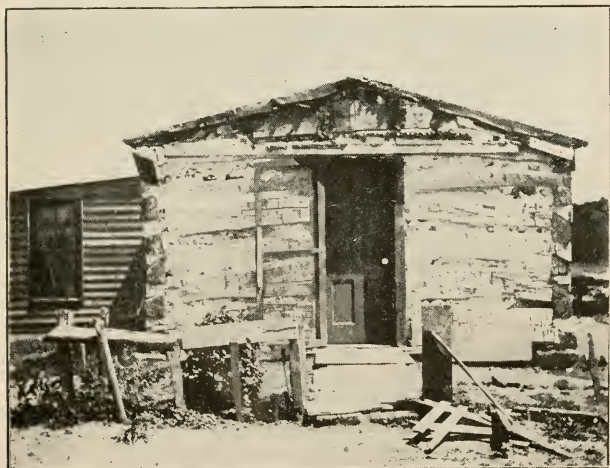
In 1905 the town was organized as a city of the third class. It is protected by a council of five wise men, and a big chief, whose name is T. F. Webb, Sr. Things have always run so smoothly in Beverly that there has never been a dog fight, much less a town row, or a killin'. So it is up to the big chief to furnish enough excitement to keep the people from getting too fat. Accordingly he went out one day and shot a rabbit. The council had the day before passed an ordinance against shooting and the chief was fined \$1.00. A little later he went out on the streets and hit a man. This cost him \$5.00. His salary is \$12.00 per year, but he was public spirited enough to return one-half of it to the treasury in fines.

Some of the early settlers are still here. Dick Clark, alias R. B. Clark, the only one of the Colorado boys still living, Chalzmerz Smith and J. J. Peate, two of Forsythe's scouts; and Waldo Hancock, a protege of the Colorado boys.

We know a little story about Jack Peate, and take this opportunity to tell it. He came to Kansas at the tender age of sixteen. He was with a companion. When they got to the end of the railroad they bought a horse apiece, and started out to

ride across the country. In the vicinity of Cawker City, they were surprised and captured by a band of Indians, dog soldiers probably, because Roman Nose was the leader. They were not killed on the spot, as the band was taking a circuitous route to their camp up the Solomon. The captives looked forward with pleasure to the honor of being tortured to death at the camp of this famous Roman Nose. But when they came near the bluff of Wacoanda they ran into a party of buffalo-hunters. The captives escaped and went on their way rejoicing. They came down to Saline Valley and met some of the Colorado boys chasing some government mules and a beautiful little pony. Now this being Jack Peate's first experience on horseback he did not know how to capture a pony, though his intentions were good enough. So when his horse made a quick, vigorous turn, Mr. Peate went skyward. He landed near the town site of Beverly and has made it his headquarters ever since.

Then there is the Skinner family who were early settlers, and are still one of the most prominent families in the community, and own a large amount of property in and about Beverly. E. T. Skinner is our present legislator. He has shown great interest in preserving historical landmarks.



One of the Ride Dwellings of Our Forefathers.

D. C. (Calvin) Skinner's house

The Beverly State Bank, BEVERLY, - KANSAS.



J. J. PEATE, Pres.

A. E. SKINNER, Vice Pres.

E. T. SKINNER, Cashier

A. E. SKINNER, Asst. Cashier.

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

We take Good Care of Money Deposited with Us

WE CARRY BURGLAR INSURANCE.



Waldo Hancock

has a large
list of

**Real Property
For Sale
Near Beverly, Ks.**

Paid

Ask him for prices before buying, for he will try and save you money, and will guarantee a perfect title.

Four of the Best Fire Tornado and Hail Insurance Companies carried, with rates the lowest.

A Matter of Interest to Those Who Wish to Sell or Buy Lands.

Paid

Mr. Waldo Hancock, of Beverly, Kansas, has secured a membership with the Central Real Estate Dealers Association, which has headquarters at Topeka, Kansas. By this membership Mr. Hancock has 1,000 Real Estate Firms representing him in different parts of the United States, and he is likewise representative for the same number. Farmers desiring to sell or buy lands should call on Mr. Hancock.

J. E. Gall Commission Co.

Receivers and Shippers of Grain, Seeds and Feeds
Buyers and Sellers of R. R. Stocks and Grains on margin.

Paid

110 West Sixth St.

Topeka, Kansas

If you've got it, we want it
If you want it, we've got it

Vesper

Settlement was begun in Vesper territory in 1869. It is a tradition that a battle occurred in 1868, at Lone Rock three miles south of Vesper between the Indians and some railroad employees, but it is impossible to find anyone who knew the particulars of the matter.

When the settlement was once started the country filled up rapidly, and by 1872 all the government land was taken. Wm. B. Cheney was the first settler. The Middlekauff family was the second, and they came when there was only one house between Lincoln and Vesper. Other settlers were A. W. Lewis, H. S. Steele, Mr. Schofield, Troup Hickey, John Tool, Wm. Baird. Mr. Schofield's place was the objective point of all newcomers upon first reaching this part of the country. The first school was taught at H. S. Steele's. The Vesper postoffice was established in 1873 and moved around over the neighborhood for some years. It was first kept at H. S. Steele's farmhouse on section 10, Vesper Township, then in turn at the homes of the following people: Robert Lewis, John Stein, J. P. Harmon, Mrs. Robt. Lewis, whose husband had died in the meantime. While Mrs. Lewis was postmistress the railroad came through and the postoffice moved down near the station. A man by the name of Shoemaker kept the first shoe store. His building was burned later. Mr. Baird, who is a carpenter and architect, built the first wagon ever made in the county in 1873 for Martin Hendrichson. He also built the first windmill for a Mr. Davis. Simon Bough built a store building and kept a stock of merchandise. He sold out to George Elrod, who built an addition to it. Miss Lillie White bought out Elrod. Middlekauff & Gilpin bought out Miss White, and put up the building now occupied by Wick & Jepsen. This firm also built a hardware store. Wick bought out the merchandise part of the business. Thos. Garrity, who had been running a drug store, sold out, built a stone building, bought the stock of hardware. Wick took Mr. Jepsen into partnership and about the same time Porter & Sons put a stock of merchandise in the old Bough building. John Murphy, who bought out Porter & Sons, has gone out of business. Thos. Garrity sold out early in 1908 to Mauris Cromwell.

Vesper now has a lumber yard, a blacksmith shop, a hotel, a restaurant, and a meat market, a hardware store and general store and three flourishing elevators. Pictures of two of them are given below.

There are two churches, Catholic and Presbyterian. The latter was built by a popular subscription, and is used by all denominations.



Pa...

The Farmers Elevator, at Vesper, Lincoln Co., Kans.

☞The above is a view of the Farmers' Elevator at Vesper, the largest in the county, (32000 bu. capacity.) They handle all kinds of grain.

☞Over one hundred stockholders. Organized in 1903.

J. A. Twibell, Pres. L. P. Larsen, Sec'y. G. A. Metzger, Mgr.

\$10.⁰⁰ Sweep Feed Grinder. | **\$14.⁰⁰ Galvanized Steel Wind Mill.**

We manufacture all sizes and styles. It will pay you to investigate. Write for catalog and price list.




CURRIE WIND MILL CO.,
Seventh St., Topeka, Kansas

Pa...

VESPER STATE BANK

Capital Stock \$10,000

Surplus \$2,000

W. B. MIDDLEKAUFF, Pres.

A. F. MORGENSON, Cashier

DIRECTORS:

H. P. Jensen

C. C. Nelson

A. V. Broberg

W. H. Cheney

C. H. Peckham

Our Motto: Absolute safety to our Depositors.

Our Policy is to insure our own stability and promote the highest interest of the community by confining our business to this immediate vicinity.

☞The following is some of the apparatus in our well equipped blacksmith shop:—Trip Hammer, Drill Machine, Three Emery Wheels, Rip Saw, Band Saw, Two Forges with Blowers, Two Tire Shrinkers, Tire Bender, Tire Bolter, Shears which will cut iron bar $\frac{1}{2}$ x4 in., Tool Grinder, Eight Horse Power Engine.
We Are Equipped to Do Your Work.

Jensen & Guggesberg.



Paid

LEIDIGH & HAVENS LUMBER YARD, Vesper, Kans.

We want your business. House bills our specialty. None too large or too small. Our stock includes Coal, American Fence, and Sherwin-Williams' Paints. **LEX L. MORGAN, Manager**



Paid

S. D. BRUMAUGH'S ELEVATOR, Vesper, Kans.

This Elevator was rebuilt from the Herman Bros. building, the first Elevator in Vesper. **Established in 1896.** Mr. Brumbaugh is handling his share of the million and a half bushels of wheat raised in Lincoln County this year.

Denmark

One of the most important communities in Lincoln County history is the settlement of Danes on the Spillman. The first entry in this settlement was made on the southeast quarter of section 23 by Lorenzt Christensen in February, 1869. His brother homesteaded beside him at the same time. Eskild Lawritzen and wife Stine, Otto Peterson, John Maihoff, Mr. and Mrs. Wichel all came during the winter and lived near each other. Of course, they faced many hardships, especially those incident to pioneering in the winter. One instance of these must suffice.

One cold day in February Lorenzt Christiansen, while hueing logs for a dugout, some distance from any house, had the misfortune to cut his foot very severely with the axe. He was obliged to lay in the open without attention all day before help could arrive. His nephew, who was with him, kept up a fire. In the evening he was rescued by John S. Strange.

In the Indian raid which occurred the next May, all the Danes but Peter and Lorenzt Christiansen and their families were killed or captured. These two men fought the Indians all day, and at night made their way with their families, to Schemerhorn's ranch. From there they went to Fort Harker, and later to Junction City, where they remained until January 1, 1871.

When they returned they brought with them from Junction City John Larsen, N. Nielson, A. Rasmussen. The next April the ranks of Danish colonists were further swelled by James Morgeson, Peter Nielson, Peter Anderson, August Hansen, C. Bunk, C. Anderson, Mons Swenson, Olaf Holnberg, Ole Peterson, Peter Andreson, and Nels Peterson. All these people lived long, and were prosperous except Cris Anderson, who was killed in a runaway. Those who still remain at Denmark own beautiful and valuable homes. It took a long time in those days to subdue the wilderness and make it bloom as a rose and the present generation whose way is made easier in consequence can not be too grateful.

The first school, a log building, was erected in 1875. C. L. Jensen was the first postmaster and storekeeper in the settlement, and his location was next to the present school house site north of the road. Lorenzt Christiansen operated the first

blacksmith shop and did work for a very large scope of country.

Later settlers in the Danish colony were H. L. Hansen, L. P. Jensen, Henry Errebo, A. P. Jensen, C. Jensen, H. P. Bernhardt, C. Bernhardt, John Bernhardt, Christian Hendrickson, Mrs. Christiansen, Mattsen, and two Krieser families.

There was one Indian killing which occurred in Denmark neighborhood, which has not yet been recorded in history. Lorenzt Jonhson, which is the American name of Lorenzt Christiansen (his father's name being Chris Johnson), saw some Indians on the Spillman (date uncertain) and noticed that one of them wore a pair of red-topped boots. He recognized the boots as those formerly worn by a friend and shot the Indian wearing them. The body was buried on a promitory near by.

School History

The horizon of intellectual progress in any community can be gauged by its educational system and the interest shown in education by the people generally. A history of Lincoln County not containing an account of its institutions of learning would, therefore, be misleading, as we have dealt to some length with the other side of the picture. We are fortunate in securing an article from Mr. A. T. Biggs whom every one will recognize as an authority on this subject. Believing our readers will enjoy this article better than anything the historian might write, it is given here with a few additions:

"Settled as Lincoln County was by pushing Western people, along with Irish and Scandinavians, it is not strange that education occupied their first thoughts. As early as 1867 or 1868, while still keeping an eye open for Indians, Mrs. Skinner gathered her own children, Everton, Alfred, and Bing, and two Ziegler boys, Eli and Frank, into her dugout and taught them 'without money and without price.' She afterwards taught district school. In 1868 Marion Ivy, one of Forsyth's famous scouts, taught a school in a dugout in Uncle Mart Hendrickson's doorway.

"John Lyden, a bright, intelligent Irishman, who was murdered and thrown into a well four years later, was appointed Superintendent of Public Instruction, on the organization of the county. At the election in 1871 John Harshbarger was elected

superintendent, but refused to qualify. Washington Smith, a scholarly old gentleman, served till the election of 1872, being succeeded in 1874 by John P. Harmon. In 1876 A. T. Biggs was elected, and served six years. He was followed in 1882 by H. B. Harris, who served two years. In 1884 James H. Allsworth was elected, and served four years, being succeeded in 1888 by A. T. Biggs, who served till 1892. Horace Trueman, E. D. Smith, W. E. Lyon, and A. J. Stanley, the present incumbent, each served four years. The leading characteristic of each superintendent might be summed up in a single word. Washington Smith, oldest, Wright, handsonest, Harmon, finest presence, Briggs, busiest, Harris, strictest, Allsworth, laziest, Trueman,



The Wait School House.

jolliest, Smith, most dignified, Lyon, most scholarly, and Stanley most forceful. Brains and energy pervaded the office of superintendent for many years, until to-day the county stands without a peer.

But after all it is to the noble band of teachers, male and female, (particularly the latter) to which we owe the efficiency of our schools. For the last sixteen years every Superintendent has received the bulk of his training in the schools of the County. That there have been some "school keepers" in the great body of teachers cannot be denied, but the great mass have been conscientious God-fearing men and women. A personal mention of all the worthy ones would be impossible

but this history would be incomplete without the names of a few of the principal actors.

No one who knows the early history of the County will deny to Mrs. Anna C. Wait the honor of being dean of the faculty. Her influence more than that of any other person has shaped the course of educational thought. She taught the first school in Lincoln in the little old house next to the City Hotel. This little building 10 feet by 22 feet was kitchen, dining room, bedroom and parlor, as well as Captain Wait's law office, but by some sort of magic it was made to contain a school of thirty pupils.

This was in 1872, and there are middle aged men and women in Lincoln today who were pupils in this school and who insist to this day that it was the "best ever." She taught many years in Lincoln as well as in Vesper, Lost Creek, Rocky Hill, and No. 63. Her influence in teacher's meetings, institutes and on examining boards was preeminent. It was she and Captain Wait who brought about the organization of the Normal Institute in 1877 when there were only twenty-three "de-fact" teachers to attend. Without a paid enrollment of fifty no state aid could be had, so by Captain Wait's advice the business men were enrolled.

Teaching seemed to run in families. There was the whole family of Skinners, Bing, Fred, Bert, Norah, and Calvin (Vinyey). They were educated in the Monroe School where Mrs. Skinner taught in 1870, and which maintained its preeminence as the Hub, educationally.

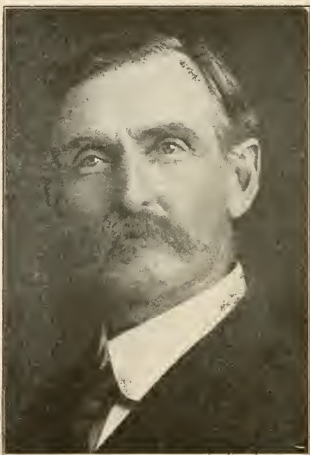
The Bakers, Florence, Ella, Ina, Lena, Meta, Edgar, and Eli, all taught acceptably and their father, Congressman Barker, himself a college graduate taught one term in Sunnyside.

The Smith family, Mrs. S. S. the mother, E. D., H. C., and Mabel, left a large impression for good in Lincoln County.

It was said by one who ought to know that Anna C. Wait, Hannah McCorkle and Susan Smith were the "first three," Mabel Smith was the champion maker of bricks without straw, supplying the lack of apparatus by home made contrivances. The work of E. D. and H. C. Smith was good but no better than that of the mother and sister. The Stanley family, Dan, Nora, Sadie, Art, and Eunice all taught acceptably, but it has remained for Arthur to add lustre to the family name as well as to Lincoln County. For Lincoln is known as one of the leading counties in educational advancement owing to the preeminence of her superintendent in the work of School Law revision, and the more intelligent and practical study of agriculture in the schools.

Among the early teachers were John Stubbs, George Page, Viola Boutman, H. Hammer, Callie Scott, Ira W. Russell, Charley Price, William L. Barr, John O. Wilson, now a prominent lawyer of Salina, Sarah A. Cole a leading physician and head of the Sanitarium at Lincoln. Laura Page Peate, wife of J. J. Peate, of Beverly, W. T. Prescott, who secured a certificate and his wife taught the first school in District No. 23, F. F. Frans taught the second. Probably Hannah Mary Moss for so many years in charge of the primary department of the Lincoln schools, started as many children right in her twenty-five years of experience as any other person.

A. A. Songer who has taught acceptably some twenty years in Lincoln County, and fifteen more in other places is a man who understands the secret of success in his profession. For the past five years he has been on the examining board, where he has acquitted himself with great credit. In point of service he is one of the "oldest" teachers in the County, and his characteristic zeal and energy increases with each year. His work in any given branch has always been complete and thorough. He is now willing and abundantly competent to be probate judge. In fact he is extremely well equipped for the duties of this office. John A. Schofield who taught long and successfully was a man of deep convictions, and strong prejudices. Few persons carried into their work a quicker, finer conscience. His only fault was a peppery temper. But being a very blonde-blond he could not help being "red-headed." He is now clerk of Dewey County, Okla.



Probably the youngest teacher that ever taught in Lincoln or any other County was Carrie Matson, now Professor of Latin in Kansas University. About 1880 teachers were scarce, and Carrie who was thirteen but looked any age from eighteen to

twenty-five, was granted a certificate and taught successfully at Rocky Point. At Pottersburg her success was repeated but it leaked out that she was under age and the superintendent got the roast that was coming to him. A quarter of a century of successful work has justified the judgment of the examining board.

The oldest person who ever taught in the County was Mr. Brown from Ottawa County, who taught in District No. 54, Elm Creek, in the early '90's.

James Dengate who taught in the schools of the County for a quarter of a century and was in active demand. He was a bundle of live wires and his clear megaphone tones penetrated not only the uttermost corner of the school room, but also the atmosphere for a quarter of a mile. Then there was Alice Reddingshaffer and Lillie Loy who spoke so low that the pupils had to keep very still to hear them. All succeeded equally well.

John McBride is another example of the soft voice but only eternity can tell what an influence for good was in that soft voice and spotless character.

The earlier schools were taught in dugouts or vacant claim shanties, without desks, chairs, blackboards or other furniture. In District 21 Laura Peate taught in Rod Wilmarth's kitchen and in District 56 the first school was taught in Fouts cellar and it was out and beyond better than the average. In District 22 Mrs. B. H. Ellsworth taught in the basement with earth floor and two small windows. The seats were blocks of stove-wood that could not be split. Large sheets of brown manilla paper were used for blackboards and to write lessons on to supplement the short supply of books.

District 34 started a school in a shanty with nothing but four bare walls, an earth roof and floor and a sad apology for a door. The children were ragged but bright and industrious and many of them, now middle-aged and well to do people can point with pride to their rise in the world. Mrs. William Nash taught the school furnishing her own apparatus, a board painted with lamp-black, some bits of chalk (not crayon) and four or five odd books. Cornstalks and weeds gathered by teacher and pupils were burned in a cast-away stove. And yet this was only thirty years ago!

"Ad Astra per Aspera."

The Normal Institute provided by the legislature of 1877 has been one of the prime factors in rebuilding the educational fabric. The good results obtained are largely due to the happy

selection of the Normal Faculty, many of the very best workers of the State having been employed.

E. F. Robinson, Salome Pierson and Anna C. Wait were the first Normal teachers. Robinson received \$100.00 for his work, Miss Pierson \$60.00, while Mrs. Wait gave equally good service free of charge.

C. T. Pickett, once principal of the Lincoln schools, conducted five of the earlier institutes and left the impress of his genial kindly nature, an all precious legacy. At present the institute has a core of instructors equal or superior to any in the state. They are Mr. C. E. St. John, Mr. C. M. Ware, Inez M. Chapman, and Carrie F. Bradley."

This is the end of Mr. Biggs' article, but the conclusion of the matter is that he himself is not represented as he deserves. In our educational universe he is one of the immortal gods. When he left the office at the close of his six years' continuous service, he could describe the location of every schoolhouse in the county and he knew the names and faces of all the pupils attending the schools at that time and their rank in their studies. He played ball, ante-over, and pull-away with them, even to the second generation, covering the sixteen years between 1876-1892, ten of which he filled the office of county superintendent. From 1877 to the present (1908) the teachers of the county have been largely of those boys and girls.

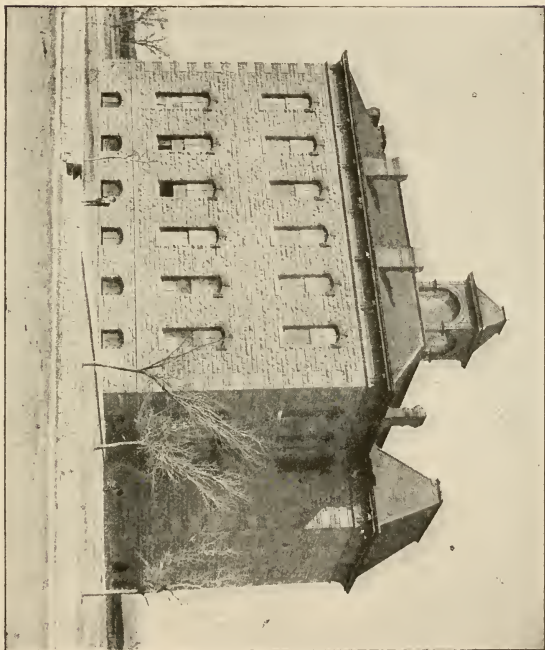
Do they remember and appreciate him? No Normal institute is complete without him and he has missed but one since 1877. He is always drafted and compelled to come even from the uttermost parts of Kansas. Last year the Normal institute surprised him with a gold watch in which was the inscription:

"With love, from your Lincoln County Girls and Boys."

Mr. Biggs organized most of the school districts and upon his leaving the office in 1882 it was found that Lincoln County stood above any in the State regards to the per cent of enumeration as to population, of enrollment as to enumeration, and average attendance as to enrollment. The wages of women more nearly approximated that of men than in any other county.

About this time the county had seventy-eight districts with buildings valued at \$19,250, and was spending about \$11,000 a year. There was an enrollment of 2,267 out of 2,888 people of school age. At the time of Mr. Biggs' final retirement from office there were eighty-five districts employing ninety-four teachers. The school population was 3,600.

As compared with the valuation of school property in 1882-3 the high school building as it stands now is worth \$18,000.



Lincoln High School.

Kansas Christian College

In 1884 the Bible Christian Church of Kansas proposed to build a college. The State Conference voted a sum ranging between \$6,000 and \$10,000 to start the institution providing the city in which it should be located would furnish a like amount. There were some very enterprising citizens of Lincoln who were members of this church, and they set about to secure the college for their locality. A meeting was held in the Baptist Church and a committee was appointed to present resolutions to the city council. The result was that a sum of \$7,500 was voted by Lincoln, and a committee appointed to secure \$2,500 by subscriptions. Those who deserve most of the credit for bringing the college to Lincoln are Rev. E. Cameron, at that time the resident minister of that church, and Rev. Geo. Tenny, who was president of the State Conference and Board of Trustees. The college had its origin in the Southern Kansas Christian Conference. Having decided the location and secured the pledge for money no time was lost in beginning. April 21, 1884, college was opened in the Baptist Church to prepare students for successful work the next year. The enrollment started at twenty-two and increased till it reached forty-nine. Geo. Tenny was principal of this preparatory school. It closed after several weeks of profitable work and plans were perfected for the beginning of autumn term.

Thomas Bartlett, A. M., was chosen president. He and Geo. Tenny taught the college classes. Courses were offered in Biblical literature, higher English, ancient and modern language, economics, ethics, mathematics, and the sciences. Rev. E. Cameron, principal of the preparatory school, was assisted by a full corps of teachers.

The cornerstone of the building was not laid until July 23, 1885. It was occupied in 1886. Ten acres had been donated for a building site.

The Lincoln College Banner was first published in 1885. At one time 1,800 copies of the paper were issued.

In a few years the kindergarten and primary departments were discarded and the institution gave its whole attention to strictly college work. The attendants came to be called students and not pupils as before. By 1890 the preparatory fitted the student for first grade certificates. The college at this

A College Education

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Is the corner stone on which the Twentieth Century man or woman must build success. The plea is no longer "I can not afford it," but "I can not afford to be without it."

A Rare Opportunity which comes to a comparatively small per cent of young people is at your door

The Kansas Christian College

a home college, recognized abroad. Four full courses leading to degrees: Commercial, Normal, Scientific, Classical.

The Commercial Course equips the the young person for the business world.

The Normal Course gives special attention to subjects leading to state certificate.

The Scientific Course takes up the practical side of all the Sciences.

The Classical Course gives the student a broad and solid foundation for any work in life.

Two year's work in any of the above courses is accepted by the State University, allowing those desiring a diploma from there to take two year's work at home.

We also offer a Four Year's Course in Bible Study.

GEO. R. STONER, Pres.

time offered normal, scientific, classical, and commercial courses.

The work of the first president, Rev. Bartlett, extended over a period of eight years and through the early struggles he was a most efficient worker.

Rev. Cameron, who succeeded him, served as president three years. His work for the college did not close with his presidency as he is at present on the board of trustees.

President Whittaker, who served for thirteen years, probably did more than any one man for the institution. He found it heavily in debt and the building yet unfinished. He was a man of excellent business qualities, and by push and persistence cleared the college of indebtedness and finished the building.

Rev. Geo. R. Stoner, A. M., who has been president for the last two years, is a young man, unusually capable and well educated. During his administration many permanent improvements have been made. Many more contemplated for the coming year.

In looking over the courses offered and the splendid faculty secured we feel that Lincoln County ought to be proud of the Kansas Christian College. Yet in our rounds of the country we hardly heard it mentioned. Lincoln County has a great many advantages to boast of, yet there is one thing which it ought to take pride in above all else—its educational advantages—its public schools and its college. These may not add in any direct way a specified amount to its pile of dollars, but they stand near the goal toward which all material gain ought to aim—namely, intellectual and spiritual progress. Material progress is not an end in itself, but it gives an opportunity for higher progress. When made an end in itself it loses all its value, and is a curse instead of the blessing it might be, if used for the proper purposes. If there was a prospect of getting a new railroad through the county the citizens would put up \$75,000 or \$100,000, by private subscriptions, or by bonds. There are any number of men who would give a thousand dollars each out of their own pockets without expecting any direct returns, in order to see a new railroad come through their vicinity. Why not invest a like amount in a college? There is a financial as well as a moral and intellectual return in a good, flourishing college and the citizens ought to realize this and act accordingly.

The college at the present time is doing most excellent work in a \$30,000 building, but it ought to have \$300,000 in buildings in order to do the work it is capable of doing for the community and for its students.

Women's Organizations

The Lincoln Suffrage Association is in some ways the most interesting of all the women's organizations in the county. It was organized in 1880, the first one in the State since the defeat of suffrage in the Legislature of 1876. Four years afterwards (1884) the State Association was organized, and just seven years from the time that three Lincoln County women got their heads together and made up their minds they would vote, the women of Kansas had municipal suffrage. Mrs. Anna C. Wait was the first woman to vote in Lincoln. During the campaign when the amendment was voted on, Mrs. Wait and Miss Eva Corning of Topeka stumped the county in the interests of the amendment. Their program was interesting and to the point, and gained a great many votes.

Equal to Mrs. Wait in ability and in works was Mrs. E. J. Biggs. For many years both with voice and pen she dealt sturdy blows for equal rights for women. She had the talent for making converts. She organized the Stanton Suffrage Society near the present site of Barnard, lectured throughout the county, and wrote much. She contributed to the Lincoln Beacon in the '80s, over the pen name of Nancy, and did much to silence opposition by her ready wit and keen sarcasm as well as her valid argument.

Mrs. Bertha H. Ellsworth, a writer of ability of both prose and verse, held aloft the banner of woman suffrage and prohibition during all those busy years of work and sacrifice for these twin reforms in Lincoln County.

In the early days of the Suffrage Association an amusing incident occurred between this organization and Geo. A. Anderson, the famous "horsewhipped," who favored whisky and opposed suffrage. He was at that time editor of the Register and after printing the call for a meeting of the women gave vent to his feelings in a scurrilous article entitled "Woman vs. Man," displaying his ignorance both in thought and composition. The ladies sent him a copy each of a standard English Spelling book and English Language Lessons, together with very appropriate resolutions.

The same group of ladies were much amused upon one occa-

sion by a lawyer trying to explain the constitution to them, and the law governing presidential elections. Many of these aspirants for political rights could have told him things about the law.

In 1884 a petition signed by 226 Lincoln County people was sent to the Legislature. Representative R. T. Bryant from Lincoln made a speech against allowing Mrs. Gougar to speak in the House. His motion to lay the question on the table was defeated 93 to 18. Eight members of the Lincoln Suffrage Society and Helen M. Gougar of the Ellsworth Society went to Topeka, and on June 26, 1884, organized the State Equal Suffrage Association. Two years later Kansas placed the municipal woman suffrage law among her statutes.

The Lincoln Beacon helped the good work along by devoting a full page each week to suffrage. Mrs. Wait organized associations all over the county. The Kansas W. C. T. U. joined hands with the suffrage society to aid in securing this law.

The W. C. T. U. in Lincoln was organized July 24, 1880, and is now, as it always has been, active and alert. From the start it assumed and has always maintained an aggressive attitude and the comparative freedom of Lincoln Center from the baneful liquor traffic is largely due to the efforts of the W. C. T. U. There has been but one licensed saloon in town and it only held its license a year. Sylvan Grove and Beverly also have active W. C. T. U. locals. There have been when especially needed other temperance organizations in the county.

The Radical Reform Christian Association, a temperance, purity, and equal rights association all in one, was organized in 1883 by Mrs. A. G. Lord and held a two-day annual picnic each year for twenty-five years in Christiansen's Grove.

The influence of this organization and its founder upon the young people in the northwestern part of the county has been a matter of note for years. The R. R. C. A. attracted attention abroad.

Mrs. Lord was a tireless worker. She often preached four sermons a day, driving eighteen or twenty miles to do it. On one occasion she rode eighty miles to the Bunker Hill vicinity. She was the author of a petition to the State Legislature to amend the school laws, so as to forbid issuing a teacher's certificate to any one using profanity, intoxicating liquors, or tobacco. It was signed by five hundred teachers at their State meeting.

Mrs. Lord removed to Topeka to educate her son, and while there did prison work, and was instrumental in getting the Crittenden home established in that city.

All the men's fraternal societies have large, active, and helpful woman's auxiliaries. The Woman's Relief Corps has a large membership and in its quiet "let not your left hand know what your right hand doeth" way does a large amount of charitable work besides giving their brethren, the G. A. R., many a lift.

OTHER ORGANIZATIONS.

The Soldiers' Union was organized June 28, 1879. The first officers were: R. S. Wilmarth, post commander, W. S. Wait having declined to serve; A. T. Biggs, post adjutant; John Medcraft, chaplain; J. D. Gilpin, surgeon; G. W. Cruson, quartermaster; company officers, J. F. Smith, captain; W. F. Limpus, first lieutenant; T. A. Wells, second lieutenant; sergeant, first, W. E. Marsh; second, E. Halcomb; third, Samuel Donley. This union was finally succeeded by the G. A. R.

Farmers' clubs of different sorts began very early in this county and by 1893 the county was a perfect network of them, each one a live wire. There was a central Farmers' Alliance with thirty-five thriving locals.

Back in the '80s there was a strong Prohibition Club, and in 1888, Rev. Geo. Tenney, Anna C. Wait, and W. S. Wait represented Lincoln County in the State Prohibition Convention.

The old settlers are organized for the purpose of preserving county history, and have an annual reunion and barbecue where they feast, smoke the peace pipe, and "swap yarns." Native born citizens or those who have lived in the county twenty years are eligible to membership.

Newspaper History

The first newspaper was the Lincoln County News, published in Lincoln Center in 1873. The editor was F. H. Barnhart. April 3, of the first year of its publication, W. C. Buzick bought an interest in it. In December Barnhart sold his interest to Rev. P. Baker, who assumed editorial management and published it till December 22, 1874. Later it was passed on to J. W. Newell, who moved it to Stockton in Rooks County.

Barnhart began the publication of the Farmer, July 16, 1874, and the next January moved it to Osborne County, where it is now the famous Osborne County Farmer.

The Western Democrat was started late in 1874, and June 15, 1875, was sold to G. W. Wellman. The name was changed to the Saline Valley Register. It was the county paper till January, 1879, when it was sold to Watson and Kimes. In September of the same year it was sold to Geo. W. Anderson, who was proprietor until 1883. Mr. Anderson sold his plant and in 1884 his successor published a paper called the Lincoln Banner. In 1886 it was changed to the Lincoln Republican.

Late in 1879 Ira Lutes began publishing the Argus. It was bought by Hon. Walter S. Wait and his wife, Anna C. Wait, in 1880, who assisted by their son, A. H. Wait, published it until the death of W. S. Wait. A. H. Wait continued the publication until the office was burned in 1901.

The Beacon was in many ways the most remarkable paper ever published in Lincoln County, and in fact one of the most remarkable county papers it has ever been the writer's privilege to peruse. The Waits all had a natural sympathy for the under dog, and provided said dog was in the right, always stayed with him to the end of the battle, no matter how many times they were bitten by opposition.

A great deal has already been said about Mr. and Mrs. Wait, so we will only mention in this connection their son, Alfred H. Wait.

He was (and still is) a practical printer, having learned the trade in the office of the Junction City Tribune in the early seventies. He was connected with the Beacon during the twenty-one years prior to its total destruction by fire (incen-



MR. W. S. WAIT.



MRS. ANNA C. WAIT.



MR. A. H. WAIT.

diary). He was always local editor, the last seven years editor-in-chief, and the last five also owner and publisher.

The Beacon started as a Republican paper advocating prohibition, anti-monopoly, and woman suffrage. It supported the Republican party nationally until 1888, when it became convinced that the Republicans were beyond reform. That year it supported the Labor Party and the ticket of this party was elected in Lincoln County. In 1892 it became Populist and remained so as long as the paper was published. It never missed an issue.



This is the office which was built in 1885 and occupied by the Beacon until it was burned in 1901. It was 20 by 56 feet, and the only building ever erected in Lincoln as a printing office.

We have already mentioned that the Lincoln Republican was established in 1886. This gives it the dignity of the oldest paper in the county. It is consistently Republican and true to its name. E. A. McCullum is proprietor and editor.

The Sentinel, which is the Democratic paper of the county, was established in 1894 by Ira Troup. It is owned at present by C. C. Stoner.

Both the papers in Lincoln are alive and up-to-date, and are a great help to the town. In fact, they are an absolute necessity.

SYLVAN GROVE NEWSPAPERS.

The Sylvan Grove Sentinel, a neutral paper, was founded in 1887.

The present Sylvan paper, the Sylvan Grove News, began in 1895 as the Alert. A man by the name of Hower was editor and publisher. May 4, 1900, the name was changed to what it is at present. Since then it has had various owners, St. Clair & Haffer, Smith & Cross, Harder & Poor. Harder bought out Poor and for a time A. J. Graves edited the paper for Harder. Tell Peterson recently became proprietor and editor.

BARNARD NEWSPAPERS.

The first paper in Barnard was the Barnard Times, published by S. M. Figge, date uncertain.

The Barnard Bee was started six years ago by Will DeVinney. This paper is certainly a live wire in every way. It is responsible for some of the unusual prosperity which has come to the town in the last few years. A good paper can help a town, and this editor knows it. It has a good circulation and the subscription list is constantly growing. In politics it is Republican or otherwise. It has convictions and sticks to them.

Resources

It is estimated by the elevator operators that the wheat yield in Lincoln County this year will run a million and a half bushels.

Wheat is eighty cents this year, and is turning out 20 to 30 bushels to the acre.

The crop next in importance is corn. We saw some in our rounds which was twelve to fourteen feet high with ears large accordingly. Whoever has a hundred acres of corn in Lincoln County is a rich man.

Alfalfa, the Kansas hay crop, is a moneymaker here. The fourth crop is now being harvested, and it is a big crop, too.

Vast quantities of cream and eggs are shipped daily from every station in the county. Vesper shipped out 55 cans of cream of 100 pounds each and 36,000 dozen eggs, and this was nothing unusual either.

Better probably than words or figures would be a look at the county. The farm houses are large and well kept. The sons

and daughters of these farm establishments are being educated in the Kansas colleges and abroad.

In making our rounds we found that if we happened to mention unemployed or poor people in the city the people would exclaim, "Why don't they come out here. We can give them a job any time."

The most up-to-date machinery is used for planting and harvesting crops and to save household labor. The latest thing which we noticed in the way of farm machinery was a corn binder which will probably soon be in general use, solving to a great extent the problem of harvesting corn and making it possible to raise a larger acreage.



A Lincoln County Wheat Field.

The above is a picture of a Lincoln County wheat field showing the grain so thick as to make it difficult to harvest.

WILLARD E. LYON.

Paid

In this connection we wish to mention Mr. Willard E. Lyon, who is familiar with the resources of Lincoln County, and the advantages it offers to home seekers, as well as interested in everything in the way of public improvements and progress.

Mr. Lyon was born in Chilton, Wis., March 30, 1874. Two years later the family moved to Lincoln County, where they have since made their home. The subject of our sketch attended common and high schools here. He began teaching in 1894, and two years later served on the county examining board. The next year he went to the State Normal and graduated from this institution in 1900, as a valadictorian of a class of one hundred and eight members. The same year he was elected county superintendent of schools and served two terms.



In 1904 he edited the Sentinel and could always be counted on to support the right side of any public problem. The next year he became associated with his father in the land business, and since that time has sold property amounting to three-fourths of a million dollars.

This year Mr. Lyon bought out the Star Grocery and Meat Market and is making a success of this business, as he does everything.

Mr. Lyon has been a member of the State Text Book Commission since 1905. He is also a member of the Lincoln school board.

As a citizen Mr. Lyon is always willing to support in a substantial way everything which will be of benefit to the community. As a real estate dealer he can show you just what you want at the right price.

N. J. DAVIDSON.

Paid

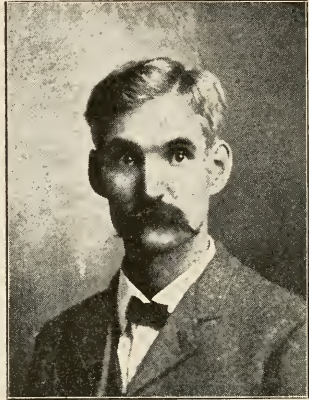
Mr. N. J. Davidson, one of the real estate and loan men of Lincoln, has been in the county twenty one years. He was county clerk for four and one-half years, after which he went into real estate business. His long residence here has made him familiar with the lands all over the county and he can show his customers these lands to good advantage.

Mr. Davidson is a member of the National Co-Operative Realty Company, and by this means can sell lands in any part of the United

States and Canada. He is also a member of the Central Real Estate Dealers' Association, by which he is in cooperation with the real estate dealers all through the West. It will be to the advantage of any one leaving Lincoln County to have a talk with Mr. Davidson, and let him know where they intend to locate, as he can be of assistance to them in buying property in any locality, which they may select. To any person desiring to locate in Lincoln County he can show the best farm and town properties in the market.

Mr. Davidson is making a specialty of the loan business. He has an unusually good loan proposition by which he makes loans running from one to five years. These loans are made bearing annual interest and with the privilege of paying back all or part of the loan at the end of any one year without regard to the length of time the loan was supposed to run.

In addition to loans and real estate Mr. Davidson has an abstract and an insurance business.



The Stock Business

Lincoln County used to be a great grazing section, but the land is now too valuable for agricultural purposes to be used extensively for grazing. The limestone hills, however, are still used for this purpose, and the grass is said to be the best in the world for producing bone and beef. It grows in great abundance in May, June, July, and August. Instead of shipping cattle to pasture for other people for so much per head the Lincoln County people buy stock on the Kansas City market, pasture it a season, and sell in the fall. The farthest point of pasturage is not over ten miles from the nearest loading point.

When pasture is hired it is generally bought at \$3 per head. The gain per steer runs from 350 to 400 pounds for the feeding season.

Most of the farmers keep a small herd of native grade cattle, but an increasingly large number have thoroughbred cattle and hogs. The raising of pure-bred animals for the market is a matter of education and the people of Lincoln County are finding out that it pays better to raise them for the ordinary market than to raise the best grade stock obtainable. The stock-breeders find a ready market for their animals at home, but some of them who have taken prizes at the State fairs have filled orders from all parts of the country.

Horse-raising is also an important industry in Lincoln County, and there are several men in the west side of the county engaged in this business. The following is a partial list of thoroughbred stock breeders in the county:

- A. J. Hinkley, Milo, Poland-Chinas.
- Thomas Collins, Lincoln, Poland-Chinas.
- John Black, Barnard, Poland-Chinas.
- Henderson Howe, Barnard, Poland-Chinas.
- E. A. Woods, Lincoln, Poland-Chinas.
- Grant Crawford, Lincoln, Poland-Chinas.
- F. L. Brown, Sylvan Grove, Herefords.
- C. H. Errebo, Denmark, Herefords.
- James Williams, Sylvan Grove, Polled Angus.
- H. P. Bacon, Sylvan Grove, Poland-Chinas and Shorthorns.
- Chas. Tilton, Lincoln, Poland-Chinas.
- Henry Aufdemberge, Lincoln, Shorthorns.
- G. K. Smith, Lincoln, Shorthorns and Red Polls.
- C. H. Williams, Sylvan Grove, Shorthorns.
- Lee Skiles, Sylvan Grove, Herefords.

This Cut shows one of A. J. Hinckley's Hogs. Mr. Hinckley has been a breeder of Poland China Hogs since 1901. He always has young stock for sale at reasonable prices.



P. O. Milo, Kansas

5 Miles North of Beverly.

V. A. PLYMAT,
SHORTHORNS.

Paid

Mr. Plymat who has been in the stock business for five years has a herd of twenty-five head. He believes it is better to keep stock in good growing and utility condition, so has avoided the practice of fattening his animals for shows. His stock is low, blocky and short-legged. Mr. Plymat owns about a section of land three miles north of Barnard and sells all his stock from this farm. He makes no special sales, but farmers and others wishing good, useful animals, will find them always in salable condition at the right prices at the Plymat Farm, three miles north of Barnard.

C. H. ERREBO,
Thoroughbred Hereford Cattle,

Established in 1902.



Head of the Herd—HARRISON.
Cows—BELINDA and ELSIE.

Mr. Errebo has a fine herd of 100 head. He began by buying 40 head of Whittaker's best animals. The cattle are raised for sale purposes and sold from the farm. Stock already for sale.—C. H. ERREBO, Denmark, Kans.

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A. S. Strickler

The Evolution of Business Methods

The business methods of pre-historic days consisted mostly in trading and stealing. The Pawnee Indians employed the latter to a considerable extent, and did it in a businesslike way. J. R. Mead tells of a party of them being out on a raid and on running into a party of white men began to swap knives, thereby getting into a quarrel. Their chief rode up and restored order, saying: "You are out to steal ponies and not to raise quarrels."

Another primitive business method was trickery. An Indian came to "Uncle Mart" Hendrickson and asked to buy some meal. As Uncle Mart measured it out the Indian took off his shirt and had the meal poured onto it. Then he said he didn't have any money. He knew that nobody would want the meal after it being in the dirty, sweaty shirt, so picked it up and walked off chuckling.

But these primitive business methods have passed away and so have the people that used them, before the tides of civilization and system. In their place have come new methods which are learned by a thorough scientific training. No one expects to get through the world on native ability alone, or to live on his wits. He knows that in the present highly organized commercial world, he must have a special education to prepare him for filling his place. So he selects an institution which makes a specialty of training men for business life, and one which has years of success behind it to recommend it and justify its methods—the Topeka Business College for instance, whose graduates, thousands in number, go out daily from the school to responsible, well-paying positions all over the United States, many occupying some of the most important positions in large business establishments and receiving salaries which would make a king look like thirty cents. Still others have large business establishments of their own. The graduates of the Topeka Business College who are at work in the Santa Fe offices in Topeka alone number 182. Scores of others have gone to the Santa Fe offices in other cities from Chicago to San Francisco. This is the largest list of students from any school in any one office in the United States and is the highest endorsement for the methods of this school.

Not only are all graduates placed in positions but many of the undergraduates have been found capable of performing the most difficult kinds of office work and one hundred and twenty such persons have been placed in good positions during the past year.

There are plenty of opportunities for competent young business people in Topeka. There are the general offices of the great Santa Fe system, the headquarters of the Rock Island's Western system, offices of the Union and Missouri Pacific, the various United States, State, county, and other offices, besides the commercial establishments of all kinds. There is nothing haphazard about these modern business methods. There are no ifs or ands to your success if you get the right kind of training. It paves the road to wealth. You will be sure to get it at THE TOPEKA BUSINESS COLLEGE.

To Late to be Classified

I saw a man the other day who had three ears of corn each as long as his forearm. That's pretty good corn. Back in the '80s a Lincoln County woman living over on Spring Creek used to eat ten that size every day for dinner.

When the body of John Lyden was taken from the well after being there three weeks it was taken to the court house. That was the winter after grasshopper year and there was grain and meal piled up which was being doled out to the destitute. The body was placed among these supplies. A man, Davis by name, said he thought it ought not to have been put there. Mr. Priest spoke up:

"Well, all that ails you is that you're not hungry enough. I've seen the day when I would have rolled that fellow over to get meal under him."

In the church history, which failed to be included in this book, there is an account of how "Uncle Dan" Day went to church and instead of going in stood on the outside and knocked on the door.

Uncle Martin Hendrickson, one of our oldest settlers, has lived through a great deal. Some years ago his wife gave him some carbolic acid by mistake and he drank a large amount of it. Everybody thought he would die, but Uncle Mart, having lived through all the terrors incident to pioneer days was not to be killed by such a small thing as a dose of carbolic acid. He rallied and was much better the next day, and to the surprised remarks of the neighbors the doctor answered: "You would have to cut Uncle Mart's head off and hide it before he would die."

Pioneers of Lincoln County used to practice economy. It was the cardinal virtue in those days. The following story is told

of a prominent man who lived on the east side of the county. Mr. H. used to make molasses and had a pair of pants which he always wore when into such a job. The pants got so stiff with molasses and dirt that they would stand alone. After the season was over he had vinegar to sell and the neighbors bought liberally. One day a family, Hughes by name, had a harvest hand to dinner. Mr. Huges passed the vinegar but his man did not take any, whereupon Mr. Hughes remarked, "Have some vinegar, I guess it is pretty good."

"It ought to be," replied the other. "It was made of the soaking's of Mr. H.'s molasses pants."

There was a scare sent out over the State that the sunflowers were about to be exterminated. Not in Lincoln County. A woman living on the east side of the county planted some climbing beans beside sunflower stalks. After the beans had begun climbing up the stalks there came a good rain. The next morning she found that the sunflowers had grown so fast that they had jerked the beans out of the ground and the fresh, moist earth was still clinging to their roots.

Many funny things have happened in the Lincoln County courts, some of which are not dignified enough for print even in this book, but here is one which happened in the year 1872 which will past muster.

Lawyer: "Did Smith strike Brown with malicious intent?"

Witness: "Su-r-r?"

Lawyer: "Did Smith strike Brown with malicious intent?"

Witness: "No, su-r-r, he hit him with a cottonwood limb."

A few people in Lincoln County have committed suicide, some by drowning, some by hanging, and some by shooting, but a certain very original man stuck his nose in his ear and blew his head off.

We heard a man say the other day that he would believe any kind of a cyclone story. Here is one for him: A cyclone once lifted and carried half a mile a man who was so fat that on coming down his shadow killed a full-grown buffalo.

Now go and patronize our advertiser.

Extras to collect.

Delaplaine	one book
W. H. Taylor	2 books
Mrs Bradbury	3 books

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 Extras paid 2.54
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